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THE NEW SYDENHAM SOCIETY'S

LEXICON

OF

MEDICINE AND THE ALLIED SCIENCES.

(BASED ON MAYNE'S LEXICON.)

BY

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AND

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VOLUME I.

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LEEDS SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

PREFATORY NOTE.

We desire at the outset to declare the ends we have had in view in the changes that have been made in the Expository Lexicon of Dr. Mayne, which has been committed to us for correction and renewal; changes which, beyond large additions, have made it necessary to rewrite almost the whole book.

We have thought it expedient to retain nearly all the original words; for although many have become obsolete, and others have failed to obtain any general acceptance, we have felt that to those who consult the older authors, an explanation of unused terms would be of service. These have been carefully revised and verified.

As to the words at present in use, we have endeavoured to give complete and concise descriptions, not only of all purely medical terms, but also of those which are employed in the several ancillary sciences and subjects which form part of modern medical knowledge.

In regard to Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, and Pathology, without writing encyclopædic accounts, we have attempted such an explanation of the several words and phrases in use in each of these subjects that the work shall be found to be of frequent service, and, in some degree, to supply the place of other and less accessible books.

In Therapeutics we have tried to afford accurate information concerning the drugs and preparations of the Indian and of the several European pharmacopœias, with the doses and mode of administration, when the requisite data could be obtained; we have also given some account of the remedies in popular use in many countries. In this matter we desire to express our thanks to Dr. Waring for the loan of a very valuable manuscript upon drugs employed in India and South America.

In Biology we believe that all words will be found that are commonly employed, together with many that have fallen into disuse. The distinguishing characteristics of classes and orders are related, and the generic and specific descriptions of such animals and plants as appeared to possess some medical interest.

In Chemistry, in like manner, the philosophical terms are explained, and the great groups of substances described, as well as those individual compounds which have any bearing on Medical Science.

Considerable care has been bestowed by us upon the etymology and the synonymy of the several words; a work involving the expenditure of more time and labour than may perhaps at first sight appear proportionate to the result.

We are fully conscious that, in a work of this variety and magnitude, errors will escape observation; we shall be grateful to any reader who, when he meets with what appears to be a mistake, will bring it to our notice.

Finally, we should like to say that we are jointly responsible for each article; that we are faithfully striving to make the book as true and as full as we are able; and that we will do the best that as busy men we can do to effect the regular and speedy issue of the parts.

HENRY POWER,
LEONARD W. SEDGWICK.

LONDON;
July, 1879.

LEEDS SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

AN
EXPOSITORY LEXICON
OF
MEDICINE AND THE ALLIED SCIENCES.

A.

A. (Gr.) An inseparable prefix used before a consonant and giving to the root an opposite sense; sometimes an intensitive.

AA. Abbreviation of *Ana* (Gr.); signifying, of each, an equal quantity.

AAA. Abbreviation of *Amalgama.*

Aa'bach, Bavaria, near Ratisbon. A cold alkaline spring; recommended in cases of dyspepsia, gout, and rheumatism.

Aabam. (Ar.) Plumbum, or lead. (R.)

Aa'chen. *Aix-la-Chapelle.*

Aa'ez, Portugal. A spring containing sodium sulphide. Temp. 25° C. (77° F.); recommended in chronic pulmonary diseases.

Aan'de. Breath. (D.)

Aarghees. The Greek name assigned in the Ulfar Udwiyeh to the root of the Barberry bush. *Berberis.* (Waring.)

Aaron. Arum maculatum.

Aarzil'he, Switzerland, Canton of Berne. A warm spring containing sodium sulphide. Temp. 25° C. (77° F.); recommended in pulmonary and cutaneous diseases.

Aas'mus. (Ἀασμὸς, a breathing out.) Term for Asthma.

A.B. Balneum arenosum, sand bath.

Ab. (L. *ab*, from.) Of this *abs* is a fuller, and *a* a shorter, form. An inseparable prefix used before a vowel and giving the root an opposite sense.

Ababil. (Persian.) Term for Variola.

Abacti'nal. (*Ab*, away from, ἀκτίς, a ray.) That surface of an Echinoderm which is free from spines.

Abac'tio. (*Ab*, from; *ago*, to remove. F. *avortement;* G. *Abtreibung.*) An abortion produced by art.

Abac'tus venter. (Belly emptied by force.) Abortion induced by art, according to Chambers and James.

Ab'acus. (L., from Ἄβαξ, a mathematical table on which lines and figures were drawn.) A table used for preparations.

Aba'des. Cantharides.

Abairu'cu. The fruit of a species of Cynometra, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*; Suborder, *Cæsalpineæ.* (L. and R.)

Abai'sir. See *Spodium Abaisir.*

Abajoue. See *Buccal pouch.*

Aba'lienated. Applied to a part so destroyed as to require its extirpation (Scribonius Largus); also, to the decay of the internal and external senses; also, used by Celsus for corrupted.

Abaliena'tion. (*Ab*, from; *alieno*, to cut off.) Decay either of the whole or part of the body; also the loss or failing of the senses, or of the mental faculties. (Scribonius Largus.)

Abanet. (Heb. *Abanet*, the girdle worn by Jewish priests.) A form of bandage. (T.)

Aban'ga. See *Ady.*

Aba'no, Italy, Venetia. A hot spring containing sodium chloride and sodium bromide and iodide. Temp. 82°—84° C. (179—183° F.). Chiefly used as mud baths. Serviceable in gout and rheumatism, in certain forms of paralysis, white swellings, and scrofulous diseases.

Abaptis'ton. (Ἀβάπτιστος, not immersed.) The crown of the old trepan, which was conical, or had some contrivance to prevent it from penetrating the cranium too suddenly, and so injuring the brain (Galen). Trepans which had a ring or knob a little above their point, as a similar protection, were, according to Paulus Ægineta (Adams' Transl. v. ii, p. 435), called Abaptista.

Abaptis'tum. The Latin form of Abaptiston.

Abarthro'sis. Same as *Diarthrosis.*

Abaremo-temo. A Brazilian tree, supposed to be a Mimosa; the decoction of its bark is applied, as an astringent, to ill-conditioned ulcers.

Abarnahas. (Ar.) The full moon; also magnesia. Used in the transmutation of metals.

Abartamen. (Ar.) Plumbum, or lead.

Abarticula'tion. (L., *ab*, from; *articulatio*, joint; Gr. ἀπάρθρωσις.) This last is used by Galen, and by Foësius, for a kind of articulation admitting of free motion.

Ab'as. (Supposed Ar.) Porrigo favosa, or scaldhead (Sorbait). Tænia, or tape-worm (Turton).

Abas Tuman. Caucasus. A town situated at an altitude of 4170 feet, in a beautiful district. Sulphuretted mineral waters. Temp. 40° C. (105·8° F.) to 49° C. (120·2° F.). Used in rheumatism, articular and skin diseases, and in mercurial dyscrasia.

Abattoir. (F.; G. *Schlachthaus;* I. *ammazatoio;* S. *matadero.*) A slaughter-house.

Abax'ile. (*Ab*, from; *axis*, an axle.) A term applied to the embryo of a plant, when, as in Rumex, it has not the same direction as the axis of the seed.

Abbe'court, France, Seine-et-Oise, near Versailles. A cold carbonated spring containing magnesian and ferric sulphate. When taken internally, it is slightly purgative; used in cases of scrofula.

Abbe'ville, France, department of the Somme. A disused chalybeate spring.

Abbreviations.

āā or ănā	ana	of each.
Abdom.	abdomen	the belly.
Abs. feb.	absente febre	during the absence of fever.
Ad.	adde	add.
Ad def. an.	ad deficientem animam	to fainting.
Ad deliq.	ad deliquium	to fainting.
Ad gr. acid.	ad gratam aciditatem	to an agreeable acidity.
Adj.	adjice	add.
Ad lib.	ad libitum	at will—to the desired amount.
Ad 2 vic.	ad secundam vicem	to the second time.
	ad duas vices	for two times.
Admov.	admoveatur	let it be applied.
Alt. dieb.	alternis diebus	every other day.
Alt. hor.	alternis horis	every second hour.
Alv. adstrict.	alvo adstricta	the bowels being confined.
Alv. deject.	alvi dejectiones	the evacuations.
Aq.	aqua	water.
Aq. astrict.	aqua astricta	frozen water.
Aq. bull.	aqua bulliens	boiling water.
Aq. comm.	aqua communis	common water.
Aq. ferv.	aqua fervens	hot or boiling water.
Aq. fluv.	aqua fluviatilis	river water.
Aq. font.	aqua fontis	spring water.
Aq. mar.	aqua marina	salt or sea water.
Aq. niv.	aqua nivalis	snow water.
Aq. pluv.	aqua pluvialis	rain water,
B. a. or B. s.	balneum arenæ	sand bath.
Bals.	balsamum	balsam.
BB. or Bbds.	Barbadensis	Barbadoes.
Bib.	bibe	drink.
Bis ind.	bis indies	twice a day.
Bis in 7 d.	bis in septem dies	twice a week.
B. m.	balneum mariæ; b. marinum	a water-bath; a salt-water bath.
Bol.	bolus	a large pill mass.
Bull.	bulliat	let it boil.
But.	butyrum	butter.
B. v.	balneum vaporis	vapour bath.
C.	congius; centigrade	a gallon; a scale of temperature.
Cal.	calomel	subchloride of mercury.
Cap.	capiat	let him take.
Cels.	celsius	a scale of temperature.
C. c.	cornu cervi	hartshorn.
C. m.	cras mane	to-morrow morning.
C. m. s.	cras mane sumendus	to be taken to-morrow morning.
C. n.	cras nocte	to-morrow night.
Cochl.	cochleare	spoonful.
Cochl. ampl.	cochleare amplum	a tablespoonful.
Coch. infant.	cochleare infantis	a teaspoonful.
Coch. mag.	cochleare magnum	a tablespoonful.
Cochl. med. or mod.	cochleare medium, seu modicum	a dessertspoonful.
Cochl. parv.	cochleare parvum	a small or tea spoonful.
Cochleat.	cochleatim	by spoonfuls.
Col.	cola	strain.
Colat.	colatus	strained.
Color.	coloretur	let it be coloured.
Comp.	compositus	compound.
Conf.	confectio	confection.
Cong.	congius	a gallon.
Cons.	conserva	conserve.
Cont.	contunde	break into small pieces.
Contin.	continuatur	let it be continued.
Cont. rem.	continuetur remedium	let the medicine be continued.
Coq.	coque	boil.
Coq. ad med. consump.	coque ad medietatis consumptionem	boil down to one half.
Cort.	cortex	bark.
Crast.	crastinus	for to-morrow.
Cuj.	cujus	of which.
C. v.	cras vespere	to-morrow evening.
Cyath.	cyathus	a glassful.
Cyath. vin.	cyathus vini	a glass of wine.
Cyath. vinos.	cyathus vinosus	a wineglassful.
D.	dosis	a dose.

Abbreviations—*Continued.*

Dearg. pil.	deargentetur pilula	let the pill be silvered.
Deaur. pil.	deauretur pilula	let the pill be gilded.
Deb. spiss.	debita spissitudo	to a due consistence.
Dec.	decanta	decant.
Decub.	decubitus	lying down.
De d. in d.	de die in diem	from day to day.
Deglut.	deglutiatur	let it be swallowed.
Dej. alv.	dejectiones alvi	stools.
Dep.	depuratus	purified.
Destill.	destilla	distil.
Det.	detur	let it be given.
D. et s.	detur et signetur	let it be given and directed.
Det. in 2 plo.	detur in duplo	give in double the quantity.
Dieb. alt.	diebus alternis	on alternate days.
Dieb. tert.	diebus tertiis	every third day.
Dig.	digeratur	let it be digested.
Dil.	dilue	let it be dissolved.
Diluc.	diluculo	at break of day.
Dilut.	dilutus	dilute.
Dim.	dimidius	one half.
Dist.	distilla	distil.
Div.	divide	divide.
D. in p. æq.	divide in partes æquales	divide into equal parts.
Donec alv. sol. fuerit	donec alvus soluta fuerit	until the bowels be open.
D. p.	directione propria	with a proper direction.
Dr. or Drach.	drachma	a drachm.
Eburn.	eburneus	made of ivory.
Ed.	edulcora	sweeten.
Ejusd.	ejusdem	of the same.
Elect.	electuarium	electuary.
Enem.	enema	enema.
Exhib.	exhibeatur	let it be given.
Ext. sup. alut.	extende super alutam	spread upon leather.
F. or Fahr.	Fahrenheit	a scale of temperature.
Fasc.	fasciculus	a bundle.
Feb. dur.	febre durante	the fever continuing.
Fem. intern.	femoribus internis	to the inside of the thighs.
F. or Ft.	fac; fiat	make; let it be made.
F. h.	fiat haustus	make a draught.
Fict.	fictilis	made of pottery.
Filt.	filtra	filter.
Fist. arm.	fistula armata	a pipe with bag for use as an enema.
Fl.	flores	fluid or flowers.
F. m.	fiat mistura	make a mixture.
Fol.	folia	leaves.
F. p.	fiat potio	make a potion.
F. pil.	fiat pilula	make a pill.
Fract. dos.	fractis dosibus	in divided doses.
Fruct.	fructus	fruits.
Frust.	frustillatim	in small pieces.
F. s. a.	fiat secundum artem	let it be done skilfully.
F. VS. or Ft. venæs.	fiat venæsectio	bleed.
Gel. quav.	gelatinâ quâvis	in any kind of jelly.
G. g. g.	gummi guttæ gambæ	gamboge.
Gr.	granum	grain.
Gum.	gummi	gum.
Gutt. or Gtt.	gutta or guttæ	drop or drops.
Guttat.	guttatim	by drops.
Hab.	habitator	a native of.
Har.	harum	of them.
Haust. purg.	haustus purgans	a purging draught.
H. p.	haustus purgans	a purgative draught.
Hor. decub.	horâ decubitûs	at bedtime.
Hor. intermed.	horis intermediis	at intermediate hours.
Hor. un. spat.	horæ unæ spatio	in an hour's time.
H. s.	horâ somni	at bedtime.
Ind.	indies	daily.
Inf.	infunde	to infuse.
Inj.	injectio	an injection.
Inj. enem.	injiciatur enema	let a clyster be given.
In pulm.	in pulmento	in gruel.
Jul.	julepum	julep.
Lat. dol.	lateri dolenti	to the painful side.

Abbreviations—*Continued.*

Lib.; Lb.	libra; liber	a pound; a book.
Lin.	linimentum	liniment.
Liq.	liquor	liquor.
M.	misce	mix.
Mac.	macera	macerate.
Man.	manipulus	a handful.
Man. prim.	mane primo	early in the morning.
Mic. pan.	micæ panis	crumb of bread.
M. p.	massa pilularum	pill mass.
Mass. pil.	massa pilularum	pill mass.
Min.	minimum	a minim, one sixtieth of a drachm.
Mit.	mitte	send.
Mitt. sang.	mittatur sanguis	let blood be drawn.
Mod. præscript.	modo præscripto	in the manner directed.
Mor. dict.	more dicto	in the manner directed.
Mor. sol.	more solito	in the usual way.
Muc.	mucilago	mucilage.
N. m.	nux moschata	a nutmeg.
No.	numero	number.
Noct.	nocte	by night.
O.	octarius	a pint.
Ol.	oleum	oil.
Ol. lin. s. i.	oleum lini sine igne	cold drawn linseed oil.
Ol. oliv.	oleum olivæ	olive oil.
O. m.	omni mane	every morning.
Om. man.	omni mane	every morning.
Omn. bid.	omni biduo	every two days.
Omn. bih.	omni bihorâ	every two hours.
Omn. hor.	omni horâ	every hour.
Om. noct.	omni nocte	every night.
O. n.	omni nocte	every night.
O. quad. hor.	omni quadrante horâ	every quarter of an hour.
Ov.	ovum	egg.
Ox.	oxymel	honey and vinegar.
Oz.	uncia	an ounce.
P. or pt.	perstetur	continue.
Part. æq.	partes æquales	equal parts.
P. æ.	partes æquales	equal parts.
Part. vic.	partitis vicibus	in divided doses.
Past.	pastilla	pastille.
P. Bor.	Pharmacopœia Borussica	Prussian Pharmacopœia.
P. B.	Pharmacopœia Britannica	British Pharmacopœia.
P. D.	Pharmacopœia Dublinensis	Dublin Pharmacopœia.
P. E.	Pharmacopœia Edinensis	Edinburgh Pharmacopœia.
P. e.	pars equalis	an equal part.
Peract. op. emet.	peracta operatione emetici	the action of the emetic having finished.
P. G.	Pharmacopœia Germanica	German Pharmacopœia.
Pil.	pilula	pill.
P. L.	Pharmacopœia Londinensis	London Pharmacopœia.
Pocill.	pocillum	a small cup.
Pocul.	poculum	a cup.
P. or Pond.	pondere	by weight.
Post sing. sed. liq.	post singulas sedes liquidas	after each fluid evacuation.
Pot.	potio; potassa	potion; potassa.
Ppt.	præparata	prepared.
P. rat. æt.	pro rata ætatis	in proportion to the age.
P. r. n.	pro re natâ	when required.
Pugil.	pugillus	a large pinch.
Pulv.	pulvis	powder.
P. U. S.		United States Pharmacopœia.
Q. l.	quantum libet	as much as is requisite.
Q. p.	quantum placet	at will.
Q. p.	quantum placeat	as much as may please.
Q. s.	quantum satis; quantum sufficit	a sufficient quantity.
Quor.	quorum	of which.
Q. v.	quantum volueris	at will.
R. or ℞.	recipe	take.
Rad.	radix	root.
Ras.	rasuræ	shavings.
Ré.	Réaumur	degree of Réaumur's thermometer scale.
Rect.	rectificatus	rectified.
Red. in pulv.	redactus in pulverem	reduced to powder.
Redig. in pulv.	redigatur in pulverem	let it be powdered.

Abbreviations—*Continued.*

Reg. umbil.	regio umbilici	the umbilical region.
Rep.	repetatur	let it be repeated.
S.	signa	give directions; label.
S. a.	secundum artem	skilfully.
Scat.	scatula	a box.
Sem.	semen	seed.
Semi-dr.	semidrachma	half a drachm.
Semi-hor.	semihora	half an hour.
Serv.	serva	preserve.
Sesunc.	sesuncia	an ounce and a half.
Sesquihor.	sesquihora	an hour and a half.
Sig.	signetur	let it be labelled.
Sig. n. pr.	signa nomine proprio	label with its common name.
Sing.	singulorum	of each.
Si non val.	si non valeat	if it do not answer.
Si op. sit.	si opus sit	if requisite.
Solv.	solve	dissolve.
Sp. or Spir. or Spt.	spiritus	spirit.
S. q.	satis quantum	sufficient.
Ss.	semi; semissis	one half.
S. s. s.	stratum super stratum	layer upon layer.
St.	stet	let it stand.
Sum.	sumat or sumendum	let him take. let it be taken.
Summ.	summitates	the tops.
Sum. tal.	sumat talem	let a similar one be taken.
S. v. r.	spiritus vini rectificatus	rectified spirit of wine.
S. v. t.	spiritus vini tenuior	proof spirits.
Syr.	syrupus	syrup.
T.	transcribe	transcribe.
Tab.	tabellæ	tablets.
T. d.	ter in die	three times a day.
Temp. dext.	tempori dextro	to the right temple.
Temp. sinist.	tempori sinistro	to the left temple.
Ter.	tere	triturate.
T. O.	tinctura opii	tincture of opium.
T. o. c.	tinctura opii camphorata	camphorated tincture of opium.
Trit.	tritura	triturate.
Tr., Tra., and Tinct.	tinctura	tincture.
U. ad deliq.	usque ad deliquium	to fainting.
Ult. præscript.	ultimum præscriptum	last prescribed.
Unc.	uncia	an ounce.
Ung.	unguentum	ointment.
Ves.	vesica	the bladder.
Vesic.	vesicatorium	a blister.
Vit. ov.	vitellum ovi	yolk of egg.
Vom. urg.	vomitu urgente	the vomiting being severe.
V. o. s.	vitello ovi solutus	dissolved in the yolk of an egg.
VS.	venæsectio	venæsection.
V. s. b.	venæsectio brachii	bleeding from the arm.

Ordinary Symbols used in Pharmacy.

℞	recipe	take of.
♏j.	minimum unum	one minim.
ʒj.	drachma una	one drachm.
f ʒj.	fluidrachma una	one fluid drachm.
℈j.	scrupulum unum	one scruple.
℥j.	uncia una	one ounce.
f℥j.	fluiduncia una	one fluid ounce.

Alchemic Symbols.

Acetum	🜊	Amalgama	🝛
Acetum destillatum	🜊 ϑ1	Ammonium	⊖·
Acidum	+	Aqua	▽
Aër	🜁	Aqua fortis	🜅
Aerugo	⊕	Aqua pluvialis	▽P
Alumen	○	Aqua regia	🜆
Alembic	🝪	Arena	∴
Æther	ᘓ	Argentum	☽

SCHOOL OF

Abbreviations—*Continued.*

Arsenicum	o–o
Auripigmentum	o=o
Aurum	☉
Aurantium	☉rant.
Baln. arenæ	B ∴
Baln. mariæ	BM
Baln. vaporis	BV
Baryta	♆
Bismuth	♉
Borax	⏏
Calcaria	Ψ
Calcaria usta	Ψva
Camphora	≋
Cancer	69
Caput mortuum	☠
Carbo	⟁
Carbonicum	⍋
Carduus benedictus	C·B·
Card. marianus	C·M·
Cera	🝊
Cinis clavelatum	Ψ
Cinis	Ψ ⊟
Cinnabar	33
Cornu cervi	C.C
Cristalli	XIIG
Crucibulum	⋓
Cuprum	♀
Distillare	♌re
Ferrum	♂
Fictile	Fict.
Fixum	V
Flores	Fl·
Gummi	ℨℨ
Hora	X̄
Hydrargyrum	☿
Hydr. chloridum	☿⩡l.
Hydr. corrosivum	☿⌓l cor.
Ignis	△
Kali	♁ v.
Lapis	·▽
Lithargyrum	♄
Magnet	♌
Magnesia	♆
Menstruum	⊠
Natrum	⊜ m.
Nitrum	⦶
Oleum	∴
Oxidatum	Xdal:
Oxidulatum	Xdul·
Per deliquium	Pd·
Plumbum	♄
Precipitare	⩡
Preparare	P̶P̶
Pulvis	♁♀
Regulus	♔
Resina	⟁
Retorta	ϭ
Saccharum	*ff*
Sal	⊖
Sal kali	⦵
Sal ammoniac	🜹
Sal medius	⊜
Sapo	□
Spiritus	∽
Spiritus vini	V V
Spiritus rectificatissimus	V*Rss.*
Spiritus rectificatus	V*R*
Stannum	♃
Stibium	♂.◇
Stratum super stratum	*S, S, S.*
Sublimare	⌓
Succinum	⊕
Sulphur	🜍
Tartarus	🜿
Terra	V
Terra foliata	V*F*
Tinctura	R̄
Vitriolum	🜖
Vitrum	XX
Volatile	A
Urina	⊡
Ustare	∾
Zincum	Ô

Abbreviations—*Continued.*

Botanical, Zoological, and other Symbols—

⊙	*Monocarp.* A plant which produces seed only once during its life. The symbol representing the sun.
A, ①	*Annual.* A monocarp which dies in the same year that it germinated, e. g. *Mustard.*
B, ②	*Biennial.* A monocarp which produces leaves *only* the first year and perfects its seed the next, e. g. *Mullein.*
P	*Perennial.* A plant which produces seed for an indefinite number of years, e. g. *Apple.*
♃	*Rhizocarp.* A perennial the stems of which die down to the ground every year, e. g. *Rhubarb, Mint.* The symbol representing Jupiter, which has a period of revolution round the sun of 12 years.
♄	*Caulocarp.* A perennial, the stems of which are persistent throughout the whole of its life, e. g. *Apple.* The symbol representing Saturn, the period of revolution of which round the sun is 30 years.
H	*Herb.* A plant, the stems of which remain soft or succulent, e. g. *Mint* or *Rhubarb.*
S, ♄	*Shrub.* A plant in which the stems are woody, and which usually divide near the ground into numerous branches and twigs, e. g. *Lilac.*
♄	*Under shrub.* A small shrub; one that does not grow more than 3 feet in height, e. g. *Gooseberry.*
T, ♄	*Tree.* A plant which grows to 20 feet or more in height, having a woody stem forming a distinct trunk, e. g. *Oak.*
↻	A climbing plant which follows the sun, e. g. *Hop.*
↺	A climbing plant which moves against the sun, e. g. *Scarlet-runner.*
♂	Flowers having stamens only (unisexual, staminiferous, or male), e. g. male flowers of *Box.* The symbol representing Mars, the period of revolution of which is 2 years.
♀	Flowers having pistils only (unisexual, pistillate, or female), e. g. female flowers of *Box.* The symbol representing Venus.
☿	Flowers having both stamens and pistils (bisexual or hermaphrodite), e. g. *Buttercup.*
♂	Abortive staminiferous flowers (neuter).
♀	Abortive pistillate flowers (neuter), e. g. the florets of the ray in *Daisy.*
♂ – ♀	Monœcious plants, producing male and female flowers upon the same individual, e. g. *Box.*
♂ : ♀	Diœcious plants, producing male and female flowers, but upon separate individuals, e. g. *Willow.*
☿ ♂ ♀	Polygamous plants, which produce hermaphrodite and unisexual flowers upon the same or different individuals, e. g. *Atriplex.*
∞	Indefinite in number; applied to stamens and other parts of flowers.
O =	Cotyledons accumbent, radicle lateral.
O ‖	,, incumbent, ,, dorsal.
O ≫	,, conduplicate, ,, ,,
O ‖ ‖	,, twice folded ,, ,,
O ‖ ‖ ‖	,, thrice folded, ,, ,,
3√	Trimerous, applied to flowers when the whorls of the flower are multiples of three, as in most endogens.
5√	Pentamerous, applied to flowers when the whorls of the flower are multiples of five, as in exogens generally.

Bab., Babington.
Berk., Berkeley.
Br., Brown.
Cal., calyx.
Caul., caulis, stem.
Cl., Classis., class.
Cor., corolla.
Cuv., Cuvier.
D. C. or De Cand., De Candolle.
Endl., Endlicher.
Fam., family.
Fr., fructus, fruit.
Gen., genus, genus.
Hook., Hooker.
Juss., Jussieu.
L. or Linn., Linnæus.
Lindl., Lindley.
Nat. Ord., Natural order.
O. or Ord., ordo, order.
Per., perianthus, perianth.
Rad., radix, root.
Rich., Richard.
Sp. or Spec., species, species.
Subord., Suborder.
Subk., Subkingdom.
Var., varietas, variety.
V. s. c., vidi siccam cultam, a dry cultivated plant seen.
V. s. s., vidi siccam spontaneam, a dried specimen seen.
V. v. c., vidi vivam cultam, a living cultivated plant seen.
V. v. s., vidi vivam spontaneam, a living wild plant seen.
Willd., Willdenow.
With., Withering.

Abcdaria her'ba. See *Abecedaria.*

Abdelavi. (Ar.) A kind of melon growing in Egypt, the seeds of which are reputed refrigerant.

Abdo'men. (L. *Abdere*, to conceal. Gr. *γαστήρ*; F. *ventre;* G. *Unterleib;* I. *addomine;* S. *abdomen; bajo ventre.*)

The belly, venter, or lower cavity of the trunk, containing the greater part of the organs of digestion and of the urino-genital system. It is bounded above by the diaphragm; below by the floor of the perineum in front; and at the sides by the external and internal oblique, the rectus and transversalis muscles, and in part also by the ribs and intercostal muscles; behind by the vertebral column and the muscles connected with it. It is divisible into an upper part, or abdomen proper, and a lower part, the pelvis, which last is enclosed by the sacrum and ossa innominata. Its average vertical height is from seventeen to eighteen inches, and its transverse diameter about fourteen or fifteen inches. Its capacity is about ten or twelve pints. It is lined throughout by a serous membrane termed the peritoneum. It is commonly subdivided for the purposes of clinical research into nine regions; the limits of these are formed by two vertical lines drawn from the junction of the seventh rib with its cartilage to the middle of Poupart's ligament on each side, and by two horizontal lines, the upper one of which is drawn through the ninth costal cartilages, and the lower one through the spines of the ilia. The following objects are found in each region :—

Right hypochondriac region.—Right lobe of liver, gall bladder, first part of duodenum, hepatic flexure of colon, right suprarenal capsule, part of right kidney.

Right lumbar region.—Ascending colon, small intestine, second part of duodenum, head of pancreas, right kidney.

Right iliac region.—Cæcum coli, ureter, spermatic vessels.

Epigastric region.— Stomach (central and pyloric portions), small part of right and greater part of left lobe of liver, third portion of duodenum and body of the pancreas, cœliac axis, abdominal aorta, vena cava, semilunar ganglia, receptaculum chyli, vena azygos.

Umbilical region.—Great omentum, transverse colon, upper part of small intestine, aorta, vena cava, and the mesenteric arteries and veins.

Hypogastric region.—Lower part of small intestine, apex of bladder in distension and in children, pregnant uterus, bifurcation of the aorta, and commencement of vena cava inferior.

Left hypochondriac region.—Stomach (cardiac portion), spleen, tail of pancreas, splenic flexure of colon, left suprarenal capsule, part of left kidney.

Left lumbar region.—Descending colon, small intestine, left kidney.

Left iliac region.—Sigmoid flexure of colon, ureter, spermatic vessels.

A. pen'dulous. A condition frequent in advanced age, especially in women who have borne many children, consisting in great increase of the subcutaneous fat, which is naturally abundant in this situation, with relaxation of the skin and abdominal muscles; sometimes troublesome by causing intertrigo.

Abdom'inal. Of, or pertaining to, the abdomen.

A. aor'ta. See *Aorta.*

A. aponeuro'sis. The conjoined tendons of the obliquus internus and transversalis muscles of the abdomen.

A. ar'tery. The superior epigastric branch of the internal mammary artery.

A. belt. See *Belt.*

A. cav'ity. See *Abdomen.*

A. drop'sy. See *Ascites.*

A. gan'glia. *Semi-lunar ganglia.*

A. gesta'tion. See *Pregnancy, extra-uterine.*

A. muscles. These muscles are six in number on each side, namely, the obliquus externus, obliquus internus, transversalis, rectus, pyramidalis, and quadratus lumborum. The three first are thin planes of muscular fibre covering the sides of the abdomen, with broad tendinous expansions meeting in the middle line after forming a sheath for the rectus, their line of junction being termed the *linea alba.* The recti muscles extend from the ribs and sternum to the pelvis on either side of the median line in front, and the quadratus lumborum occupies a similar position behind. The pyramidalis is a small and not quite constant muscle situated in front of the lower part of the rectus.

The abdominal muscles support and compress the viscera, especially when the diaphragm is fixed in inspiration, bend and rotate the spine on the pelvis, and powerfully assist in the act of expiration, the force exerted having been shown by Dr. Hutchinson to be sufficient under ordinary circumstances to raise a column of mercury two inches and a half in height per square inch.

A. pari'etes. The walls of the abdomen.

A. phthi'sis. Tubercular disease of mesenteric glands.

A. pore. A single or symmetrical opening in front of the anus existing in many fishes, through which, in some, the generative products escape after having been discharged into the peritoneal cavity; whilst in amphioxus it allows of the escape of the water which has passed through the branchial sac.

A. reservoir of birds. See *Air sacs.*

A. respira'tion. A physiological difference exists between the man and the woman in regard to the mode in which the respiratory acts are performed. In the infant and adult man the action of the diaphragm predominates, and it is the vertical diameter of the chest which is chiefly increased; as a result of this the pressure exerted upon the viscera causes the walls of the abdomen to become prominent. In the woman the transverse diameter of the chest is increased in inspiration to a much greater extent than in man by the elevation of the ribs. In man the respiration is said to be abdominal, in woman, thoracic. The difference is associated with the reproductive functions of the female, since the costo-inferior and abdominal types of respiration would be interfered with by pregnancy.

A. rings. The two extremities of the inguinal canal.

A. ring, external. (F. *anneau inguinal externe;* G. *aeussere Leisten-ring.*) The external abdominal ring is a triangular opening in the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen. The base corresponds to the crest of the pubes, the apex points upwards and outwards. It is about one inch in length and half an inch wide. It is bounded by two pillars; the external, thicker and lower one is formed by the lower part of Poupart's ligament, and is attached to the pubic spine; the internal and upper is thinner and straighter, and is attached to the front of the symphysis pubis. The intercolumnar fascia is given off from the margins of the opening. It transmits the spermatic cord and its coverings in the male, and the round ligament in the female.

A. ring, internal. (F. *anneau inguinal interne;* G. *innere Leisten-ring.*) The internal abdominal ring is an opening in the transversalis fascia situated midway between the symphysis pubis and the anterior superior spinous process of the ilium, and half an inch above Poupart's ligament. From the margins of the opening a thin fascia is given off. Arching over the aperture is the lower border of the transversalis muscle, which is fleshy in the outer, but tendinous in the inner half. Below it is bounded by Poupart's ligament. The epigastric vessels lie on the inner side. The space between the internal and external abdominal rings is termed the inguinal canal, and through it the intestine in oblique inguinal hernia descends.

A. sec'tion. See *Cæsarean Section.*

A. ty'phus. *Enteric fever.*

Abdomina'lia. An order of the class *Cirripedia.* Carapace flask-shaped; body formed of one cephalic, seven thoracic, and three abdominal segments; the latter bearing three pairs of cirri, but the thoracic segments being without limbs. Mouth with the labrum greatly produced and movable. Larva, at first oval, without external limbs or an eye; afterwards binocular and resembling adult form.

A group of the suborder *Malacopteri;* Ord. *Teleostei;* Cl. *Pisces.* They have ventral fins, which are abdominal in position.

Abdominos'copy. (*Abdōmen; σκοπέω,* to observe.) The examination of the abdomen by percussion, mediate or immediate, by inspection, measurement, and palpation.

Abdom'inous. (*Abdomen.*) Big-bellied.

Abdu'cens. (*Ab,* from; *duco,* to draw.) Term applied to muscles or to nerves innervating muscles that draw the parts into which they are inserted from the median line of the body or of a limb.

A. oc'uli, mus'culus. See *Rectus externus.*

A. oc'uli, ner'vus. (F. *moteur oculaire externe.*) The sixth pair of nerves, supplying the external recti muscles of the eye. Each arises, in common with the seventh, from a ganglion situated beneath the floor of the fourth ventricle above but in the same line with the hypoglossal, and also from the grey matter of the fasciculus teres; the fibres, which are about 2500 in number, form almost a loop with those of the portio dura, the loop enclosing the ganglion common to both. When paralysed a convergent squint with homonymous diplopia results.

A. o'ris. The levator anguli oris.

Abdu'cent. See *Abducens.*

Abducen'tes oc'uli. See *Abducens oculi.*

Abduc'tion. (L. *Abduco; ab,* from, and *duco,* to draw. F. Idem. It. *abduzione;* Sp. *abduccion;* G. *Abziehung.*) That movement by which one part of the body, or a limb, is drawn away from another, or from the mesial line.

Applied to a fracture in which the bone is so divided transversely that its extremities recede from each other. Gr. anal. *καυλῃδὸν κάταγμὰ,* according to Galen (Meth. med. vi), so called from resemblance to a broken stem.

Applied also to a strain, and stated as one of the causes of sciatic and psoadic pains by Cœlius Aurelianus, Morb. Chron. v. c. 1.

Abduction is, in philosophy, according to Aristotle, a syllogism of which the major premiss is certain and the minor only probable. Hence the conclusion, without being so certain as the major, is rendered as probable as the minor. Aristotle gives this as an example: Major proposition certain—Science can be taught; minor proposition, more probable than the conclusion—Justice is a science; conclusion, more uncertain in itself than the minor, but becoming by the syllogism as probable as it—Justice, therefore, can be taught. (Franck.)

Abduc'tor. (*Ab,* from; *duco,* to lead or draw. F. *abducteur;* G. *Abziehmuskel;* It. *abduttore;* Sp. Idem.) Term applied to various muscles which either draw the limbs from the median line of the body, or, as in the case of the dorsal interossei, draw the digits from the median line of the limb.

A. au'ris. See *Retrahens aurem.*

A. bre'vis al'ter. See *A. pollicis.*

A. bre'vis pol'licis. See *A. pollicis.*

A. dig'iti quin'ti. See *A. minimi digiti.*

A. in'dicis. (Fr. *abducteur du doigt indicateur.*) The first dorsal interosseus muscle. It arises from the upper half of the ulnar border of the first metacarpal bone and nearly the whole of the metacarpal bone of the index finger, and is inserted into the radial side of the first phalanx of the fore finger. The radial artery passes forwards between the two heads. It is supplied by the ulnar nerve.

A. long'us pol'licis. See *Extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis.*

A. min'imi dig'iti (hand). (Fr. *A. du petit doigt.*) Arises from the pisiform bone and the tendon of the flexor carpi ulnaris, and is inserted into the ulnar side of the base of the first phalanx of the little finger. Supplied by the ulnar nerve.

A. min'imi dig'iti (foot). (Fr. *A. du petit orteil.*) Arises from the external or lesser tuberosity of the os calcis, from the fore part of the greater tubercle, and from the plantar fascia and intermuscular septum. It is inserted into the outer side of the base of the first phalanx of the little toe. It is supplied by a branch from the trunk of the external plantar nerve.

A. oc'uli. See *Rectus externus.*

A. os'sis metatar'si min'imi dig'iti. An occasional muscle arising from the external tubercle of the os calcis, and inserted into the spine-like process of the fifth metatarsal bone beneath the outer margin of the plantar fascia.

A. pol'licis (hand). (Fr. *A. court du pouce.*) Arises from the ridge of the os trapezium and annular ligament. Insertion, radial side of the base of the first phalanx of the thumb. It is supplied by the median nerve.

A. pol'licis (foot). (Fr. *A. du gros orteil.*) Arises from the inner tubercle of the os calcis, the internal lateral ligament, plantar fascia and intermuscular septum between it and the flexor brevis digitorum. It is inserted with the innermost tendon of the flexor brevis pollicis into the inner side of the base of the first phalanx of the great toe. It receives its nervous supply from the internal plantar nerve.

Abdu'men. See *Abdomen.* (D.)

Abebæ'os. (*ἀ,* neg.; *βέβαιος,* firm.) Infirm; weak; unsteady.

Abeceda'ria. A circle, or ring, of letters, called an *abecedary* circle; one of the vulgar errors impugned by Dr. Browne was the notion that through the sympathy of two needles touched with the loadstone, and placed in the centre of two *abecedary* rings, friends at a distance could correspond with one another.

A. her'ba; also spelt *abcedary.* Spilanthus acmella, so called because the Ethiopians were believed to give it to their children to chew, in order to enable them to pronounce their letters.

Abe'le. The Populus alba.

Abelice'a. ('Α, neg.; *βέλος,* a dart.) Hæmatoxylon Campechianum, or logwood.

Abellana. See *Avellana.*

Abelme'luch. *Abelmoluch.*

Abelmo'luch. (Ar. *Ab el moluk.*) A kind of Ricinus; growing near Mecca, having black oblong seeds, said to be violently carthartic.

Abelmos'chus. Nat. ord. *Malvaceæ*, tribe *Hibisceæ*, having a gamosepalous calyx, frequently torn irregularly at the base, and elongated capsular fruit, with projecting ribs.

A. esculen'tus. (Hind. *Bhindi; Ramturi-Bhendi;* Duk. *Venday;* Tam. *Benda;* Tel. *Vendah,* Beng. *Dhenroos.*) Cultivated near Constantinople and elsewhere—under the name of Okra-bendee or Gombo—for the sake of its fruit, leaves, and roots, which abound in mucilage; used in catarrh and dysuria. The fresh capsules (Bendi kai) form good emollient poultices, and are used economically to thicken soups, or, when young, as a pickle. The stem yields a strong silky fibre. (Drury.)

A. moscha'tus. (Ar. *Ab el mosk,* seed of the musk. Tam. *Kasturi-venday, Kathe-Kasturi;* Tel. *Kasturi-benda;* Mal. *Katta-Kasturi;* Beng. *Mushak dana;* Duk. *Mushk-bhendi.*) Musk mallow. Habitat; Egypt, East and West Indies. An evergreen shrub yielding the seeds known as semina abelmoschi, alceæ Ægyptiacæ, and grana moschata. The seeds are kidney-shaped, striated, and of a greyish-brown colour, with musk-like odour and warm spicy taste; considered stimulant and antispasmodic, and applied, both externally and internally, against snakebites; used to adulterate musk and to flavour coffee.

A'bensbach. Bavaria. An alkaline carbonated spring; prescribed in cases of gout, rheumatism, gravel, and catarrh of the bladder. (Bouchut.)

A'bensberg. Bavaria. A sulphuretted spring.

Abepithym'ia. (A, neg.; ἐπιθυμία, lust, desire; also, that part of the soul which, according to Plato, resides in the abdomen.) A paralysis of the solar plexus, cutting off the communication between the cerebro-spinal nervous system and the abdominal viscera, and destroying life.

Abernethy, John. English Surgeon, b. 1764, d. 1831.

A.'s method of tying external iliac. The incision is commenced 1·5″ to the inner side and a little above the anterior superior spine of the ilium, and carried in a curved direction to a point 1·5″ above the middle of Poupart's ligament. After division of the skin and muscles, the lower border of the transversalis fascia where it gives passage to the spermatic cord, is cut through, and the peritoneum is detached from the iliac fossa until the artery is exposed.

Aber'rans, Vas. See *Aberrant duct.*

Aber'rant. (*Ab,* neg.; *erro,* to wander. Fr. *aberrant;* G. *abweichend.*) Applied to species which differ widely from the type of the group or family to which they belong.

A. arteries. Long slender vessels which arise either from the brachial or axillary artery, and end by joining one of the chief arteries of the forearm or one of their branches.

A. duct of testis. Vas aberrans of Haller. A tube connected with the lower part of the epididymis, varying in length from one to twelve inches; sometimes free, and forming a lobule; often opening by both extremities into the canal of the epididymis, sometimes branched; sometimes multiple (two or three, Cooper); presenting the same structure as the vas deferens.

A. ducts of liver. Fine biliary ducts ramifying in the lamellæ of the triangular ligament, and extending from thence to the under surface of the diaphragm; others are found in the connective tissue bridging over the sulcus for the vena cava.

Aberra'tio. (L. *ab,* from, *erro,* to wander.) A deviation from what is ordinary or natural.

A. lac'tis. Excretion of milk from other parts than the mammary gland.

A. lo'ci. An error in the position of parts.

A. men'suum. Vicarious menstruation.

A. tem'poris. An error in the time of the production or action of parts.

Aberra'tion. (Fr. Idem; It. *aberazione;* G. *Abweichung, Abirrung.*) A malformation of fœtal parts; a derangement of the mental faculties; a migration or diapedesis of leucocytes from their natural channels; a compensatory escape of blood; vicarious hæmorrhage.

A. chromat'ic. That dispersion of the rays of light which happens after their passage through a lens; the violet rays, being more refrangible than the red, are brought sooner to a focus, and hence a halo of colours is seen surrounding the image.

A. distan'tial. Spherical aberration.

A. of light. A small apparent displacement of the fixed stars, due in part to the circumstance that light takes time to travel through space, and in part to the motion of the earth.

A. Newto'nian. See *A. chromatic.*

A. of refrangibil'ity. Chromatic aberration.

A. spher'ical. Designates the fact that when rays of light traverse a convex lens those rays that pass through it near its periphery are brought to a focus sooner than those which traverse it near its axis; hence the rays, instead of being collected into a single point, are extended over a small space, so that the image of the object is not sharply defined.

A. of spheric'ity. Spherical aberration.

Aberyst'with. Wales; Cardiganshire. A summer sea-bathing place, protected by lofty hills. There is a chalybeate spring.

Abe'samum. The oxide which forms on the iron of wheels; formerly employed in medicine. (R. and J.)

Abes'si. (Ar. *Abes,* filth.) Alvine excrement. Also, arsenic bisulphide.

Abes'tus. See *Asbestus.*

Abesum. Quicklime. (R. and J.)

Abevacua'tion. (*Ab,* from; *evăcuo,* to empty.) Partial or incomplete evacuation, whether naturally or artificially produced. Evacuation which is effected by the passage of matter from one organ into another.

Abhal. (Ar.) The fruit of a species of cypress, said to be a powerful emmenagogue.

Abhel. *Abhal.*

Abie'cula (Dim. *Abies,* the fir-tree.) The dwarf fir-tree.

Abieg'na. An oily liquid that, according to Piso, exudes from a species of Cecropia in the Brazils. (Waring.)

Ab'ies. A name applied by the Romans to the Elate or date palm. (Pliny. Hist. Nat. lib. xii, cap. 62.)

Ab'ies. Suborder *Abieteæ;* Nat. Ord. *Coniferæ.* Monœcious. *Males,* Catkins solitary, not racemose; anthers bursting transversely. *Females,* Catkins simple; scales imbricated, thin at the apex, rounded, flat, not hollowed out for the seeds, as in Pinus; when ripe falling from the axes; leaves solitary in each sheath.

A. al'ba. See *A. picea.*

A. balsam'ea. (Fr. *Baumier de Canada.*) Balm of Gilead fir. An elegant tree, rising to 40 feet in height, with tapering trunk and numerous branches; leaves solitary, flat, emarginate, or entire, six or eight lines long, glaucous beneath, somewhat pectinate, suberect above, recurved, spreading, inserted in rows on the sides and tops of the branches; cones large, cylindrical, erect, purplish; bracts abbreviate, obovate, conspicuously mucronate, subserrulate. An inhabitant of Canada, Nova Scotia, and Maine. Yields Canada balsam.

A. balsamif'era. See *A. balsamea.*

A. canaden'sis. The hemlock spruce of the United States and Canada. It rises to a height of 70—80 feet. Branches slender, and dependent at their extremities; the leaves numerous, six or eight lines long, flat, denticulate, and irregularly arranged in two rows; the strobiles ovate, little longer than the leaves, terminal, and pendulous. Yields Canada pitch and essence of spruce.

A. commu'nis. See *A. excelsa.*

A. dam'mara. See *Dammara orientalis.*

A. excel'sa. (Fr. *epicea*, *pesse ;* Germ. *Fichte*, *Rothtanne.*) The Norway spruce. A lofty tree, rising 150 feet in height. The leaves, which stand thickly upon the branches, are short, obscurely four-cornered, often curved, of a dusky green colour, and shining upon the upper surface. The male amenta are purple and axillary, the female of the same colour and terminal. The fruit is in pendant, purple, nearly cylindrical strobiles, the scales of which are oval pointed and ragged at the edges.

A. gal'lica.. See *A. picea.*

A. la'rix. See *Larix Europæa.*

A. ni'gra. See *Pinus nigra.*

A. pectina'ta. See *A. picea.*

A. pi'cea. (Fr. *sapin argenté ;* Germ. *Weisstanne*, *Edeltanne.*) The European silver fir; grows in the mountainous regions of Switzerland, Germany, and Siberia. Yields common turpentine, and a finer kind called Strasburgh turpentine. The leaf buds are made into beer, and are used in scurvy and rheumatism.

A. ru'bra. See *A. excelsa.*

A. tax'ifolia. See *A. picea.*

A. virginia'na. See *A. canadensis.*

Ab'ietate. A salt of abietic acid.

Abiete'æ. A suborder of the Nat. Ord. *Coniferæ.* Ovules inverted, micropyle next the base of the carpel; pollen oval.

Abie'tic acid. $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$. The essential constituent of common resin. A monobasic acid, crystallising from alcohol in oval pointed plates, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform.

Ab'ietine (L. *Abies*, a fir). An indifferent resinous substance, extracted by alcohol from the residue of the distillation of Strasburgh turpentine or Canada balsam with water. It possesses neither taste nor smell, is insoluble in water, but is soluble in alcohol and ether. It crystallises in needles or in elongated pyramids.

Abietin'ic Acid. $C_{44}H_{64}O_5$. One of several closely analogous resinous acids obtained from the fir and larch. It forms colourless crystals soluble in alcohol, wood spirit, chloroform, and carbon bisulphide. It is bibasic.

Abie'tis resina. See *Resina.*

Ab'ietite. $C_6H_8O_3$. An indifferent substance obtained from the needles of Abies picea. It closely resembles mannite, to which it bears the same relation that ether does to alcohol.

Abi'ga. (*Abigo*, to expel.) *Teucrium chamæpitys*, the ground-pine; so called from its supposed power of inducing abortion.

Abiogen'esis. ('A, neg.; *βίος*, life; *γίγνομαι*, to generate.) Generatio æquivoca, Generatio primaria, Archigenesis, Archebiosis. The doctrine that living matter may be produced by not living matter. This subject has attracted much attention of late years. Pouchet in France, Häckel in Germany, and Bastian in this country, have been its most prominent supporters. The arguments in favour of it are, first, that there is no inherent improbability in the view that the lowest forms of animal life included under the head of Protista by Haeckel should be formed by the combination of their chemical elements without the intervention of antecedent life; secondly, that if the doctrine of special creation be put aside, the first animals must have arisen in this way; and, thirdly, that whatever precautions may be taken to prevent the entrance of spores, low organisms make their appearance in infusions of dead matter, provided the conditions are otherwise favourable. On the other hand, the opponents of the doctrine of abiogenesis, who are also termed panspermists, argue that there is no reason for believing the mode of production of the lower and less known organisms to be entirely different from that of all the higher forms, and they also maintain that the atmosphere teems with particles that are either seeds or spores, or are capable of acting as seeds, and that the development of life in infusions of dead matter is due to the fact that such infusions afford conditions favourable to their growth. The most ingenious apparatus and modifications of experiments have been suggested by both sides to exclude the outer air, or, if admitted, to completely kill the germs supposed to exist in it. Unfortunately the evidence that one side regards as irrefutable is either entirely ignored or met with a direct denial by the other. The positive results of one experimenter are the negative ones of his opponent. If a heterogenist declare that living organisms have appeared in an infusion to which no germs can possibly have had access, the panspermists reply that the apparatus was not air-tight, or that the spores had not been killed by the treatment adopted. Whilst, when the panspermist declares that his infusions are barren, the heterogenist maintains that the conditions present are just those which render the appearance and maintenance of life impossible, or that if the fluid had been preserved a little longer life would have been developed. On the whole it may be said that no conclusive proof has been obtained of the occurrence of Abiogenesis.

Abionar'ce. (A, neg.; Bίος, life; *νάρκη*, torpor.) Paralytic torpor.

Abio'sis. ('A, neg.; *βίωσις*, life. F. *abiose ;* G. *Leblösigkeit.*) Unfit for life; incapable of living.

Abio'tos. ('A*βίωτος*, without life.) The hemlock plant, from its deadly qualities.

Abir'ritant. (*Ab*, from; *irrito*, to excite.) Soothing or calmative agents which cause diminution of irritation.

Abirrita'tion. (*Ab*, neg.; *irrito*, to irritate.) Depressed condition of the vital phenomena in the various tissues, and, therefore, slightly distinct from Asthenia, which implies a more complete reduction of their powers.

Abir'ritative. (Same.) A term applied by Broussais to diseases caused by a lack of irritation.

Abit. (Ar.) Cerussa, or lead carbonate. (R.)

Ab-kudoo-telkh. The juice of the bitter gourd, ranked by the Arabian physicians amongst emetics. (Waring.)

Ablacta'tion. (*Ab*, priv.; *lacto*, to give suck. Fr. Idem; It. *ablattazione;* Germ. *Entwöhnung.*) In the 'Dictionnaire des Termes de Méd. Chir., &c.,' this word is confined to cessation of suckling so far as regards the mother; for, as to the child (or weaning), it is called Sevrage. The more ordinary sense, though this is to some extent technical, is connected with the grafting of trees, by which the juice of the parent tree is made to feed the graft till it unites.

Ablas'tous. ('A, neg.; Βλαστὸς, a germ or bud. Fr. *ablaste;* Germ. *ohne Keim; unfruchtbar.*) Without germ or bud; unfruitful.

Abla'tion. (*Aufero*, to take away. Fr. Idem; It. *ablazione;* Sp. *ablacion;* Germ. *Abnahme.*) The removing, or taking away, of any part of the body by mechanical means.

Ableph'arous. ('A, neg.; *βλέφαρον*, the eyelid. Fr. *abléphare;* Germ. *ohne Augenlieder.*) Without eyelids.

Ablep'sia. ('A, neg.; *βλέπω*, to see.) Blindness; ablep'sy.

Ablu'ent. (*Abluo*, to wash away. Fr. *abluant;* Germ. *abfahrend, reinigend.*) Washing away; that which washes away, or carries off impurities. Gr. anal 'Ρύπτοντα, applied by Galen, de Simpl. fac., ii, 12, to abstergent medicines.

Abluen'tia. See *Abluent* and *Abstergent.*

Ablu'tion. (*Abluo*, to wash away. Fr. Idem; It. *ablazione;* Sp. *ablucion;* Germ. *Abwaschung.*) The washing of the body, whole or in part. Applied in chemistry to the separation of extraneous matters by washing. A translation of the Greek *ἀπονίψις*, a term applied to an internal washing, which was accomplished by administering profuse libations of milk-whey, as mentioned by Galen, de sal. diæt ,t. 18.

Abmor'tal. (*Ab*, from; *mortuus*, dead.) One of the terms employed by Hermann ('Pflüger's Archiv,' xvi, p. 193, 1878) to denote the various electric currents which may be observed in muscles. An ab-mortal current signifies the direction of a current in a muscular fibre passing from a portion of the fibre which is dying to a portion which is living and at rest. *Ad-mortal* similarly signifies a current passing from a portion of the fibre which is living and at rest to a portion which is dying. *Ad-terminal* signifies a current passing similarly in the fibre from some portion of the fibre to the natural tendinous termination of the fibre; and *ab-terminal*, one passing from the natural tendinous termination to some part of the fibre; the former might be called *termino-petal*, the latter *termino-fugal.* *Ad-nerval* is similarly a current passing from a portion of the muscular fibre to the entrance of a nerve fibre into the muscular fibre, and *ab-nerval* similarly a current passing from the entrance of the nerve fibre to some other portion of the muscular fibre.

Abnelecten. (Ar.) Alumen, or alum. (R.)

Abner'val. See *Ab-mortal.*

Abnor'mal. (*Ab*, priv.; *norma*, law.) Contrary to the rule of nature; not in the natural condition; irregular.

Abnormal'ity. (*Abnormalis; ab*, from; *norma*, rule.) Something exceptional, unusual, or anomalous; such as the transposition of the viscera, or the presence of six fingers on the hand.

Abnor'mity. (*Ab*, neg.; *norma*, a rule. Fr. *abnormité;* Germ. *Regelwidrigkeit.*) An anomaly or deviation from the common rule.

Abnor'mous. See *Abnormal.*

Abob'ra do Ma'to. A species of Bryony, Nat. Ord. *Cucurbitaceæ*, growing in Chili, the resin of which in drachm doses is purgative.

Aboit. The same as *Abit.*

Abolit'ion. (L. *Abolitio; ab*, priv., and *olesco*, to grow.) The destruction or utter removal of any useless substance, or part.

Abolit'io Pul'sus. Cessation of the pulse. Asphyxia.

Aboma'sum. (*Ab*, away from; *omasum*, the paunch. F. *caillette;* G. *Labmagen.*) The fourth or true stomach of the ruminant, called also the reed or rennet. In capacity it stands next to the rumen or paunch. It is pear-shaped, and is situated behind the omasum, above the right sac of the rumen. Its base is connected with the omasum by a thick neck. Its apex is continuous with the duodenum. The mucous membrane is produced into lamellar folds, is soft, spongy, smooth, vascular, covered by a thin epithelium, and provided with numerous glands for the secretion of gastric juice. In this stomach the essential process of digestion takes place. The rennet is used for coagulating the milk in the manufacture of cheese.

Abomina'tion. (L. *ab*, or *absit*, let it be away, and *omen*, sign.) Loathing for food. (De Caldera.)

Aborig'inal. (*Ab*, from; *origo*, the beginning. Fr. *aborigène;* Germ. *ursprünglich.*) Applied to plants, and to man and animals, which are supposed to be natives of the country they inhabit.

Abo'ral. (*Ab*, away from; *os*, the mouth.) That face or pole of a Cœlenterate or Echinoderm which is opposite to the face or pole in the centre of which the mouth is placed.

Abor'sus. (*Ab*, priv., and *ordior*, to begin.) An abortion; miscarriage in the first or early months.

Aborticí'de. (*Abortus*, an abortion; *cædo*, to kill. Fr. *aborticide.*) The destruction of the fœtus in utero to effect delivery.

Abortifa'cient. (*Abortus*, a miscarriage; *facio*, to make. Germ. *abtreibende Mittel.*) Term applied to medicines, or other agents, which cause the pregnant uterus to contract and expel its contents. The chief drugs to which abortifacient properties have been attributed are cantharides, ergot, savine, and rue, in this country; the juice of bamboo, various euphorbias, calotropis, and plumbago, in India; extract of cotton root (gossypium), actea racemosa, and digitalis in America. Mechanical means are often employed, and the introduction of styles, sounds, &c., has often been resorted to.

Abor'tion. (*Abortio*, a miscarriage. F. *avortement*; It. and Sp. *aborto*; G. *Frühgeburt Fehlgeburt.*) The term abortion is applied to the expulsion of a fœtus before it is viable.

Most writers adopt the end of the fifth or the beginning of the sixth month of pregnancy as the period separating an abortion from a premature labour; some restrict the term abortion to an expulsion occurring in the first sixteen weeks, and use miscarriage to designate one occurring in the following thirteen or fourteen weeks, after which it is called premature labour.

The causes which may lead to abortion are very various. It may result from violent blows or falls on the abdomen, or other forms of external injury, from rupture of the membranes, from the action of powerful emmenagogues, from constitutional states of the mother, as from anæmia, plethora, variola, syphilis, from violent mental emotions, persistent vomiting, cough, constipation, or diarrhœa; from death of the fœtus, or degeneration of the parts belonging to it; from tumours in the pelvis, or adhesions consequent on inflammation; from separation of the placenta. Finally, it may result from hereditary predisposition, and occasionally seems to be an acquired habit.

In abortion occurring within the first three or four weeks, the symptoms are usually little more than an exaggeration of the ordinary sensations of a menstrual period; somewhat more pain, something substantial in the discharge. When occurring later on, there is usually a premonitory rigor, some little feverishness and nervous irritability, a feeling of coldness or weight in the hypogastrium, pain in the loins, and irritation of the bladder; by and by the pain increases, spreads to the uterine region and down the thighs, and becomes recurrent; hæmorrhage to a greater or less extent occurs; and in the end the uterus empties itself. If the pregnancy be only of a few weeks' duration, the ovum is often expelled entire; when more advanced, the membranes usually rupture first, the fœtus soon escapes, but a greater or less period may elapse before the placenta is separated. Inordinate hæmorrhage and retention of the placenta are the chief sources of danger. The treatment may have for its object the averting of a threatened abortion, the hastening of its progress, or the cure or relief of the conditions favouring its occurrence. For the first object, absolute rest, coolness but not coldness, and opium, are sometimes sufficient. For the second object, ergot may be needed; if there be much hæmorrhage, internal astringents are not to be relied on; ice should be applied, and the uterus emptied as soon as possible; if the os be dilated this may be done by the finger, or by special forceps; sometimes it is sufficient to break down the ovular structures, but it is well, if possible, to leave nothing behind; if the os be undilated, it may be plugged by a sea-tangle tent until the fingers can be introduced; it has been recommended that a large sponge soaked in vinegar, or some coagulating agent, be introduced into, the vagina until expulsive pains come on. If hæmorrhage continue after the expulsion of the uterine contents, perchloride of iron in solution or water at a temperature of 50° C. (122° F.) may be injected into the uterine cavity. Sometimes the placenta is adherent and requires removal by the finger. The third object is to be fulfilled by a careful consideration of the cause of the abortion, and the treatment is to be directed towards its removal.

A. crim′inal. The administration of any poison or other noxious thing, or the use of any instrument or other means, with intent to procure the miscarriage of any woman, and also the use of any such means for that purpose by the woman herself, is a felony under the English law, whether the woman be or be not really pregnant. The supplying or procuring materials with the knowledge that they are to be used in the production of a miscarriage is a misdemeanour. Among the means which have been used are hot baths, violent exercise, mechanical compression of the abdomen, and even trampling on it, abortifacient medicines, instruments introduced into the uterus, as skewers, sticks, wires, elastic tubes, and injections.

A. embryon′ic. Abortion occurring between the twentieth and the ninetieth day.

A. fœ′tal. Abortion occurring between the third and the sixth month.

A. indu′ced. See *Premature labour, induction of.*

A. o′vular. Abortion occurring before the twentieth day of pregnancy.

A. provo′ked. See *Premature labour, induction of.*

Abor′tion. In Botany, the suppression or non-development of some part or organ, as in the axis, of the stem; in the leaf, of the petiole or lamina; in the flower, of the calyx, corolla, andrœcium, or gynœcium, or of some segment of one of these whorls.

Abor′tive. Fr. *abortif;* G. *abtreibend;* It. *abortivo.* Applied to treatment of disease adopted with the view of preventing its further or complete development.

Abortive smallpox, also called Varicelloid, is smallpox in which the eruption is limited to the vesicular stage.

For the use of this word in botany, see *Abortion.*

Abor′tives. See *Abortifacients.*

Abort′ment. *Abortion.*

Abor′tus. An abortion. See *Aborsus.*

Abou′kir, Mineral Waters of. Algeria. A spring containing sodic chloride, near Mostaganeur; recommended in scrofula.

Aboulaza. A tree of Madagascar, in use for diseases of the heart. (D.)

Abrabax. See *Abraxas.*

Abracadab′ra. A cabalistic or magic word, recommended by Serenus, in his 'Medicina Metrica,' c. 53, v. 9444, as a cure for semitertian fever, &c., according to Castellus. See *Abracalan.*

It was to be written on a piece of paper folded in the form of a cross, suspended by a strip of linen sufficiently long to allow it to rest on the pit of the stomach; to be worn for nine days, and then to be thrown over the shoulder into an eastward running stream. The letters of the word were to be written in the form of a triangle in one of these two ways—

A B R A C A D A B R A
A B R A C A D A B R
A B R A C A D A B
A B R A C A D A
A B R A C A D
A B R A C A
A B R A C
A B R A
A B R
A B
A

A B R A C A D A B R A
B R A C A D A B R
R A C A D A B
A C A D A
C A D
A

Abracalan. A magical or cabalistic word, to which the Jews attributed virtues equal to those of Abracadabra.

Abra'chia. ('A, neg.; *βραχίων*, the arm.) A variety of Agenesia, or imperfect development, consisting in the absence of the arms.

Abrachiocepha'lia. ('Aneg.; *βραχίων*, arm; *κεφαλή*, head. An anomaly characterised by the congenital absence of the head and arms.

Ab'rakh. Hindustani name for Mica; used, when calcined, as a remedy in fevers.

Abranch'ia. Suborder of the order *Opisthobranchiata*, of the class *Gasteropoda*, distinguished by the absence of branchiæ.

Abranchia'ta. ('A, neg.; *βράγχια*, the gills of a fish.) A term applied to the Sauropsida and Mammalia, in which the vascular plexus is never developed in such rudiments of the gill slits and arches as appear in the course of embryonic life; the term is equivalent to the Amniota of Haeckel, and to the Allantoidea of Milne Edwards.

Also one of the subdivisions of the order *Oligochæta*, class *Chætopoda*, group *Annulata*, subkingdom *Vermes*, which includes the terricolous forms, such as *Lumbricus*, the common earthworm.

Abrasax'as. See *Abraxas*.

Abra'sion. (*Ab*, priv., and *rado*, to rub.) Fr. Idem; G. *abschaben*, *abschälen*. Act, or result, of scraping, filing, shaving, chafing, fretting, or rubbing of any surface so as to expose the underlying parts, chiefly applied to the excoriation of the cutaneous and mucous tissues.

Abra'sum. (*Abrado*, to scrape off.) Abrasion.

Ab'rathan. A corruption of Abrotanum. (Turton.)

Abrax'as. (The Greek letters *α*, *β*, *ρ*, *α*, *ξ*, *α*, *ς*, which, as numerals, express 365.) A cabalistic term, said by some to be a name of the supreme deity of the Basilidians; by others to be that of the sun; and supposed to possess great protecting virtues; it was applied to small figures, or plates of metal, or stone, representing Egyptian deities, with Magian and Rabbinical symbols, and Coptic, Greek, Hebrew, Phœnician, and Latin characters, which are believed to have been used as amulets.

Abreshain. (El-rey-sum of the Ulfar.) An Indian remedy, consisting of white silk cut up very fine; used as an aphrodisiac. (Waring.)

Abrest. France. An alkaline spring near Vichy and having the same properties.

Abrette. The seeds of Abelmoschus moschatus.

Abric. (Ar.) Sulphur. (R. and J.)

Abrodiæ'tus. ('Aβρός, delicate; *δίαιτα*, mode of living.) Living delicately; applied to light or delicate diet.

Abro'ma angus'tum. Nat. Ord. *Byttneriaceæ*; Hab. Tropical Asia. The bark is mucilaginous.

Abrom'otoun. Ashantee name of an undetermined plant; the bruised leaves are used as a discutient in boils. (Waring.)

Ab'rong. A round grain, spotted with black and white, bitter, laxative, and vermifuge. It is said to have been brought from China. (Waring.)

Abronla'za. A tree of Madagascar; employed in that island in diseases of the heart. (Waring.)

Abro'sia. ('A. neg.; *βρῶσις*, food.) Abstinence. (D.)

Abrot'anum. See *Abrotonum.*

A. cath'sum. Artemisia abrotonum. (D.)

A. mas. Artemisia abrotonum.

Abrotoni'tes. (Gr. *ἀβροτονίτης*, abrotonum wine.) Wine in which abrotanum has been soaked.

Abroto'num. ('*Aβρότονον*; F. *aurone.*) This term was applied to two plants by the ancients, one of which was said to be male, the other female. The former has been identified with *Artemisia abrotonum*, or Southernwood, and the latter with *Santolina chamæ cyparissus.* Abrotonum was employed as a tonic, vermifuge, emmenagogue, alexipharmic, and antiperiodic; also as a cure for the bite of the scorpion. (Waring.)

Abrupt. (*Abrumpo*, to break off). Præmorse, or truncated, applied to roots that appear as though bitten off.

Abrup'tion. (*ab*, and *rumpo*, to break.) A term formerly used for the act of breaking, or state of being broken, or snapped asunder; applied to fractures synonymously with Abduction, which see.

Abrupt'ly pin'nate. (Fr. *paripinné;* G. *paarige gefiedert.*) Pinnate leaves are so-called when there is no central or terminal pinna, the leaf ending with a pair of leaflets.

Ab'rus precato'rius. ('*Aβρός*, soft, from the tenderness of the leaves: *preces*, a prayer. F. *Liane à reglisse;* Sans. *Gunja krishnala;* Arab., *Ghoonchee;* Hind. *Ghungchi Gunj;* Dak. *Gumchi; Gundu-mani, Kunri-mani;* Tam. Tel. *Guri-ginga, Gura-venda, Gulivinda;* Mal. *Kunni-Kuru;* Beng. *Kunch Gunj.* Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ.* Wild or country, or Jamaica Liquorice. Hab. Java, Mysore, Hindostan, Assam. Root and leaves yield an extract like liquorice, but bitterish; leaves mixed with honey applied to swellings, and used to alleviate cough. In Jamaica, used instead of tea; in Java, as a demulcent. Their juice thought useful in aphtha. The seeds employed externally to allay heat in ophthalmia. There are five varieties of the *A. precatorius*, with scarlet, black, white, yellow, and blue seeds. The scarlet seeds have a black spot, and are used as weights, each weighing almost exactly one grain (Retti weights). Other names for the seeds are Lovepea, Angola seeds, and Pimble beads, and they are often strung as rosaries. In Egypt they are used as food (*Prosper alpinus*). (Drury.) Barham (Hort. Amer., p. 88) has used a ptisan of the leaves with success in colic.

Absac. France; Arrondissement of Confolens near Charente. A cold tonic spring containing sodic chloride. It is given with advantage as a drink in intermittent fever.

Absce'dent. (L. *abs* and *cedo*, to give way, yield, depart.) Applied formerly to those parts which, when the body is in its natural condition, are either united or contiguous to other parts, but when diseased no longer maintain their union or contact, as the bones, &c., in ulceration.

Ab'scess. (L. *abscessus; abs*, and *cedo*, to depart; Fr. *abcès;* It. *ascesso;* Sp. *abceso;* G. *Geschwür* and *Eitergeschwulst.*) A circumscribed collection of pus. The formation of an abscess is one of the terminations or events of inflammation; if the inflammatory process has been rapid it is named an acute or phlegmonous abscess; if slow, a chronic or cold abscess. In either case a large number of cells make their appearance in the connective tissue, many being leucocytes or white corpuscles of the blood, whilst others are derived from the proliferation of the connective tisssue. The pressure of these cells, the requirements of their nutrition, and the nervous and vascular disturbance of the parts, lead to the atrophy and breaking up of the adipose and connective tissue. The tissues surrounding the central collection of pus become condensed by the exudation of plastic material, and subsequently form the sac of the abscess, which possesses but feeble powers of absorption; loops of vessels develop on this border by the coalescence of leucocytes, and the whole inner surface of the cavity of the abscess, in so far as regards the arrangement of its vessels, resembles a granulating surface folded up in the form of a sac. By degrees contraction takes place, and ultimately the only remains of the original mischief is a hard knot or cicatrix. Where no limiting membrane is present, as in the abscesses that form in erysipelas, the term purulent infiltration is generally applied to the collection of matter.

The proximate cause of the suppuration of an inflammatory exudation is due in many instances to an excessive supply of pabulum. The entrance of septic ferments into a part, as in dissection wounds, or the existence of a septicæmic condition of the blood generally are conditions especially adapted to cause inflammation to pass into suppuration; certain diatheses appear to be exceptionally prone to the formation of abscesses.

The symptoms of an abscess are that after a period of variable duration, in the course of which the patient has experienced the usual signs of inflammation, sometimes with and sometimes without a rigor, a soft swelling appears, with or without discoloration of the surface, in which a more or less distinct sense of fluctuation can be perceived on palpation. Abscesses are found most commonly in the subcutaneous connective tissue, but are also frequently seen beneath the periosteum, and in many other parts, as the brain, lungs, liver, prostate, uterus, and lymphatic glands. Cold abscesses are seen in many syphilitic and tuberculous affections, and in inflammations of the glands and joints in lymphatic and scrofulous diatheses.

Abscesses, if left to themselves, generally make their way in the direction of least resistance, and burst through the skin or some mucous membrane, or their contents may, owing to the corpuscles undergoing fatty degeneration, be reabsorbed. In old-standing cases the cheesy matter entering the blood-vessels in a particulate form may give rise to miliary tuberculosis.

In the treatment of impending abscess an attempt may in the first instance be made to arrest its formation, and with this object in view inflammation should be reduced by rest and cold. The blood-vessels should be relieved by position or removal of blood, and by pressure carefully applied; the infrication of mercurial ointment may also be tried; when, however, the formation of matter is inevitable or has actually taken place, warm fomentations and poultices may be applied and the pus evacuated, either by making a free incision under the *antiseptic method*, or by the use of an aspirator. This proceeding is especially important when the abscess is situated in regions like the ischio-rectal fossa or the mamma, where it is likely to burrow, or where it is subjacent to dense fasciæ and aponeuroses.

When there is reason to believe the pus of an abscess has undergone decomposition, as, for example, when a tympanitic sound is elicited on percussion, the opening should be free and the sac may be washed out with carbolic-acid lotion or chlorine water. In opening deep-seated abscesses in the neighbourhood of important parts, as in the neck, great circumspection and thorough knowledge of anatomy are required. Formerly caustics, as potash or Vienna paste, or even the actual cautery, were used, and are even now occasionally employed. In some instances, as in buboes, a cure may be effected by stabbing the abscess at several points with a needle, and good results have been obtained by passing a filiform seton through the sac. Where abscesses are very large a drainage tube may be inserted, and the interior may be distended with warm water.

A. alve′olar. Abscess forming in the gum or in the socket of a tooth.

A. bur′sal. Inflammation and suppuration in a bursa mucosa.

A. chron′ic. (Fr. *A. ganglionnaire.*) An abscess developing slowly and without acute inflammatory symptoms in the connective tissue after simple periostitis, or in or around an inflamed gland, or beneath scrofulous or syphilitic gummata.

A. cold. (Fr. *Abcès froid.*) An abscess developing slowly and without acute inflammatory symptoms, usually in scrofulous subjects, difficult to diagnose, often being mistaken for tumour.

A. conges′tive. An abscess appearing at a distance from the place where the pus is formed; it usually results from disease of bone, the matter making its way along the sheaths of muscles.

A. constitu′tional. Abscess resulting from some general disorder of the blood, either of a specific or non-specific character; such are the boils that are so frequent in those living in bad hygienic conditions; scrofulous abscesses, and abscesses occurring in patients affected with venereal disease.

A. crit′ical. Abscesses appearing in the course of an acute disease, and either leading to the remission of the symptoms, or increasing their gravity, as in the abscess of the parotids occurring in typhoid fever, and the abscesses seen in convalescence from smallpox.

A. diffuse. An abscess without well-defined wall or sac.

A. dor′sal. An abscess occurring in the dorsal region.

A. embol′ic. An abscess forming in the clot of an embolism, or in adjoining connective tissue.

A. emphysem′atous. See *A. tympanitic.*

A. fæ′cal. (Fr. *Abcès stercoral;* It. *ascesso fecale;* G. *Kothabscess.*) An abscess developed in the connective tissue surrounding the large intestine or rectum, and communicating with its interior. The pus often possesses a peculiarly penetrating odour.

A. gang′renous. A form of abscess attended with death of the adjoining parts.

A. idiopath′ic. An abscess originating without known cause, and appearing at the seat of the primary inflammation.

A. il′iac. Abscess presenting in the iliac region. It is sometimes due to disease of the vertebræ, at others, to disease of the kidney or to perityphlitis.

A. infect′ing mi′tral. Abscesses resulting from emboli produced by the detachment of particles of lymph deposited on the valves of the aorta, in endocarditis.

A. is'chio-rec'tal. An abscess occurring in the ischio-rectal fossa. It usually involves the whole of the fossa, laying bare the wall of the rectum, with the cavity of which it may communicate. It should be opened freely without cutting the wall of the gut, or enlarging any intestinal opening that may be present, and the cavity of the wound should be dressed with perchloride of iron or other antiseptic.

A. lacu'nar. Inflammation and suppuration is one of the lacunæ of the urethra; a complication of gonorrhœa.

A. lum'bar. See *A. psoas.*

A. lymphat'ic. See *A. chronic.*

A. mam'mary. (Fr. *Abcès de la mamelle.*) An abscess forming in the breast, often caused by injury or by inflammation of a galactophorous duct, especially in nursing women. It sometimes occurs in the child shortly after birth. The inflammatory symptoms are generally of great intensity. The abscess may be limited to the areola, or it may be subcutaneous or intramammary or submammary. In opening an intramammary abscess care should be taken to make the incision early, and in a radiating direction from the nipple, to avoid division of the milk ducts. Nursing should be interdicted.

A. metastat'ic. A term, now disused, for abscess resulting from embolism of arteries or capillaries by particles derived from distant sources. See *A. pyæmic.*

A. mil'iary. Term applied to abscesses existing in considerable numbers, and of small size, in any organ, generally resulting from embolism of the smaller vessels. See *A. pyæmic.*

A. milk. Abscess occurring in the breast of a woman during lactation.

A. mul'tiple. These occur chiefly under the influence of three constitutional conditions—the scrofulous, the syphilitic, and the puerperal.

A. pel'vic. An abscess occurring in the connective tissue of the pelvis.

A. per'forating. An abscess in the cornea, bursting both externally and internally into the anterior chamber of the eye. Also, applied to an empyema when it penetrates the lung, the pus escaping through the bronchi. Also, generally applied to abscesses discharging themselves through the walls of adjoining cavities.

A. pericæ'cal. An abscess forming in the connective tissue around the cæcum.

A. peri-larynge'al. An abscess forming in the connective tissue around the larynx.

A. perinæ'al. An abscess forming in the perineal region, usually resulting from escape of urine, after rupture of the urethra.

A. peri-nephrit'ic. An abscess occurring in the connective tissue around the kidney. After a rigor, febrile symptoms occur, with nausea, vomiting, constipation, pain in the region of the kidney, increased on straightening the body, and the appearance of a swelling near the centre of the crest of the ilium. It is liable to be confounded with caries of the vertebræ and hip disease. The contents of the sac may be removed with an aspirator.

A. periosteal. See *Periosti'tis.*

A. peri-pharynge'al. An abscess in the connective tissue surrounding the pharynx.

A. peri-rec'tal. An abscess in the connective tissue around the rectum. There is usually a communication with the bowel, and the pus is extremely fœtid. It is often the cause of *Fistula in ano.* It should be opened early.

A. peri-typhlit'ic. Abscess in the connective tissue surrounding the cæcum. There is pain in the right iliac region, increased on pressure, and swelling with febrile symptoms. A grooved needle should be introduced through the abdominal parietes over the seat of the disease; and if the presence of pus be ascertained, the abscess should be opened by the *antiseptic method,* or the fluid may be removed with an aspirator.

A. peri-u'terine. Abscess in the connective tissue surrounding the uterus.

A. phleg'monous. An abscess supervening in the course of a few days after a chill or rigor, with acute inflammatory symptoms, as pain, redness, heat, and swelling.

A. post-pharynge'al. See *A. retro-pharyngeal.*

A. prostat'ic. Abscess occurring in or around the prostate gland.

A. pso'as. A chronic collection of matter forming in the connective tissue of the loins behind the peritoneum, and descending in the course of the psoas muscle. The matter sometimes points above, sometimes below, Poupart's ligament, or, rarely, at the sacro-sciatic foramen. It is often the result of disease of the vertebræ. It is accompanied by pain, especially felt on straightening the leg on the body, and is most common in scrofulous subjects. It must be diagnosed from rheumatic affections, disease of the kidney, glandular swellings, and hernia. The matter may be withdrawn by an aspirator.

A. puer'peral. A form of abscess has been described under this name in infants, in which nodules develop under the skin, which then reddens and becomes thinner and painful. The nodules, at first hard, rapidly soften, present fluctuation, and finally burst. Suppuration takes place quickly.

A. pyæ'mic. Abscesses forming in patients suffering from pyæmia. A good example is afforded by the pulmonary abscesses sometimes occurring after injuries or operations on bones. In such instances the capillaries are plugged with coagula, which, becoming detached, traverse the right heart, and pass along the pulmonary artery and its branches till they are arrested in the smaller vessels of the lung, where they occasion suppurative lobular pneumonia or metastatic miliary abscesses of the lung; similar conditions may occur in the liver, as a result of ulceration or suppuration, in or near to the intestine. Such abscesses usually run their course with rapidity.

A. resid'ual. A collection of matter forming in or around the remains of bygone inflammation.

A. retro-pharynge'al. An abscess forming in the connective tissue behind the pharynx. It is commonly due to inflammation of the post-pharyngeal lymphatic glands, which are constantly present up to the third year of life. The abscess often forms a soft swelling below the jaw and under the sterno-mastoid muscle. The respiration is laboured and stertorous. Inspection is difficult, but palpation is readily effected. An opening may be made in the pharynx, or occasionally through the skin. At the moment when the knife enters the abscess the tip of the left forefinger is used to depress the epiglottis and close the larynx, lest the pus should enter it and cause suffocation.

A. scrof'ulous. Suppuration in the lymphatic glands of children, or a chronic abscess in a scrofulous person, is often thus named.

A. septicæ'mic. A synonym of pyæmic abscess; also employed to denote an abscess following the direct introduction of some putrid matter into the system.

A. shirt-stud. (F. *abcès en bouton de chemise.*) An abscess presenting two cavities, of which one is subepidermic, and the other subcutaneous; a communication usually exists between these, which may be enlarged when the superficial abscess is opened.

A. stercora'ceous. A synonym of fæcal abscess.

A. submam'mary. See *A. mammary.*

A. subpec'toral. An abscess forming beneath the pectoral muscles.

A. subperios'teal. An abscess forming between the periosteum and the bone.

A. supra-mam'mary. See *A. mammary.*

A. symptomat'ic. An abscess indicating the presence of some other affection, as when an abscess forms around necrosed bone, or as a result of extravasation of urine from rupture of the urethra

A. the'cal. (F. *abcès des gaines tendineuses;* I. *ascesso della vagine dei tendini;* G. *Sehnen-* or *Scheide-abscess.*) Inflammation and suppuration in the sheaths of tendons, commonly associated with whitlow. It requires to be opened early.

A. tympanit'ic. An abscess which, in consequence of admission of air to, and putrefaction of, its contents, contains gas, which renders the sac resonant upon percussion.

A. ure'thral. A collection of pus forming in or around the urethra; in the former case usually resulting from inflammation in one of the lacunæ of the urethra.

A. u'rinary. (F. *A. urineux;* I. *ascesso orinario;* G. *Urinabscess.*) A collection of matter resulting from the irritation excited by the escape of urine from some part of the urinary tract; accurate diagnosis and early opening are here of great importance.

Absces'sion. A synonym of *Abscess.* The Greek anal. ἀπόστασις is applied by Hippocrates to a solution of continuity, or contiguity; also to the transition of one fever into another, or to evacuations of any kind supervening on acute diseases, as where Galen, in Comm. writes ἀπόστασιν κατ' ἔκρουν, a defection by flowing out.

Absces'sus. An abscess.

A. artic'uli. Suppurative arthritis.

A. cap'itis sanguin'eus neonato'rum. Caput succedaneum. See *Cephalhæmatoma.*

A. gangrænes'cens. Carbuncle.

A. gangræno'sus. Carbuncle.

A. gingiva'rum. See *Parulis.*

A. lac'teus. Abscess of the breast.

A. nuclea'tus. A boil.

A. oc'uli. Hypopyon.

A. pec'toris. Empyema.

A. spirituo'sus. Aneurism.

A. stercoro'sus. Fæcal abscess.

A. thora'cis. Empyema.

Abscis'sa, Vox. See *Vox Abscissa.*

Abscis'sæ. (F. *abscisse;* I. *ascissa;* G. *Abscisse.*) The transverse lines cutting vertical ones at right angles in diagrams in which the mutual connection of two series of facts is shown, as when the number of pulse beats, or the variations of temperature, are expressed in their relation to successive and equal periods of time.

Abscis'sio infini'ti. The cutting off of the infinite part. A process of exclusion whereby the position of an object in a system of classification is determined by successively comparing it with different classes of that system, and by the exclusion of those to which it does not belong.

Abscis'sion. (*Abscindo; ab,* from, and *scindo,* to cut off.) The Gr. syn. ἀποκοπή, is used for the termination of a disease by death, before the occurrence of its decline (Galen); also for the loss or suppression of the voice (Dioscorides; Scribonius Largus).

Applied to a fractured bone when a part of it is cut off and removed, or to the cutting off of any soft part, as of a nerve, or the prepuce (Hipp.).

Also employed for a surgical operation by which a decayed part, or other degenerated substance, is removed by a cutting instrument. (Hildanus.)

A. of cornea. An operation performed for the purpose of reducing the size of the eye when staphylomatous, and thus enabling an artificial eye to be worn. The patient being rendered anæsthetic, a speculum is introduced to separate the lids. Three or four curved needles, armed with carbolised silk or catgut ligatures, are made to transfix, without being carried through, the base of the staphyloma, the points entering and emerging through healthy sclerotic; the staphyloma is then pricked with a knife near one of the needles, the point of a sharp pair of scissors inserted, and an elliptical piece removed. The needles are then drawn through, and the edges are brought accurately together by the sutures. Healing sometimes takes place rapidly and well, but at others, severe inflammation follows, with suppuration in the globe. There is some risk of sympathetic ophthalmia, but this appears to be slight. The after-treatment merely consists in the application of cold compresses. Some operators clear out the vitreous humour, retina, and choroid, leaving only the sclerotic. If no inflammation occur after the operation, an artificial eye may be inserted for a short period each day after the lapse of a month or six weeks.

Abscis'sus. (Same etymon.) Cut off. Applied to the loss of voice. (Celsus.)

Abscon'sio. (*Abscondo,* from *abs,* and *condo,* to conceal.) A cavity of bone which receives and hence conceals the head of another bone.

Also a cavern, or sinus, or that which burrows or winds under the skin, and dilates under it.

Absinthe. (F. *absinthe;* G. *Wermuthgeist.*) The name of a liqueur, largely consumed in France, composed of an alcoholic tincture distilled from the *Artemisia absinthium* (wormwood) and *Artemisia pontica,* to which are added the roots of angelica and sweet flag, the seeds of star-anise and cummin, the leaves of the Dictamnus of Crete, origanum, fennel, mint, and balm, with a little essence of cummin. For its injurious effects see *Absinthism.*

Absin'thic Acid. See *Succinic Acid,* with which it is believed to be identical.

Absin'thin. (F. *absinthin;* G. *Wermuthbitter.*) $C_{16}H_{20}O_4 + H_2O$ (Luck); or, $C_{40}H_{56}O_8 + H_2O$ (Kromeyer.) A bitter principle in the leaves of Artemisia absinthium. It is a white imperfectly crystallising substance of intensely bitter taste; scarcely soluble in cold water, but dissolving readily in alcohol and ethers. It melts at 120° C. (248° Fahr.).

Absin'thism. An acute or chronic disease of the mental and bodily powers resembling alcoholism, due to the abuse of absinthe, and attributed to the essential oil of that plant. It is characterised by restlessness at night, with disturbing dreams, snoring, nausea and vomiting, trembling, and general muscular debility, followed by epileptiform convulsions, and ultimately by acute delirium or mania, with general softening of the brain, or general paralysis.

Absinthi'tes. Wine in which absinthium has been soaked.

Absin'thium. ('A, neg., and ψινθος, pleasure; doubtful derivation.) Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.* Used by the classical writers to denote strong bitters generally. The specific name of the common wormwood. There were several recognised varieties: the *A. santonicum*, the *A. ponticum*, which was the best of all, and the *A. marinum* or Seriphium (from the island Seriphos). See *Artemisia.*

A. mari'num. *Artemisia maritima.*

A. marit'imum. *Artemisia maritima.*

A. pon'ticum. *Artemisia pontica.*

A. roma'num. *Artemisia pontica.*

A. santon'icum. *Artemisia santonica.*

A. vulga're. *Artemisia absinthium.*

Absin'thole. $C_{10}H_{16}O$. A liquid camphor obtained from the oil of wormwood. It boils at 195° C. (383° F.).

Ab'solute. (*Ab* and *solvo*, to loose.) Free from bond; positive.

A. alcohol. Alcohol as free from water as it can be obtained. Sp. gr. at 15·5° C.(59·9° F), 0·7938; and that of its vapour, referred to air, 1·613. It boils at 78·4° C. (173° F.). See *Alcohol.*

A. expan'sion. The apparent expansion of a heated liquid corrected for the simultaneous expansion of the vessel in which it is heated.

A. mus'cular force. (G. *Absolutkraft.*) A term employed to indicate the maximum power of shortening that a muscle can display when the strongest stimulus is applied to it. The magnitude of the absolute muscular force, expressed in units of weight is dependent upon the area of its cross section, and is, therefore, expressed in relation to the unit area of the section. The transverse area of a muscle is obtained by dividing its length by its volume; and the volume is equal to the weight of the muscle divided by the specific weight of muscular tissue, which is 1058. The absolute force of a square centimeter of frog muscle lies between 2800 and 3000 grammes (43232 — 46230 grains); and of a square centimeter of human muscle between 6000 and 8000 grammes (86464 — 123,520 grains).

A. tem'perature. Term applied in physics to a scale, the zero of which is that purely imaginary temperature at which it is presumed that a gas would shrink to a mathematical point. The zero would be 273° C. below the freezing point, because gases contract 1-273rd of their volume with each degree of reduction. Temperatures reckoned on this scale are called absolute temperatures, and are 273° above the degrees of the centigrade scale. The boiling point of water would consequently be marked 373° on this scale.

A. term. A term or name of a thing which has no evident and necessary relation to anything else, as contradistinguished from relative term. The word plant is an example of an absolute term, for nothing is essentially and invariably associated with it; whilst the word shepherd is an example of a relative term, inasmuch as sheep are necessarily connected with it.

A. zero. The zero of *absolute temperature*, which see.

Absorb'ent. (L. *absorbeo; ab* and *sorbeo*, to suck.) That which absorbs.

In botany, applied to vessels, formerly supposed to exist in the roots of plants, by which nutriment was taken up.

In therapeutics, applied to medicines employed with the view of causing the absorption of any abnormal amount of secretion, whether in the intestinal canal or externally on the surface of ulcers or excoriations. For the most part they consist of alkaline earths, or substances of which chalk may be taken as a type. The crab's eyes, snail and oyster shells, and other inert calcareous substances, so much used in former times, acted only as absorbents. See also *Antacids.*

Absorb'ents. See *Lacteals* and *Lymphatics.*

Absorp'tion. (*Absorbeo*, to consume by swallowing. F. *absorption;* I. *assorzione;* S. *absorcion;* G. *Aufsaugung*, *Einsaugung.*) The entrance, imbibition, or permeation of one body by another in such a way that whilst the absorbing body is not greatly altered, the absorbed body appears to vanish. The absorption of light and heat waves means their partial or complete extinction as such, the force expended reappearing in other forms. The absorption of gases by fluids may either be of a chemical or physical nature, or both combined. In the former case direct combination takes place, according to the law of equivalent proportions; but in the latter the amount varies with the temperature and pressure. When a fluid has absorbed the maximum amount it can take up in the given conditions, it is said to be saturated. The absorption-coefficient by weight is the number of parts of a gas by weight that a given weight of the fluid can absorb. The absorption-coefficient by volume is the volume of a gas that a certain volume of the fluid can take up at 0° C. (32° Fahr.), and a constant pressure of 30 inches of mercury (760 mm.). With few exceptions a larger amount of gas is absorbed at a low than at a high temperature. Henry's law of absorption of gases by fluids is that the quantity of gas which a fluid can absorb at a given temperature is proportional to the pressure under which the gas exists. Dalton's law is that in a mixture of elastic fluid bodies each constituent is absorbed as if it were the only one in contact with the fluid under pressure equal to its partial pressure in the mixture.

Absorption of gases by solids. All solids condense gases and vapours on their surface in quantities peculiar to each body and gas, and always with evolution of heat. One of the most remarkable instances is that of palladium, which, when in the form of spongy metal at 200° C. (392° Fahr.) absorbs 686 times its volume. Hydrogen passes through solid platinum at a white heat like a sieve, as does carbonic oxide through glowing iron. Carbon in the form of charcoal has remarkable absorptive power for gases. Boxwood charcoal takes up 90 vol. of ammonia, 85 of hydrochloric acid gas, 55 of hydrogen sulphide, 35 of carbonic acid gas, 9·3 of oxygen, 7·5 of nitrogen, and 1·75 of hydrogen.

Absorption in physiology is the process by which food and other matters are taken up into the lymphatic or venous channels, either when introduced from without, as in ordinary digestion, or when produced by the disintegration of the tissues.

In pathology absorption is the process by which structures are interstitially removed.

In medicine absorption is the process by which deposits in the tissues are removed, either from natural causes or under the influence of drugs.

In ophthalmic surgery the term absorption is employed to indicate the process of solution and removal which occurs in the lens when it has been broken up in the needle operation.

A. bands. Certain dark lines, first observed by Wollaston, and subsequently carefully described by Fraunhofer and others, in the spectrum of the sun and stars. They indicate the presence of various gases. Physical research has shown that every gas and every vapour absorbs exactly those kinds of rays which it emits when in the glowing or incandescent condition, whilst it permits all other kinds of rays to traverse it with undiminished intensity. The sun, as Kirchoff maintains, may be regarded as an extremely hot mass, the photosphere, the glowing white-hot surface of which emits white light, and in and by itself would give a continuous spectrum. Outside of the photosphere and surrounding the sun is an atmosphere of glowing gases and vapours, which is called the chromosphere; and this, though of lower temperature than the photosphere, is still sufficiently hot to maintain many metals in the state of vapour. As the light of the photosphere before it reaches the earth must traverse the chromosphere, it is subjected to the absorptive action of the gases and vapours existing in it. It is to this absorption that the bands or lines of Fraunhofer owe their origin. The different colours of transparent solid and fluid bodies result from their peculiar capabilities of absorption. Thus, if the spectrum of solar light be allowed to pass through blood diluted with water, not only will Fraunhofer's lines be visible, but two dark broad lines make their appearance near the yellow part of the spectrum, and the whole of the violet end vanishes; so that the red colour of the blood is not a simple colour, but a mixture of those colours which still remain in its spectrum.

A. of disassimilation. The normal process by which used-up tissue is removed.

A. disjunctive. The absorptive process which accomplishes the detachment of a dead part.

A. lines. See *A. bands.*

A. progressive. The morbid process by which structures are removed as a result of inflammation or an effect of pressure.

Abste'mious. (L. *abstemius; abs*, from, *temetum*, wine; F. *abstème;* I. *astemo;* G. *enthaltsam.*) Strictly, this word means abstinence from wine; but, as generally applied, it also means moderation, or temperance in diet.

Absten'tion. (L. *abstentio; absteneo*, from *abs* and *teneo*, to hold.) Applied by Cœlius Aurelianus to retention, or suppression of the fæces, as a symptom usual in the disease Satyriasis.

Abster'gent. (L. *abstergens; abstergeo, abs*, and *tergeo*, to wipe. F. *abstergent;* I. *astergente, astersivo;* G. *reinigend.*) Cleansing; applied to medicines which cleanse, or clear from foulness, or sordes, and especially from sordes on the surface, and such medicines were properly termed Abstergentia, and Abluentia, as distinct from those which removed sordes impacted or embedded in the substance, which were more correctly called Detergentia.

Abster'sive. Detergent; purifying.

Ab'sti'nence. F. *abstinence;* I. *astinenza;* G. *Enthaltsamzeit.* The habit of self-denial exercised in reference to those things in which the inclination would lead to indulgence, more especially applied to the refraining from, or the sparing use of, food and liquors. For the effects of constrained and total abstinence see *Hunger, Thirst, Inanition, Starvation.*

Ab'stract term. (L. *abstraho*, to draw away from; F. *terme abstrait;* I. *termine astratto;* G. *allgemeine Begriff.*) A term or word which is the expression of a property or condition of a thing or person, as lameness, which is the abstract word denoting the condition of the concrete, a lame man.

Abstrac'tion. (L. *abstraho; abs* and *traho*, to draw; F. *abstraction;* I. *astrazione;* G. *zerstreuung.*) In logic and psychology applied in a general sense to that mental process by which attention is fixed upon one particular idea to the exclusion of others.

In another point of view it is the correlative term to attention, for as attention is the concentration of the mental faculties upon a definite object, it involves withdrawal of consciousness from all other objects. This withdrawal is logically and etymologically abstraction, which is thus the negative side of attention, or, as Hamilton expresses it, the two processes form the positive and negative poles of the same mental act. Abstraction, again, is closely connected with the process of classification, for to abstract is to separate the qualities common to all individuals of a group from the peculiarities of each individual.

In surgery the term is applied to bloodletting; the abstraction of blood from a blood-vessel.

Abstractit'ious. Old term applied to spirit obtained from plants by distillation, as opposed to that produced by fermentation, according to Dan. Ludovicus, Pharmac., dissert. i. p. 457.

Abstrac'tive. See *Abstractitious.*

Ab'sus. A small Egyptian lotus; also, a species of Cassia.

Abterm'inal. See *Abmortal.*

Abu'lia. (Ἀ, priv.; βουλή, will. F. *aboulie;* G. *Willenlosigkeit.*) A form of insanity in which the power of exerting the will is defective.

Abuse. (L. *ab*, and *utor*, to use.) See *Rape.*

Abu'ta. Nat. Ord. *Menispermaceæ.* Flowers apetalous; sepals 6—12, in 2 or 4 series, the outermost small, innermost petaloid; stamens 6, sterile in the female flowers; carpels 3, with cylindrical styles; fruit consists of ovoid drupes, each having a thin vertical septum; seed with ruminate albumen.

A. ama'ra. A climbing plant of Guiana, called abouta or abuta by the natives. Aublet names it Pareira brava jaune, or yellow Pareira brava, and describes the root and twigs as being very bitter.

A. can'dicans. Hab. Cayenne, where it is called Liane amère, from its bitter taste.

A. in'dica. Hab. Cochin-China, where it is named Cây-sot and Cây-gam. The roots and leaves are febrifuge in decoction and powder. (Waring.)

A. rufes'cens. *Cocculus rufescens.* A climbing plant of Cayenne and French Guiana. The root, according to Aublet, constitutes the white Pareira brava. An infusion (ʒj ad Oj aquæ) is employed by the natives in some affections of the liver. The same authority states that the red Pareira brava is procured from a variety of which the shoots and under surface of the leaves are covered with a rufous down. Martius (Mat. Med. Boruss., p. 42) states that in Brazil the root and bark are used as bitters in debility of the stomach, dyspepsia, intermittent fever, and asthenia.

Abu'tilon. (Ar. meaning yellow; G. *Sammtpappel.*) A genus of the Nat. Ord. *Malvaceæ.*

A. esculen'tum. The Beuçao de Deos of the Brazilians, by whom the boiled flowers are used as an article of diet.

A. in'dicum. Country mallow. (Hind. *Kanghi.* Dak. *Kangoi.* Tam. *Tutti-Perun-tutti.* Tel. *Tuttura-benda, Nugu-benda, Tuttiri-chettu.* Mal. *Pettaka-putti, Tutta, Uram.*) These two plants are shrubs common throughout India, only differing in the size of the calyx, which is largest in the A. indicum. The leaves contain much mucilage, hence employed as an emollient fomentation; an infusion of the roots is given as a cooling drink in fevers.

Abvacua'tion. See *Abevacuation.*

Acaca'lis. ('Ακακαλὶς, according to Gorræus.) A shrub growing in Egypt, believed to be a species of Tamarisk, the seeds of which, soaked in water, were said to be good for the eyes. (Dioscorides.)

Also, the flowers of the narcissus. (Heyschius.)

Aca'cia. (Either from ἀκάζω, to sharpen or point, or from ἀκακια, harmless, by antiphrasis, on account of its spines, or from the innocent nature of the gum. F. *acacie;* G. *Akazie;* I. *acazia.*) A genus of plants belonging to the sub-class *Mimoseæ,* Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ.* Hermaphrodite flowers; calyx 5-toothed; corolla 5-cleft; stamens 4—100; pistil 1; legume bivalved. Male; calyx 5-toothed; corolla, 5-cleft, or formed of five petals; stamens 4—100.

A. Adanso'nii. Hab. Senegambia, believed to yield Gonakié gum, a red and very bitter variety.

A. adstrin'gens. The *Stryphnodendron Barbatemas.*

A. al'bicans. A species growing in Brazil, and supplying the variety called Kuisache gum.

A. al'bida. A species yielding the variety termed Brittle gum; an inhabitant of Senegambia.

A. al'tera trifo'liata. The *Spartium spinosum* of Linnæus.

A. ama'ra, Willd. A native of the Coromandel coast and other parts of India; bark astringent and tonic.

A. an'gico, Martius. Brazil, native name Angico. Supposed to yield one of the varieties of the astringent bark termed Barbatimâo. The wood known in commerce as Angica and Inzica.

A. arab'ica, Willd. (Hind. *Babool.* Tam. *Kuru-veylam.* Tel. *Nallatumma.* Mal. *Karuvelakam.* Beng. *Babûl.*) Hab. Egypt, Arabia, and India. A tree varying from a few feet to forty; spines in pairs; branches and petioles downy; pinnæ in 4—6 pairs; leaflets 10—20 pairs, minute, smooth, oblong linear; a gland between the lowest pair of pinnæ; pods moniliform. Furnishes the red variety of gum arabic. The bark, *Babul bark,* is astringent and tonic. The bruised leaves are applied to ulcers. The pods, *Bablah,* are used in coughs.

A. asiat'icum. Hind. *Coongoonie.* Arab. *Khébazie.* Beng. *Petaree.* Burm. *Tharma-Khyok.* Cing. *Anoda.* C. China *Cay-koi-vay.*) Used as an emollient.

A. capen'sis. A synonym of *A. horrida.*

A. cat'echu, Willd. (Sans. *Khadira.* Hind. *Khaer* or *Khayer.* Beng. *Khueraghach.* Can. *Kheirie.* Cing. *Khehiree.* Coorg. *Cagali.* Tam. *Wathalay.* Tel. *Podeelmaun.* Burm. *Sha.*) A tree inhabiting Assam, Bengal, Behar, Coromandel, and other parts of India, also Burmah and Ceylon. Stipules thorny; leaves bipinnate; leaflets auricled at base; petioles angular; calyx downy; corolla monopetalous 5-fid; yields *Catechu.*

A. concin'na. (Beng. *Reeta.* Tel. *Reeta chikai.* Burm. *Ken-Cwon.* Co. Ch. *Cay-cherblen.*) A climbing shrub, widely distributed in India. The legume (Tam. and Tel. *Sheeakai*) is in common use as a detergent for cleansing the hair. It is an expectorant; and acts as an emetic in doses of 30 grs.

A. cochliocar'pa. (Don., Dict. ii, p. 422.) A tree of Brazil (Barbatimâo), the bark of which is imported into Europe under the name of Cortex Braziliensis (Guibourt, Drogues iii, p. 306). It is astringent and bitter, and has been employed in hæmorrhage, diarrhœa, and leucorrhœa. The powdered bark has been applied to foul and cancerous ulcers, and is used in Portugal as a substitute for quinine. It is doubtful whether it is identical with Cortex astringens Braziliensis, as this is referred by Martius to *Stryphnodendron Jurema,* also a Brazilian species.

A. dealba'ta. The silver wattle. Furnishes part of Australian gum arabic.

A. decur'rens, Willd., Sp. Pl. A native of New Holland, about Port Jackson, from the bark of which is obtained an astringent extract similar in properties to catechu. It affords a gum.

A. Ehrenberg'ii. An Arabian species, producing a kind of gum arabic collected by the Bedouins of the desert.

A. falca'ta, Willd. A tree of New South Wales, called Wee-tjellan by the natives, and Lignum vitæ by the colonists. The bark contains tannin, and is used by the natives to poison fish.

A. farnesia'na, Willd. (Beng. *Gooyababula.* Sans. *Urimeda, Sami.* Hind. *Rámbabul.* Burm. *Kustoori-chettur.* Coch. Chin. *Hoa-xien-gai.*) Hab. parts of India, Bengal, Scinde, Silhet, Assam, Nepaul; cult. in S. Europe, Cochin China. The bark is astringent, and produces a gum resembling gum arabic; the flowers on distillation yield a delicious perfume, said to possess stimulant properties. The creoles employ the leaves in bladder diseases. See *Balebabula.*

A. ferrugin'ea, D C., Prod. (Tam. *Veloaylum.* Tel. *Wooduee, Tella Toomma.*) Hab. mountainous regions of India. Bark powerfully astringent, used in decoction as a wash for the teeth; the natives prepare an intoxicating liquor from it.

A. fis'tula. A variety of *A. seyal.*

A. floribun'da, Willd. A native of New Holland, yielding a gum resembling gum arabic.

A. german'ica. The concrete gum exuding from several species of *Prunus.* Used as a substitute for gum acacia.

A. giraf'fa, Willd. A native of Central and Southern Africa, the favourite food of the giraffe. It yields a superior kind of gum arabic, which is eaten by the natives, by whom it is named Kameel-doorn.

A. grave'olens. A native of India and Bengal, used as a bitter and diaphoretic.

A. gummif'era, Willd. Hab. Africa, near Mogador; yields a part of the Barbary gum, and perhaps some of the Sassa gum.

A. gyrocar'pa. A synonym of *A. albida.*

A. homoloph'ylla. An Australian tree yielding gum arabic.

A. hor'rida, Willd. Hab. C. of Good Hope; the Doornboom of the colonists; yields Cape gum. The wood is yellow and very hard, a substitute for box-wood. The bark is highly astringent, and is applied to the same uses as that of the A. cochliocarpa.

A. in'dica. See *Tamarindus indica.*

A. jure'ma. See *Stryphnodendron Jurema*

A. karroo, Hayne. A Cape of Good Hope species, said to yield Cape gum.

A. lebbek, Willd. Hab. Upper Egypt; cult. in E. and W. Indies for its scent and the beauty of its flowers; it is the Labach of the Arabians. The wood is the "bois noir" of the Mauritius; the leaves, in the form of fomentation and baths, are used to relieve rheumatic pains; the boiled seeds are said to be poisonous; it yields a kind of gum arabic.

A. leucophlœ'a, De C. (Hind. *Kikar.* Tam. *Velvaylum.* Tel. *Tellatumma.* Can. *Carijali.*) Hab. Coromandel, S. Mahratta, and other parts of India. Bark highly astringent. The natives distil from it a strong spirituous liquor.

A. melanox'ylon, R. Brown. Hab. S. Australia and Tasmania. Bark astringent, yields an extract resembling catechu.

A. mollis'sima, Willd. Hab. Tasmania. Bark yields an astringent extract.

A. myrioph'ylla, Graham. Hab. Silhet, where a kind of beer is prepared from the bark.

A. nebou'ed. The Red Gum tree of Adanson, found in the same localities as *A. verek;* yields a gum which makes a very thick mucilage.

A. nilot'ica, Delille. See *A. arabica.*

A. ni'ops, H. B. K., Nov. Gen. Amer. Hab. S. America. The pods, joined with the flour of cassava and lime from the shell of a Helix, constitute a powerfully stimulant snuff, by means of which the Indians throw themselves into a peculiar state of intoxication approaching to frenzy. It is a powerful sternutatory.

A. nostras. A synonym of *A. germanica.*

A. odoratis'sima, Willd. (Tam. *Curruvaga;* Tel. *Shinduga;* Mal. *Kaninthakara.*) Hab. India, Assam, and Burmah, on the Malabar coast; the juice of the bark with lime juice and turmeric, boiled in cocoa-nut oil, is employed externally in leprosy and chronic ulcers.

A. orfota, Lindley. Hab. Arabia. The leaves prevent fresh camel's milk becoming acid for several days; fumigation with the wood and resin is employed by the Arabs in epilepsy.

A. pycnan'tha. An Australian tree producing gum arabic.

A. sen'egal. A small tree found in tropical Africa, which furnishes part of the Senegal gum.

A. seyal. A species growing in Libya and Nubia, and affording a variety of gum arabic.

A. specio'sa, Willd. (Hind. *Seriss, Sereeka;* Beng. *Sireesha;* Tam. *Kalu-vaghy-marum;* Tel. *Dirisana.*) Sirissa tree. Hab. Coromandel, Bombay, Chittakong, Bengal, Silhet, &c. The flowers are fragrant and beautiful; a decoction of the leaves is taken internally and dropped into the eyes in ophthalmia and in nebulous cornea; the bark dried and pounded is applied to foul ulcers; the oil extracted by heat from the seeds, and applied to the white spots of leprosy, is said to effect a cure; the leaves are also used in beri-beri.

A. stenocar'pa. Hab. Southern Nubia. Yields Suakin gum arabic.

A. suma. Yields a kind of catechu.

A. sun'dra. (Tam. *Karungali.* Tel. *Sundra.*) A species resembling the *A. catcchu,* and yielding a similar astringent extract.

A. tortuo'sa, Willd. Hab. W. Indies. The wood, when fresh, smells like assafœtida, but when old like rosewood; in the coats of the pod is a syrupy, bitter, and astringent fluid.

A. tor'tilis. Hab. Arabia, Nubia. A gum-producing species.

A. ve'ra, Willd. Hab. Upper Egypt and Senegal. A tree twenty feet high, with a reddish-brown bark; leaves alternate, smooth, bipinnate; pinnæ in two pairs; leaflets 8—10 pairs, small. oblong linear; spines in pairs at the insertion of each leaf; pods moniliform. Bark and pods astringent. Yields gum arabic and part of gum senegal.

A. veravel. A synonym of *A. vera.*

A. verek. Hab. Senegal. From the bark exudes the hard variety of Senegal gum. (W.)

A. zeylon'ica. The Hæmatoxylon Campechrianum.

Aca'ciæ gummi. (F. *gomme arabique;* G. *arabisches Gummi;* I. *gomma arabica;* S. *goma arabiga.*) The concrete juice of *Acacia vera, A. arabica,* and of other species of Acacia. The most common varieties are the Turkey, Barbary, Senegal, India, Cape, and Australian gum. It is found in rounded or amorphous yellowish or reddish pieces, more or less transparent, hard, brittle, and pulverisable. It is inodorous and has a slightly sweetish taste. Its sp. gr. is 1·31—1·48. It contains about 17 per cent. of water. It is soluble in its own weight of water, both hot and cold, but insoluble in alcohol, ether, and oils. It is precipitated from its watery solution by alcohol, borax, mercuric nitrate, ferric perchloride, and plumbic subacetate. Strong sulphuric acid carbonises it; strong nitric acid converts it into mucic acid, with formation of oxalic and malic acids. Between 148·8° C. (300° F.) and 204·4° C. (400° F.) it softens, and may be drawn into threads. At a red heat it is decomposed. It is chiefly composed of arabate or gummate of lime. When burnt it leaves 3 per cent. of ashes, consisting of calcium and potassium carbonate, calcium phosphate, potassium chloride, iron, alumina, magnesia, and silica. It is used in medicine as a demulcent, but is consumed as an article of diet in the countries producing it. It has been recommended internally in coughs, in strangury and calculous affections, in diarrhœa and dysentery, and in chronic bowel affections in children; and externally in hæmorrhages, as in epistaxis, in burns and scalds, and in sore nipples. Used to make emulsions and pills.

A. ve'ræ suc'cus. An extract obtained from the immature pods of *A. Arabica* and *A. vera.* Little used. It is a solid reddish-brown substance, of a sweetish-acidulous, styptic taste, and soluble in water. It is a mild astringent.

Aca'cine. Pure gum arabic.

Acac'us. ('A, neg.; *κακὸς*, evil.) Harmless; applied to diseases which do not endanger life. (Pechlinus, Obs. Phys. Med. i, 71, p. 188.)

Acæ'na sanguisor'ba. A genus of the Nat. Ord. *Sanguisorbeæ.* Hab. Tasmania. Leaves used as a substitute for tea.

Acahi. (Ar.) An aqueous solution of alum.

Acaid. (Ar.) Term for Acetum, or vinegar.

Acajou. Two plants belonging to different natural orders yield medicinal substances thus named.

1. The *Swietenia mahogoni*, or mahogany. Nat. Ord. *Meliaceæ*. (F. *acajou à bois; G. wohlriechendes Cedrela Gummi.*)

2. The Cashew nut. The *Anacardium occidentale*. Nat. Ord. *Anacardiaceæ* or *Terebinths*. (F. *acajou des pommes ;* G. *Kaschunussbaum.*)

Acaju'ba. The cashew-nut.

A. officinalis. The *Anacardium occidentale*.

Acalai. (Ar.) Salt. (R. and J.)

Acalcum. Stannum, tin. (Müllerus.)

Acale'phæ. ('Ακαλήφη, a nettle.) A group of animals under which Cuvier included many of the forms now embraced in the Hydrozoa, Actinozoa and Ctenophora. They are all characterised by the possession of thread cells, trichocysts, or nematocysts, by the stinging action of which they are capable of paralysing small animals and powerfully irritating the skin of man.

Acalic'ulate. (A, neg.; *caliculus*, dim. of calyx). Having no caliculus or accessory calyx.

Acal'ycal (A, neg.; καλυξ, a cup.) Applied to stamens which are inserted into the receptacle without adhesion to the calyx.

Acal'ycine. (Same etymon). Having no calyx.

Acal'ypha. (Ακέλυφος, without shell.) A genus of plants of the Nat. Ord. *Euphorbiaceæ*.

A. amenta'cea. A synonym of *A. fruticosa*.

A. carpinifo'lia. Hab. St. Domingo. The leaves are employed as an antispasmodic.

A. cilia'ta. Hab. Arabia, Asia, Trop. Africa. In Ashantee known as Crowera, and when ground up with the lesser cardamom seeds is applied locally to the chest to relieve pain: (Waring.)

A. cupameni. A synonym of *Acalypha indica*.

A. frutico'sa. (Tam. *Sinnie;* Duk. *Chinnie;* Tel. *Tsinnie.*) Birch-leaved acalypha. An Indian shrub, the leaves of which are prescribed by the native doctors in dyspeptic affections and cholera. They are also regarded as attenuant and alterative.

A. in'dica. (Sansk. *Arithamum-jayrie;* Mal. *Koopa-mani;* Tam. *Cupa-mani;* Beng. *Muktojuri.*) An Indian annual. The root bruised and infused is used as a cathartic, the infusion of the leaves as a laxative, and their expressed juice as an emetic and expectorant, and when mixed with salt as a cure for scabies; a decoction of the whole plant mixed with oil is antiarthritic, and mixed with lime is useful applied externally in various cutaneous diseases. The leaves are also applied to syphilitic ulcers, and to relieve the pain of venomous bites.

A. virgin'ica. Three-seeded mercury. An indigenous American plant, flowering in August, said to have expectorant and diuretic properties. It has been sucessfully employed in humid asthma, ascites, and anasarca.

A. betuli'na. A synonym of *A. fruticosa*.

A. his'pida. Hab. E. Indies. The decoction is tonic, and is used in diarrhœa and dysentery.

Acalyph'eæ. (A, neg.; καλος, beautiful; αφη, touch; unpleasant to the touch.) A Sub-order of the Nat. Ord. *Euphorbiaceæ* or Spurgeworts. Ovule solitary, flowers apetalous, in clustered spikes or racemes.

Acalyp'tera. ('A neg.; καλύπτρα, a veil.) A Family of the Group *Muscarida*, Sub-Ord. *Brachycera*, Ord. *Diptera*, Class *Insecta*. The first posterior marginal vein runs straight to the margin, the wing-scales for the most part atrophied; the halteres free. The larvæ seldom parasitic, for the most living on excrements or on vegetables.

Acam'atos. ('A, priv.; κάμνω, to be weary. Lat. *Acamatus.*) Without sense of toil; untiring. A state of perfect rest of muscle, when there is no action either of the extensors or flexors (Galen, de Mot. musc.; Hippocrates, de Fract. c. i. t. 16).

Acama'sia. (A, priv.; κάμνω, to be weary; Fr. *acamasie ;* G. *Unermüdlichkeit.*) A state of rest, or freedom from exertion.

Acamech. (Ar.) An alchemical term for the dross of silver.

Acamelt. A synonym of the *Agave Americana*.

Acamp'sia. ('A, neg.; κάμπτω, to bend.) Inflexibility of a joint.

Acanor. (Ar.) A kind of furnace.

Ac'anos. A thorny plant, used by the ancients as a styptic. It was probably a species of Onopordon.

Acan'tha. ("Ακανθα, a spine.) A plant used by the ancients as an astringent in hæmorrhages, especially in hæmoptysis, also in gastric disease. The seeds were given in convulsions (Paulus Ægineta, lib. vii). Dioscorides mentions four kinds of acantha, which have been thus identified by Sibthorpe—1. "Ακανθα (lib. iii, cap. 19) with *Acanthus spinosus*. 2. "Ακανθα αγρια (lib. iii, cap. 20) with *Cnicus Syriacus*. 3. "Ακανθα αραβικη (lib. iii, cap. 15) with *Onopordon Arabicum ;* and 4. "Ακανθα λευκη (lib. iii. cap. 14) with *Cnicus acarnus*, Linn., or with *Echinops lanuginosus*. (Waring.)

Acan'tha. (Gr.) The spine generally, and also the spine of an individual vertebra.

In Botany, a thorn, spine, or prickle.

Acanthab'olus. ("Ακανθα, a thorn; βάλλω, to put over.) Forceps for extracting any foreign body as a thorn or prickle from a wound, or fish-bone from the œsophagus (Paulus Ægineta, vi. 32); supposed to have been similar to the Volsella, mentioned by Celsus, vii. 30, and delineated in Scultetus, Armam. Chir. tab. iv. f. 1.

Acantha'ceæ. ("Ακανθα, a thorn.) An order of dicotyledonous, monopetalous, and hypogynous plants, chiefly inhabiting the tropics. Herbs or shrubs. Leaves opposite, simple, exstipulate; flowers irregular, bracteated; calyx 4—5 parted, or consisting of 4 or 5 sepals, persistent, much imbricated, sometimes obsolete; corolla more or less bilabiate; stamens 2 or 4, in the latter case didynamous; placentæ parietal, though extended to the axis; style 1; fruit capsular, 2-celled, with 1—2 or many seeds in each cell; seeds hanging by hard cup-shaped or hooked projections of the placenta, without wings; albumen none; cotyledons large and fleshy; radicle inferior.

Acantha'ceous. (Same etymon. F. *acanthacé.*) Having spines or prickles.

Acan'thads. (Of Lindley.) A synonym of *Acanthaceæ*.

Acanthalru'ca. The *Echinops sphærocephalus*, or globe-thistle (Hooper); Quincy spells it Acanthalzuca.

Acanthav'ola. Same as *Acanthabolus*.

Acan'theæ. ("Ακανθα, a thorn.) A tribe of the Nat. Ord. *Acanthaceæ*, characterised by the calyx having four divisions, of which the anterior and posterior are the largest. Corolla unilabiate, cartilaginous at the base; andrœcium almost didynamous; capsule containing 2—4 seeds.

Acan'thia. (Same etymon.) A synonym of *Cimex*.

A. cilia'ta. A synonym of *Cimex ciliata*.

A. lectula'ria. A synonym of *Cimex lectularia*.

A. rotunda'ta. A synonym of *Cimex rotundata*.

Acanthichthyo'sis. (Ἄκανθα, a thorn; ιχθυς, a fish. F. *acanthichthyose;* G. *Dornfischschuppenkrankheit.*) Spinous ichthyosis.

Acan'thidæ. Lindley. (Ἄκανθα, a thorn.) A Tribe of the Sub-order *Ecchinacantheæ*, Nat. Ord. *Acanthaceæ*. See *Acantheæ*.

Acanthiodon'tum. (Same, and ὀδοὺς, a tooth. F. *acanthiodonte.*) Name under which oryctographers describe the fossil teeth supposed to belong to Squalus acanthius.

Acan'thium. (Ἄκανθα.) The specific name of the cotton-thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*).

Acanthiu'rous. (Ἄκανθα; οὐρὰ, a tail. F. *acanthiure ;* G. *dornschwanzig.*) Having a tail supplied with spines.

Acanthobdel'leæ. (Ἄκανθα, a thorn; βδέλλα, a leech.) A Family of the *Discophora* or *Hirudinea*, Class *Annelida*. Hab. Sicily. Body fusiform, flat; anterior extremity acuminate, with a fasciculus of hooked setæ on each side; at the posterior extremity is a sucker, on the floor of which the anus opens; the genital organs are neutral, and situated one behind the other. Some are found amongst the ova of the lobster.

Acanthob'olus. See *Acanthabolus*.

Acanthocar'pous. (Ἄκανθα; καρπὸς, fruit. Fr. *acanthocarpe;* G. *dornfruchtig.*) Having fruit clothed with spines.

Acanthoceph'ala. (Ἄκανθα; κεφαλὴ, the head.) An Order of the Class *Scolecida*, Sub-kingdom *Annuloida* or *Vermes*. They are parasitic, cylindrical, and more or less elongated, having a firm, elastic integument, a retractile proboscis, armed with hooklets, which is continued backwards into a ligament to which the reproductive organs are attached; they have no digestive canal, but live by absorption; under the integument is a series of reticulated canals, probably a ventro-vascular system; at the base of the proboscis is a nerve-ganglion with radiating filaments; the sexes are distinct, and they are developed within a hooked embryo. This order includes only one genus, the *Echinorhyncus*.

Acanthoceph'alous. (Same etymon.) Having a spiny or thorny head.

Acanthochias'mida. ((Ἄκανθα, a thorn; χιάω, to make the Greek letter χ.) A Sub-family of the Fam. *Acanthometrida*, Ord. *Radiolaria* (*Cytophora*, Haeckel), Class *Rhizopoda*. The radical spines traverse the capsule, but do not unite in the centre.

Acantho'cladus. (Same; κλάδος, a branch; Fr. *Anthoclade ;* G. *dornästig.*) Having branches charged with spines.

Acanthocys'tidæ. (Ἄκανθα, κύστις, a chest.) A family of Sub-order *Heliozoaria*, Order *Radiolaria*, living in fresh water and having small siliceous spiculæ.

Acantho'des. (Same; terminal ώδης; Fr. *acantheux.*) Acan'thous. Spiny.

Acanthodes'mida. (Ἄκανθα, a thorn; δέσμη, a bundle.) A Family of the Order *Radiolaria* of Müller (or *Cytophora* of Haeckel), of the Class *Rhizopoda*. The solid framework of the body consists of irregularly arranged rods. Central capsule spheroidal, not traversed by the spicules.

Acanthod'idæ. (Ἄκανθα; εἶδος, a form.) A Sub-order of the Order *Ganoidei*, Sub-class *Palæichthyes*, Class *Pisces*. Body covered with shagreen; lateral line between, not on, the bony plates; cephalic plates not ossified; no operculum; gills naked, heterocercal.

Acanthoid'es. (F. *acanthoïde ;* G. *dornähnlich.*) Resembling a spine or thorn.

Acanthome'tra. (Ἄκανθα; μήτηρ, a mother.) A Family of the Order *Cytophora*, of the Class *Rhizopoda*, according to Haeckel. In Müller's classification it is a group of *Radiolaria*. The skeleton consists of several radial spicules, which perforate the central capsule and unite in its interior, without forming a perforated test; frequently the ramifications of the rays form an external trellised framework.

Acanthomet'ridæ. (Same etymon.) A Family of the Sub-order *Acanthometra*, Class *Radiolaria*, having no trellised external framework and no extra-capsular yellow cellules.

Acanthoph'agous. (Ἄκανθα; φάγω, to eat.) Term applied to larvæ or other animals which feed on the spines of plants.

Acantho'phis Browni'i. (Ἄκανθα, a spine; οφις, a snake.) A Genus of the Family *Elapidæ*, Sub-order *Proteroglypha*, Order *Ophidia*. Posterior part of the head covered with scaly plates. Tail terminating in a recurved point. Subcaudal scales in a single row. The "black snake" of N. S. Wales, extremely venomous.

A. palpebro'sus. Another snake of N. S. Wales, poisonous.

Acanthoph'orous. (Ἄκανθα; φέρω, to bear. F. *acanthophore ;* G. *dorntragend.*) Beset with spines or thick coarse hairs.

Acanthop'oda. (Ἄκανθα; ποῦς, a foot.) A section of the Family *Mustelida*, Order *Carnivora*, Class *Mammalia*. It includes the marten and otter, skunk, and ermine. The digits are short, more or less united by membrane, the last phalanx bent upwards; claws short, compressed, sharp, retractile.

Acanthop'odous. (Ἄκανθα; ποῦς, a foot. F. *acanthopode;* G. *dornfüssig.*) Having the legs very spinous.

Acanthopo'matous. (Ἄκανθα; πῶμα, a lid. F. *acanthopome.*) Having the opercula furnished with serratures or spines.

Acanthopo'mous. The same as preceding.

Acan'thopous. Same as *Acanthopodous*.

Acan'thops. (Ἄκανθα; ὤψ, the eye; F. *acanthops ;* G. *dornaugig.*) Having the circumference of the eye set with prickles.

Acanthop'teri. (Ἄκανθα; πτέρυξ, a wing.) A Sub-order of the Order *Teleostei*, Class *Pisces*, comprising 4000 species, defined by v. Carus as having an integument covered with ctenoid scales, and as a rule possessing paired hypopharyngeal bones. The dorsal, ventral, and abdominal fins have unsegmented spine-like anterior rays. The abdominal fins are usually in front of the pectoral fins. Swim-bladder, if present, without air-duct or trachea. The Order is represented by the perch.

Acanthopteryg'ii. (Idem; πτερύγιον, the extremity of any object which hangs loosely; or, πτέρυξ, a wing.) An Order, according to Cuvier, of the class *Pisces*, having spinous rays in the paired fins, including blennies, gobies, mackerel, perch.

Acanthosperm'um hirsu'tum. (Ἄκανθα, a spine; σπέρμα, a seed.) Nat. Ord.

Compositæ. Hab. Brazil. Said to be only a variety of the *A. Brazilium* of Schraub. Bitter, aromatic, tonic, diuretic, and diaphoretic, and given in infusion in diarrhœa.

A. xanthioid'es. Also a variety of *A. Brazilium*.

Acanthostau'rida. (Ἄκανθα; σταυρός, a cross.) A Sub-family of the Family *Acanthometrida*, of the Order *Radiolaria* (Müller) or *Cytophora* (Haeckel), of the Class *Rhizopoda*. The members have twenty spines peculiarly arranged, and centrally applied to each other with wedge-shaped extremities.

Acanthothe'ca. (Ἄκανθα; θήκη, a case.) Animals that are now under the name *Linguatulina* or *Pentastomida*, ranged as a Family of the Order *Acaridea*, Class *Arachnida*. Davaine defines them as solitary animals having a complete digestive tube; the mouth on the inferior surface of the fore part of the body, and armed with two pairs of retractile hooklets; the anus terminal; nervous system well defined, consisting of a large subœsophageal ganglion, from which two filaments run backwards. Sexes separate, the female oviparous. The body, which may reach the length of three inches with the diameter of a goose quill, is elongated, cylindrical or compressed, and transversely striated; the head is obtuse, the tail pointed. The muscles are striated. There is a tolerably well-defined dorsal vessel. The Acanthotheca present many analogies to the *Crustacea*, and the embryos resemble those of the *Lerneidæ*. Members of the group have been found in the frontal sinuses, larynx, trachea, lungs, and in cysts on the surface of various organs, both in man and animals. See *Pentastoma*.

Acan'thous. (Ἄκανθα, a spine. F. *acantheux*; G. *dörnig*.) Spinous or thorny.

Acan'thulus. (L., dim. of Acanthus.) An instrument with which thorns, or spiculæ of wood, bone, or other substance, may be extracted from wounds.

Acan'thus. (Ἄκανθα, a spine.) A plant in use amongst the ancients as a diuretic and astringent, and locally applied to sprains, bruises, gout, &c. The Romans recognised two kinds, one thorny (*A. spinosus*), and the other smooth (*A. mollis*). The latter was called Pæderos and Melamphyllos (Pliny).

Acan'thus. (Ἄκανθα, a spine.) A Genus of Nat. Ord. *Acanthaceæ*. Cal. 4-partite; cor. split posteriorly; stamen didynamous, with unilocular, introrse anthers; ovary bilocular and biovulated; style with 2 lobes; ovules ascending, anatropal. The fruit is a loculicidal capsule, each cell containing two seeds. The beautifully lobed and sinuated leaves of the plants belonging to this genus are believed to have suggested the noble ornamentation of the Corinthian column.

A. mollis. (F. *branc-ursine*; I. *acante*; G. *gemeine Bärenklaue*, *Bärenklauenkraut*.) Bear's breech. A species having a viscous juice. It is emollient, and is employed in the form of injection, cataplasm, and fomentation.

A. spino'sus. A species of *Acanthus* having properties similar to the *A. mollis*

Acantic'onite. (Ἀκανθίς, a goldfinch; κόνις, dust. So called because the powder is like a goldfinch in colour.) A synonym of *Pistacite*.

Ac'anus. (Ἄκανος. A kind of thistle; also the prickly head of some fruits, as the pineapple; also, the same as *Acantha*.

Acapat'li. The Piper longum, long pepper.

Acap'nos. (A, neg.; καπνὸς, smoke; supposed because it gives out little smoke when burned.) Without smoke. Gr. anal. ἄκαπνον, formerly applied to the plant marjoram.

Also, ἄκαπνον was used for honey obtained without smoking the bees, according to Pliny.

Again, ἄκαπνα was applied by the Greeks to all kinds of dry wood.

Acap'nus. The same as *Acapnos*.

Acap'sular. ('A, priv.; *capsula*, a little chest. F. *acapsulaire*; G. *ohne Kapsel*.) Having no capsule.

Acar'dia. ('A, neg.; κάρδια, heart. F. *Acardie*; G. *Herz-mangel*.) In Teratology, absence of a heart; as opposed to the extreme acardiac form of monstrosity, where not only the heart but the whole thorax is wanting. It is a remarkable form of arrest of fœtal evolution, the heart only being absent. Most of these cases are twins; and of these one is perfect.

Acar'diac. (Same etymon.) Applied to animals destitute of a heart.

Acar'dinate. ('A, priv.; *cardo*, a hinge. F. *acarde*.) Applied to a shell, or valve of a shell, without trace of a hinge.

Acardiohæ'mia. ('A, neg.; κάρδια, heart; αἱμα, blood.) Want of blood in the heart.

Acardioner'via. (Same; νεῦρον, a nerve. F. *acardionervie*.) Want of nervous energy in the heart. Defective nerve supply to the heart.

Acardiotroph'ia. ('A, neg.; κάρδια, heart, τροφη, nourishment.) Atrophy of the heart. Defective nourishment of the heart.

Acari'asis. (*Acarus*. F. *acariase*; G. *Milben-Hautschabe*.) Term by Fuchs for a species of skin-disease, the Phthiriasis interna of Plenk.

Acar'icide. (*Acarus*, a mite, and *cædo*, to kill.) Remedies that destroy Acari.

Acarico'ba. The Brazilian name of *Hydrocotyle umbellatum*, used by the Indians as an aromatic, alexipharmic, and emetic.

Acar'ida. (F. *acarides*; G. *Milben*.) A Family of the Order *Acarina*, of the Class *Arachnoidea*. A synonym of *Acaridea*.

Acaride'a. (Ἄκαρι, a mite.) An Order of the Class *Arachnida*, Sub-kingdom *Arthropoda*. Low forms of spider-like animals, commonly called *mites*, and found on or under the ground, in water, in cheese, feathers, dried fruit, and the like. Some are parasites. The acari have soft bodies of oval or elongated form, and are of small size. The cephalothorax and abdomen are consolidated into one piece. The legs are eight in number in the adult animal. The parts of the mouth consist of two movable pieces (falces), in front of which is another piece (labium); on each side of the labium is a strong piece (maxilla), and from the outer side of each maxilla springs a palpus of four or five joints. In some instances the falces, maxillæ, and labium, form by their union a sort of tube or proboscis, fitted for piercing, adhering to, and sucking the juices of their prey; when not so united, the falces are terminated variously by a didactyle claw or by a movable fang, or they consist of two long styles, which by moving backwards and forwards alternately perforate the substance of their prey. The palpi of acaridians are also variously formed, and, like the legs, have been described by Dugés, who recognises seven kinds. The eyes are frequently absent, but are generally two, four, or six in number. In some cases there is but one, composed of a varying number of small facettes. The alimentary canal is short, with lateral cæca in the gastric region, and an anus opening near the posterior extremity of the body. Respiration is generally effected by means of tracheæ opening by stigmata, but in the parasitic forms no special organs for breathing exist, and the aeration of the fluids is accomplished through the skin. The nervous system in the families Trombidides and Acarides, and probably in the rest also, consists of one large globular ganglion, from which nervous filaments are given off before and behind. No evidence of the existence of a heart or circulatory system has been obtained. The reproductive organs open on the ventral surface of the body, generally between the hinder pair of legs. The ova in Trombidides are developed in a tubular double-branched ovarium, but in other instances in the substance of the general tissue of the body. Acarids are both oviparous and ovo-viviparous. Some, like the Pentastomides, are hermaphrodite; in others the sexes are believed to be separate. Parthenogenesis certainly exists in some species. Some spin webs. (Cambridge in Encyclop. Brit.) The families of the order are—Pentastomides; Tanurides; Tardigradides; Acarides; Oribatides; Gamasides; Ixodides; Hydrachnides; Trombidides; and Bdellides.

Acar'ides. (Same etymon.) A Family of the Order *Acaridea.* The acarides have a long-oval, soft, thin-skinned body, with the thoracic junction often visible, flat below, convex above; the falces are scissor-like; maxillæ obsolete; the legs of the first two pairs often widely distant from those of the hinder ones; in some low forms, or perhaps only in the immature state, four legs are found, each having four joints, and ending in a long-stalked sucker.

Acarid'iæ. A synonym of *Acaridea.*

Acari'na. A synonym of *Acaridea.*

Acarn'a. Old name for the Carline thistle.

A. gummif'era. See *Atractylis.*

Acaro'dium. Term for acaroid resin.

Ac'aroid. (*Acarus;* F. *acaroïde.*) Resembling the acarus.

A. resin. (G. *Acaroidharz.*) A gum resin flowing from the *Xanthorrhœa hastilis,* yellowish red, very friable, with balsamic odour and astringent taste; it melts at a low temperature; burns with a smoky flame; when distilled yields benzine, cinnamine, phenol, benzoic and cinnamic acids. It is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and alkalies.

Acaro'is resinif'era. A synonym of *Xanthorrhœa hastilis.*

Ac'aron. (Ἀκαρής, short, small.) The wild myrtle, *Myrica gale.*

Acarop'sis. A synonym of *Tyroglyphus.*

A. Mericourt'ii. See *Tyroglyphus Mericourtii.*

Acarotox'ic. (Ἄκαρι, τοξικόν, a poison.) Term applied to remedies that destroy Acari.

Acar'pæ. ('A, neg.; καρπός, fruit.) Cutaneous affections in which no "fruit," in the form of tubercles, vesicles, or pustules, appears on the skin. Lentigo, Chloasma, Argyria, and Pityriasis, belong to it. (D.)

A. mac'ulæ. Fruitless spots; term for spots on the skin without elevation.

Acarpel'lous. ('A, neg., and *carpel.*) Having no carpels.

Acar'pous. ('A, priv.; καρπός, fruit. F. *acarpe;* G. *unfruchtbar.*) Having no fruit; sterile.

Acar'tum. Alchemical name for minium, triplumbic tetroxide, or red lead. (Ruland.)

Ac'arum. See *Acaron.*

Ac'arus. ('A, neg., κείρω, to cut; because, from its small size, it cannot be divided. F. *acare, ciron;* It. *acaro;* G. *Milbe.*) A genus of *Acarides.* The mite; several species of which are parasitic on man and animals. This genus possesses four pairs of legs, and the mouth is provided with distinct mandibles.

A. autumna'lis. The harvest bug, a species of spheroidal form, with the abdomen bristly behind. Its bite produces swelling, inflammation, and much itching.

A. ca'sei. See *Acarus domesticus.*

A. cella'ris. A species once found by Louth in the pituitary body of a lunatic.

A. ci'ro. A synonym of *Acarus domesticus.*

A. come'donum. A synonym of *Demodex folliculorum.*

A. domes'ticus. (G. *Käsemilbe.*) The cheese mite. The eggs of this arachnid are hatched in about eight days.

A. dysenter'icus. An acarus said to have been found in the dejections of dysenteric patients.

A. fari'næ. The flour mite; it is said by some to be more frequently met with in the flour of the Leguminosæ than in that of the Gramineæ.

A. folliculo'rum. A synonym of *Demodex folliculorum.*

A. margina'tus. A species found by Brasdor in the corpus callosum of a soldier who had died from fracture of the skull.

A. ric'inus. The dog tick; a parasite infesting the dog and sheep. A synonym of *Ixodes.*

A. sac'chari. The sugar mite; found in most specimens of brown sugar.

A. scabie'i. A synonym of *Sarcoptes scabiei.*

A. si'ro. A synonym of *Acarus domesticus.*

A. si'ron. A synonym of *Acarus domesticus.*

A. Stockholm'ii. A supposed variety of *Sarcoptes scabiei.*

A. syron. A synonym of *Acarus domesticus.*

Acatalep'sy. ('A, neg.; καταλαμβάνω, to apprehend.) A term for uncertainty in the diagnosis or prognosis of disease.

Acata'lis. ('A, neg.; χατέω, to want.) A name of the Juniper tree from the abundance of its seeds.

Acatapo'sis. ('A, neg.; καταπίνω, to swallow.) Difficulty in swallowing; dysphagia.

Acatas'tatæ. ('A, neg.; καθίστημι, to establish.) Inconstant; applied by Hippocrates to fevers which maintain no uniformity either in their paroxyms or in the state of the urine, but are always changing.

Acatastat'ic. ('A, neg.; καθίστημι, to regulate.) Term applied to diseases that are irregular in their course.

Acate'ra. The *Juniperus communis.*

Acatergas'tus, ('A, neg.; κατεργάζομαι, to digest.) Rough; undigested.

Acathar'sia. ('A, neg.; καθαίρω, to cleanse.) Used by Hippocrates for impurity of the blood and humours; also for the omission of purgation.

Acatsjaval'li. A plant growing at Malabar, used as an astringent and aromatic.

Acau'date. (*A,* neg.; *cauda,* a tail.) Tailless; absence of the coccyx.

Acau'les. ('A, neg.; *caulis,* a stem.) A term in Botany applied to plants in which the stem is inconspicuous.

Acaules'cence. (*A,* neg.; *caulis,* a stem.)

Stemlessness. A term applied to many herbaceous plants, and to some arborescent monocotyledons in which the internodes of the stem never become much lengthened, and the leaves in consequence appear closely packed and more or less overlapping. The stem is absent in all Thallogens.

Acaules'cent. (Same etymon.) Term applied to plants in which the stem is very short or inconspicuous. See *Acaulescence.*

Acau'line. (*A*, neg.; *caulis*, a stem. F. *acaule;* G. *achsenlos.*) Term applied to plants having little or no stem.

Acaulo'sia. Synonymous with *Acaulescence.*

Acawe'ria. The Cingalese name of the *Ophioxylum serpentinum.*

Acaz'dir. (Ar.) Stannum, or tin. (R.)

Accatem. A compound metal nearly resembling brass. (R. and J.)

Accatum. A synonym of *Accatem.*

Accel'erated. (F. *accéléré;* G. *befördert; beschleunigt.*) Hastened.

Accelera'ting nerves. (*Accelero*, to quicken.) The nerves by which the cardiac and respiratory movements are quickened. Those which accelerate the heart proceed from the medulla oblongata, or some higher segment of the cerebro-spinal nervous system, descend for some distance in the spinal cord, enter the rami communicantes that join the sympathetic nerve, and coursing through the first thoracic ganglion pass to the heart in the sympathetic fibres that proceed from that ganglion. The nerves by which the respiratory movements are accelerated run in the vagus to a circumscribed spot in the medulla oblongata at the point of origin of the vagus and spinal accessory nerves.

Accelera'tion. (*Accelero; ad* and *celero*, to hasten.) Quickened, increased motion. Used to indicate a greater rapidity of the functions of organs, especially those of the circulation and respiration.

Accelera'tor urinæ. (F. *accelerateur de l'urine;* G. *Mus. bulbo-cavernosus.*) A perineal muscle covering the bulb of the urethra, composed of two symmetrical halves, united in the median raphe, from which, commencing at the central tendinous point of the perinæum, the fibres pass obliquely outwards and forwards for three or more inches, the most posterior to be inserted into the triangular ligament, the middle to surround the bulb and adjacent part of the corpus spongiosum, and to join with those of the opposite side on the upper surface of the corpus spongiosum, and the anterior fibres to enclose the corpus cavernosum and to meet over the dorsal veins of the penis. In the female these muscles are represented by the sphincter vaginæ. Supplied by the superficial perineal branch of internal pudic artery and muscular branches of perineal nerve. It assists in expelling the last drops of urine and in effecting erection.

Accentor'ides. A Family of the Group *Dentirostres*, Order *Passeres*, Class *Aves.* Beak strong, conical, subulate; toes short, with strong claws. Example, *A. modularis*, hedge-sparrow.

Accentua'tion. (*Ad* to, and *cantus*, a song.) A term applied to a sound when marked with special loudness or clearness.

Accentua'tion of the second sound of the heart indicates simple pulmonary congestion.

Ac'cess. Same as *Accession.*

Acces'sion. (*Accessio; ad*, and *cedo*, to draw near. F. *accès;* G. *Anfall.*) The beginning or onset of diseases, or of fits, paroxysms or exacerbations in fevers.

Accesso'rii orbicula'ris o'ris. A few muscular fibres, arising from the alveolar border of the superior maxilla opposite the incisor teeth on each side, and continuous at the angles of the mouth with the other muscles of this part.

Accesso'rius. (*Ad*, to; *cedo*, to approach.) The eighth pair of cerebral nerves.

A. ad sa'cro-lumba'lem. One of the fourth layer of the muscles of the back, arising by separate flattened tendons from the angles of the six lower ribs, internal to the tendons of insertion of the sacro-lumbalis; the fibres are inserted by separate tendons into the angles of the six upper ribs and into the posterior transverse process of the seventh cervical vertebral nerves. Supplied by external posterior branches of dorsal arteries, and by external posterior branches of intercostal nerves.

A. ad il'io-costa'lem. A synonym of *Accessorius ad sacro-lumbalem.*

A. pe'dis. See *Accessory flexor muscle of foot.*

Acces'sory. (Same etymon.) Joined to, additional, accompanying.

A. buds. Buds that appear in the axil of a leaf in addition to the primary bud.

A. fis'sure (ear). (G. *Hilfs-spalte.*) A term applied by Rüdinger to the fissure connected with the semi-cylindrical space beneath the cartilaginous hook of the Eustachian tube.

A. flex'or mus'cle of the foot. A muscle of the sole of the foot, which arises by two heads from the inferior and inner surface of the os calcis; the outer head is tendinous, the inner fleshy; between the two is seen the long plantar ligament. The muscle is covered by the flexor brevis digitorum and the external plantar nerve and artery; anteriorly it is inserted into the tendon of the flexor longus digitorum near the centre of the foot, and it contributes slips to the portions of that tendon going to the second, third, and fourth digits. It is supplied by the external plantar artery and nerve, and its action is to aid in flexing the toes into which the flexor longus digitorum is inserted.

A. glands of the pan'creas. Brunner's glands.

A. gland of the parot'id. Socia parotidis; or that portion of the parotid gland which surrounds the duct of Stenson.

A. nerve of Willis. A synonym of the *Spinal accessory nerve.*

A. obtura'tor nerve. An inconstant nerve derived from the trunk of the obturator near the lumbar plexus, or from the third and fourth lumbar nerves; passing over the brim of the pelvis, it lies beneath the pectineus, which it supplies, at the same time giving off a branch to the hip-joint, and generally a branch which communicates with the anterior branch of the obturator nerve, and is continued as a cutaneous branch to the leg.

A. pal'atine canals. One or two small openings in the outer and posterior part of the horizontal plate of the palate bone, transmitting small posterior palatine nerves or arteries.

A. pro'cess of lum'bar ver'tebræ. A small downward pointing process of a lumbar vertebra behind the base of the transverse process. The *anapophysis* of Owen.

A. pu'dic ar'tery. An artery that occasionally arises from the internal iliac artery, runs forward along the side of the bladder and prostate gland and, perforating the triangular ligament, supplies the penis and urethra.

Accib. (Ar.) Plumbum, or lead. (R. and J.)

Ac'cident. (*Accido*, to happen; *ad*, to, and *cado*, to fall.) Used by the French as synonymous with symptom; such having been the case with the Greeks, who sometimes employed *σύμπτωμα* in the same sense, and also with certain of the older English writers; things out of the usual course, happening to the healthy, were termed *accidentia*. (Galen, Meth. med. i, 9.)

Accident'al. (Same etymon.) Applied by French writers to textures resulting from morbid action, as the adhesions that are seen in pleurisy and pericarditis, and similarly adopted by some English authors.

A. hæm'orrhage. A form of hæmorrhage in the last months of pregnancy, depending upon accidental separation of the placenta, although the latter occupies its usual site, as contradistinguished from placenta prævia. See *Uterine hæmorrhage.*

A. symp'toms. Symptoms which supervene in the course of a disease without having any necessary connection with it.

Accident'alism. A system of medicine in which disease is regarded as an external and accidental modification of health without any primary or original root in the body, which can be guarded against by foreseeing and destroying external causes and their occasions.

Accident'alist. Term applied to those who study and treat disease in accordance with the doctrine of accidentalism.

Accident'ia. A chance or occurrence happening unexpectedly; an accident.

Accipenser. See *Acipenser.*

Accip'iter. (L. *Accipiter*, a hawk. F. *épervier.*) A bandage applied over the nose resembling a claw of a hawk.

Accip'itres. (*Accipiter*, a hawk.) A group of the Order *Raptores*, Class *Aves*. Carnate birds. The head and neck always clothed with feathers, eyes more or less sunk in head and provided with a supraciliary ridge; claws much recurved.

Accipitri'na. The *Hawkweed.*

Accipitri'nes. A Sub-family of the Family *Accipitres*. Bill short, strong, with a blunt tooth; claws pointed; wings rarely reaching the middle of the tail.

Accli'mate. See *Acclimatise.*

Acclima'tion. See *Acclimatisation.*

Acclimatisa'tion. (*Ad* and *clima*; *κλίμα*, a slope, a region of the earth. F. *acclimatisation*; G. *Akklimatisirung.*) The process by which plants and animals become adapted to, and so retain health in, countries having different conditions of the air, soil, and water, to those of which they are indigenous. The term may be applied to an individual and to a race, or, in other words, it may be effected in part by changes occurring in the individual and in part by inherited modifications of constitution. Altitude, temperature, moisture, and the nature of the soil and of its productions, are the chief conditions which vary, and to which the constitution must be accommodated. The disturbances caused by difference of altitude seem to be rapidly surmounted, but the effects of great variations of temperature in producing disorder of the system are more permanent and serious. The English race does not thrive in Calcutta, and the Ethiop dies out in the North. In some localities the prevalence of endemic diseases, intermittent and remittent fevers, will probably prevent them from ever being inhabited by the white man. Amongst animals a good example of acclimatisation is afforded by the history of the Egyptian goose, which, according to M. Quatrefages, was introduced into France in 1801 by Geoffrey St. Hilaire, and at first laid its eggs, as in its native country, in December, and therefore at a most unfavorable season for hatching them. With care, however, several generations were reared. In 1844 the period of incubation was postponed to February; in 1845 to March; and in 1846 to April, which is the same time as the domestic goose. M. Quatrefages gives an equally marked instance of acclimatisation in plants in the case of the *Chrysanthemum sinense*, which, originally a native of China, was introduced into France in 1790, but proved incapable of ripening its seeds in 1852; however, some specimens flowered earlier than others; the seeds matured, and now the plant can be propagated to any extent by seed.

Accli'matise. (Same etymon.) To effect the changes by which a plant or animal is adapted to conditions of life different from those to which it has been accustomed.

Accli'vis. (*Ad*, to; *clivus*, the side of a hill.) Ascending. A synonym of the obliquus internus, from the direction of its fibres.

Acco'cay. A bark much employed by the natives of Senegal as a febrifuge. It does not contain either quinine or cinchonine. (W.)

Accommoda'tion of the Eye. (L. *accommodo*, to adjust.) The act by which the eye is adjusted to see objects distinctly at different distances. The normal or emmetropic eye of an adult when at rest is adapted to see infinitely distant objects, or in other words to bring parallel rays of light to a focus on the retina. By an effort of the will, generally exerted automatically, the divergent rays proceeding from an object in close proximity to the eye can also be focussed on the retina. To effect this, either the distance between the lens and the retina must be increased, or there must be increased refraction of the rays of light. In the human eye, the latter plan is adopted. That a distinct effort is required may easily be shown by a simple experiment; if a remote object be looked at through a piece of coarse muslin the observer can either see the distant object with tolerable clearness, when the meshes of the fabric become indistinct, or he can fix his attention upon the meshes of the muslin when the distant object becomes indistinct. In either case he alters the adaptation, adjustment, or accommodation of the eye. In looking at the distant object he relaxes his accommodation, in looking at the near one he exerts his accommodation. The extent or range of accommodation is the distance between the furthest point of distinct vision and the nearest. It varies with the strength and efficiency of the ciliary muscle, the elasticity of the lens, and the age of the patient. It undergoes steady decrease from childhood to old age. It is ascertained practically by determining the distance between the nearest and the most remote point at which an object can be distinctly seen. In childhood the near point is between two and three inches distant from the eye; at 20 it is between three and four inches, at 30 about five inches, at 40 about eight inches, at 50 twelve to sixteen inches, at 60 two feet. The phenomena observed when a healthy or emmetropic eye, at rest, exerts its accommodation in looking at a near object, are that the pupil slightly contracts, the pupillary margin of the iris being moved forwards, and the periphery backwards; and that the lens becomes thicker, both of its surfaces becoming more convex, but the anterior to a much greater degree than the posterior. The exact mechanism or cause of this increased convexity of the lens is not certainly known. Young thought that it was due to the contraction of the fibres of the lens itself; others have attributed it to a direct compression of the lens by the ciliary muscle; whilst others, with greater probability, regard it as an indirect result of the contraction of the ciliary muscle, which, drawing forward the anterior part of the choroid, relaxes the suspensory ligament of the lens and thus allows its own elasticity to come into play, in consequence of which it increases in thickness. If the lens be absent, as in aphakia, the power of accommodation is entirely lost. The best instruments for testing the range of accommodation are Snellen's test types and Gräfe's wire optometer. See *Ametropia*, *Aphakia*, *Emmetropia*, *Hypermetropia*, *Myopia*, and *Refraction*.

A. ab'solute. The range of accommodation possessed by each eye separately. The near point is rather more distant when the two eyes are used together than when one alone is employed.

A. anom'alies of. Under this term are included those conditions of the accommodation caused by impaired, abolished or spasmodic action of the ciliary muscle (paresis, paralysis, or spasm of this muscle).

A. range of. (F. *espace de l'accommodation;* G. *Accommodationsbreite.*) This term signifies the length of a line the successive points of which from the most distant to the nearest can be accurately focussed on the retina; in other words, the distance between the nearest (punctum proximum) and the most distant point (punctum remotissimum) that can be distinctly seen.

A. rel'ative. The relation existing between the accommodation of the eyes and the degree of their convergence. From constant habit and exercise a connection becomes established between the degree of contraction of the recti interni muscles, which control the convergence of the eyes, and that of the ciliary muscle. It is not, however, so intimate but that some change in the accommodation can still be effected with a definite amount of convergence. A certain range of accommodation remains, and this is made up of two parts, one of which is associated with relaxation of the apparatus of accommodation, and may be called negative, whilst the other is due to a still further contraction of the ciliary muscle, and may be termed positive accommodation; the sum of the two is called the relative range of accommodation. The extent of this range may be determined by ascertaining the strongest concave and convex glasses with which, the convergence of the eyes remaining the same, a given object may be distinctly seen.

Ac'cord. The simultaneous emission of more than two sounds. See *Consonance* and *Dissonance*.

Accouchement. (Fr., from *ad* and *couche*, bed.) The act of being delivered in child-bed. See *Labour*.

A. for'cé. A term applied to the delivery of the child in severe hæmorrhage occurring during pregnancy, when the hand was forced through the cervix, the child seized and extracted, and the membranes and placenta removed as quickly as possible.

Accoucheur. (F.) A man-midwife; an obstetrician.

Accoucheuse. (F.) A midwife.

Accrementit'ial. Growing by internal increase or accrementition.

Accrementit'ion. Term applied to a form of growth in which increase of anatomical elements similar to those already existing, takes place, both by interstitial development from a blastema, and by fission of the original cells.

Accres'cent. (*Ad*, to; *cresco*, to increase.) A term in botany applied to parts of the flower exclusive of the ovary, which grow after fecundation, as the persistent calyx of Physalis.

Accrete. (*Ad; cresco*, to grow.) In Botany, grown together.

Accre'tion. (*Ad*, to; *cresco*, to increase.) The process by which fresh particles are added to a growing crystal. The term has also been applied to similar modes of increase in organic forms.

Applied to the adhering together of parts that are naturally separate, as the fingers.

Accuba'tion. (L. *ad; cubo*, to lie down.) A lying down; the being in childbed.

Accu'bitus. (*Accubo*, to lie near.) The lying together of an old and a young person or of a healthy with a sick one. (Dunglison.)

Accum'bent. (F. *accombant.*) Lying against another body. A term in botany applied to cotyledons, with the margins of which the radicle is in contact, as in Pleurorhizal Cruciferæ.

Aceconit'ic acid. $C_6H_8O_6$. Obtained by the distillation *in vacuo*, at about 200 (392° F.), of the brown viscid mass resulting from the action of sodium on bromacetic ether. It crystallises in mamelons, is soluble in ether, and is, perhaps, identical with carballylic acid, or aconitic acid.

Ace'dia. ("Ακήδεια; ἀ, neg., κῆδος, care. F. *acédie;* G. *Sorglosigkeit.*) Carelessness, listlessness, or want of interest; want of care; neglect; fatigue. This condition is well known in monasteries. It is produced by the ennui of solitude, and by too assiduous reading and fasting; it chiefly affects the younger monks. It is characterised by sadness, mental confusion and disturbance, bitterness of spirit, loss of all liveliness, and utter despair.

Acel'la. See *Axilla*.

Aceogno'sia. ('Ακέομαι, to cure; γνῶσις, knowledge.) A knowledge of therapeutics.

Aceol'ogy. ('Ακέομαι; λόγος, a discourse.) A treatise on materia medica.

Aceph'ala. ('A, neg.; κεφαλή, the head.) One of the three great divisions of Mollusca, represented by the oyster, defined by v. Carus as having no head; mouth without masticatory apparatus, surrounded by two lobulated processes of the mantle; foot compressed, occasionally flat or rudimentary; the mantle covers the back of the animal and forms two lateral lobes, either quite free or more or less completely united on the ventral surface, invested by two lateral, calcareous valves or shells. Now called *Lamellibranchiata*.

Acephale'nia. Former name of the *Acephala* or *Lamellibranchiata*.

Acephal'ia. ('A, neg.; κεφαλή, the head.) In Teratology, the absence of the head; headless.

Acephalobra'chia. (Same; βραχίων, arm.) In Teratology, a monstrosity without head or arms.

Acephalocar'dia. (Same; καρδία, the heart.) In Teratology, a monstrosity without head or heart.

Acephalochei'ria. (Same; χείρ, the

hand.) In Teratology, the absence of head and hands in a fœtus.

Aceph'alocyst. ('A, neg.; κεφαλή, a head; κύστις, a box.) A sterile *hydatid.* An hydatid in which the cyst naturally formed at one stage of development of a tænioid worm becomes reduced to a cell-wall, which contains no echinococci but is capable of producing from its internal or external surface or in its substance a series of vesicles encapsuled within one another.

Acephalocys'tis endog'ena. Formerly used to denote an acephalocyst with laminated walls; and also a hydatid cyst with enclosed cysts and its contained echinococci.

A. eremi'ta. A single acephalocyst.

A. exog'ena. A name given to the echinococcus cyst of ruminant animals when smaller cysts bud from the outer surface.

A. granulo'sa. A form of hydatid supposed, but erroneously, to be a species of *Acephalocyst.*

A. multif'ida. A name given to compound echinococcus cysts found in the brain.

A. ovoide'a. A form of acephalocyst supposed, but erroneously, to be a species.

A. prolif'era. A term by which compound echinococcus cysts were formerly known.

A. racemo'sa. The vesicles of the chorion, which, when enlarged and diseased, were erroneously regarded by Cloquet as a form of hydatid.

A. ramo'sa. Term applied to the hydatiform mole of the uterus.

A. socia'lis. A synonym of *A. prolifera.*

A. ster'ilis. A single simple acephalocyst.

A. surculig'era. A form of hydatid supposed, but erroneously, to be a species of the ordinary hydatid.

Acephalogas'tria. (Same; γαστήρ, the belly.) In Teratology, a monstrosity without head or belly.

Acephaloph'orous. (Same; φέρω, to bear. F. *acéphalophore.*) Applied to Mollusca, which have not the head distinct from the rest of the body.

Acephalopo'dia. (Same; πούς, a foot.) In Teratology, a monstrosity without head or feet.

Acephalora'chia. (Same; ῥάχις, the spine.) In Teratology, a monstrosity without head or vertebral column.

Acephalosto'mia. (Same; στόμα, a mouth.) In Teratology, a monstrosity without head, but with a superior aperture or mouth.

Acephalothorac'ica. (Same; θώραξ, the chest.) In Teratology, a monstrosity without head or chest.

Aceph'alous. ('A, neg.; κεφαλή, the head.) Headless; applied to monsters without heads, and to the conchiferous or lamellibranchiate mollusks.

A'cer. (F. *erable; G. Ahorn.*) A genus of the Nat. Ord. *Aceraceæ.*

A. campes'tre. (F. *erable;* G. *Massholder.*) The native maple.

A. dasycar'pum. A species yielding sugar.

A. eriocar'pum. (F. *erable blanc*). A sugar producing species.

A. negun'do. A sugar-yielding species.

A. ni'grum. (F. *erable noire.*) A variety of *A. saccharinum.*

A. palmifo'lium. A synonym of the *A. saccharinum.*

A. pennsylvan'icum. The striped maple. A decoction of its bark has been used internally and externally in cutaneous affections and of the leaves and twigs to relieve vomiting. (D.)

A. platanoi'des. (F. *erable plane;* G. *Milchahorn*) A synonym of *A. pseudoplatanus.*

A. pseudo-plat'anus. (F. *erable sycomore;* G. *falsche Platane.*) The sycamore.

A. ru'brum. (F. *erable rouge,* or *erable de Virginie.*) Red maple. A sugar producing species. The inner bark is a mild astringent, used by the American Indians in diseases of the eye.

A. sacchari'num. (F. *erable à sucre;* G. *Zuckerahorn.*) The sugar maple. The sugar is obtained in America by perforating the tree and boiling down the sap. The bark has been used in the manufacture of a blue dye and in making ink.

A'cera. A synonym of the *Arachnida.*

A'cera. (G. *Ahorne.*) An Order of *Thalamifloral Exogens,* according to some, which includes *Sapindaceæ, Erythroxyleæ, Acerineæ, Hippocastaneæ,* and *Tropæoleæ.*

Aceræ. A Family of the Section *Pleurobranchia,* Order *Opisthobranchia,* Class *Mollusca.* Tentacles and labial appendices united into one large cutaneous fold; some possess an internal shell, others an external spiral shell; foot divided into two lateral lobes.

Acera'ceæ. (G. *Ahorngewächse.*) The maples; a Natural Order, or a Suborder of *Sapindaceæ.* Trees or shrubs with opposite exstipulate leaves; regular or unsymmetrical, polygamous, or diœcious, sometimes apetalous flowers. Stamens usually 8, on a fleshy disk; ovary 2 lobed, 2-celled, with 2 ovules in each cell, style 1, stigmas 2; fruit a double samara, with 1 seed in each cell. Seeds without perisperm; cotyledons folded, radicle inferior.

A'ceras. ('Ακερας, a spur.) The man orchis.

A. anthropoph'ora. (F. *homme vendue.*) Nat. Ord. *Orchidaceæ.* The root supplies one of the varieties of salep. The leaves are reputed sudorific, and yield a perfume.

Ac'erate. A salt of aceric or malic acid. Also in Botany, needle-shaped.

Acera'tes decum'bens. Nat. Ord. *Asclepiadaceæ.* This plant, which grows in New Mexico, is stated by Dr. William Wilson to be used by the Mexicans as a specific in snake bite.

A. longifo'lia. Long-leaved green milkweed; indigenous in the U.S. Diaphoretic.

Acera'tia. ('A, neg.; κέρας, a horn.) The condition of a ruminant destitute of horns.

Ace'ratos. ('Ακήρατος, from ἀ, priv.; κεράω, to mix.) Pure; unmixed; uncorrupted. The humours of the body. (Hippocrates.)

Acerato'sia. ('A, neg.; κέρας, a horn.) The condition of a ruminant destitute of horns.

Acerato'sis. (Same etymon.; F. *acératose.*) A defect of horn-formation.

Aceratothe'rion. ('A, neg.; κέρας, horn; θηρίον, a wild beast.) In Teratology, an animal which is monstrous in consequence of the absence of horns.

Acerb'ity. (L. *acerbitas;* F. *acerbité;* I. *acerbezza;* G. *Herbigkeit.*) Astringency, combined with acidity, as in the flavour of unripe fruit, or of a mixture of tannic and gallic acids.

Acerb'ous. (F. *acerbe;* G. *herbe;* I. and S. *acerbo.*) Having the quality of acerbity.

Acerde'se. Hydrated sesquioxide of manganese. A very common mineral, used in the preparation of chlorine.

Acerel'latous. ('Ακή, a point. F. *acérellé.*) Terminating in a sharp point.

Acer'ic acid. An acid obtained from the maple (*Acer sacoharinus.*) It is identical with malic acid.

Ace′rides. ('A, neg.; κηρός, wax.) Plasters which have no wax in their composition. (Galen.)

Acerin′eæ. A synonym of *Aceraceæ.*

Ace′ritous. ('A, priv.; κηρός, wax. F. *Acérote; G. ohne Wachs.*) Having no wax.

Ace′rodes. A synonym of *Acerides.*

Acero′sæ. (G. *Nadelhölzer.*) A Class of plants including the *Coniferæ* and the *Gnetaceæ*, according to Thomé.

Ac′erose. (Ακή, a point.) In Botany, needle-shaped and rigid, like the leaves of the pine. Also applied to a leaf having brawny scales at its base.

Acero′sus. ("Αχυρον, chaff.) Brown bread.

A′cerous. ('A, priv.; κέρας, a horn. F. *acère;* G. *ohne Horn.*) Applied to apterous insects without antennæ; and to *Gasteropoda*, and *Chetopoda*, without tentacula.

Acer′va. Italy; near Capua. Cold sulphur waters, containing calcium chloride and sulphate, with carbonic acid and sulphuretted hydrogen gas. Little used.

Acer′vulus cer′ebri. (Dim. *Acervus*, a heap. F. *acervale;* G. *Gehirnsand.*) The sandy matter contained in a cavity of the pineal gland, composed of calcium phosphate and carbonate, magnesium and ammonium phosphate, amyloid bodies and some other organic matters.

Aces′cence. (F. *acescence;* I. *acescenza;* G. *Säuerlichkeit.*) The quality of becoming sour or being ascescent.

Aces′cent. Becoming sour, or being slightly acid.

Ace′sia. ("Ακεσις, cure.) The treatment and cure of disease.

Ac′esis. ("Ακεσις, from ἀκέομαι, to cure or heal.) A cure. The act of healing.

Aces′mus. ("Ακεσμα, cure.) A remedy conducive to the cure of disease.

Aces′odyne. ("Ακεσις, cure; ὀδύνη, pain.) Anodyne.

Acesod′ynous. ("Ακεσις, cure; ὀδύνη, pain. F. *acésodyne;* G. *Schmerzheilend.*) Allaying pain.

Acesphor′ia. (Same; φέρω, to bring. F. *acesphorie;* G. *Heilung*, *Heilbringen.*) A healing or bringing of health.

Aces′phorous. (Same; F. *acesphore;* G. *heilbringend.*) Bringing health.

Aces′tis. The same as *Acesis.*

Aces′toris. (Feminine of ἀκέστωρ, a physician.) A medicatrix, or female physician, and, the latter especially, a midwife.

Aces′tos. (Gr.) Curable.

Aces′tra. (Gr.) A needle; also a Genus of the *Siluridæ*, Order *Physostomi*, Class *Pisces.*

Aces′tria. Same as *Acestoris.*

Aces′tris. Same as *Acestoris.*

Ace′ta. Pharmacopœial preparations in which vinegar or acetic acid is used as the menstruum.

Acetab′ula. (L. *Acetabulum*, a little cup.) The suckers with which the cephalic processes of many Cephalopoda are provided.

A. uteri′na. The depressions in the mucous membrane of the uterus in Herbivora receiving the cotyledons.

Acetab′ular coxal′gia. A form of hip-joint disease in which the acetabulum is primarily or principally affected.

Acetabula′ria. (*Acetabulum*, a vinegar saucer.) One of the Chlorosporeæ or marine algæ; green, umbrella shaped. In the cell-walls finely divided lime is deposited.

Acetabulif′era (*Acetabulum*, a vinegar saucer; *fero*, to bear.) A synonym of the Dibranchiate Cephalopods.

Acetab′uliform. (*Acetabulum; forma*, likeness. F. *acétabuliforme;* G. *becherförmig; schalenförmig.*) Hollowed in form of a cup, goblet, or jug.

Acetab′ulose. (Same etymon. F. *acétabuleux.*) Having, or full of, cups; formed like a cup, as the fructification of many lichens, or the pileus of certain mushrooms; or like a vase, as the calyx of the *Marrubium acetabulosum.*

Acetab′ulum. (L, a kind of cup to hold vinegar, from *acetum*, vinegar, and κοτύλη, a measure containing 0·27 of a litre. F. *acétabule;* G. *Gelenkpfanne;* I. *acetabolo.*) A cup-shaped, hemispherical cavity, for the reception of the head of the femur, situated on the outer surface of the os innominatum; in man the os pubis forms one fifth, the ischium a little more than two fifths, the ilium a little less than two fifths of the whole. The union of the three pieces takes place by means of a Y-shaped piece of cartilage, which ossifies and clamps them together about the fourteenth year. Its diameter is about 2½ inches. It is directed downwards, forwards, and outwards, and is lined with cartilage, except at its lower third, which presents a large rough depression, to which the ligamentum teres is attached. The border is interrupted below by a notch (the cotyloid notch), which, however, is in life converted into a foramen by a fibro-cartilaginous structure, beneath which, the vessels and nerves of the joint of the ligamentum teres and of the fatty gland of Havers enter. Vascular supply, from obturator and sciatic arteries; nervous, from branch of sacral plexus to gemellus inferior and quadratus femoris, or from upper part of great sciatic nerve. In monotremes and birds the acetabulum is perforated, and in crocodiles the os pubis forms no part of it.

A. al′terum. The *Sedum telephium.*

A. cot′yle. A synonym of the acetabulum.

A. hu′meri. A synonym of the glenoid cavity of the scapula.

A. mari′num. The *Umbilicus marinus.*

Ac′etal. (G. *äthylidendiäthylat* or *äthylidendiäthyläther.* $C_6H_{14}O_2=CH_3-CH(OC_2H_5)_2$. Ethidene diethylate, isomeric with ethene diethylate, is formed by oxidation of ethyl alcohol, and is found among the first portions of the distillate obtained in the preparation of ordinary spirit. It is a colourless liquid smelling like alcohol. Sp. gr. 0·821 at 22° C. (71·6° F.); boils at 104° C. (219·2° F.). With chlorine it yields mono-, di-, and trichloracetal.

Acetal′dehyde. A synonym of *Aldehyde.*

Aceta′ria. (*Acetum*, vinegar.) Salads made of roots or herbs mixed with oil, salt, and vinegar.

Aceta′rious. Term applied to salad herbs.

Aceta′rium scorbu′ticum. A pickle for scorbutic patients, made of *Cochlearia Anglica*, a salt obtained from it, and sugar.

Ac′etas. An acetate.

A. ammo′niæ solu′tus. A synonym of the *Ammonium acetum solutum*, Aust. Ph.

A. lixi′væ. A synonym of the *Kalium aceticum solutum*, Aust. Ph.

A. na′tricus c. a′qua. A synonym of the *Natrium aceticum* of the Aust. Ph.

A. plum'bi acid'ulus. A synonym of the *Plumbum aceticum* of the Aust. Ph.

A. potas'sæ. A synonym of the *Kalium aceticum solutum* of the Aust. Ph.

A. so'dæ. A synonym of the *Natrium aceticum* of the Aust. Ph.

A. zin'ci. A synonym of the *Zinci aceticum* of the Aust. Ph.

A. zin'cicus. A synonym of the *Zincum aceticum* of the Aust. Ph.

Ac'etate. (*Acetum*, wine vinegar.) A combination of acetic acid with a base.

A. of alu'mina. (*Acetas aluminicus.* F. *Acetite d'argile;* G. *neutrales essigsäures aluminium.*) $Al_2(C_2H_3O_2)_6$. Is obtained by combining directly alumina hydrate with acetic acid, or by the double decomposition of plumbic acetate and aluminium sulphate. Colourless, crystallising with difficulty, and always acid. It has been employed in cases of chronic gonorrhœa and of hæmoptysis.

A. ammonia, acid. $C_2H_3O_2$, NH_4, $C_2H_4O_2$. Obtained as a white crystalline sublimate when dry powdered chloride of ammonium is heated with an equal weight of acetate of potassium or calcium, ammonia being simultaneously given off. A warm saturated solution of this salt kept in a closed bottle deposits long needle-shaped crystals. The crystals redden litmus and rapidly deliquesce. They melt at 76° C. (168·8° F.), and sublime undecomposed at 121° C. (250° F.).

A. of ammo'nia, neutral. $NH_4C_2H_3O_2$. A white odourless salt, obtained by saturating glacial acetic acid with dry ammonia. Crystallises with difficulty, the aqueous solution losing ammonia on evaporation, and being converted into the acid salt. It is readily soluble in water and alcohol. See *Liq. ammon. acetatis.*

A. of ammo'nia and cop'per. (F. *Acétate cuprico-ammonique.*) Obtained by dissolving 250 parts of neutral acetate of copper in 1500 parts of water and 50 parts of acetic acid, filtering, and then adding ammonia till the precipitate at first thrown down is just redissolved. The fluid is evaporated till a pellicle forms, when it is set aside to crystallise. It enters into the composition of some collyria.

A. of a'myl. See *Amyl acetate.*

A. of amyl'ic ether. A synonym of *Amyl acetate.*

A. of bis'muth. Obtained by decomposing a hot concentrated solution of acetate of potash by a solution of nitrate of bismuth. An insoluble salt not now in use in medicine.

A. of cop'per, neutral. (F. *acetate neutre de cuivre, cristaux de Venus, verdet crystallisé;* G. *Essigsaures kupferoxyd;* Dut. *azynzuur, koperoxyde;* I. *verde eterno.*) Ph. G. $Cu(C_2H_3O_2)_2+Aq$. Prepared by dissolving verdigris in dilute acetic acid and crystallising; also by dissolving copper sulphate in solution of ammonia to saturation and boiling with an excess of vinegar, when crystals of acetate of copper rapidly appear. It consists of deep-green rhomboidal crystals, efflorescent, soluble in water and alcohol, styptic to the taste, and very poisonous. It was formerly used in fevers, but chiefly as an escharotic in fungoid granulations, and in solution as a collyrium. Dose, 0·01 to 0 06 grm. in pill.

A. of copper, basic. (*Verdigris, cuprum subaceticum, viride æris, subacetas cupricus;* F. *acetate basique de cuivre verdet-gris; vert-de-gris;* G. *Grünspan;* I. *verde rame;* Sp. *cardenillo;* Dut. *kopergroen.*) Obtained by exposing plates of copper to the air in contact with acetic acid. There are two varieties of this salt, the blue, $2Cu(C_2H_3O_2)_2$. $CuO+6Aq.$, and the green, $Cu(C_2H_3O_2)_2$. $2CuO+3\ Aq.$

A. of copper, tribasic. $CuC_2H_3O_2Cu_2O+H_2O$. The most stable of all the acetates of copper. It is obtained by boiling the aqueous solution of the neutral salt, or by heating it with alcohol; it forms green or bluish needles or scales.

A. of i'ron and ammo'nia. Obtained by mixing 7 parts of ammonium acetate and 1 part of ferric acetate. Dose, 30 to 120 grains.

A. of i'ron perox'ide. (F. *extrait de Mars; vinaigre martial ou chalybe.*) $Fe_2(C_2H_3O_2)_6$. *Ferric acetate.* Obtained by saturating, with the aid of a gentle heat, acetic acid (10°) with well-washed hydrated ferric oxide. Ferric acetate is a deep-brown liquid with styptic taste; when evaporated beyond a certain point it decomposes, acetic acid being given off, and iron oxide left behind. It is but little employed in medicine, though it is used instead of the peroxide as an antidote in poisoning by arsenic. See *Tinct. ferri acetatis.*

A. of i'ron protox'ide. (G. *Ferro diacetat.*) $Fe(C_2H_3O_2)_2$. *Ferrous acetate.* Obtained by dissolving iron sulphide in concentrated acetic acid, or better, by the double decomposition of plumbic acetate and ferrous sulphate. It is filtered and evaporated without access of air; when sufficiently concentrated it becomes converted into a green mass of silky crystals. It is very soluble in water, and attracts oxygen from the air with great avidity. It is not commonly found prepared in shops.

A. of lead. Sugar of lead. Plumbi acetas. F. *acétate de plomb cristallisé, sel de Saturne;* Germ. *Bleizucher;* Dutch, *Zootsuiker;* I. *Zucchero di saturno.* $Pb(C_2H_3O_2)_3$, $3H_2O$. Appears in the form of acicular crystals, with acetous odour and sweet taste. One part dissolves in 2·5 parts of water. Sedative and astringent. Used in chronic diarrhœa and dysentery, in internal hæmorrhages, to subdue sweating in phthisis; applied as a wash or lotion in ulcers, in ophthalmia, and gonorrhœa. Dose, 1—8 grains, usually prescribed with excess of acid. A non-officinal collyrium in use at ophthalmic hospitals, contains two grains of acetate of lead to one ounce of water, but should not be used in cases of ulcer of the cornea.

A. of lime. (F. *terre foliée calcaire. acetate calcique;* G. *Calcium acetat; essigsäures Calcium.*) $Ca(C_2H_3O_2)$. Prepared by acting on lime or chalk with acetic acid. It is a salt crystallising in silky needles, very soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in ether. A mixture of 3 parts of calcic acetate, 19 parts of water, and 78 of alcohol, forms a thick and solid coagulum. It is prescribed in 1 to 4 grs. in scrofula.

A. of magne'sia. $Mg(C_2H_3O_2)$. Obtained by saturating pyroligneous acid with magnesia or its carbonate; it is filtered and evaporated to dryness, or to the consistence of a thick syrup, as its deliquescent properties prevent its being kept in the crystalline form. It has been recommended as a purgative, being tasteless and very soluble in water and alcohol.

A. of morph'ia. $C\ _7H_{19}NO_3C(_2H_3O_2.)$ Crystallises in needles. Soluble in 6 parts of water and in 100 of spirit. Dose ½ to ⅓ of a grain. See *Morphia.*

A. of quini'ne. *Acetas quinicus.* Obtained by heating quinine with double its weight of water, adding acetic acid in slight excess, filtering, and setting aside to crystallise. Its action is analogous to citrate of quinine.

A. of potash. (*Arcanum Tartari*, *Kali Acetatum*; F. *Terre foliée de tartare ou végétale*; *acétate de potassium*; G. *essigsaures Kalium*; Dutch, *azynuur potasch*.) $KC_2H_3O_2$. Prepared by adding acetic acid to carbonate of potash (B.P.), or to bicarbonate of potash (U.S.P.), and evaporating to solidification. A white, foliated, neutral, deliquescent salt, unctuous to the touch, and warm and pungent in taste. Dissolves in half its weight of water, and twice its weight of alcohol. Diuretic and purgative; it causes the urine to be alkaline. Used in dropsies, in uric acid deposits, in rheumatism, and some skin diseases. Dose, as a diuretic, 15 to 60 grains; as a purgative, 60 to 180 grains.

A. of sil′ver. $Ag\,(C_2H_3O_2)$. Obtained by acting on carbonate of silver with diluted acetic acid, and evaporating the fluid till small colourless crystals form; one part dissolves in 100 of water. Not in use in medicine.

A. of so′da. (*Terra foliata tartari.* F. *acetate de sonde*; G. *Essigsaures Natron*; I. *acetato di soda*.) $NaC_2H_3O_2+3$ aq. Prepared in the process for obtaining vinegar, by first adding lime to the crude pyroligneous acid, then sodium sulphate to the solution of acetate of lime thus formed, and crystallising the acetate of soda from the liquid after the calcium sulphate has been deposited. It forms transparent, colourless, striated prisms, of a cooling, sharp, bitterish taste; soluble in 3 parts of water, and 24 of alcohol. It is a diuretic and purgative, like acetate of potash, and is used in similar cases. Dose, as a diuretic, 20 to 120 grains; as a purgative, 120 to 240 grains.

A. of zinc. $ZnC_2H_3O_2$. Two ounces of carbonate of zinc is added to three fluid ounces of acetic acid diluted with six ounces of distilled water, boiled, filtered while hot, and set aside to crystallise (B.P.). Eight ounces and a half of acetic acid are mixed with five ounces of water and two ounces of commercial oxide of zinc is digested in it for half an hour and treated as above (U.S.P.) Thin, translucent, colourless, efflorescent, hexagonal plates or white micaceous crystals, of astringent, metallic taste; soluble in water. Used as an astringent collyrium, and as an injection in gonorrhœa; also in chorea and convulsive diseases. Dose, 1 to 5 grains; locally, 1 to 2 grains in an ounce of water.

Aceta′ted. Combined or impregnated with acetic acid or vinegar.

Ac′etates. (F. *acétates*; I. *acetati*; S. *acetato*; G. *essigsaures*.) The salts of acetic acid are represented by the formula $M(C_2H_3O_2)$, $M''(C_2H_3O_2)$, and $M'''(C_2H_3O_2)$, according to the equivalent value of the contained metal. Normal acetates of the alkali-metals can form on the one hand, diacetates by taking up a molecule of acetic acid; and on the other, basic acetates by taking up a molecule of metallic oxide of hydrate. They are nearly all soluble in water; and are decomposed at a high temperature and by strong acids. In consequence of their solubility they are often satisfactory therapeutic agents. When treated with strong sulphuric acid they give up acetic acid, which may be recognised by its smell; heated with lime they yield acetone; distilled with potassic hydrate they give off methane; cold solutions give with mercurous nitrate, a precipitate of mercurous oxide, and with persalts of iron they form a reddish-brown liquid.

Acete′ne. A synonym of ethylene and of olefiant gas.

Ace′tica. Medicated vinegars.

Ace′tic Acid. (F. *acide acétique*, *esprit de Venus*, *vinaigre radical*, *vinaigre de bois*; G. *Essigsäure*, *Holzessig*; Dutch, *Azynzuur*, *houtazynzuur*; I. *acido acetico*, *acido acetico del ligno*; Turkish, *Sirké rouhou*; Arabic, *Roh le Kal*.) $C_2H_4O_2$. Purified pyroligneous acid. It is formed during the fermentation of many organic substances, and in the dry distillation of wood, sugar, starch, tartaric acid, and other matters. It is produced by the slow oxidation of alcohol, whether resulting from oxidising agents or from fermentation. It is manufactured in Germany by mixing diluted alcohol with yeast or other decomposable nitrogenous matter, and allowing it to flow over wood shavings steeped in vinegar and placed in a vessel through which a current of air is passing. It is generally procured from the destructive distillation of wood, the product, after purification, containing 28 per cent. of anhydrous acid or 33·3 per cent. of glacial acid. Formerly obtained by heating the acetate of copper and receiving the product in a retort, but the distillate contains acetone. Also obtained by distilling acetate of soda with sulphuric acid; the product crystallizes in laminæ. The crystalline acid melts at 120° C. (248° F). Diluted alcohol dropped upon platinum black is changed by the action of the oxygen in the pores of the platinum into acetic acid. A colourless acid liquid, of a penetrating but pleasant odour. Its vapour is inflammable and burns with a blue flame. It dissolves resins, albumen, and fibrin. It is found in small quantities in vegetable and animal fluids. The British Pharmacopœia orders three strengths. See *Acidum aceticum*, *Pyroligneous acid* and *Vinegar*.

Strong acetic acid is an escharotic and a vesicant when applied locally. It is used as an application to warts, in herpes circinatus, tinea tonsurans, to destroy the surface and the epiphyte when present; in epithelioma it has been injected into the diseased structure, or applied to its surface. It is also sometimes applied to sloughing ulcers of the throat, or diluted as a gargle. When mixed with water it forms a cooling lotion in heat of head and local inflammations, and has been used as an enema in ascarides. Internally it is a refrigerant, and has been recommended in scarlet fever, but it is not much used.

A. acid, poi′soning by. Usually the symptoms are whitening of mucous membrane of mouth, with great pain, sometimes œdema or inflammation of larynx, salivation, vomiting, and convulsions. The mucous membrane of the stomach has been found blackened, but not corroded. The remedies recommended are alkalies and milk.

A. acid, tests for. Acetic acid is to be recognised by its smell; by the fragrant smell of acetic ether when heated with sulphuric acid and alcohol; by the white precipitate on the addition of nitrate of silver, which is soluble in hot water, dilute nitric acid, and ammonia; and by the production of a deep red colour on the addition of perchloride of iron to a neutralised solution.

A. al′dehyde. A synonym of *Aldehyde*.

A. anhy′dride. Anhydrous acetic acid.

A. e′ther. See *Ether*.

A. ox′ide. A synonym of anhydrous acetic acid.

Ace'tifica'tion. (*Acetum*, vinegar; *facio*, to make.) See *Acetous fermentation.*

Ac'etins. Propenyl or glyceryl acetates. Ethers derived from propenyl alcohol (glycerine) by substitution of 1, 2, or 3 equiv. of acetyl for hydrogen. They are oily liquids, produced by heating glycerin and acetic acid together in various proportions in sealed tubes.

Aceti'te. A term formerly applied to the salts of a supposed acetous acid.

Ace'tobutyr'ic acid. A synonym of propionic acid.

Acetola'ta. (G. *Essigaufgüsse.*) Term applied to acetous infusions of roots, herbs.

Ace'tolated. (F. *acetolé*; G. *Essigauflosung.*) Term applied to remedies composed of distilled vinegar, in which various substances are dissolved.

Ace'tolates. (F. *acétolats.*) In French pharmacy, medicated vinegars obtained by distillation.

Ace'tolature. (G. *Essigauszug.*) A liquid in which various remedial agents are dissolved by the aid of vinegar. By evaporation particular kinds of extracts are obtained.

Aceto'lea. (G. *Essigauflösungen.*) Solutions of vinegar and oil.

Acetol'ica. (G. *Essigverbindungen.*) Compounds of vinegar.

Acetoliti'va. (G. *Essiglösungen.*) Preparations of vinegar by solution, maceration, or distillation.

Acetomel'lia. (*Acetum*; *mel*, honey. G. *Essighonige.*) Preparations of drugs in vinegar and honey, otherwise called Oxymellita.

Acetom'eter. (*Acetum*, vinegar; *μέτρον*, a measure.) A hydrometer, graduated for determining the strength of commercial acetic acid according to its density.

Acetom'etry. (Same etymon.) A mode of determining the amount of acetic acid in vinegar. This may be done by observing the saturating power of the acid for potassium or sodium or calcium bicarbonate; by noting, by means of the acetometer, the sp. gr. of the liquid when saturated with hydrate of lime; or by means of tables which have been drawn up, showing the average percentage of acetic acid according to the specific gravity.

Acetonæ'mia. (*Acetone*, ἄιμα, blood.) A diseased condition in which acetone is found in the organism. It may result from improper diet and the abuse of alcohol; from obstinate constipation, leading to peculiar forms of decomposition in the retained fæcal matters; from changes occurring in certain febrile diseases as variola, scarlet fever, and typhoid fever; from diabetes and organic diseases of the stomach, such as cancer; from inanition. Post-mortem examinations have revealed no constant changes of importance, but the blood, muscles, and viscera exhale a strong odour of acetone, and the presence of this peculiar fluid has been demonstrated in the blood after death. Its source and mode of formation during life are unknown, some attributing it to the abnormal gastric digestion of starch, the acetone formed being absorbed, while others think that it is generated in the blood. The disease appears typically in the course of chronic diabetes, the characteristic symptoms being respiratory, circulatory, and nervous disturbances. Dyspnœa of a remarkably sudden and intense character supervenes, with increased frequency of respiration, severe pain at the hypochondrium and cough, without corresponding auscultatory signs. The pulse is retarded, the temperature below the normal standard. The cutaneous sensibility becomes so far diminished that even vesicants act but feebly and slowly. There is aphonia, almost complete suspension of all the secretions, and a strong and penetrating odour is emitted by the skin and lungs. In the later stages, owing to paralysis of the vasomotor system, the pulse and temperature rise. Ultimately the patient falls into a state of coma. The disease may last either several days or only a few hours. The treatment consists in preventing organic fermentation by making the secretions more active and by removing the causes of the disease. Acetone can be demonstrated in the blood, and recovered from the urine by distillation.

Aceton'amines. Three bases resulting from the action of ammonia and heat on acetone. They are—Diacetonamine $= C_6H_{13}NO$. Triacetonamine $= C_9H_{17}NO$. Dehydrotriacetonamine $= C_9H_{15}N$.

Aceto'ne. (*Aceo*, to become sour. F. *esprit* or *ether pyroacétique* or *pyroligneux*; G. *Essiggeist.*) $C_3H_6O = CH_3CO.CH_3$. Dimetyhl ketone, methyl acetyl. Acetone is best prepared by the dry distillation of acetates; it is also obtained by passing the vapour of acetic acid through a red-hot tube. It is a colourless, limpid liquid of peculiar odour; density, 0·792; and boils at 55·50° C. (131·7° F.) the density of its vapour, referred to air, is 2·022. It is very inflammable, and burns with a bright flame; it is miscible in all proportions with water, alcohol, and ether. It dissolves camphor, caoutchouc, and fats. It is developed in the body by the fermentation of organic matters, and especially of grape sugar. It is given off in the breath of drunkards, and is said to be formed in the stomach in certain cases of gastric catarrh when there is an abundant secretion of mucus. It has been given in gout and rheumatism, and has been used as an anthelmintic. Dose, 15—30 drops, three or four times a day. See *Acetonæmia.*

Aceto'nes. A synonym of *Ketones.*

Acetonu'ria. (*Acetone*; οὖρον, urine.) The presence of acetone in the urine.

Aceto'sa. (*Aceo*, to be sour.) Specific name for the *Rumex acetosa*, common sorrel.

A. alpi'na. The *Rumex alpinus.*

A. nos'tras. The *Rumex acetosa.*

A. praten'sis. The *Rumex acetosa.*

A. roma'na. The *Rumex scutatus*, or Roman sorrel.

A. rotundifo'lia. Same as *A. Romana.*

A. scuta'ta. The *Rumex scutatus.*

A. vulga'ris. The *Rumex acetosa.*

Acetosel'la. Wood-sorrel. See *Oxalis acetosella.*

Ace'tous. Of or belonging to vinegar. The acetous and acetic acids, formerly supposed distinct, are now known to be the same in all respects.

A. ferment. See *Saccharomyces mycoderma.*

A. fermenta'tion. The conversion of the alcohol in beer or wine into acetic acid. The change that takes place consists in the oxidation, or in the substitution of oxygen for the hydrogen of the hydroxyl group, of the alcohol contained in dilute alcoholic liquids, and this is associated with the development of a microscopic fungus, the *Saccharomyces mycoderma* or *Mycoderma aceti*, ordinarily known as mother of vinegar, or vinegar mould, which forms a coating on the surface of the liquid undergoing acetous fermentation. A very small quantity of this fungus placed on the surface of a dilute alcoholic liquid will in a short time convert the alcohol into acetic acid, especially if albuminous substances and alkaline phosphates be present. The conversion of the alcohol into acetic acid always takes place at the surface of the liquid, and continues only as long as the fungoid growth floats upon the liquid; when it sinks below the surface, out of contact with the air, the action ceases. It is doubted by some whether the action is physical or physiological, but the balance of opinion is in favour of the latter theory. The amount of alcohol present must not exceed 11 per cent., and the action goes on slowly when there is less than 2 or 3 per cent. The temperature must be kept above 20° C. (68° F.), but it should not exceed 40° C. (104° F.).

Ace'tum. (*Aceo*, to become sour. F. *vinaigre;* I. *aceto;* S. *vinagre;* G. *Essig.*) Vinegar. An acid liquid of a brown colour, pleasant acid taste, and peculiar odour, prepared from malt and unmalted grain by acetous fermentation; containing 4·6 per cent. of anhydrous acetic acid. Sp. gr. 1·017 to 1·019. Ten minims of solution of chloride of barium (1 in 8) will precipitate all the sulphuric acid allowed by law to be added to one ounce of vinegar. It is used as a discutient in sprains and bruises; when diluted, to sponge the surface in the sweating of hectic, and with astringent infusions as a gargle. It is a refrigerant and diuretic, in fevers; it has been used as an enema, and as an injection into the bladder to break up blood clots. It is a popular but useless disinfectant. It is a ready and safe antidote in cases of poisoning by the alkalies. It is used in making emplastrum cerati saponis.

The term acetum was applied by the Romans to all honey which flows of itself like must or oil. (W.)

A. antisep'ticum. The *Acetum aromaticum.*

A. aromat'icum. (F. *vinaigre antiseptique.*) This vinegar, formerly known as the vinegar of four thieves, contains:—Artemisia vulgaris 40, Artemisia pontica 40, rosemary 40, sage 40, mint 40, rue 40, lavender 40, sweet flag 5, canella 5, wallflower 5, nutmegs 5, garlic 5, camphor 10, crystallised acetic acid 40, white or French vinegar 2500 parts. Macerate the substances for ten days in the vinegar, strain with pressure; add the camphor dissolved in the acetic acid; filter. Used as a disinfectant in infectious diseases, and as an external stimulant. (Fr. Codex.)

A. aromat'icum. Ph. A. (*A. antisepticum;* G. *Aromatischer Essig*). Leaves of peppermint, rosemary, sage, of each 25 parts; roots of angelica and zedoar, of each 5 parts; oil of cloves, 5 parts; and vinegar, 1000 parts. Macerate for three days.

A. aromat'icum. Ph. G. (G. *Gewürzessig, aromatischer Essig.*) Oils of rosemary, juniper, and lemon, 1 part; oil of thyme, 2; oil of cloves, 5; digested with aromatic tincture, 50 parts; tincture of cinnamon, 100; diluted acetic acid, 200; water, 1000 parts; and filter. Used as a perfume in sick chambers and as an embrocation.

A. Britan'nicum. A term applied by the French to the English aromatic vinegar. It contains:—Crystallised acetic acid 600, camphor 60, volatile oil of lavender 0·5, volatile oil of wallflower 2, volatile oil of canella 1 part.

A. canthar'ides. B.P. Cantharides, powdered, 2 oz.; glacial acetic acid 2 fl. oz.; acetic acid 18 fl. oz. Digest the cantharides in the acid mixed with 13 fl. oz. of the acetic acid, for two hours at 200° F.; when cold, percolate, press, and add acetic acid to make 20 fl. oz. A strong rubefacient when mixed with soap liniment; a vesicant when painted on the skin.

A. cardi'acum. The *Acetum aromaticum.*

A. cerevis'iæ. Vinegar.

A. col'chici. Ph. G. (G. *Zeitlosenessig.*) Colchicum seeds 1, alcohol 1, vinegar 9 parts. Digest for eight days. Dose, 1—4 grm.

A. commu'ne. Vinegar.

A. concentra'tum. Ph. G. A synonym of the *Acidum aceticum dilutum.*

A. cru'dum. Ph. G. A synonym of *Acetum.*

A. destilla'tum. The *Acetum purum* of the P.G. Distilled vinegar. A limpid, colourless liquid, wholly volatilised by heat.

A. digita'lis. Ph. G. (G. *Fingerhutessig.*) Digitalis 1, alcohol 1, vinegar 9 parts; macerated for eight days. Dose, 10—30 drops on sugar once or twice daily.

A. gal'licum. Vinegar made from wine. It is about one sixth stronger than pure malt vinegar, and is of two kinds, white wine and red wine vinegar.

A. glacia'le. See *Acidum aceticum glaciale.*

A. ligno'rum. A synonym of *Acetic acid* when obtained from the destructive distillation of wood.

A. lobe'liæ. U.S.P. Lobelia, 4 troy oz., is moistened in dilute acetic acid 2 fl. oz., packed in a percolator, and sufficient dilute acetic acid passed through to make up two pints. Dose, as an expectorant, 30 to 60 minims; in asthma, 60 to 120 minims; as an emetic, half a fluid ounce.

A. mul'sum dul'ce. A synonym of *Oxyglucus.*

A. o'pii. An imitation of Black drop. Opium 5 oz., nutmeg 1 oz., saffron 150 grains, macerated in dilute acetic acid 1 pint for 24 hours, percolated, and dilute acetic acid added until the filtered product measures 26 fl. oz.; sugar, 8 oz., is dissolved in it and sufficient dilute acid added to make 2 pints. Six and a half minims is equal to a grain of opium. Dose, 7—10 minims.

A. philosoph'icum. An alchemical preparation, used as a solvent of metals; its composition is unknown.

A. plum'bicum. A synonym of the *Liquor plumbi subacetatis.*

A. prophylac'ticum. The Vinaigre des quatre voleurs, or vinegar of the four thieves, who, during the plague, plundered the sick, but escaped the disease themselves. This was attributed to a medicated vinegar, for which the Acetum aromaticum is a substitute; also called Marseilles vinegar and Thieves' vinegar.

A. pu'rum. The officinal name in the Ph.G. of distilled vinegar.

A. pyroligno'sum cru'dum. Ph. G. (G. *roher Holzessig.*) Impure acetic acid obtained from destructive distillation of wood. It is of brownish colour and empyreumatic odour. See *Pyroligneous acid.*

A. pyroligno'sum rectifica'tum. Ph.G. (G. *rectificirter Holzessig.*) Crude pyroligneous acid distilled in a glass retort till eight tenths have passed over. A clear, colourless or yellowish liquid, of empyreumatic smell and taste. Used only externally.

A. quat'uor fu'rum. The *Acetum aromaticum.*

A. quat'uor latro'num. The *Acetum aromaticum.*

A. radica'le. (G. *concentrirte Essigsäure.*) A synonym of the Acidum aceticum concentratum of the Austrian Pharm.; 100 parts contain 96 parts of hydrated acetic acid.

A. rosa'tum. (F. *vinaigre rosat.*) This vinegar is made of red roses 100, white vinegar 1200 parts; macerate for ten days; express and filter. An astringent, applied as an injection and as a cosmetic.

A. ru'bi idæ'i. P.G. (G. *Himbeeressig.*) Raspberry vinegar. Syrupus rubi idæi 1, vinegar 2 parts. A colouring and flavouring agent.

A. sanguina'riæ. U.S.P. Blood-root, 4 oz., moistened with dilute acetic acid, packed in a percolator, and sufficient acid passed through to make two pints. Dose, as an alterative and expectorant, 15—30 minims; as an emetic, 3—4 drachms.

A. saturni'num. A synonym of the *Liquor plumbi subacetatis.* B.P. Also a synonym of the *Liquor plumbi subacetici.* P.G.

A. scil'læ. B.P. Squills, 2½ ounces; diluted acetic acid, 1 pint; macerate for seven days, and add proof spirit, 1½ ounce. Dose, 15—40 minims.

A. scillæ. A. P. (G. *Meerzwiebelessig.*) Squills, 5 parts to 50 by weight of Acetum crudum.

A. scillæ. P.G. Squills, 1 part; spirit, 1 part; vinegar, 9 parts. Dose, 1—6 grm.

A. scillit'icum. P.G. A synonym of the *Acetum scillæ.*

A. theriaca'le. A synonym of the *A. aromaticum.*

A. vi'ni. Vinegar made from wine. Acetum gallicum.

Ace'tylene. C_2H_2. One of the constituents of coal-gas. It may be obtained by synthesis from its elements; by passing the vapour of chloroform over ignited copper; by the incomplete combustion of bodies containing carbon and hydrogen; and in other ways. It is a colourless gas, sp. gr. 0·92, with peculiar and unpleasant odour. It burns with a bright and smoky flame. Mixed with chlorine it detonates almost instantly with separation of carbon.

Ace'tylene-hæmoglo'bin. A combination of hæmoglobin with acetylene, of bluish-red colour, but little known.

Acey'te de Sal. A remedy for bronchocele, used in South America; it contains iodine.

Achaca'na. Nat. Ord. *Cactaceæ.* A Peruvian plant, possessing a fleshy edible root. (Dunglison.)

Achæ'menis. ('Αχαιμενίς.) A leafless plant to which the ancients ascribed magical properties. It was called Hippophobus, being supposed to be a terror to mares (Pliny). Fée regards it as a variety of *Euphorbia antiquorum,* or else as a Solanaceous plant. (Waring.)

Achæ'na. Same as *Achænium.*

Achæ'nium. ('Α, neg.; χαίνω, to split or crack. F. *achaine, akéne*; G. *Schliessfrucht; Schalenfrucht.*) A dry one-celled, one-seeded indehiscent fruit, the pericarp of which is closely applied to the seed, but separable from it. It may be *solitary,* forming a single fruit as in the dock and in the cashew, where it is supported on a fleshy peduncle; or *aggregate,* as in Ranunculus, where several achænia are placed on a common elevated receptacle. In the strawberry the achænia are aggregated on a convex succulent receptacle. The *Cynarrhodum* (Rose), *Cypsela* (Compositæ), *Utricle* (Amarantaceæ), *Samara* (Ash), *Caryopsis* (Graminaceæ), *Carcerule* (Mallow), and *Cremocarp* (Umbelliferæ), are fruits composed of one or more achænia.

Achahi. Arabic for alum-water. (J.)

Achainum. See *Achænium.*

Achalybhæ'mia. ('Α, neg.; χάλυψ, steel; αἷμα, blood.) A synonym of *Anæmia.*

Achamel'la. See *Acmella.*

Achana'ca. An African plant used in the kingdom of Mely, as antisyphilitic and sudorific.

Acha'ovan. An Egyptian plant producing flowers like the chamomile, used in decoction as deobstruent.

A. ab'iat. An Egyptian plant, highly esteemed as emollient and resolvent; supposed to be the *Cineraria maritima.*

Achar. Same as *Atchar.*

Acharis'tum. ('Α, priv.; χάρις, thanks.) A confection against catarrh and difficult respiration, because given gratuitously.

Achas'cophyte. ('Α, neg.; χάσκω, to gape; φυτὸν, a plant; F. *achascophyte.*) A plant having its fruit indehiscent. (Necker.)

Acha'tes. ('Αχάτης.) The agate stone, found by the Achates, a river of Sicily; it contains 98 per cent. of silica, and presents a great variety of colours and images, chiefly due to oxide of iron; formerly supposed to possess many virtues, as of resisting the poison of serpents, allaying thirst, improving the sight, making eloquent.

Ache. ("Αχος, affliction L. *dolor*; F. *mal;* G. *Uebel.*) Any continued throbbing pain.

Also the old name of parsley.

Achei'lary ('Α neg., χεῖλος, a lip.) Applied to the flower of an *Orchis* when the labellum is absent.

Achei'lia. (Same etymon.) A malformation in which one or both lips are absent.

Achei'lous. (Same etym.) Having no lip.

Achei'ria. (Α, neg.; χείρ, the hand. F. *acheïrie;* G. *Handlosigkeit.*) An organic deviation, characterised by the want of hands.

Achei'rous. (Same etymon.) Handless.

Ache'lia. A synonym of *Acheilia.*

Ache'na. Same as *Achænium.*

Ache'nium. Properly *Achænium.*

Acheno'dium. (F. *achénode;* G. *Schalenfruchtkranz.*) A fruit composed of many achænia disposed on the same level.

Achero'is. (From 'Αχέρων, the river Acheron; so-called because from its pale colour it was supposed to have been brought from the shades by Hercules.) The white poplar.

Achet'idæ. ('Ηχέτης, the clear-sounding. F. *achétides.*) A family of Orthoptera having the Acheta or cricket for their type.

Achiar. Same as *Atchar.*

Achic'olum. The sudatorium, or sweating-bath of the ancients. (Cœl. Aurelianus.)

Achido-peirastica. Same as *Acido-peirastica.*

Achie-patchie-elley, or Pachie-elley. Patchouly. The Tamul name of certain dry fragrant sub-astringent leaves; esteemed as stomachic and sedative. Origin unknown.

Achille'a. ('Αχίλλεια; from Achilles, said to have discovered this plant, or used it for curing Telephus. F. *achillée;* G. *Achillenkraut.*) Milfoil. A Gen. of the Sub-ord. *Tubulifloræ,* Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.* Pappus 0; florets of the ray short, ♀; of the disk ⚥, with a flattened winged tube; bracts forming an ovate or oblong imbricated flower-head, receptacle scaly, sub-convex, achænia compressed; leaves woolly, those of the stem lanceolate or nearly linear, bipinnatifid, with deeply divided pinnæ, the rachis scarcely at all toothed. The milfoils are strong scented, bitter, stimulating, and tonic.

A. agera'tum. (F. *Eupatoire de Mésué;* I. *erba bacaja, erba giulia.*) Maudlin, or maudlin tansy. Formerly employed as a vermifuge.

A. atra'ta. (F. *millefeuilles noire.*) Used in the Alps against pneumonia and diarrhœa.

A. falca'ta. Employed in the form of tincture as a remedy for hypochondriasis.

A. fo'liis pinna'tis. Name for *Genipa verum.*

A. her'ba ro'ta. A reputed vulnerary. Enters into the composition of the drink Faltrank.

A. millefo'lium. (F. *Millefeuille, herbe aux charpentiers; G. Schafgarbe;* It. *millefoglio;* Sp. *milenrama, yerba de San Juan.*) Common yarrow or milfoil. Leaves double pinnate, downy, minutely divided, with linear, dentate, mucronate divisions. Officinal in U.S.P. and in P.G. Flowers and leaves have an aromatic odour and a bitterish, pungent taste. It contains achillein, achilleic acid, a blue aromatic oil, and tannin. It is a mild aromatic tonic and astringent and anti-spasmodic. It has been used as a vulnerary. It is employed in hæmorrhage and mucous discharges; in flatulence, dysmenorrhœa, and amenorrhœa; in intermittents and low forms of fever. It is given in extract and infusion. The oil has been administered in doses of 20—30 drops. According to Linnæus it was employed in his time in Sweden to increase the intoxicating powers of beer.

A. moscha'ta. (F. *génépi blanc;* G. *Wildfräulein kraut.*) Known in Switzerland as forest lady's herb, and has been used there for centuries as a stomachic tonic. From it the liqueur d'Iva is made.

A. na'na. (F. *Génipi batârde.*) A domestic remedy in the Alps.

A. nob'ilis. (F. *millefeuilles noble.*) This plant is used as a febrifuge.

A. ptar'mica. (F. *ptarmique; herbe á éternuer;* I. *erba da sternutare;* G. *wildes Bertramkraut; Nieswurz.*) Sneezewort, or bastard pellitory. Leaves lanceolate-linear, finely dentate; heads globular; scales of the involucre scarious, black. The leaves have an agreeable slightly aromatic odour and taste, and have been used as a sternutatory.

A. seta'cea. Slightly stimulant and tonic.

Achille'as. Name for a superior kind of barley mentioned by Theophrastus, much esteemed as a decoction in fevers.

Achille'ic Acid. An acid obtained from the milfoil, in which it is combined with lime and potash. It forms colourless prisms soluble in two parts of water at 12° C. (53° F.), is without smell and not volatile. Gmelin considers it to be impure malic acid; Hlasiwetz that it is aconitic acid.

Achille'in. $C_{20}H_{38}N_2O_{15}$. A brownish-red amorphous, vitreous, gritty, and intensely bitter substance obtained from milfoil. According to v. Planta, it is a basic glucoside. It is soluble in alcohol and in water, but not in ether. It has been given with some success in intermittent fever in doses of 0·25 to 4·0 grm.

Achillei'on. A kind of sponge used by the Greeks to line helmets; also for making tents.

Achille'is. See *Achilleas.*

Achillei'us. Term for the Tendo Achillis. (Quincy).

Achill'etin. $C_{11}H_{17}NO_4$. An aromatic substance of brownish colour, not bitter, obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on achillein. It is insoluble in water and soluble with difficulty in alcohol.

Achill'eum. (Ἀχιλλειον. G. *Hautgeschwür; Haut-Krebs.*) An intractable ulcer, or carcinoma of the skin.

Achil'lis Ten'do. (*Achilles,* invulnerable except at his heel. F. *tendon d'Achille;* G. *Achillessehne.*) Tendon of Achilles. The strong tendon of the gastrocnemii, or gastrocnemius and solæus muscles.

Achi'lous. (A, priv.; χεῖλος, the lip; F. *achyle.*) Without lips. Erroneously used for *Acheilous.*

Achima'dium. See *Achman.*

Achiman. See *Achman.*

A'chiote. Name for the red grains of *Achiotl,* made into lozenges for purposes of dyeing, or mixing with chocolate. (Quincy.)

A'chiotl. The *Bixa Orellana,* or Arnotto.

Achi'ra. The *Canna achira.* An esculent root.

Achi'rous. ('A, priv.; χείρ, the hand.) Without hands; erroneously used for *Acheirous.*

Achit'olum. See *Achicolum.*

Achlamyd'eous. (A, priv.; χλαμὺς, a short cloak, or cape. F. *nud;* G. *nackt.*) Applied to plants, the flowers of which have neither calyx nor corolla, the sexual organs being naked.

Achly'a. (Ἀχλύς, mist.) A genus of the Family *Saprolegniaceæ,* Class *Oosporeæ,* Group *Thallophytes.* Filamentous, aquatic, colourless, algæ, or, according to some botanists, fungi, growing on decomposing organic matter, generally dead flies, presenting rounded motile zoospores, furnished with hair and with sporangia, containing spherical oogonia. It is by some supposed to be an aquatic form of a Botrytis or an Empusa.

A'chlys. (Ἀχλὺς, darkness, or blindness. F. *achlys;* G. *Nebelfleck.*) Cloudiness; darkness of the air. Gr. anal. applied by Galen and Aëtius to dimness of the eyes, or of sight, also to an ulcer, or cicatrix of an ulcer on the cornea, by which dimness is caused; also applied by Hippocrates to an opacity of the cornea, or the faded lustre in the eyes of the sick, which he terms ἀχλυῶδες τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν. (Castellus.)

Achma'dium. See *Achman.*

A'chman. (Arab.) A word denoting antimony.

Ach'me. (Ἄχμη, anything shaved off.) The thinnest and least part of anything; froth or foam of the sea.

A shred of lint; any small soft thing.

The sordes of the eye, according to Hippocrates.

Achmel'la. See *Acmella.*

Achnan'theæ. A Sub-family of the Family *Diatomaceæ,* Ord. *Conjugatæ.* Frustules bent, stalked at one angle or free; valves with a median nodule, asymmetrical; lower valve with a stauros.

Acho'lia. (A, priv.; χολή, bile. F. *acholie;* G. *Gallenmangel; Gallenlosigkeit.*) Want or deficiency of bile.

Term formerly in use to describe cases of epidemic cholera, in which the secretion of bile appears to be suspended. At present it is used to express any condition in which no bile is excreted or secreted.

Acho'licus. Same as *Acholous.*

Acho'lous. ('A, neg.; χολή, bile.) Wanting, or deficient, in bile.

A'chor. ('Αχώρ, from ἄχυρον, a heap of chaff. F. *achores*, *teigne muqueuse;* G. *Ansprung*, *Kopfgrind;* I. *acori lattime.*) A small acuminated pustule, containing a straw-coloured fluid like strained honey, succeeded by a thin brown scab, and appearing generally about the heads of young children.

Acho'res. Synonym of *Achor.*

Achore'sis. (A. priv.; χωρέω, to withdraw. F. *achorèse.*) Want of space or of due capacity in the hollow organs for retaining fluid.

Acho'ria. Same as *Achoresis.*

Acho'rion Schönlein'ii. (F. *achorion de la teigne*, *mycoderme de la teigne; porrigophyte* and *Cryptogame de la teigne faveuse* (Gruby), *Champignon de la teigne faveuse.*) This fungus is probably a modified form of *Penicillium glaucum*, and is found constantly in *Tinea favosa.* It commences its growth in the follicles of the hairs especially affecting those of the head, and first appears in the form of spores. These germinate, distend the upper part of the follicle, cause thinning of the dermis and unite with other masses surrounding neighbouring hair. They now form the favus-crust, or cup, and this having attained a certain size, the dry epidermis over it desquamates, and the fungus is exposed to the air. The favus appears as a solid hemispherical crust of pale yellowish colour, convex below at first, concave and then flat on its upper surface. Its diameter varies from 1-25th to ⅔ of an inch, and its thickness from 1-25th to ⅙ of an inch. It is hard, dry, friable, formed of an amorphous granular layer enveloping a central more spongy and friable mass. This contains undulating tubes, ramified without dissepiments and nearly empty, constituting the mycelium; straight or curved tubes, not wavy, filled with elongated cells placed end to end, constituting the receptacles, and enclosing spores, which are either free or connected together like a necklace; these have a diameter varying from 1-8000th to 1-4000th of an inch; they are very refractile, and are not affected by water or acetic acid. The fungus is always accompanied by micrococci and bacteria.

Achoris'tus. ('A, priv.; χωρίζω, to separate.) Inseparable. Gr. anal. ἀχώριστος, applied by Galen to a symptom which always accompanies a disease, as pain in the side in pleuritis.

Achou'rou. Carib name for a species of myrtle, a decoction of the leaves of which is used in nervous affections and for dropsy, by the natives.

Ach'ras. A genus of the Nat. Ord. *Sapotaceæ.*

A. austra'lis. A synonym of *A. sapota.*

A. bala'ta. A synonym of *A. Mulleri.*

A. mammo'sa. (F. *Lucuma marmalade.*) The marmalade tree. Fruit esculent. Furnishes *Lucuma balata.*

A. Muller'i. A native of Guiana and Central America. Yields a substance similar to gutta-percha called *Balata.* Dr. Mally has had urethral bougies made of it.

A. ni'gra. A synonym of *Bumelia nigra.*

A. salicifo'lia. (F. *Dipholis à feuilles de saule.*) Hab. the Antilles. Furnishes Galimata or White balata.

A. sapo'ta. (F. *sapotillier;* G. *Breiapfel.*) Oval-fruited Sapota, or sapodilla plum, the seeds of which are given in emulsion for calculous complaints; it grows in the W. Indies; its fruit like an apple, tasting, when ripe, like the marmalade of quinces; its bark used as astringent and febrifuge, under the name of *Cortex Jamaicensis.* The wood is called bully-tree wood or black bully.

A. siderox'ylon. Hab. Jamaica. Furnishes Neesberry balata.

A. zapo'tu. A synonym of *A. sapota.*

A'chroi. (A, neg.; χροιά, the surface, as of the body or stem, and so its colour.) The term ἄχροοι was applied by Hippocrates to persons having great pallor of the countenance and skin generally, whether natural from birth, or from deficiency or loss of blood, or the effect of disease.

Achro'ma. (A, priv.; χρῶμα, colour.) Partial loss of colour of the skin. See *Leucoderma.*

Achroma'sia. ('A, neg.; χρῶμα, colour. L. *coloris defectus*; F. *achromasie*; G. *Farblosigkeit.*) Absence of colour in the body or cachectic pallor.

Also used as a synonym of *Achromatism.*

Achromat'ic. ('A, neg; χρῶμα, colour. L. *achromaticus.* F. *achromatique;* G. *farbenlos*, *unfarbig.*) Having or producing no colour. A term applied to prisms or lenses which cause no dispersion of colour.

A. lens. A single prism or lens can never be free from dispersion of colour, since the colours of the solar spectrum have different degrees of refrangibility; the violet rays, for example, coming to a focus much sooner than the red rays. In order to remove this action of a single lens, a second lens of opposite action is placed immediately behind it, which possesses the same dispersion of colour, but causes a different amount of refraction; that is to say, has another focal distance. Thus to a convex crown glass lens is added a concave flint glass lens, and in order that both should effect equal but opposite dispersion of colour, the virtual focal distance of the latter must be about twice as great as the real focal distance of the former. Their combination then gives an achromatic lens, which nearly unites all the rays emitted from a white point unto a white image point again. See *Aberration chromatic.*

Achro'matisa'tion. (Same etymon.) The act or process of making a lens or prism achromatic.

Achro'matism. ('A, neg.; χρῶμα, colour.) The absence of a fringe of colours around the image of an object in the focus of a lens.

Achromatis'tous. (Same etymon. F. *achromatiste;* G. *farblos;* *missfarbig.*) Without or wanting colour; discoloured; achromatic.

Achromatop'sia. ('A, neg.; χρῶμα, colour; ὄψις, eyesight. G. *Farbenblindheit.*) Daltonism. Inability to distinguish colours. When complete, the different colours of the spectrum are only distinguished as shades between black and white: but this is rare; more commonly the affection is partial; the power of discriminating certain colours, as red, green, or blue, being defective. Violet is confused by the red-blind with blue, by the green-blind with green, and by the blue-blind with red. The affection is sometimes hereditary and usually congenital, but occasionally appears in the course of pathological processes. It may affect the whole, or more rarely, only part of the retina. Even in healthy retinæ the peripheral parts are not sensitive to red light. It is generally binocular, but may be monocular. Its discovery is of great importance in those who have to attend to coloured signals. Probably from 2 to 5 per cent. of the total population are colour blind to a marked extent. See *Dyschromatopsia.*

Achromatop'sy. Same as *Achromatopsia.*

Achro'matous. Same as *Achromatistous.*

Achro'mia. (A, neg.; χρῶμα, colour. F. *achromie*, *achromatie.*) Absence of colour. A synonym which has been used sometimes for *Lepra alphoides*, and sometimes for leucoderma.

Achro'mous. Same as *Achromatistous.*

Achronizo'ic. (A, neg.; χρονίζω, to last.) Term applied to medicines which undergo no change when kept.

Achro'nychous. (Ἄκρος, highest; ονυξ, the nail. F. *acronyque.*) Having nails, claws, hoofs.

Achroodex'trine. (Ἄχροος, colourless; and *dextrine.*) Colourless dextrine.

Achroomy'ces. (Ἄχροος, colourless; μῦκης, a mushroom.) A Genus of Hyphomycetous Fungi. Fam. *Tubercularineæ.*

Achro'os. (Ἄχροος, colourless.) A term entering into the formation of various words derived from the Greek, and signifying colourless or uncoloured.

Achro'ous. Same as *Achromatistous.*

Achy. (Arab.) An Arabian species of Cassia; also called *Daphnitis.*

Achy'la. A different spelling of *Achlya.*

Achy'lia. (A, priv.; χυλός, juice. F. *achylie; G. Saftmangel.*) Defect of chyle.

Achylo'sis. (Same etymon. F. *Achylose.*) Deficient chylification.

Achy'lous. (Same etymon. F. *Achyle;* G. *saftlos; ohne Chylus.*) Without chyle.

Achymo'sis. (A priv.; χυμός, juice. F. *achymose.*) Deficient chymification.

Achy'mous. (Same etymon. F. *achyme;* G. *ohne Chymus.*) Without chyme or juice.

Achyranth'eæ. In Richards' System a Tribe of *Amarantaceæ*, having a uniovular ovary and bilocular anthers.

Achyran'thes. (Ἄχυρον, chaff; ἄνθος, a flower.) A genus of the Nat. Ord. *Amarantaceæ.*

A. as'pera. (Hind. *Chirchira;* Duk. *Aágára;* Tam. *Na-yurioi;* Tel. *Utta-rèni;* Mal. *Katalati;* Beng. *Spang.*) An Indian shrub. The seeds are given in hydrophobia, snake-bites, ophthalmia, and various cutaneous diseases. The leaves reduced to a pulp are applied to relieve the pain of the bite of the scorpion. It is regarded as astringent and diuretic.

A. frutico'sa. Hab. India. Used in dropsy.

A. globulif'era. Hab. Madagascar. Used in syphilis.

A. re'pens. Indigenous in America; a decoction of the plant is used as a diuretic in dropsy and ischuria. (Dunglison.)

A. vir'idis. The bruised leaves are used as an emollient.

Achyro'des. (Ἄχυρον, bran; ἐιδος, likeness.) Applied to a scaly eruption.

Achyr'ophyte. (Ἄχυρον, chaff, φυτὸν, a plant. F. *achyrophyte.*) Name by Necker for a plant the flower of which is composed of glumes or chaffy seeds.

Ach'yrum. (Ἄχυρον.) Paleæ, or chaff.

Achselmann'stein. Bavaria; altitude 1407'. Saline, aperient, and slightly chalybeate waters. Climate mild and agreeable. Season, May to September. Baths and vapour baths, recommended for incipient tuberculosis, cutaneous diseases, and derangements of the uterine system. See *Edelquelle.*

A'cia. (*Acus*, a needle.) A word variously supposed to denote the thread of, or the needle with which, a suture is made to join the lips of a wound; also applied to indicate the kind of suture.

Acic'olus. (*Acus*, a needle; *colo*, to inhabit. F. *acicola.*) Applied to a fungus (*Desmazierella acicola*) that grows on the decayed leaves of the wild pine.

Acic'ular. (Same etymon. F. *aciculaire;* G. *Nadelähnlich; Nadelförmig.*) Needle-like; shaped like a needle or spike; spicular.

Acic'ulate. (Same etymon.) Needle-shaped.

Acicu'le. (L. *acicula;* dim. *acus.* F. *acicule.*) A little needle; a little spike; a spikelet.

Acicu'lidæ. (Same etymon.) A Family of the Division *Operculata*, Section *Pulmonifera*, Class *Gasteropoda.* Shell elongated, cylindrical; operculum thin, subspiral. (Woodward.)

Acicu'liform. (*Acicula; forma*, likeness. F. *aciculiforme;* G. *Nadelformig.*) Formed like a needle.

Aci'cys. (A, priv.; κίκυς, strength.) Gr. anal. ἄκικυς, applied by Hippocrates to those who were infirm, or had not strength to move.

Ac'id. (*Aceo*, to be sour.) Sour; sharp to the taste; applied to substances characterised, generally, by a quality of sourness. Many bodies, however, without this, agree in the other distinctive properties of acids, as turning the vegetable dyes to red, combining with alkalies, metallic oxides.

A.-albu'min. A white, flocculent deposit, obtained on the addition of dilute hydrochloric or acetic acid to serum- or egg-albumin, heating to 70° C. (158° F.), and neutralising when cool. It is insoluble in water and in solution of sodium chloride, soluble in acids, alkalies, and alkaline carbonates. Its solution has a strong left-sided polarisation. This artificial production cannot be distinguished from the natural acid-albumin of muscle called *Syntonin.*

A. ox'ides. One of the three varieties of oxides, or combinations of oxygen with other bodies. They possess the property of uniting with basic oxides; and are represented by oxides of sulphur and phosphorus; when united with water they form acids.

A.-radicles. A term applied to oxygenated hydrocarbon radicles.

Acidifi'able. (*Acidus; fio*, to become. L. *acidifiabilis;* F. *acidifiable;* G. *Säuerungsfähig.*) Capable of becoming or of being converted into an acid.

Acidifi'ant. (*Acidus*, acid; *facio*, to make.) That which is capable of producing acidity. The term was originally applied to oxygen because all acids known at that time contained oxygen, and because it was observed that all combustible bodies in undergoing oxydation terminated in becoming acid. The term was subsequently applied to hydrogen and to tellurium, but it has fallen into disuse in consequence of its being perceived that when two bodies unite to form an acid both play an equal part in the process.

Acidifica'tion. (*Acidus; facio*, to make. F. *acidification.*) The act or process of forming or impregnating with an acid.

Acid'ifying. (*Acidus; fio*, to become. F. *acidifiant;* G. *Sauermachend.*) Making acid; changing or converting into acid.

A. prin'ciple. A term for that which, combining with an acidifiable substance, forms an acid.

Acidim'etry. (*Acidus; μετρέω*, to measure. L. *acidimetria*. F. *acidimétrie*.) The process for determining the amount of free acid in any liquid. This may be accomplished by exactly neutralizing the acid by an alkali, noting the amount of the latter used and calculating the quantity of acid according to its saturating power; or an alkaline carbonate in solution may be used and the quantity of acid calculated on the basis of the amount of carbonic acid which it has displaced; or a rough estimate may be made by noting the specific gravity of the liquid and comparing it with tables which have been compiled to show the amount of acid at different weights.

Acid'ity. (L. *aciditas*. F. *acidité*. G. *Säure*.) The impression given to the organs of taste by sour substances; sourness.

Acidita'tio. Excess of acid in the digestive canal.

Acido-basig'enous See *Amphigenous*.

Acidol'ogy. ('Ακίς, a point; λόγος, a description.) An account of surgical instruments.

Acidom'eter. (*Acidus; μέτρον*, a measure.) A hydrometer for determining the density of acids. Also a tubular measure, holding usually 1000 grains of water at 60° F., and graduated into 100 divisions; employed to measure the alkaline standard solution used in *Acidimetry*.

Acido-peirastica. ('Ακίς, a point; πειραζω, to explore.) A method of diagnosing and treating disease by the introduction of needles or fine trocars.

Acidos'teophyte. ('Ακίς, a point; ὀστέον, a bone; φυτὸν, a plant. F. *acidostéophyton;* G. *Akidosteophyt*.) Pointed fungous exostosis of Sir Astley Cooper.

Acido'tous. ('Ακίδωτὸς, pointed; F. *acidote*.) Terminating in a point.

Acids. (*Acidus*, sour. F. *acide;* I. and S. *acido;* G. *Säure;* D. *Zure;* Russ. *Kilosta;* Turk. *Eksi*.) Bodies in which hydrogen is united to a simple or compound organic or inorganic electronegative radical, either containing or not containing oxygen. Those acids which do not contain oxygen are very few in number, and are called hydrogen acids, the others are oxygen acids. The hydrogen is the essential element of an acid, but the chemical energy depends less on it than on the elective attraction of the radical of the acid for a base. This substitution of the hydrogen for a base produces a salt. Acids have a sour taste, and the power of reddening certain blue vegetable colours. They are soluble in water, and contain the elements of an acid oxide and water. Therapeutically, acids are used in the diluted state as refrigerants, anhydrotics, and astringents; and concentrated, form escharotics and corrosives.

In Pathology this term has been used to indicate certain supposed irritants which were generated in the fluids of the body and produced disease.

A. acryl'ic. A series of monatomic acids represented by the formula CnH_2n-2O_2.

A. adip'ic. A synonym of fatty acids.

A. aldehyd'ic. Acids containing the group CHO, as well as CO. OH, in place of hydrogen, and exhibiting an aldehydic as well as an acid character. Synonymous with ketonic acids.

A. aromat'ic. Acids which bear the same relations to the hydrocarbons homologous with benzine that the fatty acids bear to the paraffins. They are produced by oxidation of the corresponding alcohols and aldehydes; by the action of water on the corresponding acid chlorides; by the action of acids or alkalies at boiling point on the aromatic nitrils; by the action of sodium and carbon dioxide on the monobrominated derivatives of benzine and its homologues; by oxidation of the hydrocarbons homologous with benzine by dilute nitric acid; and by fusing the sulpho-acids of the aromatic hydrocarbons with potssaium formate. They occur free or combined in many resins and balsams, and in the animal body.

A. arsen'ic. Unsymmetrical ethers formed from arsenious acid.

A. basic'ity of. The capacity of an acid for a base, depending on the number of its atoms of hydrogen replaceable by one of a metal, and thus constituting monobasic, bibasic, tribasic, and other forms.

A. car'bon. A synonym of organic acids.

A. diatom'ic. Acids formed from alcohols containing two hydroxyl groups; they are monobasic or bibasic, according as one or both of the hydroxyls belong to a carboxyl group COOH.

A. fat'ty. Formula $C_nH_{2n}O_2$. So called because some are solid fats and the rest of an oily consistence. They are found free or combined in the structures of plants or animals. They are formed by oxidation of the primary alcohols of the methyl series; by the oxidation of aldehydes; by the action of carbon dioxide on the sodium compound of an alcohol radicle of the methyl series; by heating the ethylate of an alkali-metal in alcoholic solution with carbon monoxide under pressure; by the action of alkalies or acids on the cyanides of the alcohol radicles; by the action of water on the corresponding acid chlorides; by the action of phosgene on the zinc compounds of the alcohol radicles; by dissolving sodium in ethylic acetate, adding the iodide of an alcohol radicle, heating the mixture to 100° C. (212° F.), and distilling. Acetic, butyric, and stearic acids are examples of the group.

A. hexatom'ic. Acids formed from alcohols having six hydroxyl atoms, of which each H_2 may be replaced by an atom of oxygen.

A. hy'drogen. Acids which contain no oxygen, only hydrogen and a radical.

A. inorgan'ic. A synonym of mineral acids.

A. keton'ic. Acids which contain the groups CO_2H and also the group CO, and which consequently possess the characters of ketones as well as acids. Synonymous with aldehydic acids.

A. min'eral. Acids derived from inorganic or mineral substances; as sulphuric and nitric acids.

A. monatom'ic. Acids formed from alcohols having one hydroxyl atom, in which the H_2 is replaced by an atom of oxygen.

A. organ'ic. Acids derived from the class of substances called organic, as acetic and citric acids. Also called carbon acids. They are derived from hydrocarbons, saturated or unsaturated, by the substitution of one or more of the univalent groups CO_2H, carboxyl, for an equal number of hydrogen atoms.

A. ox'ygen. Acids which contain oxygen as well as hydrogen and a radical.

A. pentatom'ic. Acids formed from alcohols, having five hydroxyl atoms, of which each H_2 is replaced by O.

A. polythi'onic. (Πολύς, many; θεῖον, sulphur.) A series of acids, in which the same quantities of oxygen and hydrogen are united with sulphur in the proportions of 2, 3, 4, and 5.

A. sat'urated. Acids in which the whole of the hydroxyl atoms of the corresponding alcohols have had their H_2 replaced by an atom of oxygen.

A. tetratom'ic. Acids formed from alcohols having four hydroxyl atoms, of which each H_2 may be replaced by an atom of oxygen.

A. triatom'ic. Acids formed from alcohols having three hydroxyl atoms, of which each H_2 may be replaced by an atom of oxygen.

A. unsat'urated. Acids in which only some of the hydroxyl atoms of the corresponding alcohols have had their H_2 replaced by an atom of oxygen.

Acid'ulated. (L. *acidulus*, dim. *acidus*. F. *acidulé;* G. *sauerig.*) Tinctured, or blended with some acid substance.

Acid'ulous. (Same etymon. F. *acidulé;* G. *säuerlich.*) Applied to salts in which the acid is slightly in excess; subacid.

Ac'idum. (*Aceo*, to be sour. F. *acide;* G. *Säure.*) An acid; a noun used for neuter of *Acidus*, which it ought alone to be considered.

A. ace'ticum aromat'icum. P.G. (*Gewürzessigsäure.*) Oil of cloves, 9 parts; oils of lavender and lemon, of each 6 parts; oils of bergamot and thyme, of each 3 parts; oil of cinnamon, 1 part, dissolved in 25 parts of acetic acid.

A. ace'ticum camphora'tum. Ph. Ed. and D. Camphor one oz., rectified spirit one fluid drachm, strong acetic acid ten fluid ounces. Dissolve. An aromatic, pungent perfume, used in fainting and nervous debility.

A. ace'ticum concentratis'simum. A synonym of *Acidum aceticum glaciale* in the Aust. and Russ. Ph.

A. ace'ticum concentra'tum. F. Ph. (*Acide acétique concentré; esprit* or *alcool de vinaigre; vinaigre glacial; acetate normal.*) Density between 1·075 and 1·083 (10—13° Bé).

Aust. Ph. (G. *concentrirte Essigsaüre.*) Contains 96 per cent. of hydrated acetic acid. One gramme neutralises 16 grammes of the *Volumetric solution.*

A. ace'ticum dilu'tum. Br. Ph. Sp. gr. 1·006. Contains 3·63 per cent. of anhydrous acid. Three fluid ounces (1320 grain measures) neutralise 939 grain measures of *Volumetric solution* of soda. Dose, ʒj—℥j with water.

Aust. Ph. Sp. gr. 1·028. Contains 20·4 per cent. of hydrate of acetic acid. Ten grammes neutralises 34 grammes of the *Volumctric solution.*

Belg. Ph. Contains 5·5 per cent. of anhydrous acid.

Ger. Ph. Contains 30 per cent. of anhydrous acid.

Russ. Ph. Contains 4 per cent. of anhydrous acid.

U. S. Ph. Diluted acetic acid. Sp. gr. 1·006. An imperial fluid ounce (440 grains by weight) requires for neutralisation 313 grain measures of the *Volumetric solution* of soda, corresponding to 3·63 per cent. of anhydrous acetic acid.

A. ace'ticum e lig'no vena'le. A synonym of *Pyroligneous acid.*

A. ace'ticum empyreumat'icum. A synonym of *Pyroligneous acid.*

A. ace'ticum for'te. Strong acetic acid.

A. ace'ticum for'tius. The strongest acetic acid.

A. ace'ticum glacia'le. B.P. Glacial acetic acid. $C_2H_4O_2$ Contains 84 per cent. of anhydrous acid. Sp. gr. 1·065. It is monohydrated. One fluid drachm (60 grains by weight) in one ounce of water is neutralized by 990 grain measures of the *Volumetric solution* of soda. It is a colourless, pungent liquid, which is converted into a mass of crystals when cooled at 1° C. (33·8° F.), and remains crystallised at 9° C. (48·2° F.) An escharotic, employed for removing corns and warts. It speedily vesicates.

A. ace'ticum scillit'icum. A synonym of *Acetum scillæ.*

A. acetosel'læ. A synonym of *Oxalic acid.*

A. aceto'sum. A synonym of *Vinegar.*

A. aceto'sum camphora'tum. A synonym of *A. aceticum camphoratum.*

A. aceto'sum debil'ius. Dilute acetic acid, or distilled vinegar.

A. aceto'sum destilla'tum. Distilled vinegar.

A. aceto'sum for'te. Strong acetic acid.

A. aceto'sum ten'ue. Distilled vinegar, or dilute acetic acid.

A. aconit'icum. See *Aconitic acid.*

A. æthe'reum. A synonym of *Sulphuric acid.*

A. alumino'sum. A synonym of *Sulphuric acid.*

A. antimon'icum. See *Antimonic acid.*

A. antimonio'sum. See *Antimonious acid.*

A. arsenico'sum. A synonym of *Arsenious acid.*

A. arsen'icum. See *Arsenic acid.*

A. arsenio'sum. See *Arsenious acid.*

A. azo'ticum. A synonym of *Nitric acid.*

A. benzo'icum. See *Benzoic acid.*

A. borac'icum. A synonym of *Boric acid.*

A. bo'ricum. See *Boric acid.*

A. Borus'sicum. Prussic or *Hydrocyanic acid.*

A. carbol'icum. See *Carbolic acid.*

A. carbol'icum impu'rum. U. S. A liquid obtained from coal-tar, by heating it first with an alkali, then with an acid, and then distilling. It has a brownish colour, the smell and taste of the pure acid with a somewhat empyreumatic odour of tar. It consists of carbolic acid with some coal-tar impurities. It is used only for purposes of disinfection.

A. carbon'icum. See *Carbonic acid gas.*

A. cathol'icon. A synonym of *Sulphuric acid.*

A. chlor-hy'dricum. A synonym of *Hydrochloric acid.*

A. chlo'ro-nitro'sum. Ph. G. and R. (G. *Königswasser.*) Contains 1 part of nitric acid, and 3 parts of concentrated hydrochloric acid. Used as a footbath when diluted with about two hundred times its volume of water.

A. chro'micum. G.P. (G. *Chromsäure.*) See *Chromic acid.*

A. ci'tri. A synonym in Austrian Ph. of *Citric acid.*

A. cit'ricum. See *Citric acid.*

A. cyanhy'dricum. A synonym of *Hydrocyanic acid.*

A. dephlogistica'tum liq'uidum. Chlorine water.

A. fluorhy'dricum. A synonym of *Hydrofluoric acid.*

A. fluor'icum. See *Fluoric acid.*

A. formi'cæ. A synonym of *Formic acid.*

A. formic'icum. A synonym of *Formic acid.*

A. for'micum. See *Formic acid.*

A. gal'lo-tan'nicum. A synonym of *Tannic acid.*

A. gal'licum. See *Gallic acid.*

A. hydriod'icum dilu'tum. Formerly in U. S. Ph. Dilute hydriodic acid. A colourless fluid of acid taste. Sp. gr. 1·112. It contains 10 grains of iodine in each fluid drachm. Dose, 30 minims.

A. hydrocarbon'icum. A synonym of *Oxalic acid.*

A. hydrochlora'tum. A synonym of *Acidum hydrochloricum.*

A. hydrochlora'tum cru'dum. A synonym of *A. hydrochloricum crudum.*

A. hydrochlor'icum. See *Hydrochloric acid.*

A. hydrochlor'icum cru'dum. G. Ph. (G. *rohe Salzsäure.*) A clear, yellowish, fuming fluid. Sp. gr. 1·160—1·170, containing from 30—33 per cent. of anhydrous hydrochloric acid. It contains traces of sulphuric and sulphurous acids, alumina and iron, and sometimes of arsenic.

A. hydrochlor'icum dilu'tum. B. Ph. Dilute hydrochloric acid. Acid 8 parts; distilled water sufficient to make the mixture, when cooled to 60°, measure 26½ parts. Contains 10·5 per cent. of acid gas. Sp. gr. 1·052. Dose 10—30 minims.

Pharm. Germ. Equal parts of acid and water. Sp. gr. 1·060.

A. hydrocyana'tum. A synonym of *Hydrocyanic acid.*

A. hydrocyan'icum. See *Hydrocyanic acid.*

A. hydrocyan'icum dilu'tum. B. Ph. Take of yellow prussiate of potash 2½ oz., sulphuric acid 1 fl. oz., distilled water 30 fl. oz., or a sufficiency. Dissolve the prussiate of potash in 10 oz. of the water, then add the acid, previously diluted with 4 oz. of water and cooled. Put the solution into a flask to which are attached a condenser and a receiver, and having put 8 oz. of distilled water into the receiver, apply heat to the flask till the liquid in the receiver, kept cool, is increased to 17 fl. oz. Add to this 3 oz. of distilled water or sufficient to bring the acid to the required strength, so that 100 grains (or 110 minims) of it, precipitated with a solution of nitrate of silver, shall yield 10 grs. of dry cyanide of silver. Colourless. Sp. gr. 0·997. Dose, 2—8 minims.

A. hydrocyan'icum dilu'tum. U. S. Ph. The directions given for this preparation are—Take of ferrocyanide of potassium, two troy ounces; sulphuric acid, a troy ounce and a half; distilled water, a sufficient quantity. The acid and four ounces of water are mixed, and, when cool, added to the salt dissolved in ten fluid ounces of distilled water, the whole being placed in a retort. Distillation is now effected into a receiver containing some water, and water is added to the distillate till 12·7 grains of nitrate of silver dissolved in distilled water is accurately saturated by 100 grains of the acid. Or, a more expeditious way—Take of cyanide of silver 50 grains and one half, muriatic acid 41 grains, distilled water a fluid ounce. Mix the acid with the water and add the cyanide. Agitate, place at rest, and decant. Keep in the dark in a well stoppered vessel. Dose 2—6 drops.

A. hydrosulphu'ricum solu'tum. A synonym of the *A. sulphohydricum liquidum.* Belg. Ph.

A. hydrothion'icum. A synonym of *Hydrogen monosulphide.*.

A. hydrothion'icum liq'uidum. A synonym of *Hydrogen monosulphide* dissolved in water.

A. hyposulpharsenio'sum. A synonym of *Arsenic disulphide.*

A. iodhy'dricum. A synonym of *Hydriodic acid gas.*

A. iod'icum. See *Iodic acid.*

A. lac'ticum. See *Lactic acid.*

A. lig'neum. A synonym of *Pyroligneous acid.*

A. lig'ni pyro-oleo'sum. A synonym of *Pyroligneous acid.*

A. ligno'rum empyreumat'icum. A synonym of *Pyroligneous acid.*

A. limona'rum. A synonym of *Citric acid.*

A. limo'nis. A synonym of *Citric acid.*

A. limo'num. A synonym of *Citric acid.*

A. ma'licum. See *Malic acid.*

A. mari'num concentra'tum. A synonym of *Hydrochloric acid.*

A. mecon'icum. See *Meconic acid.*

A. morbo'sum. Acidity of the stomach.

A. muriat'icum. U. S. Ph. An aqueous solution of hydrochloric acid gas, of the sp. gr. 1·16. See *Hydrochloric acid.*

A. muriat'icum cru'dum. G. Ph. A synonym of *A. hydrochloricum crudum.*

A. muriat'icum dilu'tum. U. S. Ph. Take of muriatic acid four troy ounces, distilled water a sufficient quantity to make together one pint. The sp. gr. is 1·038. Dose, 20 to 60 drops or minims.

A. muriat'icum nitro'so-oxygena'tum. A synonym of *Nitro-hydrochloric acid.*

A. muriat'icum oxygena'tum. A synonym of *Aqua chlori.*

A. muriat'icum pu'rum. A synonym in Ed., Dub., and U.S. Ph., of *Hydrochloric acid.*

A. ni'tri. A synonym of *Nitric acid.*

A. ni'trico-hydrochlora'tum. A synonym of *A. nitro-hydrochloricum.*

A. ni'tricum. See *Nitric acid.*

A. ni'tricum cru'dum. G. Ph. (*Scheidewasser.*) Colourless or yellowish, leaving no residue on evaporation. Sp. gr. 1·323—1·331, which corresponds to 50—52 per cent. of pure acid (NHO_3).

A. ni'tricum dilu'tum. Br. Ph. contains 15 per cent. of anhydrous acid. Sp. gr. 1·101. Dose, 10—30 minims.

Aust. Ph. contains 21 per cent. of anhydrous acid.

Belg. Ph. contains 17·5 per cent. of anhydrous acid.

Germ. Ph. (*verdünnte Salpetersäure*). Equal parts of nitric acid and water. Clear, colourless. Sp. gr. from 1·086 to 1·089.

Russ. Pharm. has a sp. gr. 1·094.

U. S. Ph. Nitric acid (sp. gr. 1·42) three troy ounces, distilled water one pint. Sp. gr. 1·068. Dose, 20 to 40 drops or minims.

A. ni'tri dulcifica'tum. A synonym of *Spiritus etheris nitrici.*

A. ni'tricum fu'mans. G. Ph. (*Rauchende Salpetersäure.*) A clear brown-red fluid, giving off brownish-red fumes. Sp. 1·520—1·525. See *Nitric acid.*

A. ni'tricum vena'le. Belg. Ph. The nitric acid of commerce.

A. nitrochlorhy'dricum. The officinal name in the Belg. Ph. of the *A. nitrohydrochloricum.*

A. ni'tro-hydrochlor'icum dilu'tum. B. Ph. Dilute nitro-hydrochloric acid. Nitric acid, 3; hydrochloric acid, 4; water, 25 parts. Mix the acids twenty-four hours before adding the water, to develop the chlorine. Colourless. Sp. gr. 1·074. Sixteen minims contain 1½ minim of nitric acid and 2 minims of hydrochloric acid. Dose, 10 to 20 minims.

A. ni'tro-muriat'icum. U. S. Ph. Nitro-muriatic acid. A golden-yellow fluid, resulting from the mixture of five parts of muriatic acid and 3 parts of nitric acid. Sp. gr. 1·068. It has the odour of chlorine, and dissolves gold and platinum. This acid, introduced by Dr. Scott, of Bombay, as an external remedy in hepatitis, produces, when thus employed, a tingling sensation of the skin, thirst, a peculiar taste in the mouth, occasional soreness of the gums, and ptyalism; and at the same time stimulates the liver. When used as a footbath, or for sponging, three gallons of water may be acidulated with six fluid ounces of the acid. It is also used internally, in doses of 3 or 4 drops, largely diluted, in chronic hepatic and syphilitic affections, and in oxaluria.

A. ni'tro-muriat'icum dilu'tum. Diluted nitro-muriatic acid. U. S. Ph. An acid of the same strength as the *A. nitro-hydrochloricum.* B. P. Dose, 10—20 minims.

A. nitro'so-ni'tricum. A synonym of *Acidum nitricum fumans.* G. Ph.

A. nitro'sum. A synonym of *Nitric acid.*

A. opian'icum. See *Opianic acid.*

A. os'sium. A synonym of *Phosphoric acid.*

A. oxal'icum. See *Oxalic acid.*

A. oxali'num. A synonym of *Oxalic acid.*

A. phanol'icum. A synonym of *Carbolic acid.*

A. phe'nicum. A synonym of *Carbolic acid.*

A. phenyl'icum. G. Ph. A synonym of *Acidum carbolicum crystallisatum.*

A. phosphor'icum. See *Phosphoric acid.*

A. phosphor'icum dilu'tum. B. Ph. Diluted phosphoric acid. Colourless. Contains 10 per cent. of anhydrous acid (P_2O_5). Sp. gr. 1·080. Dose 10—30 minims. See *Phosphoric acid.*

Aust. Ph. contains 16 per cent. of strong acid. Sp. gr. 1·117.

Belg. Ph. contains 40 per cent of strong acid. Sp. gr. 1·350.

French Ph. contains 52 per cent. of strong acid. Sp. gr. 1·454.

Germ. Ph. contains 20 per cent. of strong acid.

Russ. Ph. has a sp. gr. of 1·062.

U. S. Ph. contains 8 per cent. of strong acid. Sp. gr. 1·056.

A. phosphor'icum glacia'le. See *Phosphoric acid.*

A. phosphor'icum sic'cum. *Phosphoric oxide.* A white powder, very deliquescent, obtained by burning phosphorus in oxygen. Dose, 1 grain.

A. pi'cricum. See *Picric acid.*

A. pin'gue. An acid which was supposed to exist in, and to explain the causticity of, lime.

A. prima'rum via'rum. Acidity in the stomach.

A. primige'nium. A synonym of *Sulphuric acid.*

A. prus'sicum Scheele'ei. A solution of hydrocyanic acid containing about 6 per cent. of the anhydrous acid.

A. pyroace'ticum. A synonym of *Pyroligneous acid.*

A. pyrogal'licum. See *Pyrogallic acid.*

A. pyrolig'neum. A synonym of *Pyroligneous acid.*

A. pyroligno'sum. See *Pyroligneous acid.*

A. pyroxyl'icum. A synonym of *Pyroligneous acid.*

A. quercitan'nicum. A synonym of *Tannic acid.*

A. quino'vicum. A synonym of *Kinovic acid.*

A. sac'chari. A synonym of *Oxalic acid.*

A. sacchari'num. A synonym of *Oxalic acid.*

A. salicyl'icum. See *Salicylic acid.*

A. sa'lis. A synonym of *Hydrochloric acid.*

A. sa'lis culina'ris. A synonym of *Hydrochloric acid.*

A. sa'lis mari'ni. A synonym of *Hydrochloric acid.*

A. santon'icum. A synonym of *Santonine.*

A. scytodeph'icum. A synonym of *Tannic acid.*

A. sep'ticum. A synonym of *Nitric acid.*

A. stibio'sum. A synonym of *Antimonious acid.*

A. succin'icum. See *Succinic acid.*

A. succin'icum inpu'rum. See *Succinic acid.*

A. sulfu'ricum. The *A. sulphuricum.*

A. sulfuro'sum. The *A. sulphurosum.*

A. sulpho-arsenio'sum. A synonym of *Arsenic trisulphide.*

A. sulphohy'dricum liq'uidum. Belg. Ph. Antimony trisulphide 1, nitrohydrochloric acid 5 parts. The sulphuretted hydrogen gas is distilled off and water saturated with it.

A. sulphostib'icum. A synonym of *Antimony pentasulphide.*

A. sulphostibio'sum. A synonym of the *Antimony trisulphide.*

A. sulphu'reum. A synonym of *Sulphuric acid.*

A. sulphu'ricum. See *Sulphuric acid.*

A. sulphu'ricum alcoolisa'tum. G. Ph. A synonym of the *Mistura sulfurica acida.*

Belg. Ph. Concentrated distilled sulphuric acid, 250, alcohol, 750 parts.

A. sulphu'ricum aromat'icum. B.Ph. Elixir of vitriol. Contains sulphuric acid, 3; rectified spirit, 40; cinnamon, in powder, 2; ginger, in powder, 1¼ parts. Sp. gr. 0·927. Six fluid drachms, 304·2 grains by weight, require for neutralisation 8·30 grain measures of the volumetric solution of soda, containing, therefore, 33·2 grains of anhydrous acid. Dose, 5—30 minims.

A. sulphu'ricum aromat'icum. U. S. Ph. Elixir of vitriol. Prepared by mixing six troy ounces of sulphuric acid with a pint of alcohol, and allowing the mixture to cool. Then one troy ounce of ginger and a troy ounce and a half of cinnamon are placed in a percolator, and sufficient alcohol added to make a pint of tincture. Lastly, the diluted acid and the tincture are mixed.

Brown in colour, aromatic in odour, acid in taste. Dose, 10 to 30 drops in a little water thrice daily.

A. sulphu'ricum cru'dum. G. Ph. (*rohe Schwefelsäure, Englische Schwefelsäure.*) A clear, colourless fluid, of oily consistence. Sp. gr. 1·830—1·833, indicating a percentage proportion of pure sulphuric acid (SH_2O_4) of 91·8 to 93·1.

A. sulphu'ricum destilla'tum. Belg. Ph. Commercial sulphuric acid distilled in a glass vessel. Sp. gr. 1·847.

A. sulphu'ricum dilu'tum. Diluted sulphuric acid.

Brit. Ph. contains 11·14 per cent. of anhydrous acid. Sp. gr. 1·094. Twelve minims contain 1 minim of strong sulphuric acid. Dose, 5—20 minims.

Aust. Ph. contains 16·6 per cent. of strong acid. Sp. gr. 1·117.

Belg. Ph. contains 13·5 per cent. of strong acid.

French Ph. contains 10 per cent. of strong acid.

Germ. Ph. contains 20 per cent. of strong acid. Sp. gr. 1·113—1·117.

Russian Ph. contains 20 per cent. of strong acid.

U. S. Ph. contains 2 parts of strong acid in one pint. Sp. gr. 1·082.

A. sulphu'ricum fu'mans. G. P. (*rauchende Schwefelsäure, Nordhäuser Vitriolöl*). A brownish fluid of oily consistence, giving off whitish vapours. Sp. gr. 1·860—1·900.

A. sulphu'ricum pu'rum. A synonym of *A. sulphuricum destillatum.* Belg. Ph.

A. sulphu'ricum rectifica'tum. A synonym of the *A. sulphuric. destillatum.* Belg. Ph.

A. sulphu'ris volat'ile. A synonym of *Sulphurous acid.*

A. sulphuro'sicum. A synonym of *Sulphurous acid.*

A. sulphuro'sum. See *Sulphurous acid.*

A. sulphy'dricum. A synonym of *Hydrogen sulphide.*

A. tan'nicum. See *Tannic acid.*

A. tartar'icum. See *Tartaric acid.*

A. tar'tari essentia'le. A synonym of *Tartaric acid.*

A. tartaro'sum. A synonym of *Tartaric acid.*

A. tar'tricum. A synonym of *Tartaric acid.*

A. thionhy'dricum. A synonym of *Acidum sulphohydricum liquidum* of the Belg. Ph.

A. thion'icum. A synonym of *Sulphuric acid.*

A. urolith'icum. A synonym of *Uric acid.*

A. valerian'icum. See *Valerianic acid.*

A. valer'icum. A synonym of *Valerianic acid.*

A. vitrio'li vino'sum. A synonym of *Ether.*

A. vitriol'icum. A synonym of *Sulphuric acid.*

A. vitriol'icum alcoho'li aromat'icum. A synonym of the *A. sulphuricum aromaticum* as formerly made with alcohol.

A. vitriol'icum aromat'icum. A synonym of *A. sulphuricum aromaticum.*

A. vitriol'icum vino'sum. G. Ph. A synonym of the *Mistura sulfurica acida.*

A. zoot'icum. A synonym of *Hydrocyanic acid.*

A. zootin'icum. A synonym of *Hydrocyanic acid.*

Acidur'gia. ('Ακίς, a point; also a surgical bandage; ἔργον, work. F. *acidurgie;* G. *Akidurgie.*) Operative surgery, especially such as involves the escape of blood.

A'cies. (F. *epine;* G. *Grat.*) An intumescence of the tænia semicircularis at the side of the foramen of Monro, and at the distance of about one line from it.

A'cies. ('Ακίς, a sharp point. F. *acier.*) The point of a spear; also a battle array. Applied as a name for iron or steel; and also to the rows of the phalanges of the fingers.

In Botany (F. *arête, angle saillant*) a ridge or projecting angle.

A. diur'na. (*Acies*, keen eyesight) *Hemeralopia.* (Dunglison.)

Acie'sis. Sterility in women.

A'ciform. Same as *Aciculiform.*

Acinacifo'lious. ('*Ακίνακης*, a scimitar; *folium*, a leaf. F. *acinacifolié;* G. *Schwertblättrig.*) Having acinaciform leaves.

Acinac'iform. ('Ακίνακης; *forma*, resemblance. F. *acinaciforme;* G. *Säbelförmig.*) Like a scimitar or sabre in shape.

Acina'lis. (*Acinus*, a berry. F. *acinal.*) Pertaining to a grape.

Acina'rius. (*Acinus.*) Having small, spherical, pediculated vesicles on the stem and branches, like the grains of the grape, as the *Fucus acinarius.*

Acine'ses. ('A, neg.; κινέω, to move.) Neuroses which are characterised by loss of the power of moving.

Acine'sic. ('A, neg.; κινέω, to move.) That which is opposed to movement. Acinesic remedies are those which are opposed to motion.

Acine'sia. (A, priv.; κίνησις, motion. F. *acinésie*; G. *Unbeweglichkeit.*) Loss of motion in the whole or in any part of the body.

The interval between two beats of the heart; the period of diastole.

Acinesiatro'phia. Same as *Acinetatrophia.*

Acine'sis. Same as *Acinesia.*

Acinetatro'phia. ('Ακίνητος, motionless; *atrophia.* F. *acinétatrophie.*) Atrophy from want of motion.

Acine'tæ. A synonym of *Acinetidæ.*

Acine'tic. ('A, neg.; κινέω, to move.) That which relates to the arrest of movement; applied to medicines which inhibit motion.

Acine'tidæ. ('A, neg.; κινέω, to move.) The only Family of the Order *Suctoria*, Class *Infusoria*, Sub-kingdom *Protozoa.* These organisms are found parasitic upon hydroid polypes. Bodies spherical and non-ciliated, from which stand out a number of radiating, retractile, rarely ramified filamentous tubes, of which one is shorter than the rest and serves to fix the animal whilst the rest are free, and end in a trumpet-shaped sucker.

Acineti'na. A synonym of *Acinetidæ.*

Ac'ini. Plural of *Acinus.*

A. glandulo'si. Conglomerate glands.

A. lie'nis. The Malpighian corpuscles of the spleen.

A. Malpighia'ni. The Malpighian corpuscles of the spleen.

A. rena'les. The Malpighian corpuscles of the kidney.

Acin'iform. (*Acinus*, a grape; *forma*, resemblance. F. *aciniforme;* G. *Beerenförmig.*) Having the form or colour of a grape; grapelike.

Acinifor'mis tu'nica. The uvea of the iris.

Acinoden'drus. (*Acinus; δένδρον*, a tree. F. *acinodendre.*) Applied to a plant the fruit of which is arranged like that of the grape.

Ac'inos. (Ακινος.) A medicinal plant of the ancients, used for restraining alvine and uterine discharges and as a diuretic. It was also applied externally in erysipelas and ulcers. Probably *Ocimum pilosum*, or, perhaps, *Melissa* (*Thymus*) *acinos*. (Waring.)

Also a different mode of spelling *Acinus*.

Acino'sa tu'nica. The uvea of the iris.

Ac'inous. (*Acinus;* F. *acineux.*) Round, like the fruit of the grape.

A. adeno'ma. A form of adenoma having the structural characteristics of a racemose gland.

A. glands. (L. *glandulæ acinosæ;* F. *glandes acineuses* or *en grappes;* I. *ghiandole acinosi; ghiandole a grappolo;* G. *trauben-* or *blasen-förmigen Drüse.*) Glands in which the termination of the ducts present the form of acini, as in the case of the salivary glands, the pancreas, and Brunner's glands.

Ac'inus. ("Ακινος, a grape. G. *Läppchen, Drüsenbläschen.*) In Biology the word has been applied to several structures in no very definite manner. It has been used to denote the smallest lobules of conglomerate glands, as the pancreas; the saccules of compound racemose glands, as the glands of Brunner; and the lobules of the liver. In some cases being used to describe the secreting structure, in others the cæcal termination of an excretory tube or duct of a gland.

In Botany (F. *baie, pepin;* G. *Beerchen*) applied to the small berries which form the fruit of the bramble, rasp.

Also a species of thyme, sometimes spelt Acinos; also a term for the seed of the grape.

Acipen'ser. (As if *Acipesner*, from *acies*, the point of anything, and *pesna*, anciently used for *penna*, *i.e.* a beak; from its acute and wide-opening mouth. F. *esturgeon;* G. *Stör*). The sturgeon; a Genus of the Group *Chondrostei*, Order *Ganoidei*, Class *Pisces*. Osseous plates reaching to the tail, which is heterocercal; skin naked between the plates and shagreened by small scales. Mouth inferior. Most of the species are marine, but some are confined to the Caspian and Black Seas, and the great American lakes with the rivers flowing into them. The Danube, Columbia, and Mississippi rivers have peculiar species. Their roe forms *Caviare*, and the external membrane of the swim-bladder when dried is *Isinglass*.

A. hu'so. (F. *hauser, grand esturgeon.*) The *Beluga* of the Russians.

A. ruthe'nus. (F. *sterlet.*) The Sterlet.

A. stella'tus. (F. *scherg.*) The Starred Sturgeon.

A. stu'rio. (F. *esturgeon commun.*) The Common Sturgeon.

Aciphyl'lous. ('Ακίς, a point; *φύλλον*, a leaf. F. *aciphylle;* G. *nadelblättrig.*) Applied to a plant having linear and acuminated leaves.

Ackawai Nut'meg. Produced by *Acrodiclidium camara*. Nat. Ord. *Lauraceæ*. Considered in Guiana to be one of the most efficacious remedies in colic, diarrhœa, and dysentery.

Ackonk. An Indian plant. Species undetermined, the juice of which is given by the natives with pepper for the cure of anasarca. It acts in doses of an ounce as a hydragogue cathartic. (Waring.)

Acla'dium. The conidiferous stage of fungi of the Family *Pleospora*.

Aclas'tic. ('A, neg.; *κλάω*, to break.) Applied to substances which permit the passage of rays of light without refracting them.

Aclei'dii. ('A, neg.; *κλεῖς*, the clavicle. F. *acléidien.*) Applied by Desmarest to a section of the Rasores, having no clavicles, or only rudimentary ones.

Acleitocar'dia. ("Ακλειτος, not closed; *καρδῖα*, heart.) Persistence of the foramen ovale, leading to imperfect æration of the blood.

Aclin'ic line. (A, neg.; *κλίνω*, to slope.) The magnetic equator. That line which joins all those parts of the earth where there is no dip of the magnetic needle.

Aclow'a. Nat. Ord. *Leguminoseæ*. A plant employed by the natives of Guinea as a cure for the itch, which is effected by rubbing the fresh plant over the part. (Waring.)

Aclyth'rophyte. (A, priv.; *κλεῖθρον*, an enclosure; *φυτόν*, a plant. F. *aclythrophyte.*) Applied by Necker to plants supposed to have naked seeds.

Acmas'ticus. ('Ακμάζω, to be strong. F. *acmastie.*) Gr. *ἀκμαστικός*, applied by Galen to a fever of equal intensity throughout its course; same as *Homotonos* (Castellus). Continued fever. When the symptoms gradually increased, it was called *ἐπακμαστικός σύνοχος*, when they gradually diminished, *παρακμαστικός*.

Acmæ'amor'pha. ('Ακμαῖος, in full bloom; *α*, priv.; *μορφή*, form.) An indeterminate skin affection in adults.

Acmæ'ochloro'sis. ('Ακμαῖος; *chlorosis.* F. *acmæochlorose.*) Chlorosis of adults.

Acmæ'opimelorrhœ'a. ('Ακμαῖος; *pimelorrhœa*, a morbid discharge of fat. F. *acmæopimélorrhée.*) The pimelorrhœa of adults.

Acmæ'opolysar'cia. ('Ακμαῖος, *polysarcia.* F. *acmæopolysarcie.*) The polysarcia or obesity of adults.

Ac'me. ('Ακμή, a point, the bloom of anything. F. *acmé.*) The highest degree or height of a disease; the crisis. The ancients divided the duration of diseases into four periods, or stages. 'Αρχή, the commencement, or accession; 'Ανάϐασις, the growth, or advancement; 'Ακμή, the height; and Παρακμή, the declension.

Also by some supposed to be the correct spelling of *Acne*.

Acmel'la. See *Spilanthes acmella.*

A. lumæ'i. Hab. India and S. America. Acrid, provoking secretion of saliva, and in repute for scurvy. A synonym of *Spilanthus acmella.*

A. mauritia'na. A synonym of *Spilanthes acmella.*

Acmo. A term for the red coral, *Corallium rubrum.*

Ac'mon. A synonym of the *Incus.*

Acmosporia'ceæ. An Order of *Hyphomycetous fungi* embracing 12 genera. The fungi composing it present cellular filaments, usually with septa not branched, producing spores at their extremities, by the difference in the form of which the genera are diagnosed.

Ac'na. Otherwise *Acne.*

Ac'ne. ('Ακνή or *ἀκμή*, the bloom of anything. "Ιονθος; L. *varus, psydracia, acne Aëtii, vari Sennerti;* F. *boutons, couperose, dartre pustuleuse, miliaire* and *disseminée* (Alibert); G. *Beule, Hautfinne, Kupferfinne im Gesicht, Fin-*

nenaussschlag ; I. *Pinna acne ;* Arab. *Abedsamen, Badschenan.*) Retention of the secretion of the sebaceous glands of the skin, with secondary inflammation and deposit in them and in the hair-follicles. It appears in the form of red conical or hemispherical elevations or nodules, varying in size from hemp seeds to beans; some solid, others filled with pus; mostly distinct, but occasionally arranged in groups or in lines; found everywhere except upon the palms and soles, but chiefly affecting the skin of the face, chest, and back, and in the majority of cases occurring in young persons. The disease appears to be due to the occlusion of the orifice of the hair-follicles or of the ducts of the sebaceous glands opening into them. The retained secretion then becomes a source of irritation and inflammation, and suppuration in and around the hair sac and its appendages follows. The treatment consists in the use of baths and friction with various kinds of soap, the application of weak aqueous or alcoholic solutions of corrosive sublimate, alkaline lotions, or weak sulphur ointment, and appropriate general and hygienic treatment.

A. artificia'lis. Acne produced by artificial irritants, such as iodides and bromides, when taken internally, and by tar applied externally.

A. atroph'ica. A form in which the pustules are succeeded by atrophy of the structures affected.

A. cachectico'rum. A form occurring in cachectic and scrofulous persons. It occurs on the limbs, as well as in other parts, each papule being surrounded by a livid border.

A. cilia'ris. Acne occurring at the edges of the eyelids.

A. dissemina'ta. A term for the ordinary form of acne.

A. fronta'lis. A synonym of *Acne varioliformis*, from its occurrence on the forehead.

A. horde'olans. A form of ordinary acne in which the papules, being ranged so close to each other, lose their rounded form and assume the shape of a grain of barley.

A. hypertroph'ica. A form in which the pustules are succeeded by an hypertrophied condition of the parts affected. It is a sequel of *Acne rosacea.* The skin becomes reddish or purple, uneven, and oily; the hypertrophy of connective tissue and corium sometimes produces small sessile or pedunculated growths.

A. indura'ta. A form of ordinary acne in which the papules obtain a large size, and are hard and non-pustular in appearance.

A. menta'gra. A synonym of *Sycosis.*

A. molluscoi'da. A synonym of *Molluscum.*

A. of the throat. A synonym of *Follicular pharyngitis.*

A. puncta'ta. That form of simple acne in which small red papules surmount a comedo, and rise slightly above the level of the skin.

A. pustulo'sa. A condition of the ordinary form of acne in which there is more or less pus.

A. rosa'cea. (*Gutta rosea, bacchia ;* F. *couperose ;* G. *das kupfrige Gesicht, Kupferhandel, Kupferrose.*) Attacks the face and scalp alone, and is characterised by an intense reddening of the skin, due to an injection of the blood-vessels without much swelling or tension. The serpentine vascular lines, the blood in which may be momentarily driven out by pressure, are most abundant and evident on the sides and bridge of the nose. This condition forms a ground on which develop protuberances of variable size and firm consistence, but without any purulent contents. An obstinate affection occurring chiefly in youth and in advanced age, and owing to the great hypertrophy of the skin of the nose occasioning great disfigurement. Acne rosacea never leads to ulceration, nor does the disease extend deeper than the skin. The treatment in the slighter cases consists in the application of sulphur in soap, ointment, or solution; iodo-chloride of mercury; solution of corrosive sublimate; in severer cases, incisions, and subsequent brushing over with perchloride of iron, touching the apices with acid nitrate of mercury; and, in the worst form, removal has even been advised.

A. seba'cea. A synonym of *Seborrhœa.*

A. sim'plex. A term for the ordinary form of acne.

A. strophulo'sa. Also called *Strophulus albus.* It consists of small white pimples on the face and neck, which are distended sebaceous glands.

A. syphilit'ica. Occurs on the face and trunk in spots of the size of a lentil, having a hard base and dark scabs, and leaving foveolated cicatrices.

A. tuberculo'sa. A synonym of *Acne hypertrophica.*

A. umbilica'tus. A synonym of *Acne varioliformis.*

A. variolifor'mis. One of Bazin's varieties, so called from its likeness to a small-pox pustule. It usually occurs on the forehead and leaves deep scars.

A. vulga'ris. A name of the ordinary form of acne.

Acne'mia. ('A, neg.; *κνήμη*, the leg.) In teratology, defective development of the legs.

Acne'stis. (A, priv.; *κνάω*, to scratch; because quadrupeds, to which it was originally applied, cannot reach this part.) Used by Pollux for the spine of the back, or rather that portion of it between the loins. (Castellus.)

Acocan'thera. A genus of the Nat. Ord. *Solanaceæ.*

A. venena'ta. Hab. Cape of Good Hope. A large bush with fragrant flowers. A decoction of the bark is very poisonous, and is used by the Hottentots to envenom their weapons.

Ac'oe. ('Ακοή, hearing.) The faculty of hearing.

Acœ'lia. Same as *Acœlious.*

Acœ'lious. (A, priv.; *κοιλία*, the belly.) Having no belly; applied to persons who become wasted to such a degree that they seem to have no belly.

Acoelo'mic. ('A, neg.; *κοῖλος*, a hollow.) A form of animal in which, as in the Protozoa, a second cavity or cœlom containing hæmolymph, is absent; or if present, as in the Cœlenterata, it is not entirely shut off from the enteron.

Acoe'meter. ('Ακοή, hearing; *μέτρον*, measure). An acoumeter.

Acœ'na argente'a. A species of the Sub-ord. *Sanguisorbeæ*, Nat. Ord. *Rosaceæ.* A creeping plant inhabiting the bogs and cornfields of Chili and Peru, where it is known under the name of Proquin. It is an excellent vulnerary when applied as a cataplasm. (Waring.)

Acoeno'si. (Ακοή, hearing; *νόσος*, a disease.) Diseases of the ear, or of hearing. (D.)

Acogno'sia. ("Ακος, a cure; *γνῶσις*, knowledge. F. *acognosie.*) Knowledge of remedies.

Aco'itus. An old term for honey.

Acola'bis. A small-pointed forceps for taking up blood-vessels.

Acola'sia. (A, priv.; *κόλασις*, a pruning. F. *acolasie;* G. *Ausschweifung; Wollust.*) Intemperance or lust.

Acolas'tic. (F. *acolastique.*) Belonging to acolasia; applied to atrophy, the effect of libidinous indulgence.

Acolas'tus. Similar to *Acolastic.*

Acol'ogy. (Ἄκος, a remedy; *λόγος*, a discourse. F. *acologie;* G. *Heilmittellehre.*) The doctrine of remedies; by some restricted to operative surgery.

Acolyc'tin. An organic base obtained from the *Aconitum Lycoctonum.* A white powder soluble in water, alcohol, and chloroform. Insoluble in ether; it tastes bitter and has an alkaline reaction. Probably a decomposition product of aconitine, and identical with aconine.

Acomas. Trees of S. America. One is the *Racomba Guianensis.* Another is a species of Achras, and the root, which is astringent, is employed in the cure of gonorrhœa. (Waring.)

Acomat. The same as *Acomas.*

Aco'mia. (Ἄκομος, bald. F. *acomie;* G. *Haarlösigkeit.*) Want or deficiency of hair; baldness. See *Calvities.*

Aco'mis. (F. *bois-camboge.*) The common name in the Antilles of the *Myrtus Greggii*, a species of the Genus *Eugenia*, the fruits of which are aromatic, stimulant, and stomachic.

Acon'dylous. (A, priv.; *κόνδυλος*, a joint. F. *acondyle.*) Without joints; jointless.

Aco'ne. (Ἀκονη, a whetstone.) A hard stone on which to levigate.

Aconel'la. Same as *Aconellin.*

Aconel'lin. An organic base obtained from the root of *Aconitum napellus.* Closely analogous to, or identical with, narcotin. It is bitter. Five grains administered to a cat produced no effect.

Ac'onine. ($C_{26}H_{39}NO_{11}$.) A substance obtained, together with benzoic acid, as a product of the action of water on aconitine, when heated for 10 or 12 hours in a sealed tube. It is readily soluble in alcohol and chloroform, but almost insoluble in ether. Is bitter, but produces no tingling of the lips. It seems to be identical with the Acolyctin or Napellin of Hübschmann.

Aco'nion. (Ἀκόνιον, a little grinding stone.) A former medicine for the eyes, consisting of very finely levigated powder.

Ac'onite. The officinal parts of the Aconite, *Aconitum napellus*, are the leaves, tops, and root (see *Aconiti folia* and *A. radix*). The active principle is aconitine, but there is also present pseudaconitine in *Aconitum ferox*, aconella, and aconitic acid, as well as resin, wax, gum, albumen, mannite in the root, extractive, lignin, calcium malate and citrate, with other saline substances.

In very small medicinal doses tingling of the lips and tongue, with slight warmth at the epigastrium, is produced; the pulse is diminished in frequency and strength, the temperature is decreased, and the skin becomes moist. In larger doses the tingling is more violent and extensive, the pulse and respiration are lowered, any pain that may be present disappears, and the urine is increased in quantity. In still larger and poisonous doses, alarming depression is experienced without narcotic symptoms or loss of mental power, the numbness and tingling, first experienced in the mouth, extend to the throat and skin generally, vomiting, purging, deafness, and impairment of vigour occur, and there is great muscular debility. The pulse is slow, feeble, and irregular, respiration infrequent and laborious, urine suppressed, pupil variable, death sudden, preceded by clammy sweats.

Its action on the circulation is the most manifest; the blood pressure is diminished, the heart's action being slow and irregular; it is uncertain whether this action depends on paralysis of the vagi, or on excitation of the inhibitory nerve centres in the medulla oblongata, or on depression of the cardiac ganglia, or even on direct action on the muscular heart-structure itself. Its action on the vasomotor system appears slight. The breathing is disturbed by its influence on the vagus, or on the respiratory centres. Its action on the nervous system is very imperfectly known; it diminishes sensibility and depresses muscular action, but whether it acts on motor nerves or motor centres, or on sensory nerves or sensory centres, is as yet uncertain. Externally, aconite is used to relieve neuralgia. Internally, it is administered for the purpose of controlling inflammation and reducing fever. It is very useful in inflammations of the throat, especially in children; indeed, at the commencement of all acute febrile attacks, whether specific or symptomatic, especially when the skin is hot and dry. It has been given in asthma, acute rheumatism, palpitation and nervous restlessness. In acute diseases it is given in small doses every half hour or hour until some effect is produced.

A. leaves. See *Aconiti radix.*

A. poi'soning. The symptoms are described under *Aconite.* Death has taken place almost immediately by cardiac syncope; it occurs at periods varying from twenty minutes to as many hours; when death is at all delayed signs of asphyxia are added to those of syncope. One ounce of the tincture, one drachm of the root, and four grains of the extract, have each proved fatal. After death the veins are found engorged, as also the brain, lungs, and liver; the right heart is full of dark fluid blood, and there is some gastro-intestinal irritation.

The treatment consists in giving an emetic or using the stomach-pump, after administering some finely powdered animal charcoal, the administration of stimulants, as ammonia, brandy, coffee, and tea, friction to body, galvanic shocks to heart, artificial respiration long maintained. Digitalis has been recommended as an antidote.

A. root. See *A. radix.*

A. tests for. The chief test is the physiological one of the production of tingling and numbness by placing some of the concentrated alcoholic extract of the suspected substance on the lips and tongue. The salts of aconitia give a white precipitate with caustic alkalies; a yellow amorphous precipitate with salts of gold; a similar one, insoluble in ammonia, with carbazotic acid; and an iodosulphate recognisable under the microscope on the addition of tincture of iodine, with a little sulphuric acid.

A. win'ter. The *Eranthis hyemalis.*

Aconi'ti extrac'tum. Br. Ph. The fresh leaves and tops of *Aconitum napellus* are bruised, and the juice expressed and strained; the liquor is heated to 200° F., and evaporated to the consistence of a thin syrup; the green colouring matter which has been strained off is then added, and evaporation continued at 140° F. until the extract is of a proper consistence. Dose, 1—2 grains.

U.S. Ph. The dried leaves of *Aconitum napellus* are percolated with alcohol, and the produce evaporated to a proper consistence. Dose, half a grain, gradually increased.

Helvet. Ph. Obtained by digesting one part of recently dried and bruised aconite leaves with four parts of spirit for two days at 30° C. (86° F.) to 40° C. (140° F.), expressing, digesting the residue for two days more with two parts of spirit, and expressing. The liquid is filtered and evaporated to a proper consistence. Dose, 0·2 gramme.

Germ. Ph. (*Eisenhutextrakt.*) An alcoholic extract of aconite tops evaporated to a proper consistence. Dose, 0·005—0·025 gramme daily, in pills or solution.

Aust. (*Sturmhutextract.*) A similar alcoholic extract.

Fr. Codex. (*Extrait d'aconit.*) Also an alcoholic extract of the leaves.

A. extrac'tum alcohol'icum. U.S. Ph. See *Extractum aconiti.*

A. extrac'tum sic'cum. Helvet. Ph. One part of extract of aconite is mixed with two parts of sugar of milk and dried thoroughly at 40° C. (104° F.) to 50° C. (122° F.); then powdered and mixed with a sufficient further quantity of sugar of milk to bring it to a total weight of three parts. Max. dose, 0·6 gramme.

A. fo'lia. *Folia aconiti; herba aconiti.* (F. *feuilles d'aconit;* G. *Eisenhutkraut, Sturmhutkraut.*) The fresh leaves and flowering tops of *Aconitum napellus*, gathered when about one third of the flowers are expanded, from plants cultivated in Great Britain. The aconite leaves of commerce are obtained from *A. napellus.* The stiff, upright, herbaceous, simple stem of this plant, which is from 3—4 feet high, is clothed in its upper half with spreading dark-green leaves, which are paler on their under side. The leaves are from 3—5 in. in length, nearly half consisting of the channelled petiole. The blade, which has a roundish outline, is divided down to the petiole into three principal segments, of which the lateral are subdivided into two, or even three, the lowest being smaller and less regular than the others. The segments, which are trifid, are finally cut into 2—5 strap-shaped pointed lobes. The leaves are usually glabrous and are deeply impressed on their upper side by veins which seldom branch. The uppermost leaves are more simple than the lower. When bruised they have a herby smell. Their taste is at first mawkish, but afterwards persistently burning. The flowers are numerous, irregular, deep blue, and in dense racemes

A. linimen'tum. Br. Ph. Root of *Aconitum napellus* 20 oz., camphor 1 oz., rectified spirit a sufficiency; the aconite is macerated for three days and percolated into a receiver containing the camphor until a pint is produced. Applied with a camel's hair pencil, or diluted as an embrocation.

U.S. Ph. Aconite root 8 oz., glycerine 1 oz., alcohol a sufficient quantity; macerate the aconite in 4 oz. of the alcohol for 24 hours; percolate to two pints; distil off a pint and a half of alcohol, evaporate the remainder to 7 fl. oz., and add the glycerine. Used as above.

A. ra'dix. B.P. *Radix aconiti, tuber aconiti.* (F. *Racine d'aconite; G. Eisenhutknollen, Sturmhutknollen.*) The dried root of *Aconitum napellus;* imported from Germany, or cultivated in Great Britain, and collected in the winter or early spring before the leaves have appeared.

It is an elongated tuberous root, 2—4 inches in length, and sometimes an inch in thickness. It tapers off into a long tail, whilst numerous branching rootlets spring from the sides. If dug up in summer, a second and younger root, and occasionally a third, is attached to it near its summit. This second root has a bud at the top, which is destined to produce the stem of the next season. The dried root is dark brown outside, breaks with a short fracture, exhibiting a white and farinaceous, or brownish, or grey, inner substance, sometimes hollow in the centre. A transverse section of a sound root shows a pure white central portion (pith), which is many-sided, and has at each of its projecting angles a thin fibro-vascular bundle.

Indian aconite root, or Nepal aconite, known in India under the names of *Bish*, *Bis*, or *Bikh*, is chiefly derived from *A. ferox*, but is also obtained from *A. uncinatum*, *A. luridum*, *A. napellus*, and *A. palmatum.* The ancient Sanskrit names of this potent poison were *Visha* and *Ativisha.* The roots sold under this name are simple tuberous roots of an elongated conical form, 3—4 inches long, and ½—1¾ inches in diameter; aerial stem cut away; blackish-brown in colour, with interior horny and translucent. In the Indian bazaars, *Bish* is found in another form, the roots having been steeped in cow's urine, to preserve them from insects. These roots are plump and cylindrical when fresh, with offensive odour. Externally dark and black, and horny within.

Poisoning has occasionally occurred in consequence of the root of aconite having been mistaken for that of horseradish. The tapering root of aconite, its darker colour, its cut surface becoming red, and its tingling taste, distinguish it from the cylindrical, bright-coloured, bitter and hot tasting root of horseradish, the section of which remains white on exposure to air.

A. tinctu'ra. Br. Ph. The root of *Aconitum napellus* in coarse powder 2½ oz., rectified spirit 1 pint; macerate for 48 hours in 15 oz. of the spirit, percolate and pass the remainder of the spirit through, press, filter, and make up with spirit to a pint. Dose, 5—15 minims.

Aust. Ph. (*Sturmhuttinctur.*) Aconite tops 1, rectified spirit 5 parts.

Fr. Codex. Aconite leaves 1, rectified spirit 5 parts.

Germ. Ph. (*Eisenhuttinctur.*) Aconite tops 1 part, rectified spirit 10 parts; digest. Dose, 5—10 drops. Max. dose, 1 gramme; per diem, 4 grammes.

Helvet. Ph. Aconite leaves 1, rectified spirit 5 parts. Max. dose, 1 gramme.

U.S. Ph. Aconite root 12 oz., alcohol a sufficient quantity; percolate 2 pints. Dose, 3—5 drops.

A. tu'ber. A synonym of *Aconiti radix.*

A. unguen'tum. Br. Ph. Aconitia 8 grains; rectified spirit 30 minims; dissolve and mix with lard 1 oz. Used in neuralgia.

Aconit'ia. An organic base found in all parts of the *Aconitum napellus*, and in various plants of the Genus *Aconitum.* $C_{30}H_{47}NO_7$ (v. Planta) or $C_{54}H_{40}NO_2$ (Duquesnel), or $C_{32}H_{43}NO_{11}$ (Wright). A light, white powder, without smell, with a bitter taste, and soon causing a peculiar heat and tingling sensation in the mouth; extremely poisonous. It dissolves in 150 parts of cold and 50 parts of hot water, in 4·2 parts of alcohol, 2·6 of chloroform, and 2 of ether. The solution polarises to the left. It melts at 248° Fahr. Its solution in sulphuric acid is first yellow, then red; heated in a water bath with phosphoric acid to 212° it assumes a violet colour. It has an alkaline reaction; is precipitated from acid solutions by caustic alkalies, but not by carbonates. The only salt that crystallises readily is the nitrate. It is used to subdue pain, especially that of facial neuralgia, of acute articular rheumatism, and of rheumatic ophthalmia. MM. Gréhant and Duquesnel conclude from their experiments on frogs that Aconitine resembles Curara in impairing the conducting power of motor nerves. It also slows the circulation by enfeebling the action of the heart. Topically it produces the effects of an acrid substance, the symptoms when swallowed in poisonous doses being those of acute stomato-gastritis. Taken internally it produces a sensation of tingling in the skin, vertigo, cerebral excitation, insomnia, generally dilatation of the pupil, with or without amblyopia; disturbance of the cardiac and respiratory movements, anxiety, nausea, diuresis, diminution of temperature, and pallor of the surface.

Aconit'ic ac'id. Equisetic acid, Citridic acid, Citridinic acid. A basic triatomic acid. Form. $C_6H_6O_6$ or $C_6H_3O_6H_3$, found in *Aconitum napellus*, *Delphinium consolida*, *Equisetum fluviale*, *hyemale* and *laniosum*. It also results from heating Citronic acid. It is polymeric with Maleinic and Fumaric acids.

Aconitifo'lia. (L. *aconitum; folium*, a leaf.) A term for the *Podophyllum peltatum.*

Aconiti'na. Same as *Aconitia.*

Acon'itine. Same as *Aconitina.*

Aconit'ium. Same as *Aconitia.*

Aconi'ton. ('A, neg.; *κονία*, plaster.) Unplastered; applied to unlined vessels.

Aconi'tum. (Either from *ἀκόνη*, a whetstone, because it grows on sharp, steep rocks; or *ἀ*, neg.; *κόνις*, dust, because it requires but little earth; or *ἀκων*, a javelin, as darts were dipped in its poisonous juice; or '*Ακόναι*, a place where it grew. F. *aconit*, *tucloup;* G. *Eisenhut*, *Sturmhut;* I., S., and Portug. *aconito.*) Monkshood, wolfsbane. Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceæ.* Erect perennial herbs; leaves alternate, palmately-lobed or cut; flowers in panicles or racemes. Sepals 5, the upper falcate. Petals 2—5, small; 2 upper, with long claws hooded at the tip, covered with the sepaline hood, 3 lower, small or absent, hammer-headed; follicles 3—5; seeds many; testa spongy, rugose.

A. altigalea'tum. A synonym of *A. cammarum.*

A. antho'ra. (F. *aconit anthore;* G. *Giftheil*, *Heilgift*, *Herzwurz.*) Yellow helmet flower. Formerly believed to be an antidote to a ranunculaceous plant named *Thora.*

A. anthoroi'deum. The *A. anthora.*

A. Bernhardia'num. A synonym of *A. cammarum.*

A. cam'marum. (F. *aconit à grandes fleurs.*) Flowers white and blue, in straggling panicles; young carpels incurved. Hab. Switzerland and Germany.

A. Candol'lei. The *A. anthora.*

A. casios'tomum. A variety believed to be not poisonous.

A. eulo'phum. The *A. anthora.*

A. fe'rox. Flowers purple, in rather loose panicles; helmet, semi-circular; young carpels very downy; lobes of the leaves much acuminated and divaricating. Hab. Nepal, Himalaya.

A. heterophyl'lum. (Hind. *Atis;* Duk. *Atvika;* Tam. *Ativadyam;* Tel. *Ativasa.*) An Indian shrub. Flowers large, of a dull yellow veined with purple, or altogether blue, and reniform or cordate, obscurely 5-lobed radical leaves. Hab. Temperate regions of West Himalaya. The root of this plant, known as *atees*, is a tonic and valuable febrifuge. It is sold in the form of a white powder, which is intensely bitter and slightly astringent. Dose, 5 to 20 grains.

A. interme'dium. A synonym of *A. neomontanum*

A. Jacqui'ni. The *A. anthora.*

A. japon'icum. A species used as a local anæsthetic in China, and also for poisoning arrows.

A. kusnezo'vii. The *A. cammarum.*

A. lu'ridum. A poisonous species found in the temperate and subalpine regions of the Himalaya mountains.

A. lycoc'tonum. (F. *aconit tuc-loup.*) Wolfsbane. Flowers yellow; petals with a filiform circinate spur. Hab. Switzerland.

A. macran'thum. The *A. cammarum.*

A. multif'idum. Dr. Hooker states that the roots of this species are edible.

A. napel'lus. Roots clustered, fusiform, black. Stem 1—2 feet, erect, slightly pubescent. Leaves palmately 5—7, partite; petiole dilated at the base; upper often sessile. Flowers bracteate and bracteolate, 1—1½ in. diam., dark blue, horizontal pedicels, erect, pubescent. Upper sepal at first concealing the others, then thrown back. Spurs of upper petals conical, deflexed. Filaments dilated below. Anthers greenish-black. Follicles 3—5, subcylindric, beaked. Hab. Europe, Siberia, North America, Himalaya. The officinal preparations of aconite are made from the roots and leaves of the *Aconitum napellus.*

A. nemoro'sum. The *A. anthora.*

A. neomonta'num. A species possessing only moderate activity.

A. Neubergen'se. A synonym of *A. napellus.*

A. nit'idum. A species believed to be not poisonous.

A. ochroleu'cum. A species believed to be not poisonous.

A. palma'tum. A poisonous species found in the temperate and subalpine regions of the Himalaya mountains.

A. panicula'tum. A variety of *A. cammarum*, with blue flowers. Less active than *A. napellus.*

A. pyrena'icum. A species believed to be not poisonous.

A. racemo'sum. The *Actæa spicata.*

A. reclina'tum. A species indigenous to North America.

A. rotundifo'lium. Dr. Hooker states that the roots of this species are edible.

A. salutif'erum. A synonym of *A. anthora.*

A. septentriona'le. A variety of *A. lycoctonum.* The leaves are eaten as a potherb, but the root is poisonous.

A. sinen'se. A species found by Dr. Christison to possess intense acrimony.

A. Stoerckea'num. A variety of *A. cammarum.*

A. tau'ricum. A species found by Dr. Christison to possess intense acrimony.

A. uncina'tum. A poisonous species found in the temperate and subalpine regions of the Himalaya mountains, and also indigenous to North America.

A. variega'tum. A blue-flowered species less active than *A. napellus.* Probably the same as *A. cammarum.*

A. vulpa'ria. A species that is believed to be not poisonous.

Aconu'si. Diseases of the ear. (D.)

Acoono'si. ('Ακούω, to hear; νόσος, a disease. Diseases of the ear. (D.)

Acoonusi. ('Ακοή, hearing; νοῦσος, for νόσος, disease. G. *Gehörkrankheiten.*) Diseases of the ears and of hearing.

Ac'opa. ('A, neg.; κόπος, toil and trouble.) A term for medicines which relieve the pain and stiffness of weariness.

Also applied to medicines which from their softness are easily prepared.

Ac'opis. (A, priv.; κόπος, weariness.) A stone anciently supposed to be good against weariness.

Acopomy'ron. Same as *Myracopon.*

Ac'opos. (Gr.) A plant formerly supposed to drive off or prevent weariness, believed to be the *Menyanthes trifoliata.*

Aco'pria. Same as *Acoprosis.*

Acopro'sis. (A, priv.; κόπρος, excrement. F. *acoprose.*) Defective secretion of fæces.

Ac'opus. Gr. anal. ἄκοπον, applied to any medicine against weariness. (Galen.)

A'cor. (*Acor,* a sour taste. F. *acidité;* G. *Säure.*) Sourness, acidity, or acrimony, as in the stomach from indigestion. Also applied to various acids.

A. ace'ticus. A synonym of *Glacial acetic acid.*

A. borac'icus. Boracic acid.

A. succin'eus. A synonym of *Succinic acid.*

A. sulphu'ris. Sulphuric acid.

A. tartar'icus. Tartaric acid.

Acor'dina. Indian tutty; an impure oxide of zinc.

Acore'a. ('A, neg.; κόρη, the pupil.) Absence of the pupil.

Aco'res. A synonym of *Achor.*

Ac'ori ra'dix. A root having this name is said to be that of a variety of the *Maranta galangal*

Aco'ria. (A, priv.; κορέω, to satiate. F. *acorie;* G. *Unersättlichkeit.*) A synonym of *Bulimia.* Castellus contends that the term was used by Hippocrates to signify that eating, short of satiety, and diligence, and alacrity in labour, are, or show the sound exercise of health.

Ac'orin. A nitrogenous glucoside obtained from the root of the *Acorus calamus.* It is a white resinous substance, which has the bitter aromatic flavour of the root. It dissolves readily in ether and alcohol, but not in water.

Acori'næ. (F. *acorines.*) Name by Link for the *Aroidæ.*

Acori'tes. (*Acorus.*) A wine impregnated with the qualities of the sweet flag and liquorice.

Acor'mous. (A, priv.; κορμός, the trunk of a tree. F. *acorme;* G. *ohne Stamm.*) Having no stem.

Also in Teratology, a monstrosity devoid of a trunk.

A'corn Cof'fee. Acorns roasted like coffee; used in the form of infusion with lemon and orange peel, in the diarrhœa of children.

A. Ju'piter's. The fruit of *Fagus Castanea.* The Beech mast. (D.)

A. oily. Fruit of the *Guilandina Moringa.*

A. Sardin'ian. The chestnut.

Ac'orus. ('A, neg.; κόρη, the pupil; because used in ophthalmic disease) A genus of the Sub-ord. *Orontiaceæ,* Nat. Ord. *Acoraceæ.* Spathe replaced by a two-edged leaf-blade; scales 6, permanent, herbaceous; stamens with filiform filaments.

A. adulteri'nus. The *Iris pseudacorus.*

A. asiat'icus. The *Acorus calamus.*

A. brazilien'sis. The *A. calamus.*

A. cal'amus. (F. *Acore vrai;* G. *Kalmus.*) The sweet flag. The leaves are alternate, distichous, ensiform, equitant, with undulating margins. The flowers are hermaphrodite. The perianth six-partite, stamens 6, with filiform filaments; the ovary trilocular, polyspermous; the spathe is ensiform. The plant grows in marshy districts throughout Europe, and has a spongy, somewhat flattened rhizome, which presents irregular rings corresponding to the attachment of the leaves and punctations below which are the marks of the rootlets. It contains *Acorin,* and is an aromatic stimulant used in asthma, fevers, ague, chronic catarrh, dyspepsia, and in perfumery.

A. gramin'eus. The rhizome is used in India and China instead of that of *A. Calamus.*

A. odora'tus. A synonym of *A. calamus.*

A. palus'tris. The *Iris pseudacorus,* or *I. palustris.*

A. ve'rus. The *Acorus calamus.*

A. vulga'ris. The *Iris pseudacorus.*

A'cos. ("Ακος, from ἀκέομαι, to cure.) Term for a medicine, cure, or healing. See *Acesis.*

Acos'mia. (A, priv.; κοσμέω, to order.) A disturbed state of things. Applied by Galen to irregularity in the critical days of fever, as κόσμος signified their regularity; also applied to baldness, because it destroys the ornament of the hair, κόσμος signifying adornment, as well as order or regularity. (Castellus.)

Acotyledo'neæ. A synonym of *Cryptogamia.*

Acotyle'donous. (*Acotyledonus,* from 'A, neg.; κοτυληδών, a cup-shaped hollow. F. *acotylédone;* G. *samenlappenlos.*) Term applied to plants having no true embryo, and therefore destitute of cotyledons.

Acotyle'dons. ('A, neg.; κοτυληδών, a cup-shaped hollow. F. idem; G. *saamenlappenlos.*) Flowerless or cryptogamous plants having no true embryo, and therefore no cotyledons. They produce spores instead of seeds, which in most instances consist of one cell, composed of two or more membranes enclosing a granular matter. Germination takes place from any part of the surface of the spore, the resulting filaments either reproducing the plant directly or giving rise to an intermediate body of varying form called the prothallium, prothallus, or pro-embryo, from which the fructiferous frond or stem ultimately springs. The stems are acrogenous. The leaves are either purely cellular or present fibro-vascular bundles arranged in a pinnate or palmate manner at first, and afterwards dividing dichotomously. There are no true flowers. The roots are heterorhizal, and aerial roots are of common occurrence. They are usually divided into *Acrogens* and *Thallogens.*

Acoucro'ba. A plant growing in Guinea, which boiled in wine is held in esteem by the natives as a remedy in measles. (Waring.)

Acou'meter. ('Ακούω, to hear; *μέτρον*, a measure. F. *acoumètre.*) An instrument devised by Itard for measuring the amount of hearing in man.

Acou'metry. (Same etymon.) The method of estimating the power or extent of the sense of hearing.

Acouom'eter. Same as *Acoumeter.*

Acouopho'nia. ('Ακούω, to hear, and *φωνή*, voice.) A mode of auscultation, in which the sounds produced by percussion are analysed by the application of the ear to the chest of the patient.

Acouox'ylon. ('Ακούω, to hear; *ξύλον*, wood. G. *Hörholz.*) A form of stethoscope recommended by Niemeyer, formed of a solid and massive piece of wood.

Acous'ma. ("Ακουσμα, the thing heard; from *ἀκούω*, to hear.) A species of depraved hearing, in which sounds are imagined as if they were really heard.

Acous'mate. ("Ακουσμα.) An imaginary sound.

Acousmet'ric. ("Ακουσμα; *μέτρον*, measure.) Term applied to the power of the perception of the relative distance of sounds; the second of the sixteen senses admitted by Recamier.

Acousmomet'ric. A synonym of *Acousmetric.*

Acous'tic. ('Ακούω, to hear. F. *acoustique;* G. *Akustisch.*) Belonging to the ear, as the organ of hearing, or to sound, or the sense of hearing. Anciently applied to remedies for deafness.

A. duct. The meatus auditorius.

A. fo'cus. The point at which sonorous vibrations reflected from a concave surface meet.

A. nerve. The auditory nerve, or portio mollis of the seventh pair.

Acous'tica. (Same etymon.) Medicines used in deafness.

Acous'tico-mal'leus. The external muscle of the malleus.

Acous'tics. ('Ακούω. F. *acoustique;* G. *Akustik.*) The doctrine of the theory and principles of sonorous undulations.

Ac'qua aceto'sa. Italy; not far from Rome. Alkaline chalybeate waters containing sodium chloride and sulphate, calcium sulphate and carbonate, iron oxide, and a large amount of carbonic acid. Used as an aperient tonic in enfeebled conditions of stomach, and in mucous diarrhœa.

A. aceto'sa. Italy. A second spring of this name is found near Baccano, not far from the Lago Bracciano. It contains free carbonic acid, and is an alkaline chalybeate containing some alum. Used in anæmia.

A. aceto'sa. Italy. A third spring of this name is found near Capronica. Also a carbonated alkaline saline water, and used as the others.

A. acid'ola. Italy; near the baths of Montolceto. An alkaline chalybeate water of 22° C. (71·6° F.), containing calcium, magnesium, and iron carbonate, carbonic acid gas, and traces of sulphuretted hydrogen.

A. acid'ula. Italy. A chalybeate and carbonated spring, of temp. 14° C. (57° F.), near Viterbo. Recommended in chlorosis, anæmia, and dyspepsia.

A. al'le gam'be. (It.) The grease in the horse.

A. allumino'sa di Fallop'pio. (It.) Alum and corrosive sublimate, of each 7 parts; rose water and plantain water, of each 360 parts. A lotion formerly in use for foul and for venereal ulcers.

A. anodi'na di Pra'ga. (It.) A mixture of 180 grammes of ammoniated alcohol, 30 grammes of essence of saffron, and 2 grammes of oil of lavender. It is used as a liniment in rheumatic affections.

A. antiepilet'tica de Langio. See *Aqua ant. d. Langio.*

A. antioftal'mica di Loche. See *Aqua a. d. Loche.*

A. antipedic'ulare di Ca'det. A remedy employed to kill lice. It contains rose water 70 grammes, aqua mercuriale 10 grammes.

A. antipestilenzia'le del'la sca'la. (It.) A remedy in repute for languor of the stomach and flatulence, and as a preservative against infective diseases. It contains rosemary, spikenard, rue, mint, absinth, horseradish, of each three handfuls; angelica root, 60 grammes; zedoary, 120 grammes; alcohol, 3200 grammes; distil, and add to the distillate red sandal wood, 160 grammes; camphor, 40; and hard Peruvian balsam, 32 grammes. A limpid, reddish fluid, with pleasant smell and an acrid and bitter taste.

A. antipsor'ica di Ranque. This remedy consists of a decoction of staphisagria, in which is dissolved some extract of opium. It is used as a cold lotion.

A. antister'ica di Po'terie. Contains Valerian root, 107 grammes; absinth, artemisia, mint, marjoram, of each three handfuls; white wine, 6500 grammes; galanga, ginger, long pepper, opium, camphor, of each 27 grammes; alcohol, 2000 grammes. A milky, aromatic, and bitter fluid; employed in hysteria hypochondriasis.

A. antister'ica di S. Mari'a Novel'la. See *Acqua di melissa.*

A. argen'ta. A literal translation of 'Υδράργυρος. A name given to mercury from its metallic lustre and liquid form.

A. argenti'na. A solution of silver in nitric acid, and of potassium cyanide in water, are mixed with powdered chalk. A remedy employed to obtain the rapid action of silver.

A. aromat'ica spirito'sa. Contains flowers of lavender, leaves of salvia balm (melissa), and of mint, 100 parts; nutmegs, cloves, mace, canella, ginger, fennel, 50 parts; bruise and infuse in a mixture of 100 of spirit of wine with 800 of water; macerate for 12 hours. An excellent calmative.

A. arzente. Spanish name for spirit of wine.

A. benedet'ta del'la car'ita. A solution of 30 centigrammes of tartar emetic in 276 grammes of water. It is taken in two doses for the relief of lead colic.

A. Benedet'ta di Ru'land. See *Aqua Bened. d. Rul.*

A. bian'ca. See *Aqua vegeto-minerale.*

A. Bol'le. Italy; on the Lanzo in Tuscany. A carbonated alkaline chalybeate water springing from the limestone rock. Temp. 15° C. (59° F.) Used in urinary concretions.

A. celes'te. (It.) A name applied to many remedies now wholly disused. In Italian pharmacy the name is still preserved for a solution of 20 centigrammes of sulphate of copper in 128 grammes of water, with the addition of 32 drops of ammonia. It is used as an astringent collyrium.

A. Chine'se. Same as *Aqua ethiopica.*

A. d'An'halt. (It.) A preparation obtained by distilling an alcoholic infusion of turpentine, incense, aloes, mastic, cloves, cubebs, canella, saffron, fennel, and laurel berries. Employed externally as a liniment in cases of paralysis, and internally against vomiting and diarrhœa.

A. d'Armagn'ac. The *Teinture aromatique.*

A. d'Egit'to. Same as *Aqua africana.*

A. dei Carmelita'ni. A synonym of the *Acqua di melissa.*

A. del Cardina'le di Luynes. (It.) Contains rose water 250 grammes, corrosive sublimate 6, white lead 15, alum-sulphate 12 grammes, and the white of one egg. A remedy in great repute as a local application in herpetic affections.

A. di archibugia'te. See *Aqua vulneraria.*

A. di Binel'li. An hæmostatic liquid, probably a solution of creosote.

A. di Bon'ferme. The *Teinture aromatique.*

A. di Catra'me. (It.) Tar water, made by agitating one part of tar with 10 of water.

A. di Clau'der. See *Acqua di fuliggine composta.*

A. di Dar'del. An imitation of the *Acqua di melissa.*

A. di Falconie'ri. (It.) A solution of potassium carbonate, believed to be anticalculous.

A. di Fra' Ilario'ne. (It.) See *Aqua vulneraria.*

A. di fulig'gine compos'ta. (It.) A remedy containing of soot, 15 grammes; potash carbonate, 45 grammes; sal ammoniac, 5 grammes; distilled elder water, 270 grammes. In repute in cases of gout.

A. di Giambattis'ta la Por'ta. (It.) A remedy containing many substances, of reddish colour, pleasant aromatic odour, and bitter taste. It was reputed useful as a tonic.

A. di Giovinez'za. (It.) A remedy supposed to restore youth to old age.

A. di magnanim'ita. (It.) An alcoholic infusion of the red ant. Used formerly as an aphrodisiac.

A. di melis'sa. (It.) A remedy in high repute in Italy as a stomachic, tonic, and vulnerary, especially that made in the pharmacy of S. Maria Novella. It contains 750 parts of fresh mellissa (balm), in flower, and 120 grammes of the rind of fresh lemons. These are bruised with 60 grammes of canella, of cloves and of nutmegs, 30 grammes of dry coriander, and 30 of angelica. These ingredients are macerated for four days in 4 kilogrammes of alcohol at 85°, and distillation effected in a sand bath.

A. di Na'poli. (It.) Liquor arsenicalis.

A. di Paglia'ri. (It.) An hæmostatic fluid, obtained by boiling 8 parts of benzoin and 16 of alum in 160 of water for six hours.

A. di Peru'gia. A synonym of the *Acqua Toffana.*

A. di Pra'ga. An alcoholate, prepared with galbanum, myrrh, assafœtida, valerian, zedoary, angelica, mint, camomile, coriander, and castoreum. It is in repute in Germany as a remedy for hysteria.

A. di San Giovan'ni. (It.) A watery solution of sulphate of copper and of zinc, to which are added camphorated alcohol and alcoholic tincture of saffron.

A. di San Nic'ola al'la Doga'na. A remedy containing mint water 500 grammes, and a sufficient quantity of pure nitric acid to give it a pleasant flavour. Employed as an anthelmintic.

A. epat'ica. (It.) A solution of hydrogen sulphide in water.

A. fageden'ica. (It.) This remedy is prepared with a solution of 40 centigrammes of mercury chloride (corrosive sublimate) in 120 grammes of lime water. Three forms are described, as *A. f. bianca, gialla, e nera*, or white, yellow, and black, in accordance with their colour.

A. fonden'te di Trevez. (It.) A solution containing crystallised sodium sulphate, 30 grammes; potassium acetate, 1-20 grammes; potassium nitrate, 90 centigrammes; water, 1 kilogramme

A. nanna. (It.) A synonym of the *Acqua Toffana.*

A. Nan'fa. (It.) A corruption of Acqua di fiori d' Arancio, orange flower water.

A. oftal'mica di Y'vel. Zinc sulphate 8 parts, copper sulphate 3 parts, saffron and camphor of each 9 parts, water 1000 parts. Used as a collyrium.

A. pana'ta. (It.) Toast and water.

A. per la boc'ca. (It.) This contains 4 grammes of canella, vanilla, coriander, and of cloves, 90 centigrammes of mace, cochineal, saffron, and of hydrochlorate of ammonia, all of which are infused for 15 days in a litre of tincture of pyrethrum. To the fluid are then added 16 grammes of orange flower water, 90 centigrammes of essential oils of anise and of cedar, and 40 centigrammes of essential oils of lavender, thyme, and of tincture of ambergris. The fluid is filtered.

A. pri'ma. A name applied by Albertus Magnus to nitric acid.

A. putril'lica. (It.) A mixture of basic acetate of lead with water, in the proportion of 1 to 50 parts.

A. Puzzolen'te. Italy; near Livorno. A saline sulphurous water springing from the foot of an alluvial hill. Temperature varies from 12° C. (53·6° F.) to 15° C. (59° F.) Used in scabies, herpes, psoriasis, and rheumatism.

A. Raineria'na. Italy; in Venetia, near the lake of Arqua. A sulphur water springing from the calcareous tufa. Temp. 20° C. (68° F.) Used in skin diseases, scrofula, and indolence of digestion and intestinal action.

A. roma'na. See *Aqua vulneraria.*

A. san'ta. Italy. A mineral spring containing sodium sulphide, near Ascoli. Used internally and in the form of baths in scrofulous enlargement of the glands and articulations.

A. san'ta. Sardinian States, Piedmont; Prov. of Genoa; about two miles from Voltri. Here are mineral waters, containing sulphur and lime. Temp. 20°—25° C. (68°—77° F.) The baths have been long frequented, and are in the midst of pretty scenery. They are reputed useful in herpetic eruptions, and in scrofulous affections.

A. san'ta di Buyhu'to. Sicily; in the neighbourhood of Palermo. A cold carbonated bitter water springing from the limestone. Used as a purgative.

A. saturni'na. (It.) A mixture of basic acetate of lead with water, in the proportion of 1 to 50 parts.

A. stagnot'ica di Monteros'si. A water distilled from various aromatic and astringent plants with pitch and the white agaric. It is an hæmostatic, and is both used externally and taken internally.

A. Toffa'na. (It.) A transparent, extremely poisonous liquid, invented towards the close of the 17th century by a woman named Toffana, who resided first at Palermo, and then at Naples. It proved fatal to many persons, to whom it was given in doses of 4 to 6 drops. It is believed to have been composed of arsenic dissolved in the saliva of the pig.

A. Tur'ca. (It.) Contains sulphuric ether 10 grammes, distilled water 100 grammes. An antispasmodic.

A. virgina'le. (It.) This fluid, employed as a vaginal injection, contains acetate of lead and sulphate of zinc, of each 5 grammes, distilled water 125 grammes, eau de Cologne 60 grammes.

A. zefferi'na. (It.) Lime water 300 grammes, sal ammoniac 1 gramme, verdigris 30 centigrammes. Used as a resolvent and desiccative collyrium.

Acquet'ta. A synonym of *Acqua Toffana.*

A. di Nap'oli. A term applied to the celebrated *Acqua Toffana,* which was a solution of arsenic.

Ac'qui. Italy; in Piedmont, a small town on the river Bormida. The climate is pleasant, but somewhat moist. The waters were known to the Romans as *Aquæ statiellæ.* Mild sulphur waters, of 48° C. (118·4° F.) to 97° C. (207·6° F.), springing by several sources, some from the limestone, and some from the clay slate. There is also a cold sulphur spring near the Ravanesio. The waters deposit a considerable quantity of mud, which is the curative agent chiefly employed; either as a general bath, the head of the patient only being uncovered with the mud, or as a local application to one or more joints. Rheumatic arthritis, and rheumatic or gouty contractions and thickenings, are much benefited; the baths are also used in skin diseases, scrofula, chronic metallic poisoning, atonic ulcers, and syphilis.

Acqui'red. (L. *acquiro,* from *ad* and *quæro,* to seek. L. *acquisitus;* F. *acquis;* I. *acquisito.*) A term used to indicate defects or diseases resulting from habits or conditions of life proper to the individual, as opposed to those which are congenital or inherited.

A. hab'its. Acts which result from constant repetition and practice. The movements required for locomotion, for musical performances, speech, and many other acts, become so thoroughly engrained or co-ordinated in the nervous system that they can be performed without thought, or whilst the mind is fully engaged on other subjects; guiding perceptions are, however, probably still required. No one would continue to walk if suddenly deprived of light. Parrots and many other animals afford remarkable examples of acquired habits. They are most easily implanted in early life, and are either transmissible from parent to child, or a strong tendency to them is inherited; of this, handwriting is a good example.

A. intuit'ion, of common sense. The immediate or instinctive response that is given by the automatic action of the mind, or, speaking physiologically, by the reflex action of the brain, to any question which can be answered by such a direct appeal.

A. percep'tions. The faculty acquired by the several senses, whereby the inference which has been originally drawn from the sensation produced by some impression becomes, by force of habit, so blended with the sensation itself that the judgment is exercised unconsciously; as when something is seen or heard afar off, and the impression of the thing seen or heard is inseparably blended with the inference of the distance at which it is.

Acqui'sitiveness. (*Acquiro,* to obtain.) A faculty common to man and the lower animals, producing the tendency to acquire property, and the desire to possess in general, without reference to the uses to which the objects may be applied; its organ is placed by phrenologists at the anterior inferior angle of the parietal bone.

Acracon'itine. A synonym of *Pseudaconitine.*

Acræ'idæ. A Family of the Sub-order *Rhopalocera,* Ord. *Lepidoptera,* Class *Insecta.* It contains 1 Genus, and 90 species; especially abundant in the Ethiopian region.

Acræ'palum. (Same as *Acræpalus.*)

Acræ'palus. (Ἀκραίπαλος, from ἀ priv., κραιπάλη, drunken or gluttonous excess.) Having power to correct the effects of excess in eating or drinking. (Dioscorides.)

Acrai. (Arab.) A certain degree of irritation of the genital system of either sex; held to be a species of *Satyriasis.* (Avicenna and Castellus.)

Acra'lea. Same as *Acrea.*

Acramphibry'a. (Ἄκρος, summit; ἀμφὶ, around; βρύω, to bud forth.) A section in Endlicher's System of Botany of his Legion of *Cormophytes.* In the plants belonging to it the stem grows at both the apex and circumference. It includes the Dicotyledonous or Exogenous plants of other botanists.

Acra'nia. (Ἀ, neg.; κρανίον, the skull.) A term employed by Häckel to designate the *Leptocardii,* represented by the *Amphioxus,* or lowest type of fish.

Also that species of defective development consisting in the partial or total absence of the cranium.

Acra'sia. (A, priv.; κρᾶσις, a mixture. F. *acrasie.*) Used by Hippocrates for incontinence, or intemperance in food, drink, or any other thing.

Also used synonymously with *Acratia.*

Acras'peda. (A, neg.; κράσπεδον, a hem or margin.) A term employed by Gegenbaur to indicate the naked-eyed Medusæ, corresponding to the *Steganophthalmata* of Forbes, the *Medusæ phanerocarpæ* of Eschscholtz, and the *Lucernariadæ* of Huxley.

Acratei'a. Same as *Acratia.*

Acrati'a. (A, priv.; κράτος, strength. F. *acratie;* G. *Kraftlosigkeit; Ohnmacht.*) Used by Hippocrates for debility, impotence, or inefficiency. (Castellus.)

Acratis'ma. Same as *Acratismus.*

Acratis'mus. (Ἀκρατίζω, to breakfast, from ἄκρατος, pure; because the breakfast of the ancient Greeks consisted of bread soaked in pure or unmixed wine.) Term for the breakfast as taken by the ancient Greeks.

Acratom'eli. (Ἄκρατον, pure wine; μέλι, honey.) Wine mixed with honey.

Acratope'gæ. (A, neg.; κράτος, strength; πηγή, a spring.) Mineral waters having no marked chemical qualities.

Acratopo'sia. (*Acratos*; πίνω, to drink. F. *acratoposie*.) Pure drink, as of unmixed wines.

Acra'tous. (Ἄκρατος, from ἀ, neg.; κεράω, to mix.) Without mixture; unmixed; formerly applied to secretions and excretions.

Acrature'sis. (Ἀκρατεία, want of strength; οὔρησις, micturition.) Inability to discharge the urine from atony of the bladder.

A'cre. (Ἄκρη, the top; for ἄκρα, the summit of anything.) The end or extremity of the nose. (Quincy.)

A'crea. (Same etymon.) Formerly used for the extreme parts and points of the body, as the arms, legs, ears, nose.

Acribom'eter. (Ἀκριβής, exact; μέτρον, a measure.) An instrument adapted for measuring extremely minute objects.

Ac'rid. (*Acer*, sharp. F. *acre*; G. *beissend*; *scharf*.) Applied to any substance which tastes hot, sharp, or tart.

A. let'tuce. The *Lactuca virosa*.

A. prin'ciple of plants. A peculiar proximate principle formerly believed to exist in some plants, to which their irritating properties were due.

Acridi'idæ. (Ἀκρις, a locust. Fr. *Grillons sauterelles*; I. *Grilli locuste*; G. *Feldheuschrecken*.) A Family of the Group *Saltatoria*; Suborder *Orthoptera*; Class *Insecta*. The crickets. Body long, laterally compressed; head vertical; antennæ short, inserted in front; labrum very large, with a median division; maxillary palpi in five joints; tongue fleshy; posterior wings when in repose folded fan-wise and covered by the elytra; the chitinous cuticle of the metathorax presents on each side above the articulation of the last pair of legs a thin tympaniform membrane, having a raised rim, which is probably the organ of hearing. Stridulation is produced by rubbing the inner dentate border of the tibia of the hind leg against serratures on the elytra.

Acridoph'agous. (Ἀκρίς, a locust; φάγω, to eat. F. *acridophage*; G. *heuschreckfressend*.) Locust-eating; an epithet applied by the Greeks as of the Ethiopian.

Ac'rids. (L. *acer*, sharp.) A term applied to various substances which stimulate, irritate, or inflame the living parts with which they are placed in contact. To distinguish them from chemical irritants, they are sometimes called dynamical irritants. The most important vegetable acrids are mustard, horse-radish, elaterium, pellitory of Spain, poison oak, capsicum, mezereon, arum, bryony, anemone, stavesacre, euphorbium resin, croton oil, pepper, turpentine, manchineel tree, savine, gamboge, ginger, onions, and garlic. Cantharides is a representative of an animal acrid, and potassio-tartrate of antimony of an inorganic acrid. Acrids are used as condiments and stimulants; as rubefacients and vesicants; and to maintain suppuration. They are also employed to stimulate chronic and torpid ulcers. In cases of poisoning by the vegetable acrids, vomiting should be encouraged by mucilaginous draughts, irritation allayed by opiates, external derivatives, and emollient and anodyne enemata. The active principle of cantharides is soluble in oil, which should not therefore be given in cases of poisoning with that substance. See *Irritants*.

Acrifo'lium. (*Acris*, acid; *folium*, a leaf.) A plant, so called from the acrimony of its leaves; supposed to be the *Lotus*.

Also applied to any plant with a prickly leaf.

Ac'rimony. (Same etymon. F. *acreté*; G. *Schärfe*.) A sharp, acrid, corrosive quality, biting to the tongue.

Formerly used to denote certain unnatural conditions of the humours of the body which produced disease as they were thrown out from the system, and chiefly by the skin. Such was supposed to be the cause of most skin diseases, of cancer, tubercle, gout, and similar affections.

Acri'nia. (Ἀ, neg.; κρίνω, to separate.) Absence or diminution of secretion.

Ac'rinyl sulphocy'anate. A synonym of *Acrinyl thiocyanate*.

A. thiocy'anate. C_8H_7NSO. One of the products of the decomposition of the sinalbin of white mustard by its myrosin when mixed with water. It is an acrid volatile oil, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether; it is decomposed by caustic potash, with the production of potassium thiocyanate.

A'cris. (Ἄκρις.) A sharp bony prominence; also the point of a fractured bone.

Also a species of locust or grasshopper, probably the *Oedipoda migratoria*, the wingless variety mentioned by some authors being the insect in its transition state. It was employed in fumigations to relieve dysuria, and when macerated in wine as an antidote to the bite of the scorpion.

Acris'ia. (A, priv.; κρίσις, a judgment. F. *acrisie*.) Applied to a state of disease in which either there is no crisis, and no judgment or opinion can be formed, or in which there is a bad crisis. (Galen and Castellus.)

Acri'sis. A synonym of *Acrisia*.

Ac'rita. (Ἀκριτος, confused.) A synonym of the *Protozoa*.

Acrit'ical. (Ἄκριτος.) Applied to a disease having no regular crisis, or to a symptom which does not indicate a crisis. (Castellus.)

Acritochro'masy. (Ἄκριτος, confused; χρῶμα, colour.) Same as *Achromatopsia*.

Acri'tus. Same as *Acrisia*.

Acrivi'ola. (*Acer*, sharp; *viola*, a violet.) The *Tropæolum majus*.

Acroamat'ic. (Ἀκροάομαι, to hear.) Term applied to certain doctrines transmitted orally and not written, because thought to be unattainable or inadvisable to be known by the many. It corresponds in a sense to esoteric, and is opposed in meaning to the term exoteric.

Acroa'sis. (Same etymon. F. *audition*; G. *Gehör*.) Gr. ἀκροάσις, applied to the act of hearing by Hippocrates; also, a discourse or recitation.

Acrobap'tus. (Ἄκρος, the summit; βαπτός, dyed.) The *Asilus acrobaptus* has a brown spot at the end of its wings.

Acroboth'rium. A sexually mature cestoid entozoon found in the pyloric appendix of the *Lota vulgaris*.

Acrobry'a. (Ἄκρος, summit; βρύω, to bud forth.) A section in Endlicher's System of Botany, of his Legion of *Cormophyta*. The stem grows at the point only, the lower part being unchanged, and only used for conveying fluids. The section is divided into three cohorts, viz:

A. anophy'ta. Having no spiral vessels; both sexes perfect; spores free in spore cases. Examples, *Hepaticæ* and *Musci*.

A. hysterophy'ta. Having perfect sexual organs. Seeds without an embryo, polysporous, parasitic. Example, *Rhizantheæ.*

A. protophy'ta. Having vascular bundles, more or less perfect; male sex absent; spores free in one or many-celled spore cases. Examples, *Filices* and *Equisetaceæ.*

Acrobys'tia. (Ἄκρος; βύω, to stop up; because it covers the glans penis; or perhaps a corruption of ἀκροποσθία.) The prepuce.

Acrobys'tiolith. (Ἀκροβυστία, the prepuce; λίθος, a stone.) A præputial calculus.

Acrobysti'tis. (Ἀκροβυστία.) Inflammation of the prepuce.

Acrocar'pi. (Ἄκρος; καρπος, fruit. F. *acrocarpe;* G. *gipfelfruchtige; hochfruchtig.*) A Class of *Musci* having the fructification terminal.

Acrocarpid'ium. A genus of the Nat. Ord. *Piperaceæ.*

A. hispid'ulum. Hab. West Indies. Used as a bitter stomachic.

Acrocar'pous (Ἄκρος, summit; καρπός, fruit.) A term applied to those mosses in which the sexual organs mixed with paraphyses, the so-called "flower," terminates the growth of a primary axis.

Acrocar'pus crina'lis. An alga which forms one of the species producing *Corsican Moss.*

Acrocephal'ic. Of or belonging to a pointed head. That which relates to *Acrocephaly.*

Acroceph'aly. (Ἄκρος, pointed; κεφαλή, the head. F. *Acrocephalie, crane elevée, oxycephalie, hypsocephalie, pyrgocephalie.*) A condition of the skull in which the vault is lofty. Considered by Topinard to result from the sagittal and coronal sutures being early ossified, whilst the lambdoid and inferior lateral sutures remain free.

Acrocer'idæ. (Ἄκρος; κέρας, a horn.) A synonym of *Henopiidæ.*

Acrocheir. (Ἄκρος; χείρ, the hand.) Used by Hippocrates and Galen; it appears to mean specially *Manus,* the hand, or extreme hand or that part of the arm from the forearm, or *Radius* and *Ulna,* to the points of the fingers, and so, is distinct from χείρ which has a double acceptation—1. All that proceeds from the *Scapula,* divided into *Brachium* or *Humerus, Cubitus,* or *Ulna* and *Radius,* and extreme hand. 2. The extreme hand itself.

Acrocheire'sis. Same as *Achrocheirismus.*

Acrocheir'ismus. (Same etymon.) A kind of exercise mentioned by Hippocrates, engaged in by the ancients, in which the hands alone, without help from the rest of the body, were employed. A wrestling by means of the hands.

Acrochor'didæ. (Ἀκρόχορδών, a wart with a thin neck.) A Family of the Suborder *Colubriformes,* Order *Ophidia.* Head and body covered with small warty protuberances instead of scales; nostrils approximated; no grooved teeth.

Acrochor'don. (Ἄκρος; χορδή, a string of gut. F. *achrochordon;* G. *Hungewarze.*) A small wart, having a narrow base or pedicle.

Acrochoris'mus. (Ἄκρος; χορεύω, to dance.) A kind of festive dance celebrated by the Greeks, and referred to among the proper exercises of the body, the legs, hands, and arms.

Acroco'lia. (Ἄκρος; κῶλον, a member, or limb.) A term for the end of a limb, the extremitics of members of animals, and the food prepared from certain of them, as the snout, ears, or feet; also applied to the internal parts of animals, familiarly called *giblets.*

Acroco'lium. The acromion.

Acroco'mia. A Genus of the Tribe *Cocoineæ,* Nat. Ord. *Palmaceæ.* Hab. Warm regions of North and South America.

A. sclerocar'pa. The pericarp and almond are used in Brazil to make an emulsion; employed in catarrhal affections.

Acrocor'don. See *Acrochordon.*

Acrodac'tylous. (Ἄκρος, topmost; δάκτυλος, a finger. F. *acrodactyle;* G. *Zehenrücken.*) Applied by Illiger to the upper surface of the toes.

Acrodiclid'ium Cam'ara. Nat. Ord. *Lauraceæ.* Indigenous in the forests of Guiana, yielding the nuts termed Camara, Camacou, *Ackawai,* Waccawai, or American nutmeg. These brown aromatic nuts are used in diarrhœa and dysentery. (Waring.)

Ac'rodont. (Ἄκρος, the summit; ὀδούς, tooth. F. *acrodont.*) Applied by Owen to scaly or loricated Saurians, having teeth anchylosed to the summit of the alveolar ridge.

A. teeth. Teeth which are anchylosed to the summit of the jaw, and have no alveolus on either side.

Acrodry'a. (Ἀκρόδρυα, from ἄκρος, a point; δρύς, a tree.) Fruits such as nuts and apples. Also fruit trees themselves.

Acrodyn'ia. (Ἄκρος, the extremities; ὀδύνη, pain.) An epidemic disease, rarely sporadic, characterised by disorder of the digestive organs and of the nervous system, with impaired nutrition of the skin and mucous membranes. The disorder of the digestive system, though occasionally absent, manifests itself generally by want of appetite without redness of the tongue, nausea, vomiting, colic, and diarrhœa, sometimes becoming dysenteric. The disorder of the nervous system expresses itself in pain and hyperæsthesia of the palms and soles, and sometimes of the calves of the leg, inner side of the knee, and thigh. In some cases analgesia or anæsthesia has been observed, the patient losing his shoes or wearing them in bed without knowing it. Cramps and spasms of the muscles occur, followed often by contractions and by great debility. Associated with the pathological condition of the nervous system are various disorders of the skin and mucous membranes. The skin of the hands and feet is attacked by a kind of erythema, the redness and swelling resembling chilblains or patches of urticaria, and resulting in thickening of the epidermis, which either grows out in the form of horny excrescences, or is thrown off to be replaced by a delicate and excessively tender epidermic tissue. The secretion of pigment is increased. The subcutaneous tissue is brawny and anasarcous, and even the face is puffy and hard. The conjunctivæ are red and painful, and catarrh with urethral discharge have been commonly observed. It is essentially a disease of adults. Its cause is unknown. It presents certain points of analogy with pellagra, ergotism, and the disease called in Spain the Phlema salada or Mal del nigado, and has been attributed to unwholesome food, and especially to diseased grain. Its subjects and its observers have been almost exclusively Frenchmen.

Also used to denote pain in the extremities of the limbs.

Ac'roe. A plant of Guinea, the vinous decoction of which is given as a tonic. (Waring.)

Acrog'enæ. ("Ακρος, a point; γεννάω, to generate. F. *acrogène.*) Acrogens constitute one of the two divisions of *Cryptogamia*, the other being *Thallogens;* they are characterised by presenting a distinct stem and leaves; and grow only at the extremity of the axis.

All the species have stomata or breathing pores. There is no trace of flowers. The fructification differs in different families; in the *Filices* and *Equisetaceæ*, consisting of sporangia or capsules, containing spores, with no differentiation of sex; in *Lycopodiaceæ* the sporangia being differentiated into oosporangia and pollen sporangia; whilst in the *Musci* and *Hepaticaceæ*, antheridia and archegonia appear, in which sexual differences are well marked. True spiral vessels are principally confined to the Ferns, Clubmosses and Horsetails. In general they are plants of small stature, but ferns may acquire the size of trees, always growing with a simple or simply forked stem.

The group includes *Filices*, *Equisetaceæ*, *Marsileaceæ*, *Lycopodiaceæ*, *Musci*, *Hepaticæ*, and *Characeæ*.

Acrog'enous. ("Ακρος; γεννάω, to generate. L. *Acrogenus;* F. *acrogène.*) Growing from the top or highest point; applied to plants the growth of which progresses from their apical points, and whose increase is mainly in length.

A. fun'gi. Those fungi which are attached to the ends of threads.

A. stem. In the simplest form, as Mosses, the acrogenous stem is composed of ordinary parenchyma, with sometimes a central axis of liber cells, but no true vessels. In Lycopodiaceæ the *simultaneous vascular bundles* make their appearance. In Ferns this form of stem attains its highest development; externally there are wood cells covered by parenchyma; internally is a thin-walled parenchyma; between the two is the woody structure formed of the simultaneous vascular bundles. The stem is terminated by, and grows by the division of, an apical cell.

A'crogens. See *Acrogenæ*.

Acrogyra'tæ. ('Ακρος; γῦρος, a circle.) Bernhardt's term for the *Osmundeæ*.

Acro'lein. (*Acer*, sharp; *oleum*, oil.) Acrylic aldehyde. Form C_3H_4O. A thin, colourless, volatile fluid, lighter than water, and boiling at 52°·2 C. (126° F.). In the allyl series it corresponds to the aldehydes. It gives off a pungent vapour, which causes profuse lachrymation when in contact with the conjunctiva or Schneiderian membrane. It results from the destructive distillation of the neutral fats containing glycerine, and gives the offensive odour to the smoke arising from the glowing wick of an extinguished candle. Inhalation of acrolein has been known to produce serious results; and it is its presence in over-roasted fat which probably causes so much disturbance in digestion when eaten.

Acrolen'ion. ("Ακρος, the summit; ὠλένη, the elbow.) The olecranon.

Acroma'nia. ("Ακρος; μανία, madness. F. *acromanie.*) Confirmed, or incurable madness.

Acromas'thium. Same as *Acromastium.*

Acromas'tium. ("Ακρος,summit; μασθός or μαστός, the breast.) The mammilla, or nipple.

Acro'mia. The acromion.

Acro'mial. (F. *acromial.*) Belonging to the acromion.

A. ar'tery, supe'rior. A branch of the suprascapular artery; it anastomoses on the acromion with the inferior acromial, a branch of the acromio-thoracic artery.

A. ar'tery, infe'rior. A branch of the acromio-thoracic artery; it is distributed partly to the deltoid muscle and partly to the acromion, and anastomoses with the infrascapular and posterior circumflex arteries.

A. nerves. One or two branches that, arising from the anterior branch of the fourth cervical nerve, are distributed to the skin of the acromial region.

A. veins. These accompany their respective arteries, and open into the axillary vein.

Acro'mio-clavic'ular articula'tion. Is formed between the oval concave articular surface on the internal margin of the acromion process, which is directed inwards, forwards, and upwards, and the convex, or sometimes concave, surface at the extremity of the clavicle. The surfaces are separated more or less completely by an interarticular fibro-cartilage; if perfectly, there are two synovial membranes; if imperfectly, and, as usual, only at the upper part, there is one. The joint is surrounded by a capsular membrane, the fibres of which are thicker above and below, forming the *superior* and *inferior acromio-clavicular ligaments.*

Acro'mio-cor'acoid lig'ament. A ligament extending transversely from the acromion to the coracoid process. It arches over the head of the humerus, and materially aids in preventing dislocation of that bone upwards.

Acro'mio-coracoide'us. The coraco-acromial or acromio-coracoid ligament.

Acro'mio-thorac'ic ar'tery. (*Artère troisième des thoraciques*, Chaus.) A short trunk which arises from the front of the first part of the axillary artery just above the upper border of the pectoralis minor muscle, and divides into three sets of branches. The *inner* or thoracic supply the pectorales and anastomose with the intercostals and other thoracic arteries. The *outer* terminate in the deltoid and anastomose with the superior acromial, one branch descends with the cephalic vein. The *ascending* supply the subclavian and deltoid. The *veins* correspond to the arteries.

Acro'mion. ("Ακρος; ὦμος, the shoulder. L. *Acromium; summus humerus;* F. *acromion;* G. *Akromion, Schulterhöhe.*) A projecting process constituting the extremity of the spine of the scapula. It is large and somewhat triangular, flattened from before backwards, directed at first a little outwards, and then curving forwards and upwards, so as to overhang the glenoid cavity. The upper surface, directed upwards, backwards, and outwards, is convex, rough, and gives attachment to some fibres of the deltoid. The under surface is smooth and concave. The outer border, which is thick and irregular, gives attachment to the deltoid muscle. The inner margin, shorter than the outer, is concave, gives attachment to a portion of the trapezius muscle, and presents about its centre a small oval surface for articulation with the acromial end of the clavicle. The apex, which corresponds to the point of meeting of these two borders in front, is thin, and has attached to it the coraco-acromial ligament.

The acromion is wanting in some mammalia, as the giraffe; in others, as the hare and elephant, it is large and gives off a process, the *metacromion;* in the sloth and in birds it joins the coracoid process, and forms a bony arch; in the dolphin it exists, although there is no clavicle; in the armadillo it has an articulating surface for the humerus.

In man a small nucleus of ossification is present in the cartilaginous acromion at birth; about the 15th year two distinct nuclei exist; at about the 25th year ossification is complete and the process is united to the spine of the scapula.

A. frac'ture of. The most frequent cause is a fall, but it may proceed from a direct blow. The direction of the fracture is generally vertical, more rarely oblique; its site, about one inch from the extremity. The pain is severe, whether the arm or neck be moved, which is explained by the attachments of the trapezius and deltoid muscles. There may be only slight displacement, but the separated part is generally drawn down and the shoulder is flattened. Crepitation is perceived on grasping the shoulder, raising the arm, and rotating it. The prognosis is favorable, though fibrous union is not infrequent from the difficulty of maintaining coaptation of the fragments. In the treatment the arm should be well raised, and a figure-of-eight bandage may be applied. Union takes place in about six weeks.

Acromiorrheu'ma. ('Ακρωμία; ῥεῦμα. F. *acromio-rhume;* G. *Schulter-Rheumatismus.*) Rheumatism of the acromion.

Acro'mis. The acromion.

Acrompha'lium. Same as *Acromphalus.*

Acrom'phalum. Same as *Acromphalus.*

Acrom'phalus. ("Ακρος; ὀμφαλός, the umbilicus, or navel. F. *acromphale.*) The centre of the umbilicus, to which the cord is attached in the fetus.

Also incipient umbilical hernia.

Acrom'yle. ("Ακρος, apex; μύλη, the knee-pan.) The patella.

A'cron. ("Ακρων, an extremity of a body or member.) The extreme part of a limb.

Also an old botanical term for the top or flower of thistles.

Acro-narcot'ic. (*Acer,* sharp, irritating; νάρκωσις, a benumbing.) A term applied to certain poisons possessing both an irritating and a narcotic action. Amongst the most important of these are the empyreumatic oils, fool's parsley (*Æthusa cynapium*); various fungi (amongst which the *Amanita muscaria* stands pre-eminent); hemlock; dropwort (*Œnanthe crocata*); diseased grain; laburnum; some leguminous seeds, as those of *Lathyrus cicera* and darnel grass (*Lolium temulentum*); and the yew (*Taxus baccata*). Most or all of these, taken internally, produce gastro-intestinal irritation, headache, delirium, convulsions, and death.

Acro'nia. ('Αρωνία, mutilation.) Amputation of the extreme part of a body or limb, as an ear, the nose, a finger, or toe.

Acronu'ridæ. A Family of the Suborder *Acanthopterygii,* Order *Teleostei,* Class *Pisces.* Marine herbivorous fishes found in all tropical seas, but most abundant in the Malay region. Body long, compressed, with minute scales; buccal aperature narrow; dorsal fin long; teeth pointed, in a single row.

Acronych'ious. (Same; ὄνυξ, the nail; F. *acronyque.*) Bent like the nails.

Acronyc'tidæ. A Family of the Group *Noctuæ,* Order *Lepidoptera.* Eyes naked, generally non-ciliated; thorax rounded in front, shaggy; feet hairy; tibiæ without bristles.

A'cronyx. ("Ακρος, the summit; ὄνυξ, a nail.) Growing in of the nail. (D.)

Acroparal'ysis. ("Ακρος, apex; παράλυσις, paralysis.) Paralysis of the extremities.

Acrop'athous. ("Ακρος; πάθος, disease. F. *acropathe.*) Applied to disease which affects some high or extreme part of the body, or of an organ. Gr. ἀκρόπαθος, applied by Hippocrates to disease of the orifice of the uterus.

Acropet'alous. ("Ακρος; πέταλον, a leaf.) A term applied to the inflorescence of a plant, when an axial structure produces similar and equivalent lateral members in such order that the younger a member is, the nearer it is to the apex, that is to say, counting from below upwards, the members occur in the order of their age

Acrophal'li. ("Ακρον, extremity; φαλλός, the penis.) A group of Nematode worms, including the Trichina and Strongylus, in which the male genital opening is at the posterior extremity of the body.

Acrophy'tum. ("Ακρος; φυτόν, a plant.) Another name for *Tussilago farfara.*

Ac'ropis. ("Ακροπις, disabled.) A doubtful reading in Hippocrates, signifying imperfection of the voice from a disordered condition of the end of the tongue.

Acropo'dium. ("Ακρος; πούς, a foot. F. *acrocope;* G. *Fussrücken.*) Name by Illiger for the upper side of the entire foot.

Acropos'thia. ("Ακρος; πόσθη, the prepuce.) Gr. ἀκροποσθία, or ἀκροποσθίη, the extremity of the prepuce, or that portion removed in the operation of circumcision. (Hippocrates and Castellus.)

Acroposthi'tis. (Same; πόσθη, the prepuce.) Inflammation of the prepuce.

Acropsi'lon. Same as *Acropsilus.*

Acropsi'lus. ("Ακρος; ψιλός, naked.) Gr. ἀκρόψιλον, given to the extremity of the glans penis by Hippocrates, when uncovered by the prepuce. (Castellus.)

Acrori'a. ('Ακρώρεια, a mountain-ridge.) A term for the vertex.

Acrorrheu'ma. ("Ακρος; ῥεῦμα, a humour.) Rheumatism of the extremities.

Acrosale'niæ. A Sub-family of the Family *Cidaridæ* of the Order *Regulares,* Class *Echinoidea.* Fossils of the oolitic system having perforated tubercles.

Acros'apes. ("Ακρος; σήπω, to make putrid.) Applied to food, meaning that it is easily digestible; Gr. ἀκροσαπής, used by Hippocrates for that which had become putrescent on the surface, and was therefore supposed to be more easily assimilable. (Castellus.)

Acrosar'cum. ("Ακρος; σάρξ, flesh. F. *acrosarque.*) Name by Desvaux for a spherical fruit, fleshy, and united with the calyx, as that of the *Ribes rubrum.*

Acroscop'ic. ("Ακρος, the topmost; σκοπέω, to look at.) A term applied to the end cell of a growing plant-stem or root; signifying the extreme growing cell of the extreme point.

Acros'pelos. ("Ακρος; πελός, for πελλός, dark-coloured; from the dark colour of its ears, or tops.) A Greek name for *Bromus Dioscoridis,* or wild oat-grass. (Gorræus.)

Acrospi're. ("Ακρος; σπεῖρα, anything wound round.) The *plumula,* or first sprout, of corn.

Ac'rospo're. ("Ακρος.) A spore borne on the top of a filament or thread.

Acrospo'rous. A synonym of *Basidiosporous.*

Acrostich'eæ. A Sub-family of *Polypodieæ* having naked sori.

Acros'tichum. (Ἄκρος, summit; στίχος, a row.) A Genus of the Nat. Ord. *Filices.*

A. au'reum. *Lonchitis palustris.* Common in the marshes of Jamaica. A decoction of the root is given with advantage in dysentery and splenic affection. A salt prepared from the leaves is recommended as a local application to ulcers.

A. dichot'omum. Hab. Arabia, where it is named Medjabese. The fresh leaves bruised are employed as a local application in burns.

A. fla'vum. Hab. New Granada, where it is employed as a laxative.

A. furca'tum. Tree ferns of N. Holland and N. Zealand. The large tuberous roots are used as food.

A. huacsa'ro. Hab. Hills of Peru. It is the middling Calaguala or Cordoncillo of the Spanish settlers. The rhizome yields a red astringent decoction, said to have solvent, deobstruent, sudorific and antirheumatic, as well as antivenereal and febrifuge properties. See *Calaguala.*

A. punctula'tum. An officinal drug in the Chinese Pharmacopœia, but its uses are unknown.

A. sorbifo'lium. Hab. Jamaica. The juice, mixed with oil, ginger, and pepper, is said to cure sick headache when locally applied. (Waring.)

Acrotar'sium. (Ἄκρος, summit; τάρσος, a broad flat surface, the tarsus. F. *acrotarse.*) Name by Illiger for the anterior surface of the tarso-metatarsus of birds.

Acrote'ria. (Ἀκρωτήριον, the highest point.) Applied to the extremities of the body, as the head, hands, and feet. (Hippocrates.)

Acroterias'mus. (Ἀκρωτηριάζω, to mutilate by cutting off the hands and feet.) Amputation of extreme parts of the body, or of an extremity, as the hand, or foot. (Aquapendente and Hildanus.)

Acrote'riosis. (Ἀκρωτήριον, an extremity.) A term applied to senile gangrene of the limbs, and to their amputation; and in Teratology to their absence.

Acrothy'mium. (Ἄκρος, summit; θύμος, thyme. F. *acrothymion.*) A kind of wart, resembling a bunch of the flower of thyme, which easily splits and bleeds.

Acrot'ic. (Ἄκρος.) Belonging to, or affecting the external surface; applied to an Ord. of the Class *Eccritica*, in Good's classification.

A'crotism. (A, priv.; κρότος, a striking. Fr. *acrotique*, adj.) A defect of the pulse.

Acrus. (Ἄκρος, summit.) A word properly signifying at the head or top, but used also by Hippocrates for the state of the body when at the height of its well being.

Acryd'ium. (Ἀκρίς, a locust.) The locust. See *Œdipoda migratoria.*

Acryl'ic ac'id. Form. $C_3H_4O_2$. The lowest member of the acrylic series of monatomic acids, obtained by the oxidation of its aldehyde, *acrolein*, with moist silver oxide; a colourless, pungent, slightly aromatic fluid. It melts at 7° C. (45° F.) and boils at 139° C. (282·2° F.)—140° C. (284° F.).

Actæ'a. (Ἀκτέα, the elder tree) Nat. Ord. *Caprifoliaceæ.* A name given by the Greeks to the elder tree; also called Ἀκτῆ. See *Sambucus nigra.*

Actæ'a. (Ἀκτέα, the elder tree, the leaves of which some of the species resemble.) A Genus of the Tribe *Actæeæ;* according to some, of the Tribe *Pæonieæ;* to others, of the Tribe *Helleboreæ*, Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceæ.* Sepals 4, deciduous; petals 4; carpel single, baccate, one or more seeded.

A. al'ba. White Cohosh. Hab. Michigan. The rhizome is said to be violently purgative. It is thought by some to be a distinct species, by others only a variety of *A. americana.*

A. america'na. A species presenting two varieties, sometimes regarded as distinct species, *A. alba* and *A. rubra.* White and red cohosh. Hab. The rich deep mould of rocky woods, from Canada to Virginia. Properties probably similar to those of *A. spicata.*

A. brachypet'ala. Hab. North America. The root is used in coughs, rheumatism, chorea, and anasarca.

A. christophoria'na. A synonym of *A. spicata.*

A. monog'yna. A synonym of *A. racemosa.*

A. race'mis longis'simis. Linnæus's name for *A. racemosa.*

A. racemo'sa. (F. *actée à grappes, Herbe aux punaises;* G. *traubenformiges Schwarzkraut.*) *Cimicifuga racemosa, Serpentaria phylla.* Black snake root or Richweed. A perennial herb 3—8 feet high. Hab. North America and Canada. The rhizome is short, knotty, and branching, half an inch or more thick, having in one direction the remains of several stout, aerial stems, and in the other, numerous brittle, wiry roots, $\frac{1}{25}$—$\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch in diameter, giving off still smaller rootlets. The rhizome is of somewhat flattened, cylindrical form, distinctly marked at intervals with scars of fallen leaves. A transverse section exhibits a horny, whitish pith, with coarse, irregular, woody rays, and a hard, thick bark. The larger roots, when broken, display a thick cortical layer, and a central woody column, traversed by a star or cross of wide medullary rays, and often enclosing a pith. The drug is of a dark-brown colour. It has a bitter, rather acrid, and astringent taste, and a heavy narcotic smell. Gum, sugar, starch, resin, tannic acid, cimicifugin, and an acrid neutral crystalline substance have been obtained from it.

In full doses it produces nausea and vomiting, vertigo, tremors, and headache. It has been used in catarrh, bronchitis, hysteria, chorea, and rheumatism. Formerly thought to cure snake bites and to drive away fleas, whence two of its names. The black berries are poisonous.

A. ru'bra. A variety of *A. americana*, or perhaps a distinct species.

A. spica'ta. (F. *herbe de Saint Christophe, actée en epi, faux ellebore noir;* G. *ähriges Christophskraut;* I. *Barba di cupra.*) Baneberry. An herbaceous perennial plant; height, 2 feet or more; leaves ternate, twice pinnate; racemes ovate. Hab. Mountains of Europe. Root poisonous, antispasmodic, astringent, cathartic. The powder and decoction kill lice, and are said to cure scabies.

Actæ'eæ. A tribe of the Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceæ.* Calyx coloured, imbricated; fruit succulent, indehiscent, one- or many-seeded.

Ac'te. ('Ακτή.) A name of the elder tree, *Sambucus nigra.*

Acti'ne. ('Ακτίς, a ray; from its radiated ramifications.) Name for *Bunium bulbocastanum.*

Actinenchy'ma. ('Ακτίς, a ray; ἔγχυμα, an infusion. F. *actinenchyme;* G. *strahlzellige Gewebe.*) Name applied to the stellate cells of plants, well seen in the pith of the rush.

Actin'ia. ('Ακτίς, a ray.) The sea anemone. A genus of the Sub-family *Actiniæ.* Tentacles retractile, acuminate; body naked; the calycine border furnished with pigment tubercles.

Actin'iæ. A Sub-family of the Family *Actiniidæ.* Tentacles simple; base discoidal.

Actinia'ria. A Sub-order of the Order *Zoantharia*, Class *Actinozoa.* Body soft, with no kind of skeleton.

Actin'ic. ('Ακτίς.) Belonging or related to *Actinism.*

A. rays. The invisible and more refrangible rays of light at and beyond the violet end of the spectrum, on which the chemical action of light chiefly depends.

Actin'iform. ('Ακτίς, a ray; *forma*, likeness.) Star-shaped; radiate.

Actini'idæ. A Family of the Sub-order *Actiniaria.* Tentacles in alternating rows, and each corresponding to a perigastric cell.

Actin'iochrome. ('Ακτίς, a ray; χρῶμα, colour.) The red colouring matter of certain Actinias, which gives a single absorption band.

Actinis'ceæ. A Sub-family of the Family *Bacillariaceæ* or *Diatomaceæ*, having cells beset with stellate bristles. Marine forms and also fossil in the chalk.

Ac'tinism. ('Ακτίς, a ray.) That property of the solar rays by which they produce chemical effects, as in photography. The actinic force is greatest in the blue and violet rays of the spectrum, and beyond them.

Also that branch of physics which treats of the radiation of heat or light.

Actinob'olism. ('Ακτίς; βάλλω, to throw out.) Anciently applied to the instantaneous flow of animal spirits by which volition is communicated to the different organs, according to Willis.

Also applied to certain phenomena in birds and animals analogous to *Hypnotism.*

Actinocar'pous. ('Ακτίς; καρπός, fruit. F. *actinocarpe;* G. *strahlenfruchtig.*) Applied by Allmann to plants with trophosperms or wings of trophosperms, disposed like the rays of fruit.

Actino'des. ('Ακτίς. Fr. *actineux;* G. *strahlend.*) Having or full of rays; radiant: actinous.

Actin'ograph. ('Ακτίς; γράφω, to grave, to write.) An instrument by which the actinism of solar light is measured.

Actinog'raphy. (Same etymon. F. *actinographie.*) Term for a description of the rays of light.

Ac'tinoid. ('Ακτίς; εἶδος, form. F. *actinoïde;* G. *strahlenähnlich.*) Resembling a ray; radiiform.

Actinol'ogy. ('Ακτίς; λόγος, a discourse. F. *actinologie;* G. *Strahlenlehre.*) The doctrine of rays of light.

Actinome're. ('Ακτίς; μέρος, a part.) The lobes of the median part of the body of the Ctenophora, divided off by the ctenophores.

Actinomor'phous. ('Ακτίς; μορφή, shape. F. *actinomorphe;* G. *strahlenförmig.*) Having a circular and radiated form, nearly like the flowers of vegetables.

Actinophry'idæ. ('Ακτίς, a ray; ὀφρύς, the brow. G. *Sonnenthierchen.*) A Family of the Sub-order *Heliozoaria*, Order *Radiolaria* (*Monocyttaria*, Haeckel), Class *Rhizopoda.* Or otherwise, a Family of the Class *Amœboidea*, Subkingdom *Protozoa.* Vesicle pulsatile; central capsule or mass enclosing a number of nuclei; no siliceous skeleton.

Actinophry'ina. A synonym of *Actinophryidæ.*

Actino'phrys sol. ('Ακτίς, a ray; ὀφρύς eyebrow; *sol*, sun.) Fam. *Actinophryidæ;* a species with a single central capsule, the outer layer condensed to form a cortex, the inner or contained sarcode throwing out pointed contractile processes. If Mr. Carter's observations be correct, it is the product of the development of the gonidia of the Characeæ; these are formed in the interior of gonidial cells, each of which results from the aggregation and modification of the chlorophyll granules lining the interior of the internodes of the plant, separate masses of which become invested by a cell wall. The colour of the granules changes from green to brown, and a bluish semitransparent mucus appears in different parts of the mass. This mucus separates into gonidia, and the cell bursting allows them to issue in the form of ovate or fusiform bodies of a light blue colour, having one or two cilia, by means of which they execute lively movements, but after a short period the cilia disappear and the gonidia perform amœbiform movements, and finally assume the form of the *Actinophrys sol* of Ebrenberg.

Actinophthal'mic. ('Ακτίς, a ray; ὀφθαλμός, eye. L. *oculus radians*, *oculus lucens.*) Term applied to animals possessing a tapetum reflecting rays of light strongly.

Actinoso'ma. ('Ακτίς; σῶμα, a body.) A term for the entire organism of the *Actinozoa.*

Actinos'teophyte. ('Ακτίς; *osteophytum*, an osseous tumour. F. *actinostéophyte;* G. *Aktinosteophyt.*) Term for a radiated osteophyte.

Actinosto'matous. ('Ακτίς; στόμα, the mouth. F. *actinostome;* G. *strahlenmundig.*) Having a radiated mouth.

Actinosto'mous. Same as *Actinostomatous.*

Actino'te. ('Ακτινωτός, radiated.) A synonym of *Actynolite.*

Actin'otroch. ('Ακτίς, a ray; τροχός, a wheel.) That form of Gephyrean larva in which the post-oral band of cilia is produced into numerous tentaculiform lobes, and fringes the free edge of a broad concave lobe of the dorsal side of the body, which arches over the mouth.

Actinozo'a. ('Ακτίς, a ray; ζῶον, a living being. G. *Blumenthiere.*) One of the two great divisions of the Cœlenterata, the other being the Hydrozoa. The sea anemones, stone corals, and beroe, are representatives of the group. The Actinozoa agree with the Hydrozoa in the primitive and fundamental constitution of their body, which is composed of two membranes—an ectoderm and an endoderm—between which a middle layer or mesoderm may subsequently arise; in the absence of a completely differentiated alimentary canal, and in possessing thread cells or nematocysts, but they present a somewhat greater complexity of structure. They are cylindrical radiate animals of tetramerous and hexamerous type. The alimentary canal, commencing at the mouth, which is surrounded by tentacles, forms first a kind of stomach, and then opens into the general cavity of the body, and there is neither intestine nor anus. The reproductive elements are constantly situated in the lateral walls of the chambers into which the body cavity is divided, and hence the ova are detached into the interior of the body instead of being thrown off externally, as in Hydrozoa. The group is subdivided into Coralligena or sea anemones, stone corals, and sea pens; and Ctenophora. The members of both groups appear to possess a rudimentary nervous system, and in the Ctenophora canals are given off from the visceral cavity which traverse the body. There is no alternation of generations, but dimorphism has been observed by Kölliker to occur amongst the Pennatulidæ.

Actinozoa are by some called *Anthozoa*, a Class of the Sub-kingdom *Cœlenterata*.

Actinozoa′rius. (Ἀκτίς; ξῶον, an animal. F. *actinozoaire;* G. *Strahlenthierig.*) Applied by Blainville to a type the regular body of which constantly presents a radiated arrangement either in itself or in the organs of a different nature with which it may be provided.

Actin′ula. The larval condition of an *Hydrophora*, following the gastrula stage, when tentacles begin to bud out round the mouth.

Ac′tion. (*Ago*, to do.) The exercise of an active power; a faculty, or function of the body.

A. cur′rents. A term employed by Hermann to denote those electric currents which are set up in a muscle as the result of direct excitation; a negative condition of the part excited is produced, and this tract of negativity travels along the muscular fibre. By some this condition is held to be a diminution of a pre-existing current, by Hermann as a manifestation of electro-motive force. Action-currents are *phasic* and *tetanic.*

Ac′tion and re′action, Law of. Action and reaction are equal and opposite; in other words, the mutual actions of two bodies on each other are equal in quantity and are exerted in opposite directions.

Ac′tions. The functions of the body, which were formerly divided into several classes.

A. an′imal. The actions of parts specially distinguishing an animal body, as those of the eye, ear, and brain.

A. nat′ural. Those that serve for refreshment and repair of loss, as the taking and the digestion of food.

A. pri′vate. Those which concern the well-being of individual organs merely.

A. pub′lic. Those which concern the whole body.

A. re′flex. (F. *Acte reflexe;* G. *Reflexbewegungen.*) A movement, act of secretion, or trophic change, taking place as the result of an impression on a sensory nerve. The impression is believed to travel along an afferent nerve till it reaches a sensory nerve cell or group of cells, when it excites a change that itself becomes or constitutes an impulse, which is either transmitted directly to an efferent motor nerve proceeding from this cell, or, as is more probable, is conducted by a communicating branch to a motor nerve cell or group of cells, from which the efferent branch or branches arise. Reflex actions are best seen in the spinal cord, especially when this is separated from the brain, which seems to exert an inhibitory influence over such acts, and in the ganglia of the sympathetic nervous system.

Some reflex acts are performed without any consciousness on the part of the individual, whilst others are attended with consciousness. Amongst the former may be included the movements of the intestinal canal and of the blood-vessels, which are dominated by the sympathetic ganglia, whilst amongst the latter are such movements as the start that occurs when a sudden and loud sound is heard, and the winking of the eye on the approach of a foreign body or on the unexpected appearance of a bright light. Reflex acts are more manifest at an early period of life than at a later. They are exalted by strychnia, and during sleep lowered by cold, and abolished by woorara and by anæsthetics. In general several muscles are called into play in reflex acts, and their action is then co-ordinated or purposive.

Pflüger has established certain laws of reflex action, which are: firstly, that if the stimulus is only capable of exciting a reflex action on one side, it is always on the same side as that to which the stimulus is applied; secondly, that if the stimulus be sufficiently strong to excite movements on both sides of the body, only those muscles will be caused to contract on the second side which have already contracted on the first; thirdly, that if the movements are of different strength on the two sides, the strongest will be on the side to which the stimulus is applied; fourthly, if any sensory nerve be irritated, those muscles first contract which are supplied by motor nerves arising at about the same height as the stimulated sensory nerves arise, and if the stimulus be sufficiently strong to cause other muscles to contract, they will always be found to be supplied by nerves arising nearer the medulla oblongata, and never by those arising from a lower plane of the spinal cord.

Reflex actions are inhibited by the brain, by irritation of the lower cut surface of a divided cord, by simultaneous strong irritation of a sensory nerve, during apnœa, and by the action of morphia, chloroform, digitalis, and chloral hydrate. The time occupied in the transference of a sensory impression to a motor fibre is estimated by Helmholtz at 1-30th to 1-10th sec. Less time is occupied in a unilateral than in a bilateral reflex act, but with increasing strength of stimulus both periods are greatly reduced and become almost inappreciable, whilst they are prolonged after exhaustion. See *Reflex centres.*

A. respec′tive. Those peculiar to the organ concerned, as contradistinguished from those of other organs.

A. sex′ual. The operations of the organs of generation.

A. vi′tal. The actions of parts necessary to life, as those of the heart and lungs.

Ac′tive. (*Ago*, to do. F. *actif;* G. *wirksam*, *thätig*, *hitsig*, *kraftig.*) Acting with energy; applied to treatment of the sick, coming under this character. Applied similarly to medicines and surgical remedies.

A. electric′ity. Electricity, either positive or negative, made manifest by friction or other method.

Ac′ton. England; four miles west of London. Saline waters containing magnesium and some calcium sulphate. Formerly in great repute as a purgative.

Ac′tual Cau′tery. (F. *cautère actuel;* G. *das glühendes Eisen; Brenneisen.*) A red-hot iron, or other substance, or fire, used as a cautery, because having an immediate power inherent in it, in distinction from caustic substances which are termed potential cauteries; also called *Ignis actualis*.

The instrument should be at a white heat and drawn quickly and lightly over the skin, so as to form a superficial eschar. A method of treatment of great value in chronic joint affections, neuralgiæ, and myalgiæ. See *Moxa*.

Actua'rius. A title of dignity originally given to the Byzantine physicians, corresponding to the present title of physician-in-ordinary. (Dunglison.)

Actua'tion. (*Ago*, to do, or perform.) A psychological term intended to designate the department of mental function that intervenes between the impulse of will to do a particular act and the actual muscular performance of it—in other words, to denote the play of the conception of the purpose of the definite movement, or the motor intuition of it, through which the will is enabled to put in action the proper muscles to execute it.

Formerly this term was used to denote the change supposed to be produced by the vital heat in a medicine when taken into the body, without which no effect would be obtained.

Ac'tus. Parturition. (D.)

Actyn'olite. ('Ακτίς, a ray; λίθος, a stone.) A dark-green mineral allied to hornblende, consisting of radiating crystals. It contains silica, magnesia, lime, protoxide of iron, with traces of magnesia and fluoric acid.

Acuduc'tor. (*Acus*, a point; *duco*, to lead.) A grooved director.

Acuit'ion. (L. *acuo*, to sharpen.) An old term intended to describe the action of medicines which are added to others of like but weaker nature, in order to increase their power.

Acu'ity. (*Acuo*, to sharpen. F. *acuité;* G. *Schärfe.*) Term for acrimony.

Aculea'ta. A term employed to designate the *Hystricidæ* or Family of porcupines.

Also a Group of *Hymenoptera* including ants, bees, and wasps.

Acu'leate. (*Aculeus*, a prickle. F. *aiguillé; epineux;* G. *dornig.*) Having prickles, or sharp points; prickly.

Acule'iform. (*Aculeus; forma*, likeness. F. *aculéiforme;* G. *stachelförmig.*) Formed like a prickle or thorn. Applied to scales of fishes formed like curved points, as of *Diodon atinga;* to tubercles on shells; and to shells themselves which are small and pointed at the spire.

Acules'cent. (L. *aculeus*, a spine.) Applied to an acute and rigid hair on other organs, and ending in a sharp point.

Acu'leus. (*Acus*, a needle. F. *aiguillon; épine;* G. *Dorn*, *Stachel.*) A prickle or sharp body arising from the bark or epidermis of any part of a plant, and which may be peeled off with the bark.

Also the ovipositor of the Hymenoptera.

Acu'meter. See *Acouometer*.

Acu'minate. (*Acumen*, a point. F. *acuminé;* G. *zu-* or *langgespitzt.*) Pointed; ending in a point; tapered; tapering; applied to leaves, and leaf-stalks.

Acuminif'erous. (*Acumen*, a point; *fero*, to bear. F. *acuminifère;* G. *spitztragend.*) Bearing points; applied to an animal whose body has small pointed tubercles, as *Caprilla acuminifera*.

Acuminifo'lious. (*Acumen; folium*, a leaf. F. *acuminifolié;* G. *spitzblättrig.*) Having acuminated leaves.

Acumin'ulate. Diminutive of *Acuminate*. Having a shortly tapered point.

Acuoph'ony. ('Ακούω, to hear; φώνη, voice.) An irregular spelling of *Acouophony*. See *Acouophonia*.

Acupres'sure. (*Acus*, a needle; *premo*, to press.) A method of arresting hæmorrhage, suggested by Professor Simpson, by means of the pressure of a needle. The needle, which should be long, sharp-pointed and headed, as well as rendered unoxidisable, is passed through the tissues on one side of the vessel, in aneurism is made to cross over the vessel and at right angles to it, and then plunged into the tissues on the opposite side of it. The compression thus exerted stops the flow of blood, and as soon as coagulation has taken place, or at the close of the second day, the needle can be withdrawn, and the wound being freed from the presence of any foreign body, is placed under favourable conditions for healing. The advantages claimed for this method are that it is easy, simple, and expeditious, that the needles set up very little irritation, and hence lessen the chances of suppuration, gangrene, phlebitis, and pyæmia.

Acupunc'ture. (*Acus*, a needle; *pungo*, to prick. F. *acupunction;* G. *Nadelstich;* I. *agopuntura;* S. *acupuntura.*) A method of treating disease in which, the skin being made tense by stretching, one or more long steel needles are slowly passed through it with a rotatory motion to a variable depth in the neighbourhood of the affected parts. It has been long practised by the Chinese and Japanese, and was introduced into European practice in 1683 by Dr. Rhyne, but fell into disuse, till Berlioz published his Memoirs in 1816, and has been recently employed in rheumatic and neuralgic affections, paralyses, rebellious hiccough, odontalgia, gastralgia, sciatica, lumbago, and other forms of myalgia, epilepsy proceeding from a fixed point, trismus, neuralgia of the testis, meteorism of the stomach and intestines; in ununited fractures, aneurism, varicose veins, hydrocele, œdema, and anasarca; in visceral enlargements, as in those of spleen, and in amaurosis. Any of the tissues, muscles, nerves, vessels, heart, or intestines, may be simply perforated in this way by a fine needle without injury. It has, however, been used for the purpose of infanticide by penetrating the brain through the fontanelles. The mobility or immobility of the free portion of a long and slender needle introduced through the parietes of the chest into the substance of the heart affords a very certain means of establishing the persistence of life or the occurrence of death in case of trance, catalepsy, and the like. It has been used with some success, in combination with electricity, as a means of coagulating the blood in aneurisms, varicose enlargement of veins, and erectile tumours.

Acureb. (Arab.) Vitrum, or glass.

Acur'gia. Same as *Acidurgia*.

A'cus. (*Acus*, a needle; from its sharp points; F. *paille; paillette;* G. *Spreublättchen.*) The refuse after winnowing corn; chaff.

A'cus. ('Ακίς, a point. F. *aiguille;* G. *Nadel; Nähnadel.*) A needle, bodkin, or pin.

A. cannula'ta. A trochar; a cannulated needle.

A. interpuncto'ria. A couching needle.

A. moscha'ta. The *Geranium moschatum*.

A. ophthal'mica. A couching needle; an ophthalmic needle.

A. pasto'ris. A synonym of the *Scandix pecten.*

A. trique'tra. A name for a trochar; a three-cornered needle.

Acu'sia. The faculty of hearing.

Acusim'eter. The *Acouometer.*

Acus'ma. The same as *Acousma.*

Acus'ticus. ('Ακούω, to hear.) A name of the auditory nerve.

Acus'to. Old term for Nitrum.

Acutang'ular. (*Acutus*, sharp; *angulus*, a corner. F. *acutangulé ;* G. *spitzwinkelig ; scharfeckig; scharfkantig.*) Having sharp angles, corners, or edges; sharp-cornered.

Acutang'ulate. Same as *Acutangular.*

Acu'te. (*Acuo*, to point. L. *acutus ;* F. *aigu ;* G. *heftig ; hitzig ; scharf ; spitzig.*) In Botany, ending in a point.

In Pathology, sharp and pungent; applied to diseases which have violent symptoms, are attended with danger, and terminate quickly.

Acutenac'ulum. (*Acus*, a needle; *tenaculum*, a holder. F. *porte-aiguille.*) A needle with a handle to make it pass through more quickly when stitching a wound.

Acu'te-poin'ted. Applied to a leaf when its apex is sharp, so that the two margins make an acute angle with each other.

Acutospi'nous. (*Acutus*, sharp; *spinosus*, spinous. F. *acuto-épineux ;* G. *scharfdornig.*) Applied to caterpillars having many rows of sharp and ramous spines.

Acyan'icum. ('A, neg.; *κύανος*, blue.) Term applied by Pouchet to animals in which the blue colour is deficient.

Acy'anoblep'sia. ('A, neg.; *κύανος* blue; *βλέπω*, to look upon.) Term for a defect of the vision, by which the colour of blue cannot be distinguished; in such patients it is often confounded with green.

Acy'clia. ('A, priv.; *κύκλος*, a circle.) Acylic flowers include those Dicotyledons having a spiral arrangement of their parts, but in which the transition from one foliar structure to another, as from calyx to corolla, or from corolla to stamens, does not coincide with a definite number of turns of the spiral.

Acye'sis. ('A, priv.; *κύησις*, pregnancy.) Sterility in women.

Acyi'sis. The same as *Acyesis.*

Acy'rus. The *Arnica montana.*

Acys'tia. ('A, neg.; *κύστις*, a bag. F. *acystie.*) In Teratology, absence of the urinary bladder.

Acystoner'via. (A, neg.; *κύστις*, a bag; *νεῦρον*, a nerve.) Paralysis of the bladder. (D.)

Acysturoner'via. ('A; *κύστις*; *οὖρον*, urine; *νεῦρον*, a nerve.) Paralysis of the bladder. (D.)

Acysturotroph'ia. ('A; *κύστις*; *οὖρον*; *τροφή*, nourishment.) Atrophy of the bladder. (D.)

Acyte'rium. (A, priv.; *κυητήριος*, aiding delivery.) Term by Hesychius for a drug to produce abortion.

Acytta'ria. ('A, neg.; *κύτταρος*, a cell.) A synonym of *Foraminifera.*

Ad. A prefix introduced into various compound terms, and used as a distinct word in expressions of frequent occurrence; it has numerous significations, but the most generally used are *to*, and *at.*

A. deliq'uium. To fainting; an expression used in directions for venesection when the blood is to be allowed to flow till syncope is induced.

A. lib'itum. At will, at pleasure, according to discretion; a phrase used in prescriptions.

A. pon'dus om'nium. To the weight of the whole; as much as the whole; a term used in prescriptions to indicate the proportion of some particular ingredient.

Ada. Ginger.

Adabadani. A tree of British Guiana, botanical name unknown, the fresh bark of which quickly vesicates. (Hooker and Waring.)

Adaca. The *Sphæranthus indicus.*

Adac'rya. ('A, neg.; *δακρύω*, to weep.) Defective secretion of tears.

Adac'tylous. (A, priv.; *δάκτυλος*, a finger. L. *adactylus ;* F. *adactyle ;* G. *ohne Fingers.*) Without fingers. Applied to a crustaceous animal the arms of which are without claws.

Adæmo'nia. Same as *Adcmonia.*

Adag'gregated. (L. *ad*, to; *aggrego*, to attach to. F. *adagrégés.* A term used to describe one of the divisions into which aggregated organisms have been divided, where the individuals are united to each other by some part of their body, as the *Salpa.*

Adai. Abyssinian name of the *Salvadora persica*, the wood of which is used to clean and polish the teeth.

Ada Kodien. An Apocynaceous plant used as an astringent, and for the cure of ophthalmia.

Adal. A Paracelsian term for that part of plants on which their medicinal virtues depend; mentioned *in Fragment. de re herbar. l.* i. § *Incarnativ.*

Ad'ali. Name for a Malabar plant, used as an antidote to the bite of the *Cobra di capello.*

Ad'aly. Indian name of the *Verbena nodiflora.* The expressed juice is employed in the treatment of catarrhal affections of the respiratory organs and in indigestion.

Ad'amant. ('Αδάμας, from *ἀ*, neg.; *δαμάω*, for *δαμάζω*, to overpower.) An old term which included several minerals, especially the diamond, which were characterised by very great hardness.

Adaman'tine. ('Αδάμας, the unconquerable, the diamond. F. *adamantin ; le diamant.*) Very hard. Applied to bodies of extreme hardness, polish, brilliancy, or transparency.

A. lay'er. Term applied to the enamel of the teeth.

A. sub'stance. The enamel of the teeth.

Ad'amas. ('Αδάμας. F. *diamant ;* G. *Diamant.*) The diamond, so-called from its hardness and durability; also an old name for steel.

Also the Apuleian name of *Hyoscyamus*, because it triumphs over man and compels him to sleep. (Waring.)

Adam'enon. ('Αδαμνος, insuperable.) Apuleian name of *Hyoscyamus*, because its narcotic action cannot be resisted. (Waring.)

Adam'ic. (*Adam*, the first man.) A term applied to a supposed primitive race of men in Abyssinia.

Adam'ica ter'ra. A name applied to several kinds of bole, or clay of a red colour; from an Eastern tradition that Adam was formed of red earth.

Adami'ta. ('Αδάμας, the diamond.) Term employed by Paracelsus for a very hard white calculus; properly, a vesical calculus.

Adami'tum. ('Αδάμας.) A term used by Paracelsus for the calculous diathesis.

Ad'am's ap'ple. (F. *pomme d'Adam;* G. *Adams Apfel.*) A term applied to the upper and median portion of the thyroid cartilage. See *Pomum Adami.*

A. nee'dle. Common name for the plant *Yucca gloriosa.*

Adanson, Michel. French botanist, b. 1727 at Aix, d. 1806 at Paris. His chief work was his 'Familles naturelles des Plantes.'

Adanso'nia. A Genus of the Tribe *Bombaceæ* of the Nat. Ord. *Sterculiaceæ.*

A. digita'ta. (F. *Baobab;* G. *Affenbrodbaum.*) The Baobab tree; the Monkey-bread tree. One of the largest trees in the world; the trunk being sometimes 30 feet in diameter, but the height is not in proportion. It is emollient and mucilaginous in all its parts. The leaves dried and reduced to powder constitute Dalo, a favourite condiment with the Africans, who mix it with their food to diminish perspiration. The fruit is sub-acid, and forms a cooling drink in fevers; the rind and the central farinaceous pulp are used in diarrhœa and dysentery. The bruised leaves are used as an application to ulcers and rheumatic pains. The bark has been used instead of quinine. It contains *Adansonine.*

A. Grego'rii. Sour gourd. Hab. N. Australia. Its properties are similar to those of *A. digitata.*

Adanso'nine. A white, bitter alkaloid, forming needle-like crystals with acids, soluble in alcohol; obtained from the *Adansonia digitata;* a febrifuge.

Adapta'tion. (*Ad*, to; *apto*, to fit.) The adjustment of the body to climate and soil; *acclimatisation.*

The accurate fitting together of the edges of wounds, and of the extremities of fractured bones; *coaptation.*

The adjustment of the eye to the perception of objects at different distances; *accommodation.*

Adap'ter. (*Ad*, to; *apto*, to fit.) A tube employed to lengthen or enlarge the neck of a retort, so that it may fit the receiver.

Adar'ca. ('Αδάρκη, from ἀ, neg.; δέρκω, to see; because it hides the substance of the plant on which it grows.) A lax and porous saline formation, like bastard sponge, found incrusting the reeds and grass in marshy grounds of Galatia, formerly esteemed for cleansing the skin in leprosy and tetter. (Quincy.)

Adar'ce. Same as *Adarca.*

Adar'ces. Same as *Adarca.*

Adar'cion. Same as *Adarca.*

Adar'cos. Same as *Adarca.*

Adari'go. (Arabic.) Orpiment.

Adar'nech. (Arabic.) Orpiment.

Adarticula'tion. (*Ad*, to; *articulus*, a joint.) The form of articulation called *Arthrodia.*

Adatina-palay. Tamul name of the *Aristolochia bracteata.* The root is regarded by the Indians as a powerful alexipharmic; it is also extensively used in infusion as a vermifuge, and when mixed with castor oil as an external application in scabies.

Adcliv'ity. (L. *adclivitas*, for *acclivitas*, a rise. F. *adclivité.*) A projection.

A. of tib'ia. The spine of the tibia which separates the two condylar articulating surfaces.

Add. Abbreviation for *adde*, add; or *addatur*, let there be added.

Addad. A plant of Numidia, so poisonous that forty drops of its distilled water is said to be fatal.

Addepha'gia. ('Αδδην, enough, one's fill; φαγεῖν, to eat. F. *addephagie;* G. *gefrässigkeit.*) Term for a voracious appetite, or the disease *Bulimia.*

Ad'der. (Anglo-Saxon *Nœddre*, a serpent, not improbably the Ἔχις of Aristotle, and the *Vipera* of Virgil. F. *vipère;* G. *Natter;* I. *Marasso;* Swed. *Hugg-orm.*) The Adder or Viper, *Vipera communis*, of the Family *Viperidæ*, Ord. *Ophidia*, Class *Reptilia*, Sub-kingdom *Vertebrata.* Hab. Europe generally, Ireland excepted. It is found in copses and dry heaths. Head depressed, oval; no teeth in the upper maxillary bones, excepting the poison fangs; a row of small teeth in the palatine bone on each side. Body covered with scales; colour variable, but usually brown or olive, with markings of much darker tint. The common snake is harmless, but the adder's bite is poisonous. The adder is known by its smaller size, the numerous and small cranial plates, and the zigzag, continuous dark-coloured line running the whole length; the common snake is known by its larger size, the large and few cranial plates, the non-continuous dark spots, and its more depressed and prolonged head. The flesh was formerly thought to be invigorating and useful in ulcers and elephantiasis. The bite is very painful, but rarely, if ever, terminates fatally. Viper catchers rub oil into the part bitten over a chafing-dish of charcoal. See *Snake-bites.*

A.'s tongue. (F. *ophioglosse vulgaire;* G. *Natterzunge.*) The *Ophioglossum vulgatum.*

A. wort. The *Polygonum bistorta.*

Addison, Thomas. English Physician, b. 1793 at Long Benton, near Newcastle, d. 1860.

Addison's disea'se. (F. *Maladie bronzée, maladie d'Addison;* I. *malattia dell' Addison;* G. *Addison'sche Krankheit.*) Melasma supra-renale. Tubercular infiltration of the supra-renal bodies, usually characterised by discoloration or bronzing of the skin and progressive asthenia, which is ultimately fatal, first described by Dr. Addison. The symptoms are great debility, without much loss of flesh, shallow, easily hurried respiration, irritability of stomach leading to nausea and vomiting, pain in the epigastrium and loins, feebleness of the heart's action, palpitation, and vertigo. As the disease progresses, abnormal deposits of colouring matter take place in the skin, and in some of the mucous membranes, producing a dusky brown, smoky, or olive tint of the parts affected. The discoloration begins as a rule on the face, neck, hands, and forearms, and the shade is usually deeper here than on the general surface of the body. The axillæ, groins, nipples, penis, and scrotum, are commonly very dark. The lips, gums, and tongue are sometimes affected, but the conjunctivæ escape, remaining pearly white. The skin is cool, the tongue clean and moist, bowels regular, urine scanty and deficient in urea. Towards the close of life the patient lies in a dreamy, semi-comatose state, there is seldom delirium, the body gives off a cadaveric odour, the skin is often scaly, and death ultimately takes place from exhaustion. The bronzing has occasionally been observed without disease of the supra-renal bodies; and, *vice-versâ*, disease of the supra-renal bodies has been noticed without the bronzing. After death the adrenals are usually found enlarged and nodulated; they are changed into a dense, greyish, translucent, fibroid material, enclosing opaque, yellow cheesy masses; sometimes there is calcareous degeneration, sometimes tubercular abscesses. The degeneration is manifestly tubercular; miliary tubercles are in many cases found in the lungs and other structures; in a few cases caries of the vertebræ is a concomitant. The nerves distributed to the capsules have been noticed to be enlarged. The connection between the disease of the adrenals and the discoloration of the skin and the fatal asthenia is as yet unknown. The cause of the cutaneous discoloration is an excessive deposit of pigment in the rete mucosum, and pigment has been observed in the blood. The disease is most common in males, the proportion in 128 cases being 92 males and 36 females; and it is rare in youth or old age. The disease is always fatal in the end, sometimes rapidly so; it may prove fatal in a few weeks or it may last several years. The treatment is directed to the diminution of the distressing symptoms.

A. ke'loid. A synonym of *Scleroderma.*

Additamen'tum. (*Addo*, through the obsolete verb *addito*, to add to.) An addition. A small suture sometimes found added to the lambdoid and squamous sutures.

Also a synonym of *Epiphysis.*

A. ad sa'cro-lumba'lem. The *Accessorius ad sacro-lumbalem.*

A co'li. The *Appendix cæci vermiformis.*

A. neca'tum. The olecranon.

A. sutu'ræ lambdoida'lis. See *Additamentum.*

A. ul'næ. The radius.

A. unca'tum ul'næ. The olecranon.

Addu'cens. (*Adduco*, to bring to, or lead to. F. *adducteur;* G. *anziehend.*) Leading, or bringing together; adducent.

A. oc'uli. A synonym of the *Rectus internus* muscle of the eye.

Adduc'tion. (*Adduco*, to lead, or bring to. F. *adduction;* I. *adduzione;* S. *adduccion;* G. *Anziehen, Anziehung.*) The movement by which one part of the body, as a limb, or finger, is led or brought to another, or to the median line.

Adduc'tor. (*Adduco*, to lead, or bring to. F. *adducteur;* I. *adduttore;* S. *aductor;* G. *Anzieher.*) A term applied to certain muscles that draw a part towards the middle line either of a limb or of the body.

A. ad min'imum dig'itum. A synonym of the *A. pollicis manus.*

A. ar'cuum. A very small muscle arising from the fascia on the ventral surface of the sterno-hyoid in Amphibia. The fibres are directed upwards and outwards to be inserted into the last branchial arch.

A. bre'vis. (F. *Adducteur court, a. second de la cuisse, sous-pubio-femoral,* Ch.; G. *kurzer Anzieher des Schenkels.*) A muscle of the thigh arising from the front of the descending ramus of the pubes on the outer side of the gracilis and the inner side of the obturator externus. It is inserted into the line leading from the small trochanter to the linea aspera, behind the pectineus and adductor longus. The profunda artery and anterior branch of the obturator nerve are in front of it; the adductor magnus, posterior branch of the obturator nerve, and a branch of the circumflex artery behind it. The internal circumflex artery passes between its upper border and the obturator externus. It is an adductor of the thigh and a flexor of the hip-joint, and is supplied by the internal circumflex and first perforating of the profunda, arteries, and by a branch of the posterior and occasionally by one from the anterior division of the obturator nerve.

A. dig'iti quar'ti. A muscle found in the chamæleon, corresponding to an interosseous muscle, and attached to the fourth digit.

A. dig'iti ter'tii. A muscle found in the chamæleon, corresponding to an interosseous muscle.

A. dig'iti ter'tii pe'dis. The second plantar interosseous muscle.

A. fem'oris pri'mus. A synonym of the *A. longus femoris.*

A. fem'oris quar'tus. A term applied to a part of the *A. magnus.*

A. fem'oris secun'dus. A synonym of the *A. brevis* of the thigh.

A. fem'oris ter'tius. A term applied to a part of the *A. magnus.*

A. grac'ilis. A synonym of the *Gracilis muscle.*

A. lon'gus. (F. *adducteur moyen de la cuisse, a. premier, pubio-femoral,* Ch.; G. *langer Anzieher des Schenkels.*) A muscle of the thigh arising by a round tendon from the fore part of the angle of the pubis, and inserted into the middle third of the middle lip of the linea aspera, between the vastus internus in front and the adductor magnus behind. It is in relation in front with the sartorius, from which it is separated by the femoral vessels; behind are the adductors magnus and brevis, with the superficial branch of the obturator nerve and the profunda vessels. It is a flexor and adductor of the hip joint; and is supplied by the internal circumflex and muscular branches of the femoral artery and by the anterior division of the obturator nerve.

A. mag'nus. (F. *adducteur long de la cuisse, a. troisième, a. grand, ischio-femoral,* Ch.; G. *grosser Anzieher des Schenkels.*) A muscle of the thigh arising from the pubic arch of the innominate bone, the attachment extending from the symphysis to the lower part of the ischial tuberosity. It is inserted into the lower part of the linea quadrata, the line leading down to the linea aspera from the great trochanter, the linea aspera, and the continuation of that line to the inner condyle. The fibres arising from the ischial tuberosity have a special tendon of insertion into the inner condyle of the femur. The two divisions of the muscle diverge below, leaving an aperture, which is fleshy behind and aponeurotic in front, and through which pass, from before backwards, the femoral artery and vein to become the popliteal. On the anterior surface are the other two adductors and the pectineus, with the obturator nerve and the profunda artery. The posterior surface touches the hamstring muscles and the great sciatic nerve. In contact with the upper border are the obturator externus and the quadratus femoris, with the internal circumflex vessels; and along the inner or lower border lie the gracilis and sartorius. It is an adductor of the thigh, and assists in rotating it outwards; it is supplied by the internal circumflex and the perforating branches of the femoral artery, and by the posterior division of the obturator nerve, and a branch of the great sciatic nerve.

A. me'dii dig'iti pe'dis. A synonym of the first plantar interosseous muscle.

A. metacar'pi min'imi dig'iti. A synonym of the *A. minimi digiti.*

A. min'imi dig'iti. (F. *adducteur du petit doigt*, *opposant du petit doigt*, *carpo-sus-phalangien du petit doigt*, Ch.; G. *Anzieher des kleinen Fingers.*) A muscle of the inner side of the hand. It arises from the annular ligament and the process of the unciform bone, and is inserted into the whole length of the anterior surface of the fifth metacarpal bone. It is covered by the flexor brevis and abductor minimi digiti. It lies on the last interosseous space and metacarpal bone, and on the deep branches of the ulnar artery and nerve, which pass beneath its upper part. Along the radial border lie the long tendons of the little finger, and its ulnar border has a branch of the dorsal cutaneous nerve and of the metacarpal artery running along it. It is supplied by the ulnar nerve and deep branch of the ulnar artery.

A. min'imus. A term applied to the upper transverse fibres of the *Adductor magnus* separated from the rest by the superior profunda artery.

A. mus'cles of foot. The three plantar interossei and the adductor pollicis.

A. mus'cles of hand. The three palmar interossei, the adductor pollicis, and the adductor minimi digiti.

A. mus'cles of thigh. The gracilis, pectineus, adductor longus, adductor brevis, and adductor magnus.

A. oc'uli. (F. *adducteur de l'œil.*) A synonym of the *Rectus internus* of the eye.

A. pol'licis. The *A. pollicis manus.*

A. pol'licis ma'nus. (F. *adducteur du pouce; metacarpo-phalangien du pouce*, Ch.; G. *Anzieher des Daumens.*) It arises from the whole length of the palmar surface of the metacarpal bone of the middle finger; it is inserted with the inner tendon of the flexor brevis pollicis into the ulnar side of the base of the first phalanx of the thumb, and into the internal sesamoid bone. The cutaneous surface is in contact with the tendons of the flexor profundus and lumbricales muscles; the deep surface lies on the first dorsal interosseous muscle, and the second and third metacarpal bone with the intervening muscle. It is supplied by the ulnar nerve and by the superficialis volæ artery.

A. pol'licis pe'dis. (F. *adducteur du gros orteil*, *metatarso-sous-phalangien du gros orteil*, Ch.; G. *Anzieher der grossen Zehe.*) It arises from the tarsal extremities of the second, third, and fourth metatarsal bones, and from the sheath of the tendon of the peroneus longus, and is inserted with the outer portion of the flexor brevis pollicis into the outer side of the base of the first phalanx of the great toe. To the inner side is the flexor brevis, and beneath the outer border the external plantar vessels and nerve are directed inwards. It is supplied by the external plantar nerve and by the branches of the plantar arch.

A. tri'ceps fem'oris. A term applied to the three adductors of the thigh, magnus, longus, and brevis.

Adducto'res. (Same etymon.) A term applied by Hedwig to the early stage of the *sporangia* of mosses.

A. branchia'rum. Muscles found in the tadpoles of Batrachia; the first runs from the dorsal end of the second branchial arch to the first gill-tuft; the second similarly from the third branchial arch to the second gill-tuft; the third, long and delicate, extends from the angle between the precoracoid and scapular cartilages forward to the root of the third gill-tuft and dorsal part of the last branchial arch.

Adec. Arabic for *Lac acetosum*, or sour milk.

Adech. (Arab.) A Paracelsian term for the vital spirit of man, and internal author of the intrinsic operations and functions.

Adecid'uous. Term applied to placental mammals having no *Decidua.*

Adec'tos. (Ἄδηκτος, from ἀ, neg.; δάκνω, bite.) An old name for a remedy which can remove the uneasy sensation caused by the action of more energetic medicines.

Adel-Adagam. Common name of the *Adhatoda vasica.*

Ad'elaide. Australia; the capital of South Australia, situated on rising ground on the River Torrens, seven miles from the sea. It has an average temperature in the winter of 13·5° C. (56·3° F.), and in the summer of 27·7° C. (81·9° F.) See *Australia, South.*

Adelarthroso'mata. (Ἄδηλος, not seen; ἄρθρον, a joint; σῶμα, the body.) An Order, according to some, of the Division *Trachearia*, Class *Arachnida.* Abdomen present, more or less distinctly segmented, undistinguishable from the cephalothorax; mouth with masticatory appendages. It comprises harvest-spiders and chelifers.

Adelheidsquel'le. In Heilbrunn, a healthy town in the lower Alps of Bavaria, altitude, 2400 feet. Mineral waters saline, containing iodine and bromine. Temperature, 10° C. (50° F.) Season, May to September. Alterative and tonic; the iodine is very small in quantity, and its influence in treatment is doubtful. Used in scrofulous complaints, strumous affections of the skin, rheumatism, and gout, and for complaints peculiar to females.

Adelholz'en. Bavaria, near Traunstein. A bicarbonated calcareous water; recommended in gout.

Adeli'de. (Ἄδηλος, concealed.) A French term used by some authors for insensible; as *transpiration adélide*, insensible perspiration.

Adelipa'ria. (Ἄδην, enough, abundant; λιπαρός, fat.) Name by Alibert for *Polysarcia.*

Ade'lobranchia'ta. (Ἄδηλος, not visible; βράγχια, the gills. F. *adelobranchiate*, *adélobranche.*) An Order of the *Gasteropoda*, according to some authors, in which the branchiæ are not externally visible.

Ade'locodo'nic. (Ἄδηλος; κώδων, a bell.) A term applied to the sessile closed sacs, sporosacs, in the Hydrozoa, consisting of a process of the ectoderm and endoderm, with a pouch of the somatic cavity contained. (Macalister.)

Adelodagam. A bitter plant, *Adhatoda vasica*, used in Malabar against asthma, catarrh, and gout.

Ade'loder'ma. (Ἄδηλος, hidden; δέρμα, the skin. F. *adélodermc.*) A Sub-order of the *Gastcropoda*, in which the branchiæ are not seen externally. (Ferussac.)

Ade'lomor'phous. (Ἄδηλος, concealed; μορφή, shape, form.) A term applied by Rollett to inconspicuous cells of rounded form which line the glands of the stomach to a greater or less extent. In some instances, as in the so-called mucous glands, the cylindrical epithelium of the general surface of the mucous membrane occupies the mouth of the gland, and is replaced in its neck and fundus by the adelomorphous or chief cells (Hauptzellen of Heidenhain). In the peptic glands of the pylorus the adelomorphous cells succeed the cylindrical cells of the orifice and line the neck of the gland, but are themselves separated from the wall of the gland, and ultimately altogether replaced near the fundus by the delomorphous cells of Rollett (Belegzellen of Heidenhain). In the process of digestion these cells at first swell up strongly, and then return to their former size.

Ade'lopneu'mona. ("Αδηλος, hidden; πνεύμων, the lungs. F. *adelopneumone.*) Applied by Gray to an Order of the *Gasteropoda* that respire by branchiæ hidden in the interior of the body.

Ade'lop'odous. ("Αδηλος, hidden; πούς, foot. G. *Verborgenfüssler.*) A term applied to animals whose limbs are concealed.

Adel'pheous. ('Αδελφός, a brother, or relation.) Related; cognate; formerly applied to diseases which have an affinity to each other.

Adel'phia. ('Αδελφός, a brother; F. *adelphe.*) In Teratology, a form of monstrosity which is double.

Also a term used to express similarity between diseases.

Adelphix'ia. ('Αδέλφιξις, brotherhood.) Term applied to parts having relationship to each other in disease.

Adelphix'is. (Same etymon.) Sympathy.

Adel'phous. ('Αδελφός, a brother. F. *adelphe;* G. *bündelige.*) Term applied to the union of stamens by their filaments, the number joined being indicated by the prefix, as, monadelphous, di-, tri-, and polyadelphous.

Ademo'nia. ('Αδημονία, trouble, distress. F. *adémonie;* G. *Angst.*) Restless thought; mental distress or anxiety.

Ademos'yne. ('Αδημοσύνη, rare form for 'Αδημονία.) Depression of spirits, nostalgia.

Ade'n. ('Αδήν, a gland.) A gland; a bubo.

Adenal'gia. ('Αδήν, a gland; ἄλγος, pain. F. *adenalgie;* G. *Drüsenschmerz.*) Pain in a gland.

Adenan'dra. ('Αδήν; ανήρ, a man.) A Genus of the Suborder *Diosmeæ*, Nat. Ord. *Rutaceæ*, chiefly found in Southern Africa. The flowers have a cupuliform receptacle. Petals naked and subsessile. Stamens 10, 5 epipetalous and sterile, and 5 fertile and surmounted with a stipitate gland. Gynæcium composed of 2—5 carpels with stipitate gland; styles fused into a 2—5 lobed column, with discoid extremity. Fruit formed of 2—5 cocci. Leaves alternate. They are aromatic, and are employed as stimulants, expectorants, and diuretics.

A. uniflo'ra. The leaves of this species, mingled with those of some Diosmeæ, Barosma, Agathosma, &c., constitute *Buchu.*

Adenan'thera. ('Αδήν, a gland; *anther.*) A Genus of plants of the Suborder *Mimoseæ*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ.*

A. pavoni'na. (Tam. *Anal-kundamume;* Hind. *Kuchun-doona.*) Hab. India. A large tree, with bipinnate leaves and small, fragrant, yellow flowers. The seeds are of a shining scarlet colour, with a circular streak in the centre, and are used as weights by the jewellers, each being equal to four grains. They are said to be poisonous.

Adenecto'pia. ('Αδήν, a gland; ἔκτοπος, away from a place. F. *adénectopie;* G. *Adenektopie.*) A condition in which a gland does not occupy its natural situation.

Adenemphrax'is. ('Αδήν; ἐμφράσσω, to obstruct. F. *adenemphraxie; Drüsenverstopfung.*) Term for glandular obstruction.

Ade'nia. (F. *adenie.*) A term applied to a form of disease frequent in scrofula, and occasionally seen in syphilis, in which many of the lymphatic glands of a particular region are affected with chronic adenitis. See *Anæmia lymphatica.*

Also used to describe certain of the conditions of *Leucoeythæmia.*

Ade'nia venena'ta. A doubtful name of a strongly poisonous plant of Arabia.

Also the name of a Passion flower growing in Central Africa, and used as a vesicant.

Ade'niform. ('Αδήν, a gland; *forma*, resemblance.) Formed like a gland; glandiform; of the shape of a gland.

Adenisa'tion. ('Αδήν, a gland. F. *adenisation.*) The state of a part in which adenoid degeneration has taken place; or the pathological process in which it consists.

Adeni'tis. ('Αδήν, a gland. F. *adénite;* G. *Drüsenentzündung.*) Inflammation of a gland.

A. acu'te. This may be either preceded by an inflammation of the ducts, *angioleucitis*, or the inflammation may commence in the interior of a gland by the absorption of some deleterious agent from a simple, a syphilitic, or a malignant sore. General phenomena of inflammation are observed. The afferent and efferent vessels become occluded by the exudation of inflammatory products, and pus is formed. Such cases of phlegmonous adenitis are common in the groin, where care must be taken to avoid confounding them with strangulated hernia, and in the axilla. Adenitis may terminate in resolution, in induration, or in suppuration. The treatment should be directed to the constitutional disturbance causing the formation of the tumour. In the early stages leeches may be needed, with fomentations or poultices, or spirit lotions may be sedulously applied. If an abscess form, several punctures may be made into it through the skin with a needle, or it may be opened, or aspirated, or poulticed and allowed to burst, or a seton may be passed through it.

A. chron'ic. This condition constitutes the greater number of the so-called *cold abscesses* and scrofulous swellings. They are very common in the neck. Iodide of potassium in spirit lotion, or iodine ointment is generally recommended; tonics and cod-liver oil, and good diet will be needed. The sore, after the opening of the abscess, may need stimulating applications.

A. meibo'mian. A term used to describe inflammation of the Meibomian glands.

Also a synonym of *Chalazion.*

A. subacu'te. A condition which often follows injuries or strains, especially in weakly or scrofulous persons. Spirit lotions containing iodide of potassium, good diet, tonics, and rest are advised.

Adeni'tis lymphat'ica. Inflammation of the lymphatic glands.

A. mesenter'ica. Inflammation of the mesenteric glands.

A. palpebra'rum contagio'sa. A synonym of purulent ophthalmia.

Ade'no-. ('Αδήν, a gland.) This word occurring as a prefix in many compound terms denotes relation to, or connection with, the glands or adenoma.

Ade'nocele. Same as *Adenoma.*

Ade'nochirapsolo'gia. (’Αδήν; *χειραψία*, a touching with the hands; *λόγος*, a discourse. F. and G. *adenochirapsologie.*) The doctrine of the reputed faculty possessed by the kings of England of curing scrofulous disease by touching the patient.

Ade'nochœradolo'gia. The same as *Adenochoiradelogia.*

Ade'nochoiradelo'gia. (’Αδήν; *χοιράδες*, scrofulous swellings; *λόγος*, a discourse.) The doctrine of glandular and strumous swellings; a book under this title was published by Dr. John Browne, of Norwich, in 1684.

Adenochon'drious. (’Αδήν, a gland; *χόνδρος*, cartilage.) Applied to tumours affecting gland and cartilage.

Adeno'des. Same as *Adenose.*

Adenodias'tasis. (’Αδήν; *διάστασις*, a separation. F. *adénodiastase.*) Division of a gland; the abnormal separation of the lobes of conglomerate glands from each other.

Adenodyn'ia. (’Αδήν, a gland; *ὀδύνη*, pain.) Pain in a gland.

Adenogen'esis. (’Αδήν; *γένεσις*, generation. F. *adenogénésie;* G. *Drüsenbildung.*) The formation of glands.

Adenog'raphy. (’Αδήν, a gland; *γράφω*, to write. L. *adenographia;* F. *adénographie;* G. *die Beschriebung der Drüsen.*) Term for a treatise or dissertation on the glandular system.

Ad'enoid. (’Αδήν, a gland. L. *adenoides;* F. *adenoïde;* G. *drüsenförmig.*) Resembling a gland; adeniform; gland-like; glandular.

A. bod'y. A synonym of the *Prostate gland.*

A. can'cer. See *Cancer, adenoid.*

A. mus'cle. A small fasciculus of muscular fibres occasionally found on each side of the thyroid gland; it forms part of the inferior constrictor of the pharynx. (Winslow.)

A. tis'sue. A variety of connective tissue occurring in the lymphatic glands, Peyer's patches, mucous membrane of the alimentary canal, and other structures. It consists of delicately reticulated, sometimes nucleated, fibres, in the meshes of which are numerous lymphoid corpuscles.

A. tu'mour. A tumour presenting the structures of a gland. See *Adenoma.*

A. vegeta'tions. Term applied to small polypoid growths of mucous membranes.

Adenoi'da cor'pora. (’Αδήν, a gland; *corpus*, a body.) A term proposed instead of melanosis for those tumours in which the glandular structure is more important than the pigment deposit.

A. plas'mata. (*Πλάσμα*, a thing formed.) A synonym of *A. corpora.*

Adenoi'des. An old epithet of the prostate gland.

Adenologadi'tis. (’Αδήν; *λογάδες*, the white of the eyes.) Inflammation of the Meibomian glands and of the conjunctival membrane of the eye.

Adenol'ogy. (’Αδήν, a gland; *λόγος*, a discourse. L. *adenologia;* F. *adénologie;* G. *Drüsenlehre.*) The doctrine which treats of the glandular system.

Adenolymphat'ocele. The same as *Adenolymphocele.*

Adenolymph'ocele. (’Αδήν, a gland; *lympha*, water; *κήλη*, a tumour.) Dilatation of the afferent or efferent vessels of lymphatic glands.

Adenolympho'ma. A synonym of *Lymphadenoma.*

Adeno'ma. (’Αδήν, a gland; and the termination *oma* adopted to indicate a tumour. F. *adenome, tumeur glandulaire hypertrophique;* I. *tumore glandulare;* G. *Lymphome, Drüsengeschwulst.*) Adenomata are tumours originating from pre-existing gland-structure and presenting the general characters of racemose or of tubular glands. Robin considers that they differ, according to whether all the constituent parts of a gland are equally or nearly equally hypertrophied; or whether only the vesicles or closed sacs, with their contained epithelium, have augmented in number and in volume, without the intermediate elements of the gland being altered in quantity or disposition; or whether the walls alone of the vesicles have become thickened and enlarged with or without fibroid degeneration; or lastly, whether, as is most usual, the epithelium alone of the gland vesicles has increased in quantity and altered in character. In this last case, by the distension of the vesicles and the compression of the intermediate tissue, the tumour may assume the characters of an epithelium, or the organ may actually, as a whole, diminish in size, as is sometimes seen in the case of the mamma and liver. Adenoid tumours are lobulated, hard, non-adherent to the skin or surrounding tissues; not painful, and develop slowly. The mammary, parotid, thyroid, prostate, and sudoriparous glands, are those that are most frequently affected. They may remain in direct connection with the gland from which they sprang, or they may become separated and encapsulated.

Adenomata are usually divided into two forms, the *racemose* and *tubular.*

A. ac'inous. A synonym of *Racemose adenoma.*

A. cylin'drical. A synonym of *Tubular adenoma.*

A. rac'emose. This form occurs in the breast gland and the cutaneous glands, less frequently in the salivary and mucous glands. It seldom exceeds the size of an egg; is firm, elastic, smooth, and lobulated. It consists of small acini, limited by a fine hyaline membrane, and enclosing two or more layers of small epithelial cells. The acini communicate with each other, and are surrounded by a greater or less quantity of connective tissue, which carries the blood-vessels, and sometimes contains spindle cells. Racemose adenomata approach the characters of cancer when the cell element predominates; those of fibroma when the connective tissue is in excess. Fatty degeneration and cystic and mucoid changes are not uncommon.

A. tu'bular. This form occurs in the glands of mucous membranes, and constitutes one form of mucous polypus. It is soft, greyish, slightly vascular, somewhat gelatinous, and semitranslucent, and occasionally pedunculated. A longitudinal section discloses long, sacculated gland tubes, often with lateral outgrowths, enclosing cylindrical epithelial cells of larger size than natural; in transverse section the same tubes appear as circles lined with epithelium, and containing a refractile colloid material. Tubular adenoma is very liable to cystic degeneration, in which is a colloid or mucoid substance; it is very subject to cancerous infiltration.

Adenomala'cia. (’Αδήν; *μαλακία*, softness. F. *adénomalacie;* G. *Drüsenerweichung.*) Softness or softening of the glands.

Adenomeninge'us. (’Αδήν; *μῆνιγξ*, a membrane. F. *adenoméningée.*) A name given by Pinel to the mucous or pituitous fever (*Febris adenomeningea*), because the membranes and follicular glands of the intestines were held to be the chief seat of the complaint. Probably typhoid fever.

Adenomesenteri'tis. ('Αδήν; *mesenteritis.* F. *adénomésentérite.*) Inflammation of the mesenteric glands.

Ade'nomyxo'ma. ('Αδὴν, and μύξα, mucus.) A composite growth, presenting the characters both of adenoma and of myxoma.

Adenonco'sis. ('Αδήν; ὀγκόω, to increase in bulk. F. *adénoncose;* G. *Drüsengeschwulst.*) The swelling of a gland.

Adenonervo'sus. See *Adenoneurosus.*

Adenoneuro'sus. ('Αδήν; νεύρον, a nerve. F. *adenonerveuse.*) A term applied by Pinel to the plague (*Febris adenoneurosa*), because the disease attacks the nerves and lymphatic glands of the axilla and groin.

Adenop'athy. ('Αδήν; πάθος, disease.) Affections or diseases of glands, and especially of the lymphatic glands.

Adenopet'aly. (F. *adenopetalie.*) A term employed by Morren to indicate the metamorphosis of the nectary into petals.

Ade'no-pharynge'al. ('Αδήν, a gland; φάρυγξ, the throat.) That which belongs to, or relates to, the pharynx and the thyroid gland.

A. mus'cle. A part of the inferior constrictor muscle of the pharynx, consisting of a small muscular fasciculus found on each side of the thyroid gland. Also called *Adenoid muscle.*

Ade'nopharyngi'tis. ('Αδήν; φάρυγξ, the throat. F. *adénopharyngite.*) Inflammation of the tonsils and pharynx.

Adenoph'orous. ('Αδήν; φέρω, to bear. F. *adénophore;* G. *drüsentragend.*) Applied to a plant or an organ having glands on some one of its parts.

Adenophthal'mia. ('Αδήν; ὀφθαλμός, the eye. F. *adénophthalmie;* G. *Augendrüsenentzündung.*) Inflammation of the Meibomian glands.

Adenophthalmi'tis. Same as *Adenophthalmia.*

Adenophyl'lous. ('Αδήν; φύλλον, a leaf. F. *adénophylle;* G. *drüsenblättrig.*) Applied to a plant with leaves possessing glands.

Adenophy'ma. ('Αδήν; φῦμα, a tumour. F. *adénophyme;* G. *Drüsengeschwulst.*) A glandular tumour.

Adenop'odus. ('Αδήν; πούς, a foot. F. *adénopode;* G. *drüsenfüssig.*) Having glands on the petioles, as the *Passiflora adenopoda.*

Ade'nos. The ancient name of cotton.

Ade'nosarco'ma. ('Αδήν; σάρξ, flesh.) A tumour, presenting the characters of a sarcoma mixed with adenoid growth.

Ade'noscir'rhus. ('Αδήν; σκῖρος, or σκίῤῥος, an induration. F. *adénoscirrhe, adenosquirrhe;* G. *Drüsenskirrhus.*) Glandular scirrhus.

Ade'nosclero'sis. ('Αδήν; σκληρόω, to harden. F. *adénosclérose;* G. *Verhärtung der Drüsen.*) A term applied to a hard indolent swelling of a gland, not of a scirrhous character.

Ad'enose. ('Αδήν, a gland. F. *plein des glandes.*) Having many glands; full of glands; glandulous.

Adeno'ses. ('Αδήν.) Chronic diseases of the glandular system. (Alibert.)

Adeno'sis. Same as *Adenogenesis.*

A. scrofulo'sa. Scrofula.

Adenoste'mon. ('Αδήν; στήμων, a thread. F. *adénostémone;* G. *drüsenstaubfadig.*) Having glands on the filaments of the stamens, as *Macairea adenostemon.*

Adenosty'leæ. ('Αδήν; στῦλος, a pillar. F. *adénostylé.*) Applied by Cassini to a tribe of the *Compositæ* having the *Adenostyles* for their type.

Ade'nosynchitoni'tis. ('Αδήν; *synchiton,* the conjunctiva, from συν, together, χιτών, a tunic.) Same as *Adenologaditis.*

Adenot'omy. ('Αδήν; τέμνω, to cut. F. *adénotomie.*) Term for dissection of the glands.

A'den ul'cer. An ulceration of the leg which follows on a condition of body very similar to *Beriberi.*

Ade'phaga. ('Αδηφάγος, voracious.) A Sub-group of the Group *Pentamera,* Order *Coleoptera.* Two palpi to each maxilla; antennæ filiform.

Adepha'gia. (Ἄδην, one's fill; φαγεῖν, to eat.) Voracity, or the disease *Bulimia.*

Ad'eps. (L. *adeps,* the soft fat of animals; perhaps from ἄλειφα, anointing oil. F. *lard, graisse;* I. *grasso, adipe;* S. *grassa, manteca;* G. *Fett, Schmalz;* Dutch, *vet, talk.*) The officinal name, U.S. Ph., of the fat of the hog. Lard contains 62 per cent. of olein and 38 per cent. of palmitin and stearin. It has been adulterated with potato flour, water, and also with salt, alum, potassium and sodium carbonates, and lime. The starch grains may be detected by the microscope, the saline matters by incineration.

A. anseri'nus. (F. *graisse d'oie;* G. *Gansefett.*) The fat of the goose.

A. an'seris. (L. *anser,* a goose.) The fat of the goose.

A. benzoa'tus. Br. Ph. Benzoated lard. Prepared lard, 16 oz.; benzoin in powder, 160 gr.; heat together in a water bath for two hours, stirring occasionally, and strain; lastly, stir till cold. Out of the 160 grs. of Siam benzoin in tears 50 grs. remain undissolved. Proportion 1—64. The benzoin is intended to prevent the occurrence of rancidity. It is used as a basis for ointment and suppositories.

A. cantharid'ibus medica'tus. The *Pommade épispastique verte.* Fr. Codex.

A. cor'tice daph'nes gni'dii medica'tus. The *Pommade épispastique au garou.* Fr. Codex.

A. ex hydrar'gyro mit'ius dic'tum cine'reum. The *Unguentum oxidi hydrargyri cinerei.*

A. huma'nus. Human fat.

A. hydrar'gyri muria'te oxygena'to medica'tus. The *Pommade de Cirillo.* Fr. Codex.

A. hydrar'gyri nitra'te medica'tus. The *Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis.*

A. hydrar'gyri oxi'do ru'bro et plum'bi aceta'te medica'tus. The *Pommade ophthalmique de Régent.* Fr. Codex.

A. hydrar'gyro medica'tus. The *Unguentum hydrargyri.*

A. lau'ro medica'tus. The *Pommade de laurier.* Fr. Codex.

A. medul'læ bo'vis. (G. *Rindsmarkfett.*) The fat contained in the spinal canal of the ox.

A. myris'ticæ. (F. *beurre de muscade;* G. *Oleum myristicæ;* Aust. and Belg. *ol. nucis moschatæ.*) Concrete oil of nutmegs, or oil of mace; *Oleum myristicæ expressum* of the B. Ph. A concrete oil of firm consistence and orange colour, obtained from nutmegs by expression and heat. It is contained in the *Emplastrum calefaciens* and in the *Emplastrum picis*.

A. odorif′erus. Aromatic lard. Made by mixing lard and magnolia pomade in equal weights.

A. ovil′lus. (L. *sebum*; F. *suif*; I. *sevo*; S. *sabo*; G. *Hammelstalg*; Dan. *Faarctalg*; Dut. *osseret*.) The fat of the sheep; mutton suet; tallow.

A. oxi′do zin′ci medica′tus. The *Unguentum oxidi zinci impuri*.

A. oxygena′tus. Oxygenated lard. A non-officinal preparation made by heating 8 parts of lard with 1 of nitric acid, sp. gr. 1·5, added by degrees, and stirring till nitrous acid is given off, when it is removed from the fire and stirred till cool. Used, when mixed with half its weight of almond oil, to dilute citrine ointment.

G. Ph. Nitric acid 1, lard 16 parts.

A. papav′ere, hyoscy′amo et belladon′na medica′tus. The *Pommade populéum*. Fr. Codex.

A. pe′dum tau′ri. (G. *Rindsklauenfett*.) Neat's foot oil, or fat.

A. præpara′tus. Br. Ph. Prepared lard, axunge. The fresh internal fat of the abdomen of the hog, *Sus scrofa*, washed in cold water, then liquefied at a heat not exceeding 100° C. (212° F.), strained through flannel, put into a pan, heated by steam to a slightly higher temperature until it becomes clear and free from water, and again strained. A soft white substance, melting at about 38° C. (100·4° F.), and soluble in ether. Used as a basis for ointments.

A. suil′lus. (F. *axonge*, *graisse*, *saindoux*; I. *sugna di majale*, *grasso di porco lardo*; S. *manteca de pueres*; G. *Schweineschmalz*, *Schweinefett*; Dut. *Reuzel*; Dan. *Svinefidt*; Swed. *Swinister*; Arab. *Sciahumkansir*.) The fat of swine; lard; hog's lard; saim. See *Adeps præparatus*.

A. suil′lus cura′tus. A synonym of *A. præparatus*.

A. suil′lus præpara′tus. A synonym of *A. præparatus*.

A. sulfu′re et ammo′niæ muria′te medica′tus. The *Pommade antipsorique*. Fr. Codex.

A. sulfu′re et carbona′to potas′sæ medica′tus. The *Pommade antipsorique d'Helmerich*. Fr. Codex.

A. tar′taro stib′ii medica′tus. The *Unguentum antimonii tartarati*, Br. Ph., and similar ointments.

Adep′ta philosoph′ia. See *Adeptus*.

A. medici′na. See *Adeptus*.

Adep′tus. (*Adipiscor*, to obtain or come by a thing.) Having gotten, or obtained; applied by Paracelsus, and van Helmont, to that kind of philosophy which aimed at the transmutation of metals, and the discovery of a universal remedy, styled *Adepta philosophia*, its professors being called adepts.

Formerly applied to a branch of medicine which professed to treat diseases caused by the influence of the stars and planets, and was called *Adepta medicina*.

Ader′mia. (A, priv.; δέρμα, the skin. F. *adermie*; G. *Hautmangel*.) Absence or defect of the skin.

Adermoner′via. (Ἀ, neg.; δέρμα, skin; νεῦρον, a nerve.) Paralysis or loss of sensibility of the skin. (D.)

Adermotroph′ia. (Ἀ; δέρμα; τροφή, nourishment.) Atrophy or imperfect nutrition of the skin.

Ades′mia. (Ἀ, neg.; δεσμός, a bond.) Defective union. M. Morren, who suggested the use of this term in Botany, distinguishes homologous from heterologous adesmia, the former signifying defective coherence, the latter defective adherence.

Ades′my. Same as *Adesmia*.

A deux temps. (F.) An operation performed *à deux temps* signifies that a preliminary proceeding is undertaken with a view of facilitating the performance of the chief operation, as when an iridectomy is performed previously to the extraction of a cataract. It is also applied to the operation of lithotomy when the calculus, being encysted in a pouch of the bladder or retained by its contraction, cannot be immediately extracted, and is therefore let alone for some days in the hope that during the suppurating stage it will have become disengaged, and may then be extracted.

Adfla′tus. See *Afflatus*.

Adhæ′rens. (*Adhæreo*, to stick to. G. *anhangend*.) Applied to some part of an animal or vegetable united more or less intimately with surrounding parts. See *Adherent*.

Adhæsi′vus. (Same etymon.) See *Adhesive*.

Adhato′da. A Genus of the Nat. Ord. *Acanthaceæ*. Herbaceous plants with opposite entire leaves. Flowers axillary, with large bracts, calyx gamosepalous, 5-partite; corolla gamopetalous, irregular, bilabiate; anthers bilocular and spurred; ovary superior, with 2 cavities, each with 2 ovules. Fruit a depressed capsule with 4 lenticular seeds.

A Cingalese term for the expelling of a dead fœtus, according to Turton.

A. tranquebarien′sis. (Tam. *Tavashumocrungie*, *Poonakoo-poondoo*; Tel. *Pindi-konda*.) Hab. India. The juice of the leaves is considered cooling and aperient, and is given to children in smallpox. The bruised leaves are applied to contusions.

A. va′sica. (F. *Noyer des Indes*; Hind. and Duk. *Adalsa*, *Arusa*, *Adarsa*; Tam. *Adatodai*; Tel. *Adasaram*; Mal. *Atalotakam*.) Malabar nut. A shrub inhabiting India. The juice of the leaves, in doses of one or two drachms, with one drachm of fresh ginger juice, is used as an expectorant in coughs, asthma, and phthisis. The leaves, flowers, and root are considered antispasmodic, and are given in cases of asthma, intermittent fever, and rheumatism. The fresh flowers are bound over the eyes in cases of ophthalmia. The decoction of the leaves is employed as an anthelmintic.

Adhe′rence. (L. *adhærentia*, from *adhæro*, to stick to. F. *adhérence*; I. *aderénza*; S. *adherencia*; G. *Verwachsung*.) The fusion, more or less extensive, of adjoining tissues or organs.

In Botany, in gamopetalous flowers, the filaments of the stamens habitually adhere to the petals, and the petioles of leaves frequently contract adhesions to the stem.

In Medicine, adherence often occurs between inflamed contiguous internal surfaces, as the pleura, and also between opposed or neighbouring parts after burns, as in the case of the fingers, and of the chin and chest.

In Teratology the fingers and toes, and the margins of the eyelids are sometimes adherent.

Adhe'rent. (Same etymon.) Attached to; connected with; fused together or coalesced.

A. attrac'tion. Capillary attraction.

A. ca'lyx. In Botany, applied to the calyx when it is more or less united to the ovary, as in the iris, myrtle, and gooseberry.

A. o'vary. In Botany, applied to the ovary when the calyx is more or less united to it.

A. placen'ta. See *Placental adhesion.*

A. stip'ules. In Botany, applied to stipules which are more or less united to each side of the base of the petiole.

Adhe'sion. (*Adhæreo*, to stick to. F. *adhésion;* G. *Anhängung; Anklebung.*) The act of two bodies sticking to each other.

In Physics, the term is used to denote the form of molecular attraction which is exerted between bodies in closest contact, by which they are enabled to stick to each other. Adhesion may take place between solids, between solids and liquids, and between solids and gases. The force is independent of atmospheric pressure, inasmuch as it is manifested in vacuo.

In Surgery, the term expresses the union of two cut, or raw, or inflamed surfaces, and is of two kinds, *primary* and *secondary.*

In Pathology, the term is applied to unnatural union of two surfaces after inflammation, as when the costal and pulmonary pleuræ become adherent after pleurisy; the two pericardial surfaces after pericarditis; or two synovial surfaces after inflammation of a joint.

A. figures. A term applied to the changing form presented by a drop of crude carbolic acid, or of essential oil, when brought into contact with water or other fluid.

A. pri'mary. One of the modes of healing of wounds; in which healthy lymph is poured out when two cut surfaces are brought into close proximity, and vascularisation and cicatrisation take place without suppuration. See *Healing of wounds, Lymph.*

A. sec'ondary. That mode of healing of wounds in which primary adhesion not having taken place, granulations spring up, and, being brought together, unite. See *Healing of wounds.*

Adhe'sive. (*Adhæreo*, to stick to. F. *adhésif;* G. *adhäsive; verwachsend.*) Having the property of adhesion; capable of sticking to.

A. inflamma'tion. (F. *inflammation adhésive;* G. *verwachsende Entzüngdung.*) Term for the process by which incised wounds sometimes heal; their sides being brought into exact contact, are united without any suppuration, constituting what is termed, union by the first intention.

A synonym of *Primary adhesion.*

Also a term used to express that form of inflammation in which lymph or plasma is poured out, which, becoming organised, produces adhesions between naturally free parts, or deposits in, and indurations of, the substance of organs.

A. iri'tis. See *Iritis.*

A. of soft pal'ate. A condition occasionally resulting from the healing of syphilitic ulcerations, whereby the soft palate becomes united to the pharynx, and the aperture between the posterior nares and the mouth is much obstructed.

A. phlebi'tis. See *Phlebitis.*

A. plas'ter. (F. *emplâtre adhésif;* G. *harzigtes Bleipflaster.*) The *Emplastrum resinæ*, or *Emplastrum lithargyri cum resinâ;* made from resin in powder 2 parts, litharge plaster 16, hard soap 1 part; melt the plaster with a gentle heat, add the resin and soap, first liquefied, and mix. Used, spread on muslin, for bringing the edges of wounds together, and for giving support to ulcers.

Adhe'siveness. (*Adhaereo*, to stick to. F. *adhésivité.*) The power or quality of sticking or adhering to. A faculty common to man and the lower animals, producing the instinctive tendency to attach one's self to surrounding objects, animate and inanimate, and also, the love of society. Its organ, according to the phrenologists, is on each side of Concentrativeness, higher up than Philoprogenitiveness, and just above the lambdoid suture.

Adhoto'da. Same as *Adhatoda.*

Adiabat'ic. (Ἀδιάβατος, from ἀ, neg.; διαβάλλω, to pass over.) In physics, absence of interchange of heat with surrounding bodies. Applied to the compression or expansion of gases.

Adianta'ceæ. A synonym of *Adianteæ.*

Adian'teæ. A Subtribe of the Tribe *Polypodieæ*, Order *Filices.* Sori linear, marginal, placed at the apices of the veins; indusium spurious, formed by the revolute margin.

Adian'tum. (Ἀδίαντος, the maidenhair fern, from ἀ, neg.; διαντός, capable of being wetted. F. *capillaire;* G. *Frauenhaar.*) A Genus of the Suborder *Polypodieæ*, Nat. Ord. *Filices;* or of the Order *Filices*, Class *Filicinæ;* Subkingdom *Pteridophyta.* Petioles slender, bi- or tripinnate, pinnules triangular, cuneiform; sori oblong, situated on the apices of all the lobes; indusium marginal, formed by the reflexed portion of the apex of the lobe, veiny, dehiscing on its inner side; sporothecæ divided into compartments by septa, which contain the sporangia.

A. Æthiop'icum. A species of maidenhair, found at the Cape of Good Hope, and used as an astringent and aromatic, and to relieve cough.

A. al'bum. A synonym of *Asplenium ruta muraria.*

A. au'reum. The *Polytrichum commune.*

A. canaden'se. The *A. pedatum.*

A. capil'lus ven'eris. (F. *Capillaire de Montpellier;* G. *Frauenhaarkrautfarn, Venushaar;* Dut. *Venushaar;* S. *culantrillo de pozo;* I. *Capelvenere;* Arab. *bersallsan, cozbar-el-bir;* Turk. *baldiri kara.*) The maidenhair fern. Hab. Europe. Leaves doubly compound; leaflets alternate, wedge-shaped, on capillary stalks; indusia oblong; nervures divergent, dichotomous. Grows on moist walls and rocks. It is mucilaginous and aromatic. Used as a pectoral in infusion or syrup. See *Capillaire.*

A. coriandrifo'lium. A synonym of *A. capillus veneris.*

A. melanocau'lon. (Μέλας, black; καυλός, the stalk of a plant.) An Indian species, the leaves of which are believed to be tonic.

A. ni'grum. A synonym of *A. capillus veneris.*

A. pa'tens. A synonym of *A. pedatum.*

A. peda'tum. (F. *Capillaire du Canada;* G. *fussförmiges Frauenhaar.*) Leaves pedate, divisions pinnate; leaflets oblong, lunate, incised at the upper edge, representing half a leaf. Hab. North America. Used as the *A. capillus veneris.*

A. ru'brum. A synonym of the *Asplenium trichomanes.*

A. ten'erum. (F. *Capillaire du Mexique.*) Petiole smooth, black, much branched; leaflets trapeziform, alternate, incised at the upper border, dark green. Hab. South America. Used as the *A. capillus veneris.*

A. trapezifor'me. A synonym of *A. tenerum.*

A. ve'rum. The *Adiantum capillus Veneris.*

A. vulga're. Same as *A. verum.*

Adiaphore'sis. ('A, priv.; *διαφορέω*, to throw off by perspiration. F. *adiaphorèse.*) A term for deficient cutaneous perspiration.

Adiaphoro'sis. Same as *Adiaphoresis.*

Adiaph'orous. ('Αδιαφορέω, to be indifferent.) Indifferent; inert. A term applied synonymously with neutral, to medicines which do neitber good nor harm; also to neutral salts.

Adiapneus'tia. ('A, neg.; *διαπνέω*, to perspire. F. *adiapneustie;* G. *unterbrochene Hautausdünstung.*) Suppression of perspiration; held by the ancients to be the cause of fevers.

Adiapto'tos. ('Αδιάπτωτος, not liable to err.) An electuary oomposed of stone parsley, henbane, &c., according to Galen, *de C. M. sec. loc.* ix. 4, and which was supposed efficacious against all inflammations. (Gorræus.)

Adiarrhœ'a. ('A, priv.; *διαῤῥέω*, to flow through.) Gr. *ἀδιάῤῥοια*, used by Erotianus for a suppression or retention of any of the natural secretions.

Adiathe'sic. (A, neg.; *διάθεσις*, diathesis. F. *adiathésique;* I. *adiatesico.*) Applied to diseases which are not due to congenital diathesis.

A'dib. Arabic for wolf, the liver of which was recommended in all cases of weakness of that organ by Avicenna, iii. *fen.* 14, *tr.* i. *c.* 18, *fin.*

A'dibat. (Arab. *Adib.*) A former name for mercury.

Ad'ice. Same as *Adike.*

Ad'ike. ('Αδικέω, to injure.) Greek name for the nettle.

Ad'ipate. A salt of *Adipic acid.*

Adipa'tus. (*Adeps*, fat.) Adipose, fatty.

Adip'ic ac'id. (*Adeps*, fat. F. *acide adipique;* G. *Adipinsäure.*) Formula $C_6H_{10}O_4$. A dibasic, diatomic acid, obtained as one of the oxidation products of the fatty acids by means of nitric acid; it is also produced by the action of nascent hydrogen on hydromuconic acid. It crystallises in white hemispherical masses or in flat needles, which dissolve in thirteen parts of cold water, sublimes when heated, and melts at 148° C. (298·4° F.).

Adipoce'ra. *Adipocere.*

A. ceto'sa. (L. *cetus*, a sea-monster, a kind of whale.) A synonym of *Spermaceti.*

Ad'ipocere. (L. *adeps*, fat; *cera*, wax. F. *adipocire, gras des cadavres;* I. *adipocera, grasso dei cadaveri;* S. *adipocera;* G. *Fettwachs, Leichenwachs.*) This term, as originally employed by Fourcroy, included cholesterine and spermaceti, as well as the substance now known by the name, which is a whitish soapy material, produced by the exposure of animal structures to moisture when air is excluded. It consists chiefly of ammonium, with some potassium and calcium, in combination with stearic, palmitic and oleic acids; and so is a soap. Its melting point varies from 94° C. (201·2° F.) to somewhat higher. The time required to convert the human body into adipocere varies according to several circumstances, among others according to the fatness, for muscles and viscera require a longer time for the change than fat. In water the conversion has taken place in some degree in five or six weeks; in the earth a much longer period is necessary.

This power of conversion of flesh into fat has been supposed to account for the fattiness of geological strata in which animal remains are abundant.

Adipocer'iform. Having the appearance of *Adipocere.*

A. tu'mour. A synonym of *Cholesteatoma.*

Adipo'cerite. A fatty susbtance found in peat bogs, along with the ironstone of the coal-measure and with sandstone strata.

Adipo'ma. A synonym of *Lipoma.*

Ad'ipose. (L. *adeps*, fat; Gr. *λιπαρός*; F. *adipeux;* I. and S. *adiposo;* G. *fettartig, fettig.*) Of, or belonging to, or of the nature of, fat.

A. ar'teries. A name given to branches of the phrenic, capsular, and renal arteries, which supply the fat around the kidneys.

A. cush'ion of ear. A cushion of fat found in horses and ruminants, and never absent even in the most emaciated animals. It envelopes the base of the concha in front, inwardly and posteriorly. It facilitates the movements of that organ.

A. lig'ament. (F. *ligament adipeux;* G. *fetthaltige synovialfalt der Knie-gelenk.*) Term applied to a fold of the synovial membrane lining the knee-joint; it extends from the patella to the space between the condyles of the femur.

A. mem'brane. The *Adipose tissue.*

A. sarco'ma. A term given to a firm fatty tumour, and also to a sarcoma which contains much fatty tissue.

A. tis'sue. (L. *adeps*, fat; F. *tissu adipeux;* I. *tessuto adiposo;* S. *tejido adiposo;* G. *Fettgewebe.*) Fat cells united by connective tissue into lobules which are freely supplied with blood-vessels. Adipose tissue is especially found in man beneath the skin, where it is termed the *panniculus adiposus*, and is accumulated in large masses on the buttocks, palm of the hand and sole of the foot, and female breast, as well as generally over the belly; in the abdomen forming large masses around the kidney; in the mesentery, and omentum; in the thorax, around the heart; in the orbit; in the central medullary cavity of bones; and, in fat persons, abundantly deposited around the vessels and joints, and between the muscles. In many animals adipose tissue is collected in the form of humps and separate masses. It is absent beneath the skin of the eyelids, penis, scrotum and nymphæ, the cavity of the cranium, and in such organs as the liver, lung, and kidney. It is pale in colour in the infant, yellower in the adult. Fat or adipose cells are round, or polygonal from pressure, and vary in diameter from 1-500 to 1-50 of an inch. They have a well-defined cell-wall, beneath which is a layer of granular protoplasm, presenting at one point a thickening which surrounds the nucleus and one or more large drops of oil. The oil is liquid during life, but after death presents in some instances a crystalline stella resulting from the solidification of its less fusible constituents. These constituents vary in different animals, but in man fat is a mixture of a fluid oleaginous substance, triolein $C_{57}H_{104}O_6$, and two solid substances, tripalmitine $C_{51}H_{98}O_6$, and tristearine $C_{57}H_{110}O_6$. The sp. gr. of fat is about 0·924. The blood-vessels form a fine network surrounding and supporting the vesicles and forming lobules. The lymphatics follow the course of the blood-vessels. The nerves found in adipose tissue are those which are traversing it only, and do not furnish any supply to it. The development of adipose tissue results from changes taking place in the ordinary cells of connective tissue; these become enlarged, their protoplasm studded with minute oil globules, which, fusing together, form a single large one, occupying the centre of the cell and pressing the protoplasm and nucleus towards the periphery. The uses of adipose tissue are to distribute pressure, as on the buttocks and mamma; to fill up inequalities, as around joints; to facilitate motion, as in the cases of the eye and heart; to retain heat, as in the panniculus adiposus, a striking example of which occurs in the whale; to confer lightness and elasticity; and, lastly, to constitute a store of nutriment, which by its oxidation may maintain the temperature of the body. It is always present where active metamorphosis of tissue is taking place. In prolonged fasting and in wasting diseases it is almost entirely absorbed, the fat cells losing their oil and become partially filled with a serous fluid. Its accumulation is favoured by abundant food, whether nitrogenous or non-nitrogenous, by rest of mind and body, by sleep, and perhaps by some medicaments, as arsenic. Adipose tissue may become a morbid growth, either as a diffused mass interfering with the action of an organ, or as a distinct tumour, *Lipoma.*

A. tu'mour. See *Cholesteatoma* and *Lipoma.*

Adipo'sis. (*Adeps,* fat.) Fatness; obesity.

A. hepat'ica. (*Hepar,* liver. F. *degénerescnce graisseuse du foie.*) Fatty liver. An undue accumulation of fat in the liver.

Adiposu'ria. (*Adeps,* fat; *οὖρον,* urine.) Fatty urine.

Ad'ipous. (L. *adeps.*) Fatty.

Adip'sia. ('A, neg.; *δίψα,* thirst. F. *adipsie; Durstlosigkeit, Durstmangel.*) Want or absence of thirst.

Adip'son. (Same etymon.) A Greek term, for a drink or julep which allayed thirst, described by Galen, viii., *de C. M. sec. loc.* 3.

Adip'sos. (Ἄδιψος, from ἀ, neg.; *δίψα,* thirst.) *Glycyrrhiza glabra,* liquorice.

Also the fruit of the Egyptian palm-tree.

Adip'sous. (Same etymon.) Allaying or quenching thirst. Applied to medicines and fruits which act in this way.

Adip'sus. Same as *Adipsos.*

Adir. Arabic name of a plant growing in the sandy plains near Suez. A decoction of the fresh leaves is used as a purgative. (Waring.)

Adis'cal. (A, neg.; *δίσκος,* a round plate.) Term applied by Lestiboudois to stamens inserted directly into the floral axis without the intervention of a disc.

Ad'itus. (*Ad,* to; *eo,* to go.) An approach or entrance to a canal or duct.

A. ad aquæduc'tum Fallo'pii. The opening of the *Aquæduct of Fallopius.*

A. ad infundib'ulum. The vulva.

A. laryn'gis. The superior aperture of the larynx.

Adiulis'tos. ('Αδιΰλιστος, from ἀ, neg.; *διυλίζω,* to strain.) Unstrained wine for pharmaceutical purposes.

Adjour Djebel. A species of Cucumis, indigenous in the mountains of Persia, possessing purgative properties. (W.)

Adjus'ter. (L. *ad,* to; *justus,* just, exact.) See *Jarvis's adjuster.*

Adjuto'rium. (*Adjuvo,* to assist.) An old term for the humerus or brachium, the whole arm being raised and moved by its means, according to Joh. Anglicus, *Ros. Angl. p.* 1060, *c. de dislocatione adjutorii.*

Also applied to a medicament used externally, in aid of internal remedies, to the part affected.

Adju'tor min'ister. (L. *adjuvo,* to assist.) An aid, or assistant.

A. par'tus. (L. *partus,* birth.) An accoucheur.

Adju'vant. (*Adjuvo.* F. *adjuvant;* I. *adjuvante;* S. *adjuvante;* G. *Hülfsmittel.*) A medicine added to a prescription for the purpose of assisting other and more energetic remedies.

Adli'gans. (L. *ad,* to; *ligo,* to bind.) Term applied by Aug. de Saint-Hilaire to roots that fix vegetable parasites to the bodies on which they grow.

Adliga'tus. (Same etymon.) Term applied to a plant fixed by means of tendrils or ærial roots.

Admaston. Shropshire. A salt spring very little used.

Admin'icle. (*Adminiculor,* to support; from *ad,* to; *minor,* to jut forth. F. *adminicule.*) Applied by Scopoli to all the vegetable organs ranked by Linnæus under *Fulcrum.*

Kirby's term for a half-circle of small teeth on the abdomen of the subterranean pupæ of the *Lepidoptera,* by which they cause themselves to issue from the earth.

A term applied to whatever aids the good effect of a remedy.

Admira'tion. (*Admiror,* to wonder. F. *admiration;* I. *ammirazione;* G. *Bewunderung.*) Admiration apparently consists of surprise, associated with some pleasure and a sense of approval. When vividly felt, the eyes are opened, and the eyebrows raised; the eyes become bright, instead of remaining blank, as under simple astonishment; and the mouth, instead of gaping open, expands into a smile. (Darwin.)

Admisurab. Arabic for *Terra,* or earth.

Admix'ture. (*Admisceo,* to blend together.) The mixing, or blending together of one substance with another.

Ad-mor'tal. (*Ad,* to; *mortuus,* dead.) See *Ab-mortal.*

Admo'tive germina'tion. (*Admoveo,* to move to. F. *germination admotive.*) That in which the episperm containing the end of the cotyledon more or less tumefied remains fixed laterally near the base of the cotyledon.

Adnas'cence. (*Ad,* to; *nascor,* to grow.) Adhesion of parts to each other, as of the lids to each other, or to the globe of the eye.

Adnas'cent. (*Ad,* to; *nascor,* to grow.) Name applied by Tournefort to bulbuli which appear in the axillæ of the peripheric scales of the bulb.

Adna'ta tu'nica. The conjunctiva of the eye.

Adna'te. (L. *adnatus,* for *agnatus;* from *agnascor,* to grow to or upon a thing. F. *adné, adossé;* G. *angewachsen, angelehnt.*) Closely connected; grown together.

In Botany, applied to a part grown to another by its whole surface.

A. an'ther. An anther, the back of which is attached by its whole length to the filament or the connective, as in the water lily.

A. ca'lyx. A calyx is adnate to the ovary when the ovary is inferior.

A. lamel'læ. The lamellæ of Agarics are said to be adnate when they extend to the stipe, and are attached to it.

A. sta'mens. Stamens are said to be adnate when, as in many gamopetalous flowers, the filaments are attached, to a greater or less extent, to the corolla.

A. stip'ules. Stipules which adhere to each side of the base of the petiole, as in the rose.

Adna'tion. (Same etymon.) In Botany, this term is used to express those deviations from a theoretically symmetrical flower which depend upon adhesion of the different whorls to each other; as, for instance, when the calyx is united to the andrœcium, or the stamens to the corolla.

Adna'tum. (Same etymon.) Term applied by Richard to designate a bulb which appears in the axil of the peripheric scales of the parent bulb.

Ad-ner'val. (*Ad*, to; *nervus*, a nerve.) See *Ab-mortal.*

Adnex'ed. (L. *ad*, to; *necto*, to bind.) In Botany, applied to the gills of Agarics when they just reach the stem.

Adnex'us. (L.) In Botany, attached; fixed.

Adoc. (Arab.) An old term for milk.

Adoles'cence. (L. *Adolescentia*, from *adolesco*, to grow. F. *adolescence ;* I. *adolescenza ;* S. *adolescencia ;* G. *Jünglingsalter.*) Term for the period between puberty and full development. It is reckoned from the age of 14 to 25 in males, and from 12 to 21 in females, and is distinguished by the completion of the development of the osseous system.

Adolfs'berg. Sweden; Prefecture of Oërebro, and about one mile from this town. An alkaline saline mineral water, of a temperature of 9° C. (48·2° F.), containing some iron, and also carbonic acid and nitrogen gases. Used in gout, rheumatism, anæmia, and chronic diarrhœa.

Ado'lia. A Malabar plant, the leaves of which, boiled in oil of sesamum, assist in forming a liniment used by the natives with the purpose of facilitating parturition.

Ado'nis. ("Αδωνις, the son of Cinyras, king of Cyprus, beloved by Venus, and changed by her, at his death, into a flower named after him Adonium. G. *Teufelsauge.*) The pheasant's eye. A Genus of the Tribe *Anemoniæ*, Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceæ.*

A. æstiva'lis. A species growing in France having vesicating properties.

A. anom'ala. A species having vesicating properties.

A. apenni'na. The roots of this species were held to possess emmenagogue powers.

A. autumna'lis. (F. *Gouttes de Sang.*) An irritant and vesicant species.

A. capen'sis. Hab. South Africa. The leaves are used as a vesicating agent.

A. grac'ilis. Hab. South Africa. The leaves are used for blistering purposes.

A. ver'na. A synonym of *A. vernalis.*

A. verna'lis. (G. *Frühlingsadonis.*) The root was formerly regarded as emmenagogue, and has been used to adulterate black hellebore. The dried leaves, if gathered at the time of flowering, contain 10 per cent. of aconitic acid, and are employed on the Continent as a drastic purgative.

Adop'ter. (G. *Vorstoss.*) Name for a vessel placed between a retort and a receiver.

A'dor. (From *edo*, to eat.) A kind of wheat anciently used in sacrifice; also, a coarse kind of corn or spelt, and maize or Indian wheat.

Adorf. Saxony. Three springs rise here—the Augustbrunn, the Augenquelle, and the Neubrunn—the principal salts of which are sodium chloride and sulphate, but which also contain traces of bromine, lithium, strontium, and calcium fluoride.

Ado'rion. The carrot, *Daucus carota.*

A'dos. ("Αδος, satiety.) Water in which red-hot iron has been cooled, quenched, or satiated.

Adoscula'tion. (*Ad*, towards or near; *osculor*, to kiss.) A term for the external contact only of the genital organs of the opposite sexes, which occurs in the act of impregnation in many birds and fishes, instead of the insertion of that of the male.

Adox'a. A Genus of plants variously referred to *Araliaceæ*, D.C., *Saxifragaceæ*, Juss., and *Sambucaceæ*, Baillon.

A. moschatelli'na. (F. *muscatelline.*) The only known species of the genus, a lowly plant growing in spring in woods. Stem with two or three radical, deeply cut leaves, and higher up two opposed and tripartite leaves, terminating in a spike of five flowers, of which the apical one is tetramerous, the others pentamerous; ovary inferior, with five styles, five loculi, and five ovules; fruit, a drupe; embryo surrounded by albumen. Formerly used as an antispasmodic.

Adplic'itus. (L.) A term indicating that two organs are in contact with each other.

Adpres'sed. (*Ad*, to; *premo*, to press.) Same as *Appressed.*

Adrach'ne. Same as *Andrachne.*

Adragan'thin. A gummy substance found in tragacanth, and deriving this name from the French Adragante, tragacanth. A synonym of *Bassorin.*

Ad'ram. (Arab.) An old term for *Sal gemmæ*, or rock salt.

Adrarhi'za. ('Αδρός, thick; ῥιζα, a root.) The root of the plant *Aristolochia.*

Adre'nals. (*Ad*, to; *ren* the kidney. F. *glandes* or *capsules surrénal ;* G. *Nebennieren.*) Also called the supra-renal capsules. Two in number, placed symmetrically on the upper and fore part of each kidney; flattened and triangular in form, the base concave and inferior; about 1½ in. in vertical height and 1¼ in transverse diameter. Weight from 1—2 drachms. Each rests on the diaphragm, with the liver above it on the right and the spleen on the left side. On the inner side of the right capsule is the vena cava and part of the solar plexus, and of the left capsule the aorta and solar plexus. The arteries come from the aorta and from the renal and diaphragmatic arteries. The right supra-renal vein opens into the vena cava, the left into the left renal vein. The nerves are numerous and large, originate in the solar plexus and the renal plexus, and accompany the arteries. The lymphatics are divided into the superficial and deep. The organ is divisible into a connective tissue framework and a cellular parenchyma. On section, a firm radially streaked yellowish cortical substance and a soft central medullary brownish parenchymatous portion are seen, the two being separated in man by a brown stria, the zona reticularis. The whole organ is invested by fibrous tissue, from which trabeculæ pass into the interior. In the outer layer of the gland, the zona glomerulosa of Arnold, the parenchyma cells are arranged in rounded groups of various sizes, separated by septa. The cells themselves are either destitute of an investing membrane, large, polyhedric, and containing numerous fine granules and fat, or smaller and cubical; some columnar and fusiform cells may also be seen. The cells of the zona reticularis contain brown pigment. The cell elements of the medulla are also large, less granular, wanting in oil-globules, and often have a double nucleus; the cells are sometimes branched. Notwithstanding the similarity of the cells to gland-cells, they are believed to be a modification of connective tissue, since the fusiform cells are continuous with connective-tissue fibres. Some observers have regarded these cells as nerve-cells, and have asserted that they are connected with nerve-fibres.

The function of the adrenals is unknown. Most physiologists believe that tbey belong to the class of blood-vascular glands; some contend that tbey are a part of the sympathetic nervous system; and others look upon the cortical part as a glandular, and the medullary part as a nervous apparatus.

Adrobo'lon. See *Adrobolum.*

Adrobo'lum. ('Αδρός, large; βωλὅς, a mass.) A name for the Indian gum-resin *Bdellium*, which is brought in larger pieces than the Arabian species.

Ad'ros. ('Αδρός, plump and full.) Applied to the habit of body, and also to the pulse. (D.)

Adros'tral. (L. *ad*, to; *rostrum*, a beak or snout.) Attached to the fore part of the face.

A. car'tilages. The upper labial cartilages of the larvæ of anourous batrachia, answering to the anterior dorsal cartilage of the lamprey.

Adsamar. (Arab.) A term for the urine (R. and J.)

Adsa'ria pal'la. A synonym of the *Dolichos pruriens;* cowage. (D.)

Adsella're. (*Adsello*, to go to stool.) An ancient name for a disburthening of tbe belly, or a daily excretion from the bowels.

Adsper'sus. (F. *tacheté;* G. *gefleckt.*) Spotted.

Adspira'tion. A different spelling of *Aspiration.*

Adstan'tes. See *Astantes.*

Ad'stites glandulo'si. (L. *adsto*, to stand near.) A synonym of *Cowper's glands.*

A. conglomera'ti. A syuonym of *Cowper's glands.*

Adstric'tion. See *Astriction.*

Adstrin'gens Fothergil'lii. A synonym of Kino.

Adstringen'tia. A different spelling of *Astringentia.*

Ad'ula. Same as *Adularis.*

Adula'ris. (F. *adulaire.*) Epithet, originally by Pliny, applied to a variety of felspar found among others on Mont St. Bernard, otherwise called *Adula.*

Adulas'so. The *Justicia bivalvis*, an Indian shrub; used as a local application in gout. (D.)

Adul oil. A product of the *Sarcostigma Kleinii.* Used in India, especially by the natives of the western coast, in rheumatism.

Adul't. (L. *adultus*, from *adolesco*, to grow; or as if *ad altum*, to a lusty or high condition. F. *adulte;* G. *erwachsen.*) Applied to living things which have arrived at maturity.

Adultera'tion. (*Adultero*, to counterfeit. F. *adultération;* G. *Verfälschung.*) Term for the mixing or corrupting of pure ingredients with others resembling them, but of inferior value.

Dr. Hassall defines adulteration as the intentional addition to an article of any substance or substances, the presence of which is not acknowledged in the name under which the article is sold, for purposes of gain, deception, or concealment. The adulteration of food or of drugs, which is of most interest to the profession, may have one of several objects in view. It may be intended to lower the price of the article adulterated by the admixture of substances of a cheaper kind; to improve the appearance of the adulterated article, and thus to deceive the public in regard to its quality; or to simulate some property injured or destroyed in the process of adulteration. The adulterants themselves may be of two kinds, being either of a harmless kind or injurious to health in a greater or less degree. The penalty for adulterating any article of food is £50 for the first offence, and imprisonment for not more than six months with hard labour for the second. The penalty for knowingly selling adulterated food is a fine of not more tban £20 and costs for each conviction. The name and address to be published in some way appointed by the justices.

Tbe following is a list of the principal adulterations which have been practised:—

Aconitia	With other alkaloids, as delphinia, aconella.
Ale, porter, and stout . . .	Common salt, cocculus indicus, grains of paradise, quassia and otber bitters, sulphate of iron, alum, sugar, treacle, water, picric acid, colchicum, tobacco, capsicum, ginger, wormwood, calamus, caraway, coriander, liquorice, honey, sulphuric acid, cream of tartar, carbonate of potash, oyster shells, hartshorn shavings, nux vomica, beans.
Allspice	Mustard husks.
Anchovies . . .	Other fish and colouring-matters, Armenian bole, Venetian red.
Annatto	All sorts of starch, soap, red ferruginous earths, red lead, sulphate of copper, carbonate and sulphate of lime, salt, turmeric.
Arrowroot . . .	Various other starches, such as sago, tapioca, potato, and others.
Balsam of copaiba	Turpentine and fixed oils.
Beef (potted) . .	Armenian bole.
Bismuth	Carbonate of lead, sometimes arsenic.
Bloaters (potted) .	Armenian bole.
Brandy	Water, burnt sugar.
Bread	Potatoes, alum, inferior flour, rice, beans, Indian corn, curd, sulphate of copper.
Butter	Water, salt, colouring-matter, lard, tallow, and other fats.
Cajuput oil . . .	Copper, campbor dissolved in oil of rosemary, and coloured with copper.
Calamine . . .	Coloured sulphate of baryta.
Calomel	Sulphate of baryta, chalk, white precipitate, white-lead, pipe-clay.
Calumba	Tinged bryony root, root of Frasera Walteri, and others.
Camboge . . .	Starch.
Camphor . . .	A substitution of Borneo camphor has been made.

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Cantharides	Golden beetle, artificially-coloured glass.
Carbonate of lead	Sulphate of baryta, sulphate of lead, chalk.
Carmine (cochineal)	Sulphate of baryta, bone-black.
Cassia (senna)	Leaves of Solenostemma argel, and other foreign leaves.
Castor oil	Other oils, often small quantities of croton oil.
Cayenne	Ground rice, vermillion, Venetian red, turmeric, mustard husk, salt.
Champagne	Gooseberry and other wines as a substitute, different colouring-matters.
Cheese	Annatto, Armenian bole, Venetian red, mangold flowers, saffron, carrots, sage, parsley, beans, potato-flour.
Chicory	Colouring-matters, such as ferruginous earths and burnt sugar, Venetian red, different flours, such as wheat, rye, beans, and sometimes saw-dust.
Cider	Lead (as an impurity, not intentional).
Cigars	Substitutions of hay and other rubbish, inferior tobaccos.
Cinnamon	Cassia, clove stalks, and different flours.
Claret	Brandy, and substitution of inferior wines.
Cloves	Clove stalks.
Cocoa and chocolate	Cheaper kinds of arrowroot, such as Tous-les-mois, Maranta, and East Indian, animal matter, corn, sago, tapioca, sugar, chicory, potato husks, Venetian red, red ochre.
Coffee	Chicory, roasted wheat, rye and potato flours, roasted beans, mangel wurzel, acorns, and colouring-matters, such as burnt sugar.
Cod-liver oil	Other oils mixed with it.
Colocynth (extract comp.)	The extract is not unfrequently made with the pulp and seeds.
Confectionery, coloured	Injurious colouring-matters, such as arsenite of copper, chromate of lead, cochineal, lake, indigo, Prussian blue, Antwerp blue, artificial ultramarine, carbonate of copper, carbonate of lead, red-lead, vermillion, gamboge, sap green, Brunswick green, Indian red, umber, sienna, Vandyck brown, cobalt, smalt, litmus, Naples yellow, acetate of ethyl, butyrate of amyl, acetate of amyl, valerianate of amyl, white potter's clay, pipe-clay, chalk, sand, flour, starches, hydrated calcium sulphate.
Confection, aromatic	Expensive ingredients omitted, turmeric substituted for saffron.
Copal	Gum dammar, resin.
Curry powder	Red-lead, ground rice, salt, potato starch.
Cusparia bark	The bark of Strychnos nux vomica has been substituted.
Custard and egg powder	Turmeric, chrome yellow, and different flours.
Elaterium	Starch, flour, chalk.
Epsom salts	Chloride of magnesium, chalk.
Ether	Alcohol.
Flour	Other and inferior flours, as the flour from rice, beans, Indian corn, potato, sulphate of lime, alum.
Fruits and vegetables (bottled)	Acetate, sulphate, and other salts of copper, logwood, beetroot, aniline.
Gelatine	Salt and sugar.
Gin	Water, sugar, flavouring-matters of different kinds, cayenne, cassia, cinnamon, turpentine, alum, tartar, grains of paradise, sulphuric acid, coriander, angelica, almond, calamus, orris, cardamom, orange peel.
Ginger	Turmeric and husks of mustard, flour from wheat, sago, potato, ground rice, cayenne.
Guaiacum resin	Other resins.
Honey	Flour, cane-sugar.
Hops	Cocculus indicus, grains of paradise.
Iodide of potassium	Water, carbonate of potash, chlorides of soda and potash, iodate of potash, iodine.
Iodine	Water, plumbago, charcoal, black oxide of manganese.
Ipecacuanha	Other roots, extraneous woody fibre; also in powder, chalk, flour, have been added.
Isinglass	Gelatine.
Jalap	Raspings of guaiacum, false jalap root.
Lard	Carbonate of soda, salt, alum, potato, mutton suet, potash, flour, lime.
Lemon juice	A mixture of sugar and water, acidulated with sulphuric acid, has been substituted.
Liquorice	Rice, chalk, gelatine, and different flours.
Magnesium sulphate	Lime, carbonate of magnesia.
Magnesium carbonate	Lime sulphate.
Marmalade	Apple or turnip pulp.
Meats and fish (potted)	Flour, Armenian bole, Venetian red.
Mercury	Lead, tin, zinc, bismuth.
„ green iodide of	Red iodide of mercury.
„ oxide of	Brick-dust, red-lead.
„ white precipitate of	Chalk, carbonate of lead, plaster of Paris.

Milk	Water, annatto, flour, starch, white carrots, treacle, gum, dextrin.
Mustard	Turmeric, wheat flour, Cayenne pepper, ginger, charlock, potato flour, rice, plaster of Paris.
Myrrh	Gum bdellium, and other gum resins.
Oatmeal	Barley flour, rubble, rice, maize.
Opium	Stones, sand, clay, vegetable extracts, sugar, treacle, water.
Pareira root . .	Different roots substituted.
Pepper	Linseed meal, different flours, mustard husks, pepper dust, sand, woody fibre.
Pickles	Salts of copper, acetate of copper.
Pimento	Mustard husk.
Potash	Carbonate, sulphate, and chlorides of potash, lime, iron, and alumina.
„ acetate of .	Sulphate and chloride of potash.
„ carbonate of	Sulphate and chloride of potash.
„ bicarbonate of .	Carbonate of potash.
„ citrate of .	Sulphate of potash.
„ chlorate of .	Chloride of potassium.
„ tartrate of .	Tartrate of lime.
„ nitrate of .	Sulphate or chloride of potash.
Preserves . . .	Salts of copper, fuchsine, inferior fruits.
Quinine	Sulphate of lime, chalk, magnesia, cane sugar, sulphate of cinchonine.
Rhubarb	Turmeric, and inferior varieties substituted for Turkey.
Rum	Water, cayenne, burnt sugar, cocculus indicus.
Sago	Potato flour.
Sauce	Treacle, salt, cochineal, Armenian bole, Venetian red, and other colouring-matters.
Scammony . . .	Chalk, starch, guaiacum, jalap, dextrin.
Senega	Ginseng, gillenia.
Senna	Leaves of Solenostemma argel, Tephrosia apollinea, and Coriaria myrtifolia.
Sherry	Sulphates of potash and soda, brandy, burnt sugar.
Snuff	Carbonate of ammonia, glass, sand, colouring-matters.
Soda, bicarbonate of	Carbonate and sulphate of soda.
„ carbonate of	Sulphate of soda.
„ phosphate of	Phosphate of lime.
Spices	Colouring materials, substitutions, and different flours.
Squills	Wheat flour.
Sugar	Sand, flour, tapioca, starch, dextrin, gum.
Sulphur	Sulphurous acid (as an impurity).
Sulphuric acid . .	Lead, water, arsenic, hydrochloric acid.
Tapioca	Inferior starches.
Tea	Sand, exhausted tea leaves, foreign leaves, as sycamore, elm, horse-chestnut, plum, beech, plane, bastard plane, poplar, willow, fancy oak, hawthorn, sloe; lie-tea, paddy husk, quartz, magnetic oxide of iron, gum, indigo, turmeric, Chinese yellow, black lead, Prussian blue, China clay, soapstone, mica, sulphate of lime, rosepink, Dutch pink, chrome yellow, arsenite of copper, chromate of potash, carbonates of lime and magnesia.
Tobacco	Sometimes inferior tobacco mixed with good, water; other adulterations rare.
Turmeric . . .	Yellow ochre, carbonate of soda or potash.
Uva ursi	Leaves of red whortleberry and others.
Vegetables (tinned) . .	Sulphate of copper.
Vinegar	Sulphuric acid, and metallic impurities, water, burnt sugar, pyroligneous acid, sulphate of potash, cane sugar, cider, juice of rhubarb, gooseberries, apples, pears.
Wines.	Water, jerupiga, bitartrate of potash, substitution of inferior wines, brandy, spirits, and various other matters, elderberry juice, logwood, Brazil wood, bilberries, burnt sugar, black cherries, cochineal, mallow flowers, lead, oak sawdust, catechu, cherry laurel water, carbonates of soda and potash, artificial flavouring.
Zinc, oxide of . .	Chalk, carbonate of magnesia.

Adulteri'nus. (*Adultero*, to counterfeit.) False; counterfeited; forged; bastard.

Adum'ba. A species of *Ficus*. Hab. Ashantee. The bark and fruit boiled in fish-soup with Cardamoms, and a small plant called Awhintey-whinting, are said, when two doses are taken in the third month of pregnancy, to produce abortion. (Bowditch and Waring.)

Adunca'tio un'guium. (*Aduncus*, hooked, from *ad*, to; *uncus*, a hook; *unguis*, a nail.) Incurvation of the nails. (D.)

Adunciros'tres. (*Aduncus*, a hook; *rostrum*, a beak. F. *aduncirostre*.) Applied by Schœffer to an Order of Birds which have the beak hooked.

Adu'rent. (L. *adurens*, from *ad*, to; *uro*, to burn.) Caustic or vesicant.

Adu'rion. The *Rhus coriaria*.

Adus't. (*Aduro*, to burn. F. *aduste*; I. *adusto*, *abbruciato*; G. *verbrannt*.) Burnt; scorched; parched. Applied formerly to the fluids of the body, when the serum of the blood was supposed to be dissipated by too great heat in the constitution.

Adus'tion. (L. *adustio*, from *aduro*, to scorch or roast. F. *adustion*; I. *adustione*; G.

Verbrennung, *Anbrennen*.) A term formerly employed as a synonym of cauterisation, meaning the application of the actual cautery to any part of the body.

Ad-u'terum. A synonym of the *Oviduct of birds.*

Adve'hent. (L. *advehens*, from *ad*, to; *veho*, to carry.) Term applied to vessels conveying fluids to an organ; afferent.

Adventit'ia capilla'ris. (L. *adventitius*, foreign; from *advenio*, to come to.) A name given by His to an outer extraneous covering of the capillaries of parts containing adenoid tissue, from the branched cells of which the coat is derived.

A. tu'nica. The external covering of the blood-vessels. See *Artery* and *Vein.*

Adventit'ious. (L. *adventitius;* from *advenio*, to come to. F. *adventice*, *adventif;* I. *adventizio;* G. *hinzukommend*, *zufällig*.) Extraneous, foreign, not naturally belonging to the person or thing. Applied to what is accidental or acquired, in opposition to what is natural or hereditary.

In Botany, used to denote organs or structures developed in unusual positions.

A. buds. A term applied to those buds which do not arise, as usual, from the axils of leaves, but from some indeterminate point of the stem, root, leaves, or other organs. They invariably take origin from parenchymatous tissue.

A. cyst. The outer part of an hydatid cyst which is developed from the tissues of the affected animal, and is not a part of the parasite itself.

A. diseas'es. Acquired diseases.

A. mem'brane. A membrane covering a structure which is not a part of the structure itself, but is derived from the surrounding connective tissue.

In Pathology, a term synonymous with false membrane.

A. mur'murs. Cardiac murmurs which depend upon other causes than defects of the heart structure itself, such as anæmic murmurs.

A. roots. Roots that are not produced by the direct elongation of the radicle of the embryo. They have no leaves or buds, and, when subterranean, no epidermis furnished with stomata. Adventitious aerial roots are, however, frequently furnished with a true epidermis and stomata, and are sometimes of a green colour. In monocotyledons they first appear as conical bodies in the substance of the parenchyma. These break through the tissue that envelopes them, and appear externally at first as parenchymatous elongations, but ultimately with the structure of a monocotyledonous stem. Where they break through they are surrounded at the base by a kind of sheath or collar, called a coleorhiza, and they end in a pileorhiza, which is usually thrown off as development takes place behind it. The adventitious roots of dicotyledonous plants appear as conical bodies near the cambium layer, and ultimately break through the bark. They are provided with a pileorhiza at their extremity, and have a coleorhiza at their base. See *Aerial roots.*

A. sounds. Same as *A. murmurs.*

Ad'verse. (*Adverto*, to turn to another place. F. *adverse;* G. *entgegengesetzt*, *seitwärtsgebogen*.) Opposing, or opposite; against.

Adversifo'liate. (*Adversus*, against; *folium*, a leaf.) Having leaves opposite, or against each other, on the same stem.

Adversifo'liated. Same as *Adversifoliate.*

A'dy. A tree growing in the island of St. Thomas, the juice of which ferments into wine. The stone of the fruit contains a kernel, which yields a yellow oil, hardened by cold, and used as butter. The kernels are given, three or four times a day, as a restorative.

Adya'o. A shrub of the Philippine Islands, probably belonging to the Genus *Premna*, Nat. Ord. *Verbenaceæ*, employed locally to relieve headache and colic, and as an application to tumours and ulcers.

Adynam'ia. ('A, priv.; *δύναμις*, power. L. *Adynamia;* F. *adynamie;* G. *Kraftlosigkeit*, *Kraftmangel*, *Schwäche*.) A term for the loss, want, or deficiency of vital power or strength, especially the loss of muscular strength in typhus fever and similar conditions.

The term has also been used in systems of classification to include a series of diseases, such as apoplexy, dyspnœa, syncope, impotence, in which there is abolition or diminution of the power of sensation or voluntary motion.

A. viri'lis. Impotence.

Adynam'ic. (Same etymon. F. *adynamique;* I. *adinamico;* G. *adynamisch*, *kraftlos*, *unvermägend*.) Deficient in power; of, or pertaining to, the state of *Adynamia.*

A. fe'vers. Fevers in which the tendency is to death by asthenia.

A. state. A term indicating a condition of great weakness and depression of the bodily powers, as in the last stage of typhus fever.

Adynam'ico-atac'ticus. Same as *Adynamico-ataxicus.*

Adynam'ico-atax'icus. Pertaining to *Adynamia*, and *Ataxia;* a term for a form of fever.

Adyn'amon. Same as *Adynamum.*

Adyn'amum vi'num. ('Αδύναμος, deficient in strength, from *ἀ*, priv.; *δύναμις*, strength or power.) Applied to a kind of wine made by boiling down must with water, or by mixing new white wine with water. Given to the sick to whom pure wine was likely to be injurious.

Adyna'sia. Same as *Adynamia.*

Adyna'tia. Same as *Adynamia.*

Adynatoco'mium. ('Αδύνατος, disabled; *κομέω*, to tend. F. *adynatocôme;* G. *Invaliden-Haus*.) A hospital for invalids.

Adynatodoch'ium. ('Αδύνατος, disabled; *δέχομαι*, to receive hospitably.) Same as *Adynatocomium.*

Æcidiomyce'tes. A Suborder of the Order *Basidiomycetes*, Class *Carposporeæ*, Subkingdom *Thallophyta*. Parasitic fungi, the mycelium of which bears two forms of fruit, æcidium and uredo, or some analogous form.

Æcid'ium. A cup-shaped body, formerly regarded as a distinct species of Fungus, but now believed to be only a development, on a second host-plant, of certain of the Æcidiomycetous fungi. Æcidia are at first round or oval bodies, developed, together with spermogonia, from a mycelium resulting from the germination of sporidia produced by a promycelium, which is again the product of teleuto-spores; these oval bodies burst and constitute cup-shaped receptacles, with reflected margins, the walls of which, the peridium, are composed of pseudoparenchyma, short polyhedral closely fitting mycelium cells. At the base of the Æcidium is the hymenium, a circular layer of short, elongate, clavate cells, or basidia, on each of which rests a series of spores in regular chain-like order, one above the other, the stylogonidia. The spores are spheroidal and filled with protoplasm coloured red or yellow by oil. On the bursting of the enclosing peridium of pseudoparenchyma the spores are liberated in a state fit for germination, which takes place in the form of short crooked germ tubes, that penetrate through the stomata of another host-plant, and rapidly produce a new mycelium in the intercellular spaces, which after a few days forms a farther fructification, the uredo fruit. Æcidia affect usually the Compositæ, Ranunculaceæ, Leguminosæ, and Labiatæ, but to which they are by no means so destructive as uredo fruits are to the Gramineæ. See *Æcidiomycetes*, *Heterœcism*, *Teleutospore*, and *Uredo*.

Æ. abieti'num. A parasite of the *Abies excelsa*, appearing in June and August.

Æ. columna're. A parasite found on the under surface of the leaves of fir trees, appearing in the form of a silvery streak of columnar form, containing a yellow dust (spores). *Æ conorum piceæ*, *Æ. coruscans*, and *Æ. strobiliana*, are all found on fir trees.

Æ. fruits. A synonym of *Æcidium*, in contradistinction to uredo fruits.

Ædep'sos. Greece, in the Island of Eubæa, thirty miles from Negropont. Hot springs, well known to the ancients under the names of *Ædepsi thermæ* and *Herculis lavacra*. The place is now called Dipso. Temp. varies from 31° C. (87·8° F.) to 75° C. (167° F.). Here Sulla bathed.

The waters spring from the micaceous and the clay slate in the presence of limestone; they contain sodium and magnesium chloride and sulphate, sodium carbonate, and small quantities of sodium iodide, and magnesium bromide, with free carbonic acid, and some sulphuretted hydrogen. They deposit a plentiful dark sulphurous mud, which is used for general and local baths in rheumatic deposits. The waters are used in rheumatic gout and joint contractions, in gastric catarrh, gallstones, lymphatic diseases and scrofula.

Ædiceri'næ. A Sub-family of the Family *Gammaridæ*, Suborder *Amphipoda*, Order *Edriophthalma*, Class *Crustacea*. Anterior antennæ having no accessory branch; seventh pair of legs very long, armed with claws.

Ædœ'a. (Αἰδοῖα, the privy parts both of men and women.) The genital organs.

Ædœa'gra. (Αἰδοῖα; ἄγρα, a prey, a seizure. F. *ædœagre.*) Pain in the genital organs.

Ædœag'raphy. (Αἰδοῖα; γράφω, to write.) A description of the generative organs.

Ædœal'ogy. (Αἰδοῖα; λόγος, a discourse.) A treatise on the organs of generation.

Ædœat'omy. (Αἰδοῖα; τέμνω, to cut.) The dissection of the genital organs.

Ædœau'xe. (Αἰδοῖα; αὔξη, increase. F. *ædœauxésie.*) Enlargement of the genital organs.

Ædœ'ci. (Αἰδοιϊκός, of, or belonging to, the genital organs.) Diseases of the generative organs.

Ædœerysip'elas. (Αἰδοῖα; *erysipelas.* F. *ædœerysipèle.*) Erysipelas of the genital organs.

Ædœi'tis. (Αἰδοῖα, the pudenda or parts of generation. F. *ædoite.*) Inflammation of the genital organs.

Ædœoblennorrhœ'a. (Αἰδοῖα; *blennorrhœa.* F. *ædœoblennorrhée.*) A flow of mucus from the genitals.

Æ. femina'rum. Leucorrhœa.

Ædœodyn'ia. (Αἰδοῖα; ὀδύνη, pain.) Pain in the genital organs, from whatever cause.

Ædœogargalis'mus. (Αἰδοῖα; γαργαλισμός, a tickling.) Masturbation.

Ædœogar'galus. (Αἰδοῖα; γαργαλίζω. to tickle.) Masturbation; nymphomania.

Ædœog'raphy. (Αἰδοῖα; γράφω, to write. F. *ædoiographie.*) The description of the parts of generation.

Ædœol'ogy. (Αἰδοῖα; λόγος, a discourse; F. *ædoiologie.*) A treatise or dissertation on the parts of generation, their structure, and functions.

Ædœoma'nia. (Αἰδοῖα; *mania.*) Nymphomania.

Ædœomycodermi'tis. (Αἰδοῖα; *mycodermitis.* F. *ædœomycodermite.*) Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the genitals.

Ædœ'on. The groin. (D.)

Ædœop'sia. (Αἰδοῖα; ὄψις, a viewing. F. *ædœopsie.*) An ocular examination of the genitals.

Ædœopsophe'sis. Same as *Ædœopsophia.*

Ædœopsoph'ia. See *Ædopsophy.*

Æ. uteri'na. Air in the uterine cavity. See *Physometra.*

Ædœos'copy. (Αἰδοῖα; σκοπέω, to see. F. *ædœoscopie.*) Term for an investigation of the pudenda.

Ædœoti'tis. (Αἰδοῖα.) Inflammation of the genital organs.

Æ. gangræno'sa. Gangrenous inflammation of the genital organs.

Æ. gangræno'sa puella'rum. Gangrene of the genital organs in young girls; noma.

Æ. gangræno'sa puerpera'rum. Gangrene of the genital organs in women recently delivered.

Ædœot'omy. (Αἰδοῖα; τέμνω, to cut. F. *ædoiotomie.*) The anatomy or dissection of the parts of generation.

Ædop'sophy. (Αἰδοῖα; ψόφος, a sound. F. *ædoiopsophie*, *ædopsophie.*) Term for the sound caused by the escape of wind from the vagina in women, or from the bladder by the urethra in man.

Ædopto'sis. (Αἰδοῖα; πτῶσις, a falling.) A prolapse of some part of the genital organs.

Æ. u'teri. Prolapse of the uterus.

Æ. u'teri inver'sa. Inversion of the uterus.

Æ. u'teri retrover'sa. Retroversion of the uterus.

Æ. vagi'næ. Prolapse of the vagina.

Æ. vesi'cæ. Prolapse of the bladder.

Æeiglu'ces. See *Aeigluces.*

Ægagropi'lus. (Αἰγαγροπῖλος, from αἴγαγρος, a wild goat, πῖλος, hair wrought into felt. F. *ægagropile*, or *égagropile;* G. *Gemsenkugel*, *Gemskugel.*) A concretion found in the stomach of goats, deer, and cows, composed of hair collected on the tongue of the animal in licking itself, and swallowed; formerly also called bezoar, because similarly found within the bodies of animals, and believed to have the same virtues as the medicinal bezoars; described by Geo. Hieronymus Velschius *in Dissert. de ægagropilis.*

Aega'le sepia'ria. Nat. Ord. *Aurantiaceæ.* A native of Japan. The fruit resembles the orange, is said to be laxative, and a celebrated Japanese medicine is prepared from the dried rind. (Waring.)

Ægei'ros. (Αἴγειρος.) The *Populus nigra*, or black poplar, the leaves of which soaked in vinegar were used locally in gout, whilst the fruit drunk with vinegar was employed in epilepsy and other affections. (W.)

Æ'ger. (L. *Æger*, derivation unknown. F. *malade*; G. *krank.*) Sick; faint; feeble; weak; unwell.

Æ'gias. (Αἰγίς, the shield of Zeus, from ἀΐσσω, to move violently; also a goat-skin coat.) Name for a white speck on the cornea causing an obstruction of sight, according to Hippocrates, *Coac. prænot.* ii, 218; so-called because the opacity seems like a cover or shield before the pupil; also called *Ægis*.

Ægicera'ceæ. An Order of plants of the Subdivision *Epipetalæ*, Subclass *Corollifloræ*, Class *Dicotyledones;* or, according to some, a Tribe of the Family *Myrscniaceæ*, Order *Primulinæ*, Subclass *Gamopetalæ*. It contains one genus only, which grows on sea shores in the tropics, and roots from the seed-vessels, like *Rhizophoraceæ*. Anthers dehisce transversely; fruit a follicle; seeds ex-albuminous.

Æ'gides. Same as *Ægias*.

Ægid'ion. Same as *Ægidium*.

Ægid'ium. A name formerly applied to a collyrium, probably considered efficacious for the affection *Ægius* or *Ægis*, from which its name is drawn; described by Aëtius. Gorræus. See *Ægoprosopon*.

Æ'gilops. (Αἴξ, a goat; ὤψ, the eye; because goats were supposed especially subject to it. F. *ægilops*, or *égilops;* I. *egilope;* G. *Augenwinkelgeschwür*, *Geisauge*, *Thranensackgeschwür.*) An abscess of the eyelid opening at the inner canthus, and so-called from its resemblance to the *larmier* or infra-orbital glandular sac of goats.

Also a synonym of the *Bromus arvensis*.

Ægi'na. Greece. A warm salt water springing from the chalk and clay strata.

Ægi'næ. A Sub-family of the Family *Cymothoidæ*, Suborder *Isopoda*, Order *Edriophthalma*, Class *Crustacea*. Antennæ inserted into the frontal border; the four pairs of posterior legs slender, and fitted for walking; foot-jaws long, composed of four to six segments.

Ægine'tia. Name of a species of *Orobanche*, used in Malabar as masticatory.

Æ. in'dica. Nat. Ord. *Orobanchaceæ*. Hab. Nepaul. This plant, when prepared with sugar and nutmeg, is considered an antiscorbutic and a masticatory.

Ægin'idæ. A Family of the Suborder *Trachymedusæ*, Order *Hydroida*, Class *Hydromedusæ*, Subkingdom *Cœlenterata*. Medusæ having a flattened discoidal form; diverticula of the alimentary canal reach the border of the umbrella and produce the sexual elements from the parietes; marginal filaments rigid, traversed by cartilaginous rods formed from the endoderm which penetrate the umbrella; marginal vesicles pedunculated and free.

Ægiph'ila saluta'ris. Nat. Ord. *Verbenaceæ*. Hab. banks of the Orinoco. Used by the natives, both internally and externally, as a remedy in snake bites. (Waring.)

Ægi'rinon. Same as *Ægirinum*.

Ægi'rinum. (Gr. Αἰγείρινον, from αἴγειρος, the poplar.) A name for a kind of ointment made with the fruit of the poplar tree, described by Paulus Ægineta.

Æ'gis. (Αἰγίς, the shield or breast-plate of Jove, also a goat's skin.) Another name for the affection of the eye called *Ægias*, which see.

Ægithal'li. (Αἰγίθαλλος, the titmouse. F. *ægithalle.*) A Family of *Passeres* which live upon bees.

Ægithogna'thæ. (Αἴγιθος, the hedge sparrow; γνάθος, the jaw.) A Suborder, according to Huxley, of the Order *Carinatæ*, Class *Aves*, distinguished by the broad vomer, truncated in front, and embracing the rostrum of the sphenoid between its cleft posterior extremity. It includes the greater number of Passerine birds.

Æ'gle mar'melos. (G. *Marmelosfrucht*, *Modjabeere;* Hind. *Bel. Siripul;* Tam. *Vilva;* Tel. *Maredoo;* Mal. *Kuvalam.*) Nat. Ord. *Aurantiaceæ*, Bael or Bel tree, Bengal Quince. An Indian tree. Flowers ⚥; petals 4—5 patent. Stamens 30—40. Ovary 8—15 celled, with numerous ovules in each cell. Style short, thick. Stigma capitate. Fruit baccate, with a hard rind. Seed with a woolly coat. The dried fruit, Bael, is imported in vertical slices or in broken pieces consisting of a part of the rind with the adherent pulp and seeds. The fruit is agreeable when ripe; but astringent when unripe, and thence given in diarrhœa and dysentery, especially when combined with a scorbutic taint. The bark of the root is given in decoction in intermittent fevers. See *Bela*.

Æ'glia. Same as *Ægias*.

Ægoc'eras. (Αἴξ, a goat; κέρας, a horn; because the pods are like a goat's horns.) A name for the plant *Trigonella fœnum Græcum*, or fenugreek.

Ægoleth'ron. (Αἴξ, a goat; ὄλεθρος, destruction; because believed to be poisonous to the goat.) Old name for a plant, indigenous about Heradea in Pontus, supposed to be the *Chamærhododendron*, or *Azalea pontica;* by some to be the *Ranunculus flammula*, by others the *Lathræa squamaria*.

Ægo'lii. (Αἰγωλιὸς, a nightbird of prey. F. *ægolien.*) A Family of Birds, including the owl.

Æ'go'ny. (Dim. or cont. *Ægophonia*, ægophony.) A term proposed for a minor degree of ægophony, or a resonance of voice intermediate between well-marked bronchophony and ægophony.

Ægon'ychon. Same as *Ægonychum*.

Ægon'ychum. (Αἴξ, a goat; ὄνυξ, a hoof.) An old name for the plant *Lithospermum officinale*, so-called from the hardness of its seed.

Aegoor. An article of the Indian *Materia Medica*, described as powerfully astringent and bitter, an antidote to poison, and useful in leprosy. *Shingirff* is given as its Persian name, and it is therefore probably Cinnabar. (W.)

Ægophon'ic. Having the characters of *Ægophony*.

Ægoph'ony. (Αἴξ, a goat; φωνή, the sound of the voice. F. *égophonie;* G. *Meckerstimme*, *Zitterstimme;* I. and S. *egofonia.*) A term in auscultation, denoting a modification of bronchophony, in which the voice is sharp, or jerking and tremulous, like that of the kid. It is heard best by the naked ear, and most frequently near the lower angle of the scapula in pleurisy, where there is only a small amount of effusion. It would appear to depend upon the arrest by the fluid of the graver tones of the voice while the higher ones are transmitted; it has also been attributed to the natural resonance of the voice in the bronchial tubes being rendered more distinct by the compression of the pulmonary texture, and by its transmission through the medium of a thin and mobile layer of fluid.

Ægopo'dium. (Αἴξ; ποῦς, a foot; from its likeness to a goat's foot.) A Genus of plants of the Nat. Ord. *Umbelliferæ*. Goatweeds.

Æ. podagra'ria. The goatweed, or goutweed; it is sedative, and was formerly esteemed in cases of gout and piles.

Ægoproso'pon. (Αἴξ; πρόσωπον, a face.) An old name for a collyrium, according to Gorræus; synonymous with *Ægidion*.

Ægrip'pa. See *Agrippa*.

Ægritu'do. (L. *Æger*, sick.) Sickness, ill-health, disease.

Æ. ventric'uli. (L. *ventriculus*, the belly.) Vomiting.

Ægrota'tio. (L. *Æger*, sick.) Sickness, disease.

Ægyp'tia moscha'ta. The Egyptian musk. *Hibiscus abelmoschus*.

Æ. ul'cera. Egyptian ulcers, an old term used by Aretæus for ulcers of the fauces and tonsils, which were described as common in Egypt and Syria. thus—*Αἰγυπτία καὶ Συρίακα ἕλκεα*.

Ægypti'acum bal'samum. A synonym of the *Balsam of Gilead*.

Æ. unguen'tum. Name given to several corrosive or detergent unguents; the simple *Ægyptiacum*, however, improperly called an unguent, is composed of verdigris, honey, and vinegar, boiled together to a proper consistence. See *Ægyptium*.

Ægyp'tion. Same as *Ægyptium*.

Ægyp'tium. (Αἰγύπτιος, Egyptian.) Old epithet of a white oily ointment (Αἰγύπτιον μόρον), prepared from leaves and aromatic substances; also called *Menesium;* also applied to the *Ægyptiacum unguentum simplex ;* also a term for lint or thread.

Æ. al'bum. A synonym of *Crinomyron*.

Æ. medicamen'tum ad au'res. A synonym of the *Pharmacum ad aures*.

Æ. o'leum. An old name of castor oil.

Ægyp'tius. (Αἰγύπτιος, Egyptian.) Of or belonging to Egypt.

Æ. pes'sus. The Egyptian pessary; a term for an unguent in form of a pessary, composed of honey, butter, turpentine, saffron, oil of roses or lilies, and sometimes a little verdigris.

Aeichry'son. ('Αεί, always; χρυσός, gold.) The plant *Sempervivum tectorum*, or houseleek.

Æiglu'ces. See *Aeigluces*.

Aeiglu'ces. ('Αεί, ever; γλυκύς, sweet.) A kind of sweet wine or must.

Aeipathi'a. ('Αειπάθεια, from ἀεί, always; πάθος, a suffering.) An unyielding or inveterate disease.

Aei'thales. ('Αειθαλής, evergreen.) The *Sempervivum tectorum*, or houseleek.

Aeizo'on. ('Αεί, always; ξωός, alive.) The *Sempervivum tectorum*, or houseleek.

Ælu'ropo. (Αἴλουρος, a cat; πούς, a foot.) A synonym of *Gnaphalium montanum*, from the resemblance of its leaves and flowers to a cat's foot.

Æmopto'ica pas'sio. (αἷμα, blood; πτύω, to spit.) Hæmoptysis.

Æne'a. (L. *Æneus*, brazen.) A catheter.

Æneoceph'alus. (*Æneus*, coppery; κεφαλή, the head. F. *ænéocéphale*.) Having the head of a copper-colour.

Ænothion'ic. See *Œnothionic*.

Æolecthy'ma. (Αἰόλος, variable; from Αἴολος, the god of the winds; ἔκθυμα, a pustule. F. *æolecthyme*.) An old term for a species of varicella.

Æol'idæ. A Family of the Section *Dermatobranchia*, Subclass *Platypoda*, Class *Gasteropoda*. Dorsal surface of the body with numerous tufts, often branched, containing prolongations of the alimentary canal; tongue with longitudinal dental plates.

Æollan'thus sua'vis. Nat. Ord. *Lauraceæ*. A Brazilian plant used as a diuretic in spasmodic strangury.

Æol'lion. Varicella.

Æol'lium. Varicella.

Æ'on. (Αἰών, one's lifetime.) The age of man from birth to death; life.

Also, the spinal marrow, according to Hippocrates, vii, *Epid.* lii., 8.

Æone'sis. (Αἰόνησις, from αἰονάω, to sprinkle.) Term for a sprinkling or washing of the whole body, according to Hippocrates, *de Humid. usu*, i, 8; Erotianus *in Onomastic. Hipp.*

Æo'nion. (Αἰώνιος, eternal.) The *Sempervivum tectorum*, or houseleek.

Æo'ra. (Αἰωρέω, to raise into the air. F. *brandillement*.) A form of exercise called by the ancients *Gestatio*, in which the swinging action was predominant, as in a hammock, in a litter, in a chariot, or in a boat.

Æqua'lis. (*Æquo*, to make equal or level. F. *égal ;* G. *gleich*, *gleichförmig*.) Of the same dimensions or proportions; equal.

Æqua'tor. See *Equator*.

Æ. oc'uli. A horizontal line on the level of the junction of the closed eyelids; it is below the centre of the eye.

Æ'que. (*Æquus*, alike, or equal. F. *également*.) Justly; alike; equally.

Æquilat'eral. (L. *æquus ; lateralis*, belonging to the side.) Equal sided.

Æquilib'rium. (*Æquus*, equal; *libro*, to balance. F. *équilibre ;* G. *Gleichgewicht*.) That rest which occurs when many forces, applied to the same body, are equally opposed. See *Equilibrium*.

Æquival'ved. (*Æquus*, equal; *valvæ*, folding doors; F. *équivalve ;* G. *gleichklappig*, *gleichschalig*.) Having equal valves; applied to a dehiscent pericarp when its valves are nearly of the same size.

Æquor'idæ. A Family of the Suborder *Calyptoblastea*, Order *Hydroidea*, Class *Hydromedusæ*, Subkingdom *Cœlenterata*. Large discoidal medusæ, with short and stout buccal peduncle; marginal filaments and radial canals numerous, on which are placed the sexual organs.

A'er. ('Αήρ, the atmosphere; F. *air ;* G. *Luft*.) The atmosphere; atmospheric air.

A. fix'us. Fixed air; a term for carbonic dioxide or carbonic acid gas.

Aera'ted. ('Αήρ. F. *aéré*.) Applied to liquids that are impregnated with carbonic acid, which was called fixed air.

A. bread. See *Bread, aerated*.

A. waters. See *Waters, aerated*.

Aera'tion. ('Αήρ.) The charging of a fluid with some gas.

Also a term for ventilation.

A. of blood. The oxygenation of the blood in the lungs.

Aera'tor. (Same etymon.) An apparatus for making aerated waters.

Also a contrivance for fumigating grain in bulk to destroy fungi and insects.

Aerelaterom'eter. The same as *Elaterometer*.

Aerendocar'dia. (*Aër*, air; *endocardium.*) Air in the interior of the heart. (D.)

Aerenterecta'sia. ('Ἀήρ, air; ἔντερον, intestine; and ἔκτασις, dilatation.) Tympanitis.

Ære'olum. Same as *Ærolus.*

Ære'olus. A term synonymous with *Chalcus.* Equal to 1-16th of an obolus, or 1-12th of a scruple.

Ae'reus. (*Aër*, the air. F. *aérien;* G. *luftig.*) Of or belonging to the air; aërial.

Aer'gia. ('A, neg.; ἔργον, work.) Torpor.

Aerhæmocto'nia. ('Ἀήρ, air; αἷμα, blood; κτόνος, the action of killing. F. *aérhémoctonie.*) Death by the introduction of air into the veins. This is an occasional accident in surgical operations about the neck, arm, and axilla, when a vein of large or moderate size has been divided in such a manner as to prevent the collapse of its walls. A suction power is exerted during inspiration and the diastole of the heart, and air enters the vein with a peculiar sibilant or gurgling sound. The patient utters a cry of distress, becomes suddenly pale, and passes into a condition of syncope, which generally proves fatal. The arrest of the action of the heart appears to be due in part to interference with its action by the presence of foam or elastic air in the cavities instead of blood, but chiefly to the pulmonary capillaries becoming blocked by minute bubbles of air.

The treatment which has proved successful is the immediate performance of artificial respiration and electricity applied to the heart and diaphragm.

Aerhæmotox'ia. ('Ἀήρ; αἷμα, blood; τοξικόν, poison. F. *aërémotoxie;* G. *Aërämotoxie.*) Poisoning, or death from entrance of air into the blood through the blood-vessels.

Ae'rial. ('Ἀήρ.) Of, or belonging to, air.

A. ac'id. Another term for carbonic acid.

A. bulbs. Small conical or rounded fleshy bodies of the nature of bulbs produced in the axils of the leaves of certain plants, as of some species of lily, the coral wort, and pile wort. They differ from ordinary buds in their fleshy nature, by spontaneously separating from the parent and by producing new individuals when placed under favorable circumstances, and from true bulbs in their small size and aerial position.

A. fistula. A fistulous opening into the larynx or trachea, the result of non-union after operation or accident.

A. leaves. Leaves that are developed and live entirely or partially in the air.

A. plants. Applied to certain plants which after a time can live by absorption from the atmosphere, without requiring their roots to be fixed to any place, as the *Flos aëris.*

A. roots. Roots that are not produced by the direct elongation of the radicle of the embryo, but from the stem or other part of the plant above the ground. Such roots are well seen in the ivy, where they act as mechanical supports, and in the screwpine, Indian fig, and mangrove tree, where they both act as support and as a means of obtaining nourishment.

A. stems. Stems that appear above ground and maintain this position more or less perfectly throughout life.

Ae'rides tessella'tum. Nat. Ord. *Orchidaceæ.* Hab. Circar forests and other parts of India. It is mentioned in the Taleef Shereef under the name of Bunda, and is stated to be beneficial in disorders of mucus, wind, and blood; also in boils and cutaneous eruptions, and to act as an alexipharmic. (Waring.)

Aerifac'tion of lung. (*Aër; facio*, to make.) A term indicating conditions of the lung in which the amount of air is unnaturally increased, as in emphysema.

Aerif'erous. (*Aër; fero*, to carry. F. *aérifère;* G. *luftführend, lufttragend.*) Air-bringing or carrying. Applied to the air-passages, as the windpipe, bronchi.

Aerifica'tion. (*Aër*; *facio*, to make. F. *aérification; gazéification.*) Term for the converting of a liquid or solid into the gaseous state.

Aeriflux'us. (*Aër*, air; *fluo*, to flow.) The discharge of gas and fœtid emanation from the sick; flatulence. (D.)

Ae'riform. (*Aër; forma*, form or shape. F. *aériforme, gazéiforme;* G. *luftartig, luftformig.*) Having the form of air or gas; gaseous.

Aeriperitoni'tis. (*Aër; peritonitis.*) Term by Piorry for *tympanitis.*

Æ'ris flo'res. Flowers of copper; obtained in small grains by pouring cold water on fused copper. Formerly used in medicine.

Æ. squa'mæ. Flakes of copper, obtained by hammering heated copper. Formerly used in medicine.

Aeri'tis. ('Ἀήρ, the air, or sky; from its blue colour.) A Greek name for a plant supposed to be *Anagallis arvensis;* the blue pimpernel, according to Turton.

Also in Mineralogy the jasper.

Aerobi'a. ('Ἀήρ, air; βίος, life. F. *aérobie.*) Term applied to microscopic organisms which require air in order to live, as opposed to the *Anerobia.*

Ae'rocysts. ('Ἀήρ, air; κύστις, a bag; L. *aerocystæ;* F. *aérocystes.*) Term applied to small closed sacs containing air scattered over the vegetative organs of certain Algæ; sometimes sessile as in the *Fucus;* sometimes pediculate, as in many *Floridiæ;* sometimes basilar. They enable the parts in which they are found to float on or near the surface of the sea. They result from the breaking down of a group of subepidermic cells.

Aerodermecta'sia. ('Ἀήρ, air; δέρμα, skin; ἔκτασις, dilatation.) Emphysema of the connective tissue.

Aerodiaphanom'eter. The same as *Diaphanometer.*

Aerodiaph'thora. ('Ἀήρ; διαφθορά, corruption.) A vitiated state of the air.

Aerodynam'ic. ('Ἀήρ, the air; δύναμις, power. L. *Aërodynamicus;* F. *aérodynamique.*) Of or belonging to the force or power of the air.

Aerodynam'ics. (Same etymon. F. *aérodynamique*; G. *Aërodynamik, Luftkraftlehre.*) A term for the doctrine of the laws regulating the air and its movements.

Aeroenterecta'sia. ('Ἀήρ; ἔντερον, intestine; and ἔκτασις, dilatation.) Tympanitis.

Aerogno'sia. ('Ἀήρ; γνῶσις, knowledge. F. and G. *aérognosie.*) That branch of science which treats of air, and the part it plays in nature.

Aerog'raphy. ('Ἀήρ; γράφω, to write. Fr. *aërographie;* G. *Luftbeschreibung.*) A description of, or treatise on, the air.

Aerohydrop'athy. ('Ἀήρ; ὕδωρ, water; πᾶθος, affection.) The treatment of disease by air and water.

Aeroli'te. ('Ἀήρ, the air or atmosphere;

λίθος, a stone. F. *aerolithe*; G. *Aerolith, Himmelstein, Luftstein, Meteormasse, Meteorstein.*) A term for certain meteoric stones which fall from the heavens: an aerolith; also termed a *Meteorolite.*

Aeroli'thus. Same as *Aerolite.*

Aerol'ogy. ('Ἀήρ; λόγος, a discourse. *Aërologia.* F. *aérologie;* G. *Aërologie.*) A treatise, dissertation or consideration of the nature and properties of air.

Aeroman'cy. ('Ἀήρ; μαντεία, divination.) Divination by air or substances contained in it. (D.)

Aeromel'i. ('Ἀήρ; μέλι, honey.) Name for a substance formed on the leaves and boughs of trees, which was believed to fall like dew from the atmosphere; anciently called δροσομέλι; also termed *Mel aereum, Mel roscidum,* or honey-dew; it is the same as manna; used by Aldrovandus, *de Insect.* i. 2, and Keuchenius, *not. ad Sammonic.* p. 147.

Aerom'eter. ('Ἀήρ; μέτρον, a measure. L. *Aërometrum*; F. *aéromètre;* G. *Luftdichtigkeitsmesser.*) An instrument for ascertaining the density of gases. That invented by Dr. M. Hall for ascertaining the mean bulk of air or gases in pneumatic experiments, consists of a glass bulb of a capacity of four and a half cubic inches and a long tube with a capacity of one cubic inch. This tube is inserted into another tube, in which it is sustained at any required height by means of a spring. Five cubic inches of air are introduced into the bulb and tube, of the latter of which it will, at mean temperature and pressure, fill one half. The other half of this tube, and part of the tube in which it is inserted, are occupied by the liquid of the pneumatic trough. The point of the tube at which the air and liquid meet is marked by the figure 5 to denote five cubic inches. The upper and lower halves of the tube are each divided into five parts indicating tenths of an inch, and the external tube has also a scale of inches attached. (Knight.)

Aerom'etry. ('Ἀήρ; μετρέω, to measure. L. *aërometria;* F. *aérométrie;* G. *Luftmesskunst, Luftmessungskunde.*) The branch of physics which treats of the density of atmospheric air, and the means of measuring it.

Aeroperito'nia. (*Aër; peritonæum.* F. *aéropéritoine;* G. *Luftbauch.*) Term by Piorry for gas in the peritoneum.

Aeropha'ne. ('Ἀήρ; φαίνω, to appear.) A light gauze or imitation crape.

Aeropho'bia. ('Ἀήρ; φόβος, fear. F. *aérophobie;* G. *Luftscheu.*) A fear, or dread of any current of air, because in hydrophobia and some other diseases, as hysteria, of which this is a symptom, it is apt to produce a paroxysm.

Aerophob'ic. (Same etymon.) Affected with *Aerophobia.*

Aeropho'ni. ('Ἀήρ; φωνή, the voice. F. *aërophone.*) A Family of *Grallatores,* that fill the air with their fulness of voice.

Aeroph'orous. ('Ἀήρ; φέρω, to bear.) Bearing or conducting air.

Aeroph'orum. (Same etymon.) Term applied by Meltenius to elongated glands found in some Genera of Ferns, especially in *Aspidium.*

Aeroph'thora. ('Ἀήρ; φθορά, corruption. F. *aérophthore;* G. *Luftverderbniss.*) Vitiation of the air.

Aerophy'te. ('Ἀήρ; φυτόν, a plant. F. *aérophyte.*) A plant that grows entirely in the air.

Aeropleu'ria. ('Ἀήρ; πλευρά, a rib, in the plural, the side. F. *aeropleurie.*) A synonym of *Pneumothorax.*

Aeropneumona'sia. ('Ἀήρ; πνεύμων, the lungs. F. *aeropneumonasie*) A synonym of *Vesicular emphysema.*

Aeropneumonecta'sia. ('Ἀήρ; πνεύμων; ἔκτασις, extension. F. *aeropneumonectasie.*) A synonym of vesicular emphysema.

Aerora'chia. ('Ἀήρ; ῥάχις, the spine.) Accumulation of air in the vertebral canal.

Aer'oscope. ('Ἀήρ; σκοπέω, to examine.) Pouchet's aeroscope is an apparatus for examining the purity of the air microscopically. It consists of a small funnel drawn to a fine point, below which is a slip of glass moistened with glycerin. The end of the funnel and the slip of glass are enclosed in an air-tight chamber, from which a small glass tube passes out and is connected by india-rubber tubing with an aspirator. The glycerin arrests any foreign particles in the air.

Æro'se. (L. *Ærosus,* from *æs,* brass or copper. F. *cuivreux;* G. *kupferhaltig, kupfericht.*) Of the nature of copper; coppery.

Aero'sis. ('Ἀήρ; G. *ausluftung.*) Pneumatosis; tympanitis. An imaginary resolution of the blood into vapour, supposed to be necessary for the support of the vital spirits, and to be brought about by the ventilation of the air during inspiration, in the manner that the flame of fuel is kindled by blowing it. (Parr.)

Aerosphe're. ('Ἀήρ; σφαῖρα, sphere.) Boerhaave's term for atmosphere.

Aerostat'ic. ('Ἀήρ, the air, or atmosphere; στατική, the science which ascertains the properties of bodies at rest; from ἵστημι, to stand. L. *aërostaticus;* F. *aérostatique.*) Of or belonging to aerostatics.

Aerostat'ics. (Same etymon. L. *aërostaticus;* F. *aérostatique.*) The doctrine of air, its specific gravity and properties while in a state of rest.

Aerosta'tion. (Same etymon. L. *acrostatio.*) The raising and supporting of machines in the air, by the buoyancy of heated air, or light gases contained in a spherical bag called a balloon. The science of ballooning.

Æro'sus la'pis. A synonym of the stone called *Cadmia lapidosa.*

Aerotherapeu'tics. ('Ἀήρ, air; θεραπεύω, to cure.) A mode of treating disease by varying the pressure, or by modifying the composition, of the surrounding atmosphere. The patient is placed in an air-tight chest or room, provided with adit and exit pipes, and air is pumped in. Three periods are recognised, that of increasing compression, that of fixed or uniform pressure, and that of reduction of pressure or decompression. The first and third of these should be executed slowly. The cases in which Aerotherapeutics have been found useful are in pulmonary emphysema, bronchitis, chronic laryngitis, catarrhal and nervous asthma, in anæmia, slowly developing phthisis, in hooping cough, and in catarrh of the Eustachian tube. By means of india-rubber sheeting applied round a limb and connected with a pump, the local variation of pressure can be obtained.

Aerotho'rax. ('Ἀήρ; θώραξ, the chest. G. *Luftbrust*). Same as *Pneumothorax.*

Aerotonom'eter. The same as *Tonometer.*

Aerozo'a. ('Ἀήρ; ζῶον, an animal. F. *aérozoé.*) Applied to vertebrated and articulated animals to which air is indispensable. (Lamoureux.)

Æru'a lana'ta. Nat. Ord. *Amaranthaceæ.* Chaya root. Hab. Bengal. Root mucilaginous; used as an emollient in strangury.

Æru'ca. Believed to be corrupted from *Ærugo*, with which it is in all respects synonymous.

Æru'ginose. (L. *æruginosus.*) Verdigris green.

Æru'ginous. (*Ærugo*, the rust of copper. L. *æruginosus;* F. *érugineux;* I. and S. *eruginoso;* G. *kupfergrün, spangrün.*) Of, or belonging to, verdigris. A bluish-green colour like verdigris, or the leaves of some pine trees.

Æ. spu'ta. A term given to very green expectoration.

Æru'go. (L. *æs*, brass or copper. *Æris rubigo*, the rust of brass or copper; F. *vert de gris;* G. *Grünspan.*) The rust of a metal, but especially applied to that of copper, *Verdigris*, which is a mixture of several basic cupric acetates.

Æ. æ'ris. The rust, or impure subacetate of copper; *Verdigris.*

Æ. crystallisa'ta. A synonym of the *Cuprum aceticum*, G. Ph. Cupric acetate.

Æ. distilla'ta. A synonym of the *Cuprum aceticum*, G. Ph. Cupric acetate.

Æ. factit'ia. A synonym of *Æ. præparata.*

Æ. fer'ri. A synonym of *Ferrous carbonate.*

Æ. plum'bi. A synonym of *Lead carbonate.*

Æ. præpara'ta. Verdigris carefully prepared so as to be free from impurity.

Æ. ras'ilis. Scraped verdigris. Verdigris made by hanging a copper plate close over vinegar, but not so as to touch it, and after ten days scraping off the incrustation.

Æ. sublima'ta. Sublimed or distilled verdigris used in painting.

Æ. vir'ide crystallisa'tum. Cupric acetate.

Æ. vir'ide distilla'tum. Cupric acetate.

Ærum'na. (L. *Ærumna*, either a contraction of *ægrimonia*, sorrow; or from *ærumnula*, a forked or crooked staff, which travellers used to carry their packs upon.) A term for weariness or unhappiness, conjoined with fatigue, or suffering.

Aer'va. Same as *Ærua.*

Æs. (Sans. *Ajas*, iron. F. *airain;* I. *rame;* S. *alambre;* G. *Erz.*) The metal brass, a combination of copper and zinc.

Æ. us'tum. Burnt copper. Thin plates of copper, laid stratum super stratum in a crucible, with sulphur and sea salt, and placed over a hot charcoal fire until the sulphur is consumed, and the copper can be reduced to powder. Formerly used as an escharotic, and internally in epilepsy.

Æschni'næ. A Subfamily of the Family *Libellulidæ*, Group *Amphibiotica*, Suborder *Pseudo-neuroptera*, Order *Neuroptera*, Class *Insecta.* Posterior wings larger at the base than the anterior; lateral lobes of the inferior labium little larger than the external lobes and terminated by a movable point.

Æs'chos. (Αἶσχος, shame.) Deformity of the body generally, or of any member; used by Hippocrates.

Æschromythe'sis. (Αἰσχρός, base; μῦθος, speech.) A term used by Hippocrates for the obscene language uttered by the delirious, particularly in puerperal mania and phrenitis.

Æschynom'ene. (Αἰσχύνομαι, to be ashamed.) The *Mimosa*, or sensitive plant, because it shrinks from the touch as if it were ashamed.

Æs'culin. (*Æsculus*, the horse-chestnut.) $C_{21}H_{24}O_{13}$. A glucoside contained in the bark of the horse-chestnut. A white, slightly bitterish powder, destitute of smell; soluble in 600 parts of cold and in 12½ parts of hot water; and in 100 parts of cold alcohol. It has a slightly acid reaction. Its watery solution is highly fluorescent, the reflected light being of a light blue colour.

Æs'culus. (L. either from *esca*, food; or more probably connected with ἄκυλος, an esculent acorn.) A Genus of the Subord. *Hippocastaneæ*, Nat. Ord. *Sapindaceæ*, Subclass *Thalamifloræ;* or of the Subfam. *Sapindeæ*, Fam. *Sapindaceæ*, Order *Æsculinæ*, Series *Eucyclicæ*, Subclass *Choripetalæ*, Class *Dicotyledones.* Leaves opposite, digitate; petals five, spreading, with short claws, unequal; stamens seven, declinate; fruit leathery, three-valved.

Æ. hippocas'tanum. (F. *marronnier de l'Inde;* I. *marrone d'India;* G. *Rosskastanie, wilde Kastanie.*) The horse-chestnut. Leaflets seven, seldom five; obovate, cuneate, acute, toothed; fruit prickly. The bark of the young branches has been used as a substitute for cinchona; it is astringent and bitter; it contains æsculin, paviin, tannin, and some fraxin. The fruit is bitter, and contains much starch, which has been extracted and used; dried and powdered it is used as a sternutatory. An oil is extracted from the fruit by percolation with ether, and has been used as a local application in gout and rheumatism.

Æ. ohioten'sis. A synonym of *Æ. pavia.*

Æ. pa'via. (F. *Pavia rouge.*) Red buck-eye. Hab. Southern United States. Said to be a febrifuge; the seeds are actively poisonous.

Æ. rubicun'da. A synonym of *Æ. pavia.*

Æseca'vum. (Etymology unknown.) An old term for brass.

Æs'tas. (Probably akin to αἴθω, to burn; and to *æstus*, sultry heat. F. *été;* G. *Sommer.*) Summer; hot scorching weather.

Æsta'tes. (*Æstas*, summer.) Heat-spots; freckles; sun-burnings; Pliny, xxviii, 12.

Æsthe'ma. (Αἴσθημα, a perception, or the thing perceived by the senses.) Sensation.

Æsthematol'ogy. (Αἴσθημα; λόγος, a discourse.) The philosophy of, or a treatise upon, the organs of sense.

Æsthematonu'si. (Αἴσθημα; νοῦσος, a disease.) Diseases affecting the organs of sensation. (D.)

Æsthematorganu'si. (Αἴσθημα; ὄργανον, an organ of sense; νοῦσος.) The pathology of the organs of sensation. (D.)

Æsthesiog'raphy. (Αἴσθησις, sensation; γράφω, to write.) A description of the senses and their organs.

Æsthesiol'ogy. (Αἴσθησις, sensation; λόγος, a discourse.) An account or description of the senses and of sensation.

Æsthesiom'eter. (Αἴσθησις, sensation; μέτρον, a measure.) An instrument for determining the tactile sensibility of the skin or mucous membranes. Its value in medicine depends on the circumstance that the capability of distinguishing two impressions, made upon the skin simultaneously, varies in different regions of the body according to the distance they are apart. In sensitive regions, as the end of the finger, the two points of a pair of compasses can be distinguished at about the one twelfth of an inch apart, while in the middle of the back only one point is felt though they are two inches apart (Weber, Hammond). In disease, varying degrees of anæsthesia or loss of sensibility, and hyperæsthesia or excess of sensibility, can be readily ascertained by Dr. Sieveking's instrument, which is simply a beam-compass. It consists of a rod of bell metal four inches in length, graduated into inches and tenths of an inch. At one end is a fixed steel point, another steel point is made to slide upon the beam, and can be fixed at any distance from the first by a screw which works at the top of the slide. Dr. Hammond has devised one consisting of a pair of dividers, to one arm of which the arc of a circle in brass is affixed. This arc is divided to measure tenths of an inch, and by a slight modification is made very portable. See *Tactile sensibility*.

Æsthe'sis. (Αἴσθησις, from *αἰσθάνομαι*, to feel. F. *æsthésie*; G. *Gefühl*, *Gefühlsvermögen*.) Term for feeling or sensibility; also for sense or sensation.

Æsthesod'ic. (Αἴσθησις; and *ὁδός*, a path.) A term applied by Schiff to the grey substance of the spinal cord, since through it sensory impressions are conducted to the brain.

Æsthete'ria. (Αἰσθητήριον, an organ of sense.) The faculties of the body.

Æsthete'rion. (Αἰσθητήριον, from *αἰσθάνομαι*, to feel or perceive.) The sensorium.

Æsthete'rium. Same as *Æstheterion*.

Æsthe'tica. (Αἰσθητικός, from *αἰσθάνομαι*.) Belonging, or relating to, the understanding, or mental perception; applied to an Order of diseases of the Cl. *Neurotica* in Dr. Good's arrangement.

Æsthet'ics. (Αἰσθάνομαι, to perceive by the senses.) The science of the perception of the beautiful in nature, art, or literature.

Æstiva'lis. (*Æstas*, the summer. F. *estival*; G. *sommerlich*.) Of or belonging to the summer season.

Æstiva'tio. (L. *Æstivo*, to pass the summer in a place.) See *Æstivation*.

Æ. alternati'va. See *Æstivation, alternative*.

Æ. amplex'a. (G. *umfassende*.) A term used synonymously with enveloping æstivation.

Æ. contor'ta. See *Æstivation, contorted*.

Æ. corrugati'va. See *Æstivation, corrugated*.

Æ. equitati'va. Imbricated æstivation.

Æ. quincuncia'lis. See *Æstivation, quincuncial*.

Æ. valvati'va. See *Æstivation, valvate*.

Æ. vexilla'ris. See *Æstivation, vexillary*.

Æstiva'tion. (*Æstivo*, to retire to a place for the summer season. F. *estivation*, *préfloraison*; G. *Blumenknospenstand*, *knospendeckung*.) Term for the manner in which the different parts of the flower are folded in the bud.

Æ. alter'native. (G. *abwechselnde*.) A form in which the whorl segments are arranged in two complete circles, one enclosing the other.

Æ. cari'nal. A form of æstivation, in papilionaceous flowers in which the keel is folded over the other parts.

Æ. cir'cular. (F. *estivation par juxtaposition*.) One of the two chief forms of æstivation, in which the individual parts of the whorl are arranged in a circle, and in nearly the same plane; it may be valvate, induplicate, or reduplicate.

Æ. coch'lear. A modification of quincuncial æstivation, in which the spiral arrangement is less rapidly twisted, and the fourth and fifth segments of the whorl, instead of forming an inner circle, are almost entirely external, the fifth segment being overlapped by the first.

Æ. contor'ted. (F. *estivation tordue*; G. *gerollt*, *gedreht*.) That form in which the margin of one segment is a little overlapped by another, and the whole is placed obliquely around the axis, so as to have a twisted look, as in Linum.

Æ. con'volute. Formerly applied to that form of imbricated æstivation in which the parts completely envelop each other; now usually restricted to that form of contorted æstivation in which the parts considerably overlap.

Æ. cor'rugated. (G. *zerknitterte*.) A form in which the petals are irregularly crumpled, as in Papaver.

Æ. crum'pled. A synonym of *Corrugated æstivation*.

Æ. envel'oping. A synonym of *Convolute æstivation*.

Æ. im'bricate. (F. *imbriquée*; G. *dachziegelige*.) A variety of imbricated æstivation, in which the parts of the whorl overlap like the tiles of a house, as in the calyx of Camellia.

Æ. im'bricated. (F. *estivation par superposition*; G. *übergreifend*.) One of the two chief forms of æstivation, in which the parts of the whorl are arranged in a more or less spiral manner, and overlap each other at the edges.

Æ. indu'plicate. (F. *induplicative*; G. *einwartsgeschlagene*.) A variety of circular æstivation, in which the sutures formed by the edges of the whorl-segments project inwards, as in the calyx of Clematis.

Æ. quincun'cial. (F. *quincunciale*; G. *fünfschichtige*.) A form of imbricated æstivation occurring in plants having the whorl composed of five parts, which are so much twisted as to form more than two circles, in which two parts are outside, the third partly inside partly outside, the other two quite inside, counting the segments in rotation, as in the calyx of Calystegia sepium.

Æ. redu'plicate. (F. *reduplicative*; G. *auswärtsgeschlagene*.) A variety of circular æstivation, in which the sutures formed by the opposing edges of the parts of the whorl project outwards, as in the calyx of Althæa rosea.

Æ. spi'ral. A synonym of *Imbricated æstivation*.

Æ. val'vate. (F. *valvaire*; G. *klappig*.) A variety of circular æstivation, in which the margins of the whorl segments touch each other throughout their length, as in the calyx of Tilia.

Æ. vexil'lary. (G. *fahnenförmig*.) A form of imbricated æstivation in papilionaceous flowers, where the vexillum, or standard, is folded over the other petals.

Æsti'vus. (*Æstas*, summer.) Of, or relating to, summer.

Æstua'rium. (*Æstus*, heat.) Name given to a stove for applying dry heat to all parts of the body at once; also a vapour-bath.

Old name of an instrument for conveying heat to any particular part of the body, in which the *Longurius*, in a red-hot state, was placed.

Æstua'tion. (*Æstus*, heat.) The heat of fermentation.

Æs'tus. (Probably akin to *αἴθω*, to burn.) Heat, as well natural heat in an intense degree, as that which is the effect of inflammatory disease.

Æ. volat'icus. A flitting or inconstant heat; applied to the sudden flushing of the face;

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also to the *Strophulus volaticus*, or wild-fire rash of children.

Æ'tas. (Contraction of *ævitas*, from *ævum*, an age or term of life.) The natural life-time; age.

Æ. bo'na. Adolescence.

Æ. crep'ita. Decrepid age, which was reckoned by the ancients from the 60th year and upwards, ending in death.

Æ. decrep'ita. Old age.

Æ. ma'la. Old age.

Æ. provec'ta. Old age.

Æ. senec'ta. Old age.

Æ. seni'lis. Old age.

Æ. viri'lis. Virile age, or manhood, which was reckoned from the 35th to the 50th year.

Æte'idæ. A Family of the Suborder *Chilostomata*, Order *Gymnolæmata*, Class *Polyzoa*. Tubular zoæcia with a subterminal aperture.

Æthali'ni. Applied to a tribe of Fungi having the *Æthalium* for their type.

Ætha'lium. (Αἰθάλεος, reddish-brown.) One species of which—viz. *Æ. septicum*—is commonly known as flowers of tan. The Genus belongs to the *Myxomycetes*, or slime moulds. De Bary, who was the first to carefully investigate this group of plants, at one time thought they ought to be classed with animals rather than with vegetables, owing to the circumstance that during a portion of their existence they do not form cells or tissues. A stricter examination into their life history has led him to abandon this view, and they are now acknowledged by all to be of vegetable origin solely. The Æthalia live upon decaying vegetable matter, such as tan or sawdust, over the surface of which they creep with a streaming motion, and leave a slimy track behind them like that of a snail. This is the vegetative condition of the Æthalia, but when about to enter into the reproductive state the whole of the protoplasm (plasmodium) becomes transformed into receptacles (cakes), often a foot in diameter and an inch deep. The exterior of this cake is formed of a brittle skin, at first yellow, but afterwards brown, and which is rendered thick by the accumulation of calcareous matter. The interior becomes differentiated into a network of delicate tubes (capillitium), the interstices of which are filled with smooth spherical spores. These spores, when set free and brought into contact with moisture, germinate; the thick cell wall bursts, and the whole of the contents of the cell issues forth as an amœboid corpuscle, which in a few minutes becomes pointed and furnished with long cilia. These amœboid corpuscles (swarm spores) increase by division. At the end of two or three days this multiplication by division ceases, and they begin to coalesce two or more together, till at last they form the homogeneous protoplasmic mass known as the *plasmodium*.

Æ. sep'ticum. Wood Æthalium. Variously coloured; external bark yellow, thin, deciduous; internal mass compact, black.

Æ. vapora'rium. A synonym of *Æ. septicum*.

Æ. viola'ceum. A synonym of *Æ. septicum*.

Aetheogam'ia. ('A, neg.; ἦθος, custom; γάμος, marriage.) A synonym of the *Cryptogamia*.

Æ'ther, Brit. Pharm. See *Ether*.

Æ. ace'ticus, B. Ph. (*Ether acétique.* F. Codex.) Acetic ether. $C_2H_5C_2H_3O_2$. Dry sodium acetate 8 parts, rectified spirit 5 parts, sulphuric acid 10 parts, is distilled, the product added to half its weight of calcium chloride, left 24 hours, decanted and rectified. A colourless liquid, of agreeable odour and pleasant taste; sp. gr. 0·9; boiling point 74·4° C. (166° F.) It dissolves in 12 parts of water, and in all proportions in alcohol. A stimulant and antispasmodic. Dose, 15—40 drops or more in water.

Aust. Ph. This ether is made by distilling a mixture of acetate of soda, alcohol, and English sulphuric acid. Sp. gr. 0·9; 1 part dissolves in 9 of water.

Æ. anæsthet'icus, Helv. Ph. *Ethyl chloride*, which see.

Æ. ara'nii. A synonym of the *Æther anæstheticus*, Helv. Ph.

Æ. cantharida'tus, Helv. Ph. Ten parts of cantharides macerated in 15 parts of ether and strained. Used as a vesicant.

Æ. chlora'tus alcohol'icus. The *Æ. chlorhydricus alcoholicus*, Belg. Ph.

Æ. chlorhy'dricus alcohol'icus, Belg. Ph. Spirit of hydrochloric ether. Sodium chloride 334 parts, manganese oxide 125 parts, distilled with sulphuric acid 250 parts, and rectified spirit 1000 parts.

Æ. chlorhy'dricus chlora'tus. A synonym of the *Æ. anæstheticus*, Helv. Ph.

Æ. chlo'ricus. Chloric ether. See *Spiritus chloroformi*.

Æ. cru'dus, Aust. Ph. (G. *gemeiner æther.*) Sp. gr. 0·73.

Æ. depura'tus, Aust. Ph. (G. *gereinigter æther.*) Made by neutralising any free acid in the æther crudus with a small quantity of solution of potash. The æthereal is separated from the watery fluid by decantation and by calcium chloride, and finally distilled into a receiver surrounded by ice. Sp. gr. 0·725.

Æ. for'tior, U. S. Ph. Stronger ether. A similar product to the *Æ. purus*, B. Ph.

Æ. hy'dricus. A synonym of *Ether*.

Æ. hydriod'icus. Hydriodic ether. A synonym of *Ethyl iodide*.

Æ. hydrobro'micus. Hydrobromic ether. A synonym of *Ethyl bromide*.

Æ. hydrochlo'ricus. A synonym of *Ethyl chloride*.

Æ. hydrocyan'icus. Hydrocyanic ether. A synonym of *Ethyl cyanide*.

Æ. ligno'sus. A synonym of *Acetone*.

Æ. martia'lis. The *Tinctura sulphurio-æthera ferri*.

Æ. muriat'icus. Muriatic ether. A synonym of *Ethyl chloride*.

Æ. muriat'icus alcohol'icus. The *Æther chlorhydricus alcoholicus*, Belg. Ph.

Æ. muriat'icus trichlora'tus. A synonym of *Ether, chlorinated chlorhydric*.

Æ. ni'tricus. See *Ether, nitric*.

Æ. ni'tricus alcohol'icus, Belg. Ph. The *Spiritus ætheris nitrosi*.

Æ. ni'tricus alcoolisa'tus. The *Spiritus ætheris nitrosi*.

Æ. nitro'sus. A synonym of *Nitric ether*.

Æ. œnan'thicum. See *Ether, œnanthic*.

Æ. petro'lei, Helv. Ph. A limpid, colourless liquid. Distilled from American petroleum, boiling from 50° C. (122° F.) to 60° (140° F.)

Æ. phosphora'tus, Helv. Ph. A solution of two parts of phosphorus in 120 of ether.

Also a synonym of *Ether, phosphoric*.

Æ. prus'sicus. A synonym of *Ethyl cyanide.*

Æ. pu'rus, B. Ph. Pure ether. Twenty parts of ether, after being twice shaken with 10 parts of water in a bottle and decanted, is distilled with one eighth part of recently burnt lime and two parts of dried calcium chloride. The product has a sp. gr. of ·720, a vapour density of 2·586, and boils at 35·5° C. (96° F.) Used for purposes of inhalation as an anæsthetic. See *Ether.*

Æ. pyroace'ticus. A synonym of *Acetone.*

Æ. rectifica'tus. A synonym of *Æther purus.*

Æ. sulfu'ricus alcoolisa'tus. The *Ether sulfurique alcoolisé*, Fr. Codex.

Æ. sulphu'ricus. Sulphuric ether. A synonym of *Æther.* B. Ph.

The *Ether sulfurique*, Fr. Codex.

Æ. sulphu'ricus ac'idus. The *Elixir acidum Halleri.*

Æ. sulphu'ricus alcohol'icus. Belg. Ph. Hoffmann's anodyne. Sulphuric ether 468 parts, rectified spirit 532 parts.

Æ. sulphu'ricus cru'dus. A synonym of the *Æther crudus* of the Aust. Ph.

Æ. sulphu'ricus cum alcoho'li. A synonym of *Hoffmann's anodyne.*

Æ. sulphu'ricus cum alcoho'li aromat'icus. A synonym of the *Spiritus ætheris aromaticus.*

Æ. terebinthina'tus. See *Ether, terebinthinated.*

Æ. veg'etab'ilis. A synonym of the *Æther aceticus* of the Aust. Ph.

Æ. vitrio'li. A synonym of the *Æther depuratus* of the Aust. Ph.

Æ. vitriol'icus. A synonym of *Ether.*

Æthe'rea her'ba. The *Eryngium maritimum.*

Æthe'reo-oleo'sa. Medicines or drugs which contain an essential oil on which their properties depend.

Ætherola'ta. Ethereal distillations from drugs.

Ætherolatu'ra. Ethereal tinctures of fresh plants.

Æthero'lea. A synonym of *Essential oils.*

Æthero'lica. (*Æther.* F. *éthéroliques.*) Term for combinations of ether.

Æthiopifica'tio. (*Æthiops*, and *facio*, to make.) The discolouration of the skin, caused by the use of silver nitrate, or mercurial ointment.

Æthiopio'sis. Same as *Æthiopificatio.*

Æth'iopis (Αἰθιοπίς) of the ancients is referred by Sibthorpe to *Salvia æthiopis;* by others to *Salvia argentea* or the silver sage. It was used in affections of the uterus, in sciatica, pleurisy, and some forms of sore throat. (Dioscor., L. iv., c. 105; Paul. Æg., L. vii, s. 3; Pliny, L. xxvii, c. 4.) Another plant, named Æthiopis, is mentioned by Pliny (L. xxiv., c. 102) as being very serviceable in dropsy. It has been referred to an Euphorbium. (Waring.)

Æthiopis'mus. Same as *Æthiopificatio.*

Æthiopopo'sis. Same as *Æthiopificatio.*

Æth'iops. (Αἰθίοψ, an Ethiop, or native of Ethiopia, a region of Africa; also the son of Vulcan, from αἴθω, to burn, in reference to the dark complexion of Ethiopians, or as if blackened or charred by burning. F. *éthiops.*) A name anciently given to several black powders, because of their colour.

Æ. al'bus. An Albino; also a synonym of *Mercurius alkalisatus.*

Æ. alkalisa'tus. A synonym of the Hydrargyrum cum Cretâ.

Æ. an'imal. The pigment layer of the choroid membrane.

Æ. anima'lis. The powder formed by burning various animals to a cinder, as the hedgehog, sparrow, mole.

Æ. antimonia'lis. A preparation composed of one part of quicksilver to two of sulphuret of antimony; used in skin affections.

A synonym of *Hydrargyrum sulfuratum stibiatum*, Helv. Ph.; and of the *Sulphuretum hydrargyri et antimonii*, Belg. Ph.

Æ. antiphthys'icus. An old preparation of mercury with balsam of Peru; used in consumption.

Æ. antirheumat'icus. An old preparation of mercury with gum guaiacum, used in rheumatism.

Æ. auripigmenta'lis. An old preparation of quicksilver with sulphuret of arsenic.

Æ. diuret'icus. An old preparation of mercury with juniper.

Æ. jovia'lis. An old preparation of tin, quicksilver, and sulphur, rubbed together.

Æ. martia'lis. The black oxide of iron, used formerly as a tonic. A synonym of the *Oxidum ferri nigrum*, Belg. Ph.; and of the *Ferrum oxydulato-oxydatum*, Helv. Ph.

Æ. mercuria'lis. Mercury sulphide. A synonym of *Sulphuretum hydrargyri nigrum*, Belg. Ph.

Æ. mercu'rii per se. The *Hydrargyri oxidum*, or mercury oxide, because formed by merely triturating mercury for a long time while exposed to the air.

Æ. minera'lis. A preparation composed of mercury sulphide with sulphur: the *Hydrargyri sulphuretum cum sulphure* of the pharmacopœias.

A synonym of the *Hydrargyrum sulfuratum nigrum*, Germ. Ph. and Helv. Ph.; and of the *Sulphuretum hydrargyri nigrum*, Belg. Ph.

Æ. narcot'icus. A synonym of *Æthiops mineralis.*

Æ. pur'gans. An old preparation of mercury with manna or jalap.

Æ. sacchara'tus. See *Hydrargyrum saccharatum.*

Æ. vegetab'ilis. Æthiops. A black powder, formed by incinerating the *Fucus vesiculosus* in a covered crucible; it contains iodine, and was employed in glandular diseases.

Æthmoi'des. See *Ethmoid.*

Æth'na. (Αἶθος, burning.) An old term for subterraneous, invisible, sulphureous fire, which calcines rocks in the earth.

Æth'nici. The fiery meteors emitted from burning mountains. (R. and J.)

Æthol'ices. (Αἴθω, to burn.) Term for burning pustules on the skin; considered to be furunculi, or boils, by some.

Æthom'ma. (Αἶθος, burning or shining; ὄμμα, a sight or spectacle.) An old term for the appearance of flashes of light before the eyes.

Æth'rioscope. (Ἄιθηρ, air; σκοπέω, to see. F. *æthrioscope;* G. *Æthrioskop.*) An instrument for measuring the degree of cold arising from exposure under different conditions of the sky. It consists of a differential thermometer, so placed in the interior of a highly polished cup or concave mirror that one of the bulbs is in the focus of the mirror, and the other not in the focus. The cup or mirror is kept covered by a lid, on the sudden removal of which the liquid in the arm passing to the focus rises, owing to the bulb in which it terminates becoming cooled.

Æthu'sa. (Αἴθω, to burn.) A genus of the Sub-tribe *Ænantheæ*, Tribe *Selineæ*, Nat. Ord. *Umbelliferæ*. General involucre none; partial involucre long, pendulous, valved; calyx obsolete; fruit ovate; ridges 5, raised, thick, acute, the lateral on the edge and broader; vittæ one to each furrow; albumen terete; the bracts longer than the umbel.

Æ. cyna'pium. (Κύων, a dog. F. *petite ciguë*, *faux persil*, *ethuse;* G. *Hundspetersilie*, *Gartenschierling;* I. *cicuta minore.*) Fool's parsley. Root fusiform; stem corymbosely branched, terete, fistular, leaves deltoid; leaflets pinnatifid; umbels small, rays spreading, irregular; bracteoles 3—5, slender; flowers irregular, small; fruit green. A well-known narcotic, acrid, and emetic plant, growing in hedgerows and waste places; the leaves have been occasionally mistaken for parsley, and the roots have been eaten for parsnips and turnips. It is very poisonous, death having occurred in an hour, with nausea, vomiting, insensibility, tremors, dilated pupils, and tetanic contraction of masseters. It is distinguished from parsley by its stem, which is glaucous, reddish at the base, and slightly spotted with red, while that of parsley is green; by its leaves, which are tripinnate, with numerous narrow segments, while those of parsley are bipinnate, with large trilobed segments; by its absent involucre, while parsley possesses one; by its involucel, which consists of three dependent bracteoles, while that of parsley is composed of 8—10 circularly disposed bracteoles; by its flowers, which are white, while those of parsley are yellowish-green; and by its odour, which is nauseous, while that of parsley is agreeably aromatic.

Æ. me'um. A synonym of *Meum athamanticum.*

Æthu'sin. A crystallisable poisonous alkaloid, which is the active principle of the *Æthusa cynapium.* It forms a crystallisable salt with sulphuric acid.

Æthy'le. See *Ethyl.*

Æthyle'num chlora'tum, G. Ph.; Helv. Ph. Dutch liquid. See *Ethene chloride.*

Æ'tia. (Αἰτία, a cause.) A cause; as of disease.

Ae'tioi phle'bes. ('Αετός, an eagle; φλέψ, a vein.) Eagle veins; a term for the veins of the temple.

Ætiol'ogy. (Αἰτία, a cause; λόγος, a discourse. F. *étiologie;* G. *ätiologie.*) Term for the doctrine of the *Causes* of disease.

In Biology, ætiology has for its object the ascertainment of the causes of the facts of this science, and the explanation of biological phenomena, by showing that they constitute particular cases of general physical laws.

Æ'tion. (Αἴτιον, a cause.) A cause; as of disease.

Aeti'tes. ('Αετός, an eagle; because believed to be carried by the eagle to her nest to assist in the hatching of her eggs.) The eagle-stone; a stone, hollow and containing another substance within it; the former, or shell, of clay-iron stone; the latter, or nucleus, of variable composition.

Æto'cion. Same as *Ætolion.*

Æto'lion. (Αἰτώλιος, or αἰγώλιος, a night bird of prey; or from ἀετός, an eagle.) Old name for the berries of the *Daphne mezereum*, or widow-wail; their colour being that of the eagle.

Ætomor'phæ. ('Αετός, an eagle; μορφή, form.) A Group, according to Huxley, of the Suborder *Desmognathæ*, Order *Carinatæ*, Class *Aves.* The birds of prey. Rostrum more or less arched and hooked at the lip; maxillo-palatine processes united with an ossification of the septum; breadth of the articular surface at the distal end of the quadrate bone greater than its length, the outer condyle extending about as far downwards as the inner.

Æton'ychum. ('Αετός, an eagle; ὄνυξ, a claw.) The plant *Lithospermum officinale.* Same as *Ægonychon.*

Af'abond. A dried mucilaginous fruit, sold in the Bazaars of Upper India, imported from Khorasan, and employed as a tonic. (Waring.)

Afa'e. The native name in Delhi of the *Echis carinata*, one of the *Viperidæ.*

Afa'i. Same as *Afae.*

Afe'brile. (A, neg.; *febris*, fever.) Term applied by Liebermeister to cases of typhoid fever in which the temperature rises but slightly or not at all.

Af'fadyl. ('Ασφοδελος; L. *asphodelus.*) An old term, replaced in latter times by Daffodil. The *Narcissus pseudonarcissus.*

Affec'tio. (L. *afficio*, to affect.) An affection.

A. arthrit'ica cor'dis. Gout at the heart.

A. hypochondri'aca. Hypochondriasis.

A. hyster'ica. Hysteria.

A. sarmat'ica. A synonym of *Plica polonica.*

A. tympanit'ica. Tympanites.

Affec'tion. (L. *Affectio;* from *afficio*, to affect. F. *affection.*) Term applied to the passions or emotions of the mind, as anger, hatred, jealousy, and love.

In Pathology, it is nearly synonymous with disease, as inflammatory, nervous, or rheumatic affection.

Affec'tive fac'ulties. (F. *les facultés affectives.*) An Order including Animal Propensities, Sentiments common to man and the lower animals, and Affective Faculties peculiar to man.

A. insan'ity. A form of insanity, opposed to the ideational, in which the emotions or feelings only are affected. Maudsley and others divide affective insanity, or emotional, as it is sometimes called, into two varieties—impulsive and moral insanity. In both, the language may be coherent, and the memory and judgment sound and accurate. In impulsive insanity one only, or a few of the moral faculties, sentiments, or feelings, are perverted. There is an irresistible tendency to the performance of some one act or class of acts, as in kleptomania, homicidal mania, or pyromania. In moral insanity the moral faculties are generally perverted; there is a loss of power of the will to contest the emotions. Affective insanity precedes and accompanies every other variety of insanity.

A. monoma'nia. Esquirol's term for emotional insanity.

Affec'tus. (L. *afficio*, to affect.) A state or disposition.

A. an'imi. Mental disorder.

A. fau'cium pes'tilans. A synonym of *Cynanche maligna.*

A. hydero'des. A synonym of *Dropsy.*

A. spasmod'ico-convulsi'vus labio'rum. A synonym of *Facial neuralgia.*

Affen'ah. An undetermined African plant, the leaves of which, with cardamoms and other ingredients, are given by the natives of Ashantee internally, and applied externally in painful affections to swollen parts. (Waring.)

Affen'icum. Old term for the *Anaim,* or soul.

Af'feos. Foam; froth; spuma. (Ruland.)

Af'ferent. (L. *afferens,* from *ad,* to; *fero,* to bear or carry. F. *afférent.*) Bringing to; applied to the lymphatic vessels (*Vasa afferentia*), because they bring their contents to the system.

A. im'pulse. The impression conveyed by an afferent nerve to its centre.

A. nerve. A nerve which conveys impressions from the periphery to the centre. In most cases synonymous with sensory.

Affidra. Arabic name for Cerussa, or white lead.

Affilia'tion. (L. *ad,* to; *filius,* a son.) The legal determination of the paternity of a child.

Af'finage. The act of refining or purification of metals.

Affin'ity. (L. *affinitas; affinis,* akin to, related to; from *ad,* to; and *finis,* boundary, limit. F. *affinité;* G. *Verwandtschaft.*) Relationship; a term nearly synonymous with attraction.

Also used to denote an intimate relationship between animals or plants in regard to their structural organisation.

A. appro'priate. Same as *Intermediate affinity.*

A. chem'ical. (F. *affinité;* G. *chemische Kraft; Verwandtschaft.*) The force by virtue of which bodies of dissimilar nature unite together to form compounds of definite constitution which cannot be destroyed by mechanical agencies; as contradistinguished from the attraction between molecules of like kind, which is *cohesion.* It is exerted only at inappreciable distances and always between definite and invariable weights of the combining substances.

A. elec'tive. A term employed to indicate the greater attraction which a substance, when brought into contact with other substances, often has for one in preference to others.

A. com'pound. Applied to the uniting of three or more bodies, by their mutual affinity, to form one homogeneous body.

A. dispo'sing. Applied to the tendency of many bodies to enter into combination, by being presented with a third substance, exerting a strong attraction to the compound they form, but which may be withdrawn whenever the combination is established.

A. divel'lent. That which tends to arrange the particles of a compound in a new form, producing decomposition.

A. doub'le. See *Attraction, Double elective.*

A. interme'diate. The affinity of an intermedium; used when two substances of different kinds, showing no compound affinity for each other, combine by the aid of a third, and unite into a homogeneous whole.

A. of aggrega'tion. The force by which two substances of the same kind tend to unite without alteration of their chemical properties; attraction of cohesion.

A. of composit'ion. The force by which substances of different kinds unite and form matter, the properties of which are different from those of the substances before their combination.

A. quies'cent. That which tends to maintain the elements of a compound in their present state.

A. recip'rocal. An old term explained thus: a body consisting of two principles may be separated by another, which, with one of the principles of the first, forms a new compound; but the separated principle, after some time, will effect a separation of the new union.

A. sim'ple. See *Attraction, simple elective.*

A. vi'tal. The power by which the various solids and fluids of organised bodies are formed from the common circulating fluids.

Af'fion. Arabic name for opium.

Af'fium. A term borrowed from the Orientals, who apply it to the unmixed opium tears which collect around the incisions in the capsules of the poppy, and given to the indigenous opium of France.

A. d'Aubergier. An extract of the capsules of the *Papaver rigrum* containing 5 per cent of morphia.

Affla'tus. (L. *afflo,* to blow upon.) A blowing or breathing upon; a blast. Applied to a species of erysipelas, from the suddenness of its attack, as if caused by an unwholesome blast.

Af'fluent. (L. *ad,* to; *fluo,* to flow.) Flowing into; applied to a stream which runs into another.

Af'flux. (L. *affluo,* to flow towards, from *ad,* to; *fluo,* to flow. Gr. ἐπίῤῥοια. F. *afflux;* G. *Aufluss, Zufluss;* I. *afflusso.*) The abundant flow of the blood or other fluid to a particular region or organ of the body. The congestion of the vessels of the mammary gland when the infant takes the breast is a good example of the afflux of blood to a gland.

Affor'mas. An old name for glass. (R.)

Af'frodile. The *Narcissus pseudonarcissus.*

Affrodi'na. (’Αφροδίτη, Venus.) Alchemical name for the metal Cuprum, or copper.

Affroni'trum. (Ar. *Baurach;* G. *Glasgalle.*) Sandiver. Spuma nitri; Cappadocian salt.

Af'frotron. (L. *Spumeus;* G. *Schaumig.*) Frothy, foamy.

Affun'nena. A plant of Guinea, which, boiled in wine, proves purgative. (W.)

Affu'sio. (L. from *affundo,* to pour upon.) A pouring upon; affusion.

A. frig'ida. A cold affusion.

A. orbicula'ris. A synonym of the *Placenta.*

Affu'sion. (*Affundo,* to pour upon. F. *affusion;* G. *Aufguss.*) The pouring of water or some liquor repeatedly on a substance to cleanse it.

Term applied to a remedy in fevers, consisting in the pouring on the patient a quantity of water, varying in temperature according to his state, but usually from 50° to 60° or 70° F.; the duration of the affusion varies from two to ten minutes. It has a powerful action in reducing febrile heat and in calming nervous symptoms. The occurrence and degree of reaction should be watched.

Afo'ba. A plant of Guinea, which, bruised with oil, is used as a cure for scabies. (Waring.)

Afœtal. (L. *A,* neg.; *fœtus,* progeny.) Having no fœtus.

Afragar. (Arab.) Verdigris.

Af'rican ammonia'cum. See *Ammoniacum, African.*

A. bdel'lium. A gum resin obtained from *Balsamodendron africanum;* and by some also said to be derived from *Amyris commiphora,* both of which are Amyridaceous plants.

A. black pep'per. The fruit of the *Piper Afzelii.* (Lind. *cubeba clusii, Miguel.*) It closely resembles cubebs, but contains piperin, and not cubebin.

A. co'pal. A kind of gum resin found on the Island of Zanzibar and the neighbouring mainland, embedded in loose soil and touchwood. It is the product of vast extinct forests.

A. cu'bebs. See *Cubebs, African.*

A. hemp. A fibre derived from *Sanseviera zeylanica,* a Liliaceous plant.

A. ki'no. A concrete juice, resembling dragon's blood, obtained from the *Pterocarpus erinaceus.*

A. mil'let. An edible grain obtained from the *Penicillaria spicata,* or *Panicum spicatum.*

A. oak. A synonym of *African teak.*

A. olib'anum. A gum resin obtained, according to Dr. Birdwood, from the *Boswellia Carterii, B. Bhan-Dajiana,* and *B. Frereana,* all natives of the Soumali country, and belonging to the Nat. Ord. *Amyridaceæ.*

A. saf'fron. The flowers of the *Lyperia crocera.* A Scrophulariaceous plant, and a native of South Africa. They closely resemble true saffron in smell and taste, and have similar medicinal properties. They yield a fine orange dye.

A. teak. A valuable timber, obtained from the *Oldfieldia africana,* a Euphorbiaceous plant.

A. trag'acanth. A gum obtained from the *Sterculia tragacantha,* a Sterculiaceous plant, and a native of Sierra Leone.

A. tur'meric. A rhizome resembling ordinary turmeric; probably obtained from the *Canna speciosa,* a Musaceous plant.

Af'rob. (Arab.) Plumbum, or lead.

Af'ros. Spuma; foam, froth. (Ruland.)

Af'ter-birth. (F. *arrièrefaix;* I. *seconda;* G. *Nachgeburt.*) Common term for the placenta, cord, and membranes, otherwise called the *secundines,* because they are expelled together after the birth of the child, which expulsion completes what is termed delivery.

A. damp. (F. *mofettes;* I. *mefita;* S. *mofeta;* G. *feuriger Schwaden, böses* or *tödtenden Wetter.*) The product of the partial combustion of coal gas. It contains a large proportion of carbon dioxide or carbonic acid gas, and proves very fatal to miners after explosions.

A. fe'ver. Term applied by Biermer to those brief paroxysms of fever which are not relapses, and not dependent on any local disease, in typhoid fever.

A. im'ages. (F. *images accidentelles ou consecutives;* G. *Nachbilder.*) The retention of a vivid impression on an organ of sense, but especially by the retina, when the original stimulus has ceased to act. When the after-image is simply a prolongation of the sensation, it is termed a positive after-image, as when, on closing the eyes after looking at a window, the bars are seen of a dark colour and the panes illuminated. This is probably due to the continued vibration of the retinal elements in response to the previous stimulus. After a short period a reversal takes place, the bars appearing bright and the panes dark. This is termed the negative after-image. In the case of coloured objects regarded fixedly for some time, the eyes being then directed to a white, the negative after-image is of a complementary colour; a red wafer, for example, giving a green image. This reversal is usually attributed to fatigue of the retinal elements, and consequent inability to perceive the red light proceeding from the white surface, the complementary tint green being alone perceived by the exhausted or less sensitive part of the retina. Dr. Hartshorn, however, attributes the negative after-image to the interference of the continued retinal vibrations with those rays of the same colour in the light reflected by the white surface looked upon, so that only the complementary rays are seen. The after duration of sensations consequent on impressions on the retina explains the appearance of a circle of light produced by moving a luminous body in a circle before the eyes, as well as that of the confusion of the images of the spokes of a rapidly revolving wheel.

After-images may also be experienced in the case of smells, tastes, tones, and impressions of contact. This term is applied to those impressions on the organs of sense which continue to be perceived by the mind after the original stimulus has ceased to act—a persistence, as it were, of the vibration into which the nerves were primarily thrown by the application of their appropriate stimulus.

The duration of after-images is very variable, but seems to augment with exhaustion of the nerve, and perhaps with the advance of age. Newton suffered for many years from an after-image of the sun, caused by incautiously looking at it through a telescope.

A. pains. (F. *tranchées uterines;* I. *ossìa dopo il parto;* G. *Nachwehen.*) Term for those pains generally felt, and which are more or less severe for a time, after the birth of the child and expulsion of the after-birth, from the contractile efforts of the uterus to expel clots.

After-pains usually are more severe in those who have borne children previously; they are increased at the time of suckling, and by distension of the rectum or bladder. Occasionally they are very severe and of a neuralgic character. An aperient, with opium and warm sedative fomentations to the hypogastrium, generally give relief. Anodyne applications to the breasts have been recommended.

A. sensa'tion. The continuation or prolongation of an impression made on the special nerves of touch, taste, smell, hearing, or sight, when the stimulus producing the impression has ceased to act.

A. shaft. The secondary shaft of the feather of a bird growing immediately above the upper umbilicus at the junction of the barrel with the rachis.

Af'to. A cruciferous plant of Guinea, which, dried and powdered, is regarded as a good errhine in headaches.

A'gah. Intermittent fever.

Agalacta'tio. Same as *Agalactia.*

Agalac'tia. ('A, neg.; γάλα, milk. F. *agalactie;* G. *Milchmangel.*) A want or deficiency of milk after child-birth. It is a frequent result of acute febrile disorders occurring in the puerperal condition, and is then often of evil omen. If the disorders improve, the secretion of milk frequently returns, and its re-establishment may be promoted by warm fomentations. Local applications of the leaves of the *Ricinus communis* and of a decoction of the *Jatropha curcas* have been recommended.

In deficiency or threatened loss of the milk secretion, good diet, malt liquors, milk, conger eel soup, infusions of fennel and aniseed, and electricity, have been advised.

Agalac'tos. ('Αγάλακτος.) Applied by Hippocrates to a woman who has no milk after child-birth (*de Natur. Puer.* xi, 19, 20).

Agalac'tous. ('Α, neg.; γάλα, milk; G. *milch-leer*, *milch-vertreibende.*) Without, or having no milk.

Agalax'ia. The same as *Agalactia.*

Agalax'is. Same as *Agalactia.*

Agal'lochum. ('Αγάλλοχον. F. *agalloche*, *bois d'aloès;* G. *Adlerholz*, *Aloëholz.*) An old name for the wood of the aromatic aloe, *Aquillaria agallochum.*

Agal'lugen. A synonym of *Agallochum.*

Agal'lugi. A synonym of *Agallochum.*

Agalorrhœ'a. ('Α, neg.: γάλα, milk; ῥέω, to flow. F. *agalorrhée.*) Cessation of the flow of milk.

Agam'ia. ('Α, neg.; γάμος, marriage.) Term formerly applied to the *Cryptogamia*, because they were thought to be destitute of sex.

Agam'ic. (Same etymon.) Having origin without sexual intermediation.

Agam'idæ. (G. *Erdagamen.*) A Family of the Suborder *Vermilingues* (*Rhiptoglossi*, Wiegm., *Dendrosaura*, Gray), Order *Sauria*, Class *Reptilia.* Body flat and broad, with short legs, spinous integument, and short tail. Many have a toad-like aspect, live on the earth, and are capable of changing the colour of their skin. The excrements of some species, as of the *Stellio vulgaris*, have been used in medicine.

Agam'ius. A synonym of *Agamia.*

Agamogen'esis. ('Α; γάμος; γένεσις, an origin.) An asexual generation; as in plants, when multiplication takes place by buds; in the lower forms of life when the body divides into two parts, each of which may grow into the exact similitude of the parent; and in other low organisms when a bud sprouts from the parent body, separates, and grows into an individual of like nature.

Agamone'ma. (Α, neg.; γάμος, marriage; νῆμα, a thread.) A term under which Diesing has included all the agamous nematode worms, which migrate to their final host.

A. alau'sæ. In the intestine of the *Alausa vulgaris.*

A. a'pri. In the mesentery of *Capros aper.*

A. as'pii. In the peritoneum of *Aspius rapax.*

A. belo'ne vulga'ris. Encapsuled in the walls of the intestine of the *Belone vulgaris.*

A. bi'color. Encapsuled in the peritoneum of *Perca fluviatilis.*

A. capsula'ria. In the peritoneum of *Belone acus*, and in the intestine, and encapsuled in the peritoneum of *Alosa sapidisoma*, in the peritoneum of *Trigla gurnardus*, and elsewhere.

A. caran'cum. In the mesentery of *Caranx brachurus.*

A. chrysoph'rydis aura'tæ. In the ovary of *Chrysophrys aurata.*

A. commu'ne. In the liver of *Sebastes norwegicus.*

A. cys'ticum. Encapsuled in the muscles of *Synbranchus laticaudatus.*

A. fa'bri. In the peritoneum of *Zeus faber.*

A. li'chiæ glau'cæ. In the peritoneum of *Lichia glauca.*

A. lo'phii piscato'rii. Encapsuled in the stomach of *Lophius piscatorius.*

A. merlu'cii vulga'ris. In the peritoneum of *Merlucius vulgaris.*

A. mul'li. In the abdominal cavity of *Mullus barbatus.*

A. ova'tum. In the liver of *Gobio fluviatilis.*

A. papillig'erum. In the peritoneum of *Scomber scombrus.*

A. rhom'bi bos'cii. In the mesentery of *Rhombus Boscii.*

A. scombro'rum. In the intestines and pyloric appendages of *Scomber scolias.*

A. scorpæ'næ cirrho'sæ. In the peritoneum of *Scorpæna cirrhosa.*

A. serra'ni cabril'læ. In the peritoneum of *Serranus cabrilla.*

A. sparoi'dum. In the peritoneum of *Box vulgaris.*

A. syngna'thi pelag'ici. In the mesentery of *Syngnathus pelagicus.*

A. tin'cæ. In the mesentery of *Tinca vulgaris.*

A. trig'læ hirun'dinis. In the peritoneum of *Trigla hirundo.*

A. trig'læ linea'tæ. In the peritoneum of *Trigla lineata.*

A. umbri'næ vulga'ris. In the peritoneum of *Umbrina vulgaris.*

A. wach'niæ. In the peritoneum of *Gadus wachniæ.*

A. ze'nis. In the abdomen of *Zeus faber.*

Agamonemato'dum. (Same etymon.) Larval forms of Nematode worms, of which specimens have been found in the intestines or abdominal cavity of species of Armadillo, Triton, Gobius, Blaps, Geotrupes, Passalus, and Pecten.

Ag'amous. ('Α, neg.; γάμος, marriage.) Term applied to the forms of reproduction occurring in animals and plants in which the sexes are not differentiated.

Also to the production of young by virgin mothers, as in parthenogenesis.

Also to living things having no sexual organs.

Ag'amus. A synonym of *Agamia.*

Aganacte'sis. (Gr. from 'Αγανακτέω, to ache.) Severe pain in any part.

Agapan'theæ. A Tribe of the Nat. Ord. *Liliaceæ*, having fibrous or tuberous roots, a tubular six-partite perianth, perigynous andrœcium, and a membranous and pale episperm.

A'gar. Arabic name for *Calx.*

Agar'acine. The same as *Agaricin.*

A'gar-a'gar. (F. *algue de Java.*) A kind of glue which is prepared from the *Gelidium corneum* or *Fucus spinosus*, and from the *Gracilaria* or *Plocaria lichenoides.* It is the object of a large trade in Java, and also between the E. Indies and China. It is used for dressing silks, and as a food. It is said that the swallow (*Collocalia esculenta*) which makes the edible bird's nest uses this alga for the purpose. The nests are, however, composed of the inspissated saliva of the birds, and only have a little vegetable matter on their surface.

Aga'reæ. A Tribe of the Family *Laminareæ;* stipitate, caulescent, large-growing and regularly perforated.

Agardh, Carl Adolph. A Swedish botanist. Born 1785, died 1859. The son, Jacob George, also a botanist, was born in 1813, and is still living (1878).

Ag'aric. Touchwood; spunk; tinder. This is the product of different species of *Polyporus.* See *Amadou.*

A. ac'id. An acid obtained from *Poly-*

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porus officinalis by extracting with ethers. It crystallises in fine white needles, fuses at 145·7° F., does not sublime, dissolves easily in strong alcohol, less in chloroform, and still less in ether, acetic acid, sulphide of carbon, benzole, and water. It is emetic and purgative.

A. amadou'vier. (Fr.) A synonym of the *Polyporus officinalis*.

A. aux mousses. (Fr.) A synonym of the *Agaricus muscarius*.

A. à ver'rues. (Fr.) A synonym of the *Agaricus bulbosus*.

A. blanc. The French officinal name for the *Polyporus officinalis*, or *Fungus of the Larch*.

A. brû'lant. (Fr.) A synonym of *Agaricus urens*.

A. causti'que. (Fr.) A synonym of *Agaricus rufus*.

A. comesti'ble. (Fr.) A synonym of the *Agaricus campestris*.

A. de l'oliv'ier. (Fr.) A synonym of the *Agaricus olearius*.

A. des méd'ecins. (Fr.) A synonym of *Polyporus officinalis*.

A. du chêne. (Fr.) The *Polyporus fomentarius*, from which Amadou is prepared.

A., fe'male. A synonym of the *Polyporus fomentarius*.

A. femel'le. (Fr.) A synonym of *Polyporus fomentarius*.

A. meur'trier. (Fr.) A synonym of the *Agaricus necator*.

A. mouche. (Fr.) The *Agaricus muscarius*.

A. mouch'eté. (Fr.) A synonym of *Agaricus muscarius*.

A. od'orant. (Fr.) A synonym of the *Trametes suaveolens*.

A. of the oak. The *Polyporus fomentarius*.

A., pur'ging. The *Polyporus officinalis*.

A. printan'nier. (Fr.) A synonym of the *Agaricus bulbosus*.

A. res'in. A resin obtained from *Polyporus officinalis* by extracting with ether. It is of a brown colour, insoluble in water, easily soluble in ether, absolute alcohol, and ammonia; also in methylic alcohol, chloroform, and acetic acid, insoluble in benzol. It is slightly bitter, and fuses at 32° C. (89·6° F.)

A. tête de medu'se. (Fr.) A synonym of the *Agaricus annularis*.

A. vénéneu'se. (Fr.) A synonym of *Agaricus bulbosus*.

A., white. The *Polyporus officinalis*.

Agaric'ic. Relating to or belonging to *Agarics*.

A. ac'id. A synonym of *Agaric acid*.

Agaricic'olus. (*Agaricum*; *colo*, to inhabit. G. *feuerschwammbewohnend*.) Living in agarics, as *Boletophagus agaricicola*.

Agaric'iform. (*Agaricum*; *forma*, likeness. F. *agariciforme*; G. *feuerschwammförmig*.) Like an agaric. Applied to many Polyparia, as *Millepora agariciformis*.

Agar'icin. A peculiar concrete fatty substance, analogous to cholesterin, found by M. Gobley in the edible mushroom.

It has been used as a synonym of the poisonous principle amanitin.

Agaric'ini. (G. *Blätterschwämme*.) A Fam. of the Subord. *Hymenomycetes*, Ord. *Basidiomycetes*, Div. *Fungi*, Class *Thallophytes*, Subkingdom *Cryptogamia*. The Mushroom family. They are distinguished from other Hymenomycetes by the hymenium being always inferior and spread over the surface of gills, which radiate from the stem. The gills may be either simple or branched, and attached to, or distinct from, the stem. The spores vary in colour, but one colour is constant, as a rule, to a genus. The stem is sometimes cartilaginous, and sometimes fleshy, and varies in colour according to the species and the age. In some genera and subgenera a ring or annulus is to be found on the stem, which is the only remains of a veil or covering, *velum partiale*, which united that part of the stem with the outer edge of the cap or pileus, but was ruptured on the expansion of the latter. In some genera (*Volvaria*, *Amanita*) the whole fungus is enclosed at first in a volva, *velum universale*, which, on bursting, falls away and is independent of the cuticle on the upper surface of the pileus, but remains attached to the base of the stem. Sometimes, as in Amanita, both forms of veil are found together. The stem is not always central. The species are usually terrestrial.

Agaric'inous. (F. *agaricin*; G. *feuerschwammig*.) Resembling, living in, or growing upon, agarics.

Agaricoi'des. (Ἀγαρικόν; εἶδος, form. F. *agaricoïde*; G. *feuerschwammähnlich*.) Applied by Persoon to a Division of mushrooms having the *Agaricus* for their type.

Agar'icum. (Ἀγαρικόν, a tree fungus used for tinder.) The old Pharmacopœial name of the *Polyporus fomentarius*.

Agar'icus. Mushroom. A Genus of the Family of *Agaricini*. The structure, usually called the fungus, is the receptacle which sprouts from a mycelium vegetating in the ground or on wood, or some other substance. The receptacle is at first a solid pear-shaped body, composed of young hyphæ, all similar to one another. At an early stage the tissue of hyphæ gives way beneath the apex, leaving an annular air cavity, the upper wall of which forms the under side of the pileus, and from this the radial hymenial lamellæ grow downwards, filling up the air cavity. The outer boundary of this constitutes the volva. The substance of the lamella, called the trama, consists of rows of long cells occupying the central portion, external to which are several rows of short and rounded cells, from which spring the club-shaped cells attached at right angles to the surface of the lamella, which form the hymenial layer; many of these remain sterile, and are called paraphyses; others produce the spores, and are the basidia. The basidia put forth two slender branches, each of which swells at the end; the swelling increases, becomes a spore, and drops off, and germinating, gives rise to the mycelium. In some species the hyphæ unite to form laticiferous vessels.

Bentley gives the following general characters distinguishing edible from poisonous mushrooms. *Edible mushrooms* grow solitarily in dry airy places; are generally white or brownish; have a compact brittle flesh; do not change colour, when cut, by the action of the air; have a watery juice, an agreeable odour, and their taste is neither bitter, acrid, salt, nor astringent. *Poisonous mushrooms*, on the contrary, grow in clusters in woods and dark damp places; are usually of a bright colour; have a tough, soft, or watery flesh; acquire a blue, green, or brown tint when cut and exposed to the air; the juice is often milky; the odour commonly powerful and disagreeable; and have an acrid, astringent, acid, salt, or bitter taste.

A. (Stropha'ria) æruginо'sus. Verdigris mushroom. Pileus subumbonate, covered with green slime, which soon gets washed off by the rain, flaked with white scales; stem hollow, tinted with blue; lamellæ adnate, brown, tinged with purple. Poisonous.

A. (Tricholo'ma) albel'lus. Confluent Tricholoma. Pileus first conical, then expanded, smooth, moist, mottled; disc compact, subumbonate; margin thin, even; stem solid, somewhat silky; lamellæ adnexed without a tooth, crowded, entire, white. On the ground. Edible.

A. al'bus. A synonym of *Polyporus officinalis.*

Also a synonym of the *officinal Fungus laricis.*

A. aluta'ceus. A synonym of *Russula alutacea.*

A. ama'rus. (F. *agaric amer.*) Pileus at first convex, then flat, afterwards concave, dry, reddish yellow; laminæ serrated, unequal, greyish green, then black; stem yellowish, with an imperfect ring; odour agreeable; bark very bitter. Emetic and purgative.

A. annula'ris. A synonym of *A. melleus.*

A. aquifo'lii. An edible mushroom used in France.

A. (Psallio'ta) arven'sis. (G. *Schafchampignon, Gugemuke.*) The horse mushroom, resembling the *A. campestris*, but larger, with the gills browner, and with the stem inclined to be hollow. Edible.

A. aura'tus. A synonym of *A. amarus.*

A. auric'ulæ for'ma. A synonym of *Hirneola auricula—Judæ*, or Jew's ear fungus.

A. (Tricholo'ma) bre'vipes. Short-stemmed mushroom. Pileus fleshy, soft, convex, then plane, even, umber; stem solid, brown, very short; lamellæ emarginate, crowded, ventricose, brownish, then dirty white. In plantations. Edible.

A. (Amani'ta) bulbo'sus. (F. *amanite bulbeux.*) Pileus convex, citron or olive coloured, fleshy, moist; lamellæ numerous, large, unequal, detached, white; stem cylindrical, bulbous at the base, where it is surrounded by a ring, stuffed, then hollow; ring large, very complete, regular, moist; odour nauseous. Poisonous.

A. bulbo'sus ver'nus. A synonym of the *A. vernus.*

A. (Psilocy'be) bulla'ceus. Pileus $\frac{2}{3}$ inch in diameter, at first hemispherical, subsequently flattened, striated near the centre, dark brown; lamellæ decurrent, triangular, at first greyish-yellow, subsequently reddish-brown; stem $\frac{2}{3}$ inch high, yellowish, hollow, fibrous. Found in summer and autumn on dung heaps.

A. cæsa'reus. Pileus smooth, wartless, crimson; lamellæ yellow; stem stout, white. The species commonly eaten in Italy. Not known in England.

A. (Panæ'olus) campanula'tus. Pileus about $\frac{2}{3}$ inch in diameter, bell-shaped, at first brown, then reddish brown, dry, somewhat polished; lamellæ speckled with grey and black spots; the stem slender, reddish brown, the upper part dusted with black and striated. Found on dung heaps.

A. (Psallio'ta) campes'tris. (F. *champignon;* I. *pratojudio;* G. *Feldschwamm, Brachpilz, Treutschling.*) The common meadow mushroom. Pileus 2 to 5 inches in diameter, at first hemispherical, subsequently flattened; flocculent and silky, or with fine scales on the surface; with firm white flesh, becoming faintly rose-coloured on exposure; gills at first white, then pink, and ultimately brown and moist; stem two to four or five inches high, solid, smooth, white, with well-marked white woolly ring. Found in summer and autumn throughout Europe in fields and woods. Edible.

A. cantharel'lus. (F. *chanterelle.*) A synonym of *Cantharellus cibarius;* a mushroom much esteemed in France.

A. (Pholio'ta) capera'tus. (G. *Runzelschwamm.*) Pileus 2 or 3 inches in diameter, at first egg-shaped, then expanded, with whitish flocculi, and becoming wrinkled with age; lamellæ adherent; stem 3 inches high, solid, with a membranous ring. Found in woods in summer and autumn. It is eaten in Thuringia.

A. casta'neus. A synonym of *Cortinarius castaneus.*

A. chirurgo'rum. A synonym of *Polyporus fomentarius.*

A. cinnamo'meus. A synonym of *Cortinarius cinnamomeus.* The brown mushroom, which has a pleasant smell.

A. coma'tus. A synonym of *Coprinus comatus.*

A. (Psathy'ra) cor'rugis. Pileus 1 inch in diameter, bell-shaped, membranous, somewhat wrinkled, smooth, rose red, but subsequently becoming paler. Lamellæ ventricose, of a violet-black colour; stem 2—4 inches high, white. Found with tolerable frequency in gardens.

A. (Hebelo'ma) crustulinifor'mis. (G. *Ekelschwamm.*) Incrusted mushroom. Gills pale, spores umber brown; odour disagreeable. Autumnal. Poisonous.

A. (Clitocy'be) dealba'tus. Ivory or white firwood mushroom. White; pileus convex, afterwards revolute, smooth, shining; stem stuffed, thin, subpruinose above, ringed at the base; gills adnate, thin, white. Fir woods. Edible.

A. delicio'sus. (G. *Reizger.*) The delicious mushroom, so called because it has the flavour of a roasted mussel. A synonym of *Lactarius deliciosus.*

A. ebur'neus. A synonym of *Hygrophorus eburneus.*

A. ed'ulis. A synonym of the *A. campestris.*

A. emet'icus. A synonym of *Russula emetica.*

A. (Collyb'ia) esculen'tus. (G. *Nagelschwamm.*) Nail mushroom. Pileus nearly plane, obtuse, smooth; stem fistulose, straight, rooting, smooth, clay-coloured; lamellæ adnate, lax, whitish. In pastures in spring. Edible.

A. (Lepio'ta) excoria'tus. Flaky mushroom. Pileus fleshy, soft, subumbonate; cuticle thin, scaly; stem hollow, short, white; ring movable; lamellæ rather distant. Pastures in May to September. Has been eaten, but not recommended.

A. exquis'itus. A synonym of *A. campestris.*

A. (Hypholo'ma) fascicula'ris. (G. *Büschelschwamm, Schwefelkopf.*) Bundled stump mushroom. Found everywhere in groups at the bases of old trees. Pileus subumbonate, smooth, ochre yellow; flesh yellow; the stem is hollow, and the gills are greenish and subdeliquescent; odour heavy; taste bitter and repulsive. Poisonous.

A. (Hebelo'ma) fastib'ilis. (G. *Ekel-*

schwamm.) Pileus about 2 in. in diam., firm, rather flat, sticky, smooth; at first white, then yellowish; lamellæ few, excreting watery drops; stem 1 or 2 in. high, often hollow, knobby, scaly; mycelium distinct. Smell and taste disagreeable. Summer and autumn in moist woods.

A. (Psilocy'be) foenise'cii. Pileus at first bell-shaped, then flat, 1—2 inches in diameter, dry, greyish brown, then paler and foxy red; lamellæ adherent to the stem; umber coloured, with rather wide intervals between them. Stem 2—3 inches high, hollow, smooth, paler than the cap. Found from May to November on meadows.

A. (Clitocy'be) fra'grans. Fragrant mushroom. Pileus with an odour of anise, ochraceous, convex, then plane; hygrophorous; stem stuffed, then hollow, elastic, smooth; lamellæ subdecurrent, rather crowded, distinct, whitish. In woods. Edible.

A. (Collyb'ia) fu'sipes. Spindle-stem mushroom. Pileus fleshy, smooth, vinous brown; stem stuffed, then hollow, contorted, rooting; lamellæ adnexed, broad, distant, white. On stumps. Edible.

A. (Tricholo'ma) gambo'sus. (G. *Pomonaschwamm.*) The St. George's mushroom. Pileus white, or slightly tinged with ochre, thick, convex, moist, spotted or cracked; stem solid, flocculose at apex; lamellæ emarginate, with an adnexed tooth, ventricose, yellowish-white. Grows in spring. Edible.

A. Geor'gii. An indigenous variety of the *A. arvensis.*

A. (Clitocy'be) geotru'pus. Trumpet mushroom. Pileus fleshy, white, infundibuliform, umbonate, smooth; stem solid, fibrillose; flesh white; lamellæ decurrent, crowded, white, then tan-coloured. First smelling of garlic, and then of bitter almonds. Grows in rings near fir trees. Edible.

A. (Clitocy'be) gigante'us. Giant mushroom. Pileus infundibuliform, flocculose, white; stem equal, thick; lamellæ white, then yellowish, shortly decurrent. In wet weather, on grassy banks in August. Edible.

A. (Lepio'ta) gracilen'tus. Slender mushroom. Pileus campanulate, subumbonate; cuticle thin, splitting into large scales; stem hollow, long, rather bulbous; lamellæ distant, broad, pale. In pastures. Edible.

A. (Psathyrel'la) grac'ilis. Pileus ½ an inch in diameter, conically bell-shaped, yellowish-brown, finely striated, when dry paler and unstriated, frequently reddish; lamellæ broad, adherent, greyish-black; stem 2 inches high, stiff, naked, pale. By hedges, where they occur in groups, in summer and autumn.

A. heterophyl'lus. A synonym of *Russula heterophylla.*

A. (Lepio'ta) holoseric'eus. Silky lepiota. Pileus large, fleshy, soft, silky, floccose; stem solid, bulbous; ring superior, persistent, reflexed; lamellæ free, ventricose, white. In moist woods. Edible.

A. horten'sis. The cultivated variety of the *A. campestris.*

A. ignia'rius. A synonym of the *Polyporus fomentarius.*

A. lari'cis. A synonym of the *Polyporus officinalis.*

A. laterit'ius. A synonym of *A. amarus.*

A. (Pholio'ta) leochro'mus. Pileus fleshy, convexo-plane, then depressed, soft, smooth; stem, solid, even; ring persistent, tawny; lamellæ rounded, adnate, pallid, then cinnamon coloured; spores profuse. On stumps. Edible.

A. lep'idus. A synonym of *Russula lepida.*

A. (Amani'ta) map'pa. Delicate mushroom. Pileus without separable cuticle; flesh white; stem stuffed, then hollow, nearly globose at the base; volva with its free margin acute and narrow; ring membranaceous; lamellæ adnexed. Under trees. Poisonous.

A. (Clitocy'be) max'imus. Sowerby's Clitocybe. Pileus broad, fleshy, dry, silky, broadly infundibuliform; stem stuffed, compact, attenuated, pubescent; lamellæ decurrent, whitish. Meadows and woods, in September. Edible.

A. (Armilla'ria) mel'leus. (F. *agaric annulaire, tête de méduse.*) Honey-coloured mushroom. Pileus fleshy, with fibrous scales; margin striate; stem stuffed, fibrillose; ring floccose; lamellæ adnate, ending in a decurrent tooth, spotted, mealy with profuse spores. In dense tufts on dead stumps. Eaten largely, under the name of Hallimasch, in Vienna.

A. minera'lis. Marga, Lac Lunæ. (G. *Bergmilch, Montmilch, Bergmehl.*) A term applied to a pure native carbonate of lime, found in the fissures of limestone rocks, used internally and externally as astringent.

A. (Tricholo'ma) monstro'sus. Monstrous Tricholoma. Pileus fleshy, at first convex and umbonate, then waved and lobed, opaque; margin inflexed; stem compressed, solid, white, squamose; lamellæ cream coloured. On the ground. Probably edible.

A. (Amani'ta) musca'rius. (F. *agaric mouche* or *moucheté amanite, fausse orange;* G. *Fliegenpilz, Blätterschwamm;* Dan. *flueswamp;* Dut. *Vlieg doodende kampernœljse;* Swed. *flugswampen.*) Fly mushroom, or Bug-agaric. Pileus 3—7 inches broad, warty, reddish orange, viscid when moist; flesh yellowish; margin thin, striate; stem hollow, or internally flocculent, bulbous at base; volva adnate, scaly; lamellæ white, sometimes adnexed. It contains a poisonous alkaloid, *Muscarin,* and also, according to Harnack, a non-poisonous alkaloid, *Amanitine.* Hab. Woods of Europe, especially birch woods. Milk, in which it has been infused, kills flies. In Russia, Tartary, Kamschatka it is used as a stimulant, and the plant being eaten the toxic principle is eliminated by the urine, which is drunk again and again to keep up the debauch. It has been recommended for paralysis, in epilepsy, and in chorea. It has also been used for dressing cancerous ulcers.

A. (Pholio'ta) mutab'ilis. (G. *Stockschwamm.*) Pileus 1—2 inches in diameter, smooth, cinnamon coloured, and then brown, occasionally somewhat scaly; lamellæ adnate, decurrent, at first pale, then cinnamon colour; stem 1 in. high, at first solid, then hollow, slightly scaly; ring white, then brown. Summer and autumn, on trunks or on the ground. Edible.

A. (Clitocy'be) nebula'ris. The clouded mushroom. Pileus convex, then expanded, at first clouded grey, then lead coloured; stem stuffed, stout, striated; lamellæ decurrent, arcuate, white. In woods. Edible.

A. neca'tor. (F. *agaric meurtrier, rafoult.*) Pileus reddish brown; margin reflexed, hollow in the centre, sometimes with deeper coloured concentric zones, covered when young with dark scales; stem cylindrical, dirty white; juice acrid, white or yellowish. Woods in autumn. Poisonous.

A. (Clitocy'be) odo'rus. Sweet mushroom. Pileus plano-convex, smooth, dullish green; stem stuffed, unequal, smooth, base thickened; lamellæ adnate, broad, pale. In woods in August to November. Smells of new-mown hay. Said to be edible.

A. olea'rius. (F. *agaric d'olivier.*) Pileus large, irregular, flexuous, brownish red; lamellæ decurrent, golden yellow; stem short, curved, excentric, reddish. In tufts on the roots of olive and other trees; phosphorescent. Very poisonous.

A. op'timus. A synonym of *Polyporus officinalis.*

A. (Clitopi'lus) orcel'las. Plum mushroom. A variety of *A. prunulus*, than which it is somewhat smaller and less fleshy; with a short flocculent stem, and growing in more open places. Largely eaten in the south of Europe.

A. ore'ades. A synonym of *Marasmius oreades.*

A. (Pleuro'tus) ostrea'tus. (G. *Buchenpilz; Austernpilz; Drehlingpilz.*) Oyster mushroom. Pileus soft, fleshy, sub-dimidiate; stem short or wanting, firm, strigose at the base; lamellæ decurrent, white; spores white; on trees, especially elm and laburnum, in groups; autumn and winter. Edible.

A. palome'tus. (F. *palomet.*) An edible mushroom used in France.

A. persona'tus. Masked mushroom. Has a lilac band round the upper part of the stem; gills white; stem ringless and rough; pileus smooth. Grows in the autumn. Edible.

A. (Amani'ta) phalloi'des. Matrix-bearing or stinking mushroom. Pileus first well-shaped, then expanded, obtuse, variously coloured; margin regular; stem bulbous below, becoming more slender upwards; volva with the margin free; lamellæ ventricose; odour offensive; very poisonous. Common everywhere.

A. pipera'tus. The pepper agaric, or mushroom; also called *Fungus piperatus albus.* A species which has proved fatal when taken in quantity. The powder has been recommended in diseases of the lungs.

A. polyni'ces. A synonym of *A. melleus.*

A. præpara'tus. A synonym of *Amadou.*

A. praten'sis. (G. *Wiesenschwamm.*) A variety of the *A. campestris;* sometimes called the champignon. Scales of pileus small and reddish; flesh pinkish. It has little smell, is dry, but when cooked has an agreeable flavour.

A. (Lepio'ta) pro'cerus. (F. *coulemelle;* I. *bubbola maggiore;* S. *cogomelos,* G. *Parasolschwamm.*) Parasol or scaly mushroom. Pileus 3—7 inches broad, fleshy, umbonate; cuticle thick, very scaly; stem hollow, bulbous, spotted; ring movable; gills far removed from the insertion of the stem. Pastures. Edible.

A. (Clitopi'lus) pru'nulus. (F. *mousseron;* I. *prugnuolo;* G. *Moosschwamm.*) Plum mushroom. Pileus fleshy, at first convex, then expanded, dry, pruinose; stem solid, ventricose, striated; lamellæ strongly decurrent, white, then flesh-coloured, running far down the ringless stem. The flesh with a fresh smell of meal. In woods, from June to October. Edible.

A. pseu'do-auranti'acus. A synonym of *A. aurantiacus.*

A. (Pholio'ta) pudi'cus. Modest mushroom. Pileus fleshy, convex, then expanded, obtuse, even, dry, smooth; stem solid; lamellæ adnate, ventricose, whitish, then tawny. On elder trunks and on the ground. Edible.

A. pyrog'alus. A synonym of *A. rufus.*

A. querci'nus præpara'tus. A synonym of the *Agaricus chirurgorum* of the Aust. Ph.

A. quer'cus. A synonym of the *Polyporus fomentarius.*

A. (Lepio'ta) racho'des. Large grey mushroom. Pileus soft, fleshy, globose when young; cuticle thin, scaly; stem hollow, smooth, unspotted; flesh red when bruised; lamellæ remote. In shady pastures. Said to be edible.

A. (Amani'ta) rubes'cens. (G. *Palschwamm.*) Reddish mushroom. Pileus convex, then expanded, with unequal mealy warts; flesh when broken becomes red; stem stuffed, scaly; ring entire; lamellæ thin, white. In woods. Edible.

A. rufes'cens. A variety of the *A. campestris* of a rufous colour, the flesh of which turns bright red when bruised; lamellæ at first white.

A. ru'fus. (F. *agaric caustique, calalos.*) Pileus bright red, convex, depressed in centre, with black circles; lamellæ unequal, reddish-yellow, decurrent; juice yellowish, caustic. Very poisonous.

A. (Pleuro'tus) salig'nus. Willow mushroom. Pileus compact, subdimidiate, substrigose; stem short, white, tomentose; lamellæ decurrent, somewhat branched, eroded. Trunks of trees; October to January. Said to be eaten in Austria.

A. scorodo'nius. A synonym of *Marasmius scorodonius.*

A. (Stropha'ria) semigloba'tus. (G. *halbkugelichter Blätterschwamm.*) Slimy dung mushroom. Pileus hemispherical, yellowish slimy; stem slender, hollow, glutinous, yellowish; lamellæ adnate, broad, mottled with the purple-brown spores. Very common; poisonous.

A. (Psilocy'be) semilancea'tus. Liberty-cap mushroom. Pileus submembranaceous, acutely conical, moist; stem medullate, tough, smooth, pale; lamellæ adnexed, ascending, purple black. In rich pastures. Poisonous.

A. (Nauco'ria) semiorbicula'ris. Pileus fleshy, hemispherical, smooth, rather viscid, at length rivulose; stem slender, ferruginous; lamellæ adnate, broad, crowded, pale, then ferruginous. On pastures. Doubtfully edible.

A. semipetiola'tus. A synonym of *A. stypticus.*

A. (Psallio'ta) silvat'icus. (G. *Waldchampignon.*) Pileus 2 or 3 in. in diameter, first bell-shaped and with brownish scales, subsequently expanded, naked, whitish, the flesh quickly becoming rosy; lamellæ tender, dry, attenuated at each end, at first red, then brown; stem 3 or 4 in. high, hollow. Frequent in woods. Edible. Often mistaken for the common mushroom.

A. silvic'ola. A variety of the *A. campestris,* with a smooth shining pileus, and elongated bulbous stem. Woods.

A. (Entolo'ma) sinua'tus. Poisonous forest mushroom. It grows to a large size. Pileus fleshy, convex, then expanded; the top is a little downy, pinkish buff; stem solid, whitish; lamellæ adnexed, nearly free, rose-coloured. It smells like fresh meal, and grows in woods; autumnal. Poisonous.

A. (Amani'ta) strobilifor'mis. Fir-cone mushroom. Pileus with large scales like those of a fir cone; flesh white, compact; stem solid, bulbous, ring well defined; lamellæ free. Borders of woods. Edible.

A. styp'ticus. (F. *Oreille d'homme.*) Pileus cinnamon coloured, oblong, reniform, margin deflexed; laminæ equal, white or red, easily separating, decumbent; stem excentric, bulbous above, mealy; odour slight; taste acrid, bitter, astringent. Purgative.

A. (Hypholo'ma) sublaterit'ius. (G. *Bitterschwamm.*) The olive-gilled mushroom. The pileus 2—3 inches in diameter, first convex, then flattened, leathery, dry, smooth, reddish yellow or brown or yellow, pale at the margin, with whitish flesh; lamellæ at first white, then olive-tinted, closely applied to each other; stem 3—4 inches high, stuffed, fibrous, thinner below; yellow or reddish brown; taste bitter. Doubtfully poisonous.

A. (Tricholo'ma) sulfu'reus. Sulphury mushroom. Pileus fleshy, subumbonate, unequal, at first silky, then smooth and even; laminæ distant, sulphur coloured; stem firm and sulphur coloured. The plant has a disagreeable, penetrating smell, like gas-tar. Poisonous.

A. sylvat'icus. A synonym of the *A. campestris.*

A. theiog'alus. A highly poisonous species of mushroom, having a yellowish coloured juice. A synonym of *Lactarius chrysorrhœus.*

A. tormino'sus. A synonym of *A. necator.*

A. (Pleuro'tus) ulma'rius. Elm mushroom. Pileus fleshy, smooth, spotted, moist; stem stout, subtomentose; lamellæ adnexed, broad, whitish. On elm trunks; September to December. Harmless.

A. u'rens. (F. *agaric brulant.*) Pileus at first convex then flat, occasionally concave, dirty reddish grey spotted with black; lamellæ numerous, thin, unequal, detached, reddish; stem cylindrical, smooth, bulbous at base, striated, stuffed; flesh white; taste acrid. Very poisonous.

A. vapora'rius. A variety of the *A. campestris,* with an even pileus, having a brown pilose coat.

A. (Amani'ta) ver'nus. (G. *Frühlingschwamm.*) Poisonous spring mushroom. Pileus at first ovate, then expanded, viscid; stem floccose, bulbous at base; volva close-sheathing; ring reflexed; gills free. Grows in woods in the spring, and is white in all its parts. Poisonous.

A. ves'ca. A synonym of *Russula vesca.*

A. villat'icus. A very scaly variety of *A. arvensis.*

A. viola'ceus. A synonym of *Cortinarius violaceus.*

A. vires'cens. A synonym of *Russula virescens.*

A. virgin'eus.. A synonym of *Hygrophorus virginius.*

A. (Lepio'ta) vittadi'na. Great white Lepiota. Pileus fleshy, obtuse, rough; stem solid, cylindrical, concentrically squarrose; ring large; lamellæ free, ventricose, thick. Pure white. In pastures. Poisonous.

A. vole'mum. A synonym of *Lactarius volemum.*

Agas'siz, Louis John Rudolph. A great naturalist, especially devoted to Ichthyology. B. 1807, d. 1873.

Agas'tor. (Gr.) A twin. Also an animal without a stomach.

Agastra'rius. ('A, neg.; γαστήρ, the belly. F. *agastraire.*) An organised body without a proper intestinal canal, whose functions are limited to exhalation and absorption, as the sponges. (Blainville.)

Agas'treæ. ('A, neg.; γαστήρ, the belly.) A synonym of the *Cestoda.*

Agas'tric. (Same etymon. F. *agastrique;* G. *ohne Bauch.*) Destitute of an intestinal canal.

Agastroner'via. ('A, neg.; γαστήρ, stomach; νεῦρον, nerve.) Defective nervous supply to the stomach. Want of tone in the stomach.

Agastrozo'on. ('A, neg.; γαστήρ, the belly; ζῷον, an animal.) Synonymous with *Agastrarius.*

Agastrozo'um. Same as *Agastrarius.*

Agasyl'lis gal'banum. ('Αγασυλλίς, the *Heracleum gummiferum* of Dioscorides.) A synonym of the *Bubon galbaniferum.*

Ag'ate. ('Αχάτης, so called from the river Achates, now the Dirillo, in Sicily, where it was first found. L. *achates;* F. *agate;* I. *agata;* G. *Achat.*) A semi-pellucid mineral, chiefly (98 per cent.) composed of silica, stained with a little oxide of iron, or other metallic oxides. The silica is partly amorphous, partly in form of quartz and tridymite.

Ag'athis al'ba. A synonym of *Dammara orientalis.*

A. austra'lis. A synonym of *Dammara australis.*

A. damar'ra. A synonym of *Dammara orientalis.* Hab. E. Indies. Yields a kind of turpentine.

A. loranthifo'lia. A synonym of *Dammara orientalis.*

Agathis'tega. ('Αγαθίς, a ball of thread; στέγη, a roof.) A Fam. of *Foraminifera,* so called from the appearance of the folding of the segments.

Agathodæ'mon. (Αγαθοδάιμων.) A good angel or spirit. 2. The healing serpent. Serpent of Kueph.

Agatho'des. A synonym of *Agathotes.*

Agatho'icus. A term employed in Botany to express a nebulous transparency like that of the Agate.

Agatholep'is. ('Αγαθός, good; λεπίς, a scale.) A term applied in Botany to plants with brilliant or coloured bracts or scales.

Agatho'nis antido'tus hepat'ica. Agathon's antidote for the liver, composed of gentian six drachms, elecampane, wormwood leaves, and Indian spikenard, of each one drachm.

Agathophyl'lum aromat'icum. ('Αγαθός, good; φύλλον, a leaf. F. *noix de Girofle;* G. *Nelkenmuskatnuss.*) Nat. Ord. *Lauraceæ.* A plant of Madagascar, yielding a kind of false nutmeg, sometimes called the Ravensara nut. The fruit is of the size of a small nut, spheroidal, blackish, light, smooth, and contains a six or eight-lobed almond. The summit is obtuse and terminated by a kind of button, which, however, is not very prominent. It has been employed as a tonic, cordial, and aromatic. The leaves have similar properties.

Agathos'ma. ('Αγαθός, good; οσμή, a smell.) A Genus of the Tribe *Eudiosmeæ,* Nat. Ord. *Rutaceæ.* The leaves of several species of this genus, as well as of the genus *Barosma,* are collected by the Hottentots, who value them on account of their odour; and under the name of bookoo, or *Buchu,* rub them in the state of powder into their greased bodies.

A. crena'ta. A synonym of the *Barosma crenata.*

Agathot'es. ('Αγαθότης, goodness.) A Genus of the Nat. Ord. *Gentianaceæ.* Æstivation of corolla left-handed; style absent; corolla naked at the base, with glandular pits covered in by a fringed scale; stamens monadelphous.

A. chiray'ta. (Tam., *Shayraet;* Duk. and Hind. *Chiraeta;* Tel. *Sheelassettoo;* Mal. *Kiriyatha.*) Chirayit Gentian. Hab. Nepaul, Northern India. An annual, 3 ft. in height. Flowers tetramerous; corolla longer than the calyx; leaves ovate and cordate, smooth. A tonic and febrifuge, four drachms of the root being infused in a pint of cold water. It does not cause constipation. It promotes the discharge of bile; especially useful in gout and scrofula. From its efficacy as an anthelmintic it is termed the wormseed plant. It is useful in diarrhœa, dysentery, and intermittent fevers. The hot infusion causes violent headache. The *Ophelia chirata* of the B. Ph.

Ag'ati grandiflo'ra. Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ.* (Tam. *agathee;* Tel. *anisay;* Mal. *agati;* Beng. *buko.*) An Indian tree, 30 ft. high. The bark is bitter and tonic, and an infusion of the leaves a useful cathartic. At Patna it is employed in the form of infusion as a febrifuge, and by the inhabitants of Malabar in cases of catarrh. The juice of the flowers is squeezed into the eyes in amblyopia.

Aga've. A Genus of the Nat. Ord. *Amaryllidaceæ.* Caulescent; flowers funnel-shaped, persistent, with erect or revolute tubes; capsule coriaceous, loculicidal.

A. america'na. (G. *Pracht-aloe, Baum-aloe.*) The American aloe, Maguey or hundred years' plant, being erroneously supposed to flower but once in a century. It closely resembles an aloe in its general aspect. Leaves very large, stiff, perennial, spiny on the edge; scape lofty, branched; stamens longer than the perianth. It is naturalised in some parts of S. Europe, and on account of its large spiny leaves is planted to form fences. From this and other species is obtained Pita hemp, or Pité thread, a valuable fibre. The juice of the leaves contains, in 100 parts, levulose, 2·6; saccharose, 6·2; malic acid, 0·3; gum, 0·6; albumen, 1; ashes, 0·6; water, 88·7. This juice, collected just before the plant flowers, and called Aquamiel, or Honey-water, is fermented, producing a drink termed Pulque. From this a spirit called Mescal is distilled. The roots and leaves of the plant are reputed to possess alterative, diuretic, and antisyphilitic properties. The juice is an excellent antiscorbutic, and is used as a substitute for soap. A thin slice of the leaf forms a good poultice.

A. cuben'sis. The roots of this species constitute one of the varieties of false sarsaparilla.

A. fœ'tida. In Spain a species of aloes is prepared from this plant.

A. mexica'na. In Mexico the viscous juice of this plant is used as a detergent.

A. pul'que. A species of aloes, from which a sweet fermentible juice is prepared in Mexico.

A. ramo'sa. A synonym of *A. americana.*

A. sapona'ria. This plant is a useful detergent, and the roots are employed in Mexico as a substitute for soap.

A. virgin'ica. False aloe, or Rattlesnake's master. A native of the Southern States of America. The root is bitter, and has been used in the form of tincture as a carminative in colic, and as a remedy in the bites of serpents.

A. vivip'ara. (*Karata ceratoe.*) A common plant in the W. India Islands and in South America. The juice of this plant acts as a powerful emmenagogue, diuretic, and lithontriptic. The extract relieves the pain of gout The root chewed is said to be serviceable in diarrhœa.

Aga'veæ. (G. *Agavengewächse.*) A Family of the Order *Ensatæ,* having a sixpartite perianth, fibrous roots, and a leafy stem.

Agdes'tidæ. A Family of the Nat. Ord. *Phytolaccaceæ.* Carpels four, inferior, united to each other on a concave receptacle; stamens, epigynous; stem climbing, herbaceous.

Age. (Ger.) See *Axin.*

Age. (F. *age,* from L. *ætas;* G. *alter.*) The term age has a double signification; one referring to various periods arbitrarily defined in the lifetime of the individual, as the embryonic age lasting nine months, the age of infancy lasting to the third year, of childhood 3—12 years, adolescence 12—25 years, maturity 25—50, and decline 50 onward; and the other more strictly limited to the last-named period, namely, that of decline or senility. The periods of life might otherwise be divided into the period of growth and development (up to 25 years), the stationary period (25 to 50 years), and the period of degeneration (50 years onwards). The embryonic age is that period when growth and development are most rapid, and the succession of the changes that then occur must be looked for under the head of *Development of embryo.* The embryo is liable to arrest and abnormalities of development; to some diseases received directly through the blood of the mother, as smallpox and syphilis, and to other affections, the etiology of which is less certainly known, as pleurisy and peritonitis. At birth, when some die, pulmonary respiration commences, the umbilical vessels cease to convey blood, the communications between the two auricles, and between the pulmonary artery and aorta are closed. During the early weeks of life a condition, termed by Lorain the purulent diathesis, exists, characterised by tendency to erysipelas, ophthalmia, phlebitis, peritonitis, pleurisy, &c. The diseases that attack the infant at a later period are chiefly those resulting from the administration of improper food, exposure to cold, or the processes of dentition, or associated with the development of inherited disease. In childhood, growth and development are still in full activity, and at this period the infectious diseases, as hooping-cough, measles, scarlet fever, smallpox, are most common. Adolescence is marked by the sudden development of the sexual organs; the whole frame acquires solidity and vigour; the capability of acquiring knowledge is at its height; and disease, except, perhaps, typhoid fever, and the like, becomes more rare, the system being better able to resist harmful influences. Adult age is marked more by changes in the mind than in the body, which remains comparatively stationary. Though less rapid and keen in observation the faculties are better under control, and judgment predominates over all. The diseases are those which result from overwork or accident in men, from childbearing in women. In old age the powers of the system undergo slow but steady decay; loss of the teeth, followed by impairment of the digestive powers, paves the way to imperfect nutrition of the blood, enfeebled action of the heart, fatty and atheromatous degeneration of the arteries, loss of generative power; and finally, impairment of the function of all parts of the nervous system, death taking place in a large number of cases from apoplexy, and from pulmonary and cardiac affections.

A., anthropozo'ic. A synonym of the *Quaternary* or *Post-tertiary age.*

A., archæolith'ic. A synonym of the *Secondary age.*

A., archæolog'ical. Archæologists admit three ages in the history of the race of man—the age of stone, the age of bronze, and the age of iron. The stone age seems to have been the first stage of evolution of the human race in every part of the world. Lartet divides it into four periods; the first contemporaneous with the cave bear and lion; the second contemporaneous with the mammoth and tichorine rhinoceros; the third contemporaneous with the reindeer; and the fourth contemporaneous with the aurochs. Another classification is that adopted by Professor Renevier, viz.—1. The antiglacial epoch, when man was contemporaneous with the Elephas antiquus, the rhinoceros, hemitocchus, and the cave bear. 2. The glacial epoch, when man was contemporaneous with mammoth, rhinoceros, and cave bear. 3. A postglacial epoch, during which man lived contemporaneously with the mammoth and reindeer. And 4, a final epoch, or epoch of lake dwellings, during which man lived contemporaneously with the great elk, the aurochs, and many domestic animals of the present day. In the early periods of the stone age the stone instruments were exceedingly rough, but by degrees the forms became more varied, the workmanship greatly improved, sharpness, symmetry, and polish being attended to. In the later periods the knowledge of the art of making pottery seems to have been acquired, and some knowledge of the art of drawing. The age of bronze seems to have been more limited in its occurrence, and in some instances it has been preceded by the age of iron.

A., archæozo'ic. A synonym of the *Secondary age.*

A., cænolith'ic. Same as *A. cainolithic.*

A., cænozo'ic. Same as *A. cainozoic.*

A., cainolith'ic. (Καινός, new; λίθος, a stone.) A synonym of the *Tertiary age.*

A., cainozo'ic. (Καινός, new, fresh; ζωϊκος, of or belonging to animals.) A synonym of the *Tertiary age.*

A., crit'ical. A term occasionally used to denote the period of the cessation of menstruation; synonymous with *Menopause.*

A., educa'tional. In the countries in which education is made compulsory by the State, children are required to attend elementary and advanced schools for certain periods. In Austria the age is from 6—14; in Denmark, 7—14; England, 5—13; France, 6—13; Germany, 5—14, though with some differences in different states; Wurtemburg, for example, requiring attendance from 7—14; the Duchy of Oldenburg from 6—15 for boys, and 6—14 for girls; Greece, 5—12; Italy from the age of 6; Portugal, 7—15. In Sweden the entry of no child can be postponed beyond the ninth year. In the United States obligatory attendance is, in by far the greater number of states, from 8—14 years, and this may be continued to the twenty-first year.

A., in'fluence of, on tem'perature. At birth the temperature is 37·75° C. (99·95° F.) in the rectum; in the course of the first few hours it falls to 37° C. (98·6° F.), but in the course of the subsequent ten days rises again to 37·2°—37·6° C. (98 96°—99·68° F.), and remains at this level till puberty. From this period it gradually falls to the age of fifty years, when it reaches the minimum, 36·9° C. (98·4° F.), to again gradually rise in old age.

A., mesolith'ic. (Μέσος, middle; λίθος, stone.) A synonym of the *Secondary age.*

A., mesozo'ic. (Μέσοε; ζωϊκός, of animals.) A synonym of the *Secondary age.*

A. of adoles'cence extends from puberty to the completion of the growth of the body, or from the fifteenth to the twenty-fifth year.

A. of an'imals. This is usually determined in the horse, ox, pig, and dog, by an examination of the teeth, which furnishes data that are tolerably reliable in youth, but which diminish in value as age advances.

In the horse there are from 40—44 teeth. The median incisors, nippers, or gatherers, appear about the 16—18th day, sometimes before birth; the two adjoining incisors, or first intermediates, from the 30—40th day; the two outside incisors, or corner teeth, about the 9th month, or a little earlier or later. The canine teeth appear at 6 months; the first three or temporary molars before or some days after birth; the fourth molar about the 12th month; the fifth at 2—2½ years; the sixth at 4—5 years, soon followed by the seventh. The first and second permanent molar appears about the middle of the third year; the third molar about the middle of the fourth year. The eruption of the inferior incisors of the second set takes place at 2½—3 years; the nippers at 2½ years; the intermediate teeth and the corner teeth at 3½—4½ years. The canine appear before the fifth year. The infundibulum disappears between the 6th and 10th year in the inferior nippers, between the 10th and 11th year in the intermediates, and between the 11th and 12th year in the corner teeth. The table or grinding surface, hitherto circular, becomes first transversely oval and then triangular, assuming the latter form about the 13—14th year for the nippers, 14—15th year for the intermediates, and 15—16th year for the corner teeth. At a still later period the table again becomes oval, with the principal diameter in the antero-posterior direction, and this occurs about the 17—19th year for the nippers, 19—21st year for the intermediates, and 21—23rd year for the corners.

In the dog, which has 42 teeth, the temporary teeth are cut by the end of the sixth week, and the eruption of the permanent teeth is completed by the seventh month.

In the sheep, which has 32 teeth, the eruption of the caducous nippers takes place between birth and the third week. The permanent nippers appear from the 15—18th month; and the rest of the permanent teeth appear by the end of the fifth year.

In the pig, which has 44 teeth, the molars, corner teeth, and the canines are cut at birth; the other incisors appear before the 4th month. The permanent teeth are all cut by the end of the third year.

In the steer, which has 36 teeth, the caducous central incisor teeth appear between birth and the

20th day. The permanent nippers appear from the 19—20th month; the milk intermediates appear soon after birth; the permanent intermediates from 42—48th month. The permanent corner teeth appear from 4½ years to 5 years. The three temporary molars are present at birth; and all the permanent molars are cut between the 6th or 9th month and the fifth year.

A. of boy'hood and girl'hood lasts from the period of second dentition to puberty, or from the seventh to about the fourteenth year.

A. of child'hood lasts from the occurrence of the first to that of the second dentition, or from nine months to seven years.

A. of in'fancy lasts from birth to the first dentition (seventh or ninth month). This is a period of energetic growth, the length of the body increasing by 2-3rds.

A. of matu'rity, or adult age, lasts from the termination of adolescence until involution occurs in woman, and until retrograde changes occur in man, or from the twenty-fifth to the forty-fifth year.

A. of new-born chil'dren. See under *Fœtus.*

A. of senil'ity. This is the age of gradual retrograde changes, commencing about the fiftieth year and lasting until death.

A., palæolith'ic. (Παλαιός, older in years; λίθος, a stone. F. *age paléolithique.*) A synonym of the *Primary age.*

A., palæozo'ic. (Παλαιός; ζωϊκός, of animals. F. *paléozoique.*) A synonym of the *Primary age.*

A., post-ter'tiary. A synonym of the *Quaternary age.*

A., pri'mary. The period succeeding to the primordial age. It is divisible into three periods, the Devonian, the Carboniferous, and the Permian. The strata forming it are estimated by Haeckel to have an aggregate thickness of 42,000 feet. It is essentially the age of Fishes and of Ferns, and in the latter period of some Reptiles.

A., primor'dial. The age of the Acranians and of Algæ. The period during which all the invertebrate ancestors of the human race, from the Monera upwards, are by some believed to have been developed. During the whole of this age, Haeckel remarks, the population of the earth was purely aquatic. Estimating the whole thickness of the geologic strata at 130,000 feet, 70,000, or more than half, is attributable to this age. He divides it into three periods, the Laurentian, the Cambrian, and the Silurian.

A., quater'nary. The age of the human race, extending from his first appearance on the earth to the present time. It constitutes an extremely small proportion. Haeckel estimates it at only one half per cent., of the whole period represented by the geological strata. Equivalent to *Post-tertiary age.*

A., sec'ondary. The period intervening between the Mesolithic and the Cainolithic Ages. It is divided into three sections, the Triassic, the Oolitic, and the Cretaceous, the aggregate thickness of these strata being 15,000 feet. This is the age of Reptiles and Coniferæ.

A., tert'iary. The fourth great period of terrestrial organic history. The strata deposited during this period had only an aggregate thickness of about 3000 feet, and it was therefore of short duration. It is divided into three periods, Lower, Middle, and Upper, or into Eocene, Miocene, Pliocene, and Pleistocene. The placental mammifers constitute at once the most remarkable and the predominant group of animals that appeared in this period.

Age de re'tour. (F.) The period of involution, or commencing old age.

Age vi'ta. The name of an antidote; it is a medicated wine made with galangal root, long and white pepper, sage, ginger, cinnamon, saffron, and cloves, boiled in wine. (Parr.)

Ag'edoite. A term applied by Caventou to a crystallizable substance obtained from liquorice root; it is identical with asparagin.

Age'ing. A term indicating the mental and bodily signs of advancing senility.

Agelæ'us. (Ἀγελαῖος. G. *gering, gemein, grob.*) Small, coarse, common.

Ageleni'dæ. The same as *Ageleninæ.*

Ageleni'næ. A Subfamily of the Family *Tubitelariæ,* Group *Sedentaria,* Suborder *Dipneumones,* Order *Araneidea,* Class *Arachnida.* Feet with an accessory claw, having five to eight teeth.

Agenei'os. (Ἀ, neg.; γενειάς, a beard.) Destitute of a beard.

Agene'sia. (Ἀ, neg.; γένεσις, a generation; an engendering; from γίγνομαι, to be born. F. *agénésie;* G. *Nichtzeugung.*) A form of *Homogenesis,* in which sexual products are formed, but these are absolutely incapable of fertilising each other, or individuals of the maternal race.

Applied by Breschet to anomalies of organisation, consisting in the absence or imperfect development of parts.

In Botany, it denotes a monstrosity of flowers in which the reproductive parts are altogether absent.

Also impotence. (F. *impuissance;* G. *männliche Unvermögen.*)

Also female sterility. (F. *sterilité;* G. *Unfruchtbarkeit.*)

A. dyssper'mia. Imperfect emission of the seminal fluid.

A. im'potens. Impotency of the male, which may be organic or atonic.

A. incon'grua. Sterility supposed to depend on a want of fitness of the semen for the sexual organization of the special female.

Agen'esis. (Same etymon.) Imperfect development of the body or any part of it.

Also the same as *Agenesia.*

Age'nia. See *Agenosoma.*

Agenne'sia. (Ἀ, neg.; γέννησις, an engendering; from γεννάω, to generate.) Impotence, sterility.

Agen'nesis. Same as *Agennesia.*

Agenoso'ma. (Ἀ, neg.; γεννάω, to beget; σῶμα, the body.) In Teratology, a monster which presents medium or lateral eventration, affecting principally the inferior part of the abdomen, and in which the urino-genital organs are absent or reduced to simple rudiments.

A'gent. (L. *Ago,* to act, or do. F. *agent;* I. and S. *agente.*) A body or force capable of influencing directly or indirectly the state of another; agents are spoken of as physical, chemical, therapeutical, psychical, morbific, and such like.

Agera'sia. (Ἀ, neg.; γῆρας, old age. F. *agerasie;* G. *Altersfrische.*) The non-appearance of the effects or infirmities attendant upon old age; a green old age. (Castellus and Galen.)

Agera'teæ. A Subtribe of the Tribe *Eupatoreæ,* Nat. Ord. *Compositæ,* having radiated flowers with anthers having an appendage at the summit; achenæ with five ribs, the secondary ones feebly marked.

Age'raton. ('Αγήρατον.) This plant is referred by Fée to *Achillea argentea*, and by Littré to *Hypericum origanifolium*, but was probably the *Achillea ageratum*. It was employed in the form of baths and fumigations, as a diuretic, and as a remedy in uterine diseases.

Agera'tum. ('Αγήρατος, not growing old; the flowers continuing a long time.) A Genus of the Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.

A. altis'simum. A synonym of the *Eupatorium ageratoides*.

A. conyzoi'des. Hairy ageratum. Hab. India, Madagascar, and the Mauritius. This plant has a strong and unpleasant smell. In the Mauritius a decoction of the roots is used in certain cutaneous affections, and is esteemed a good remedy for an endemic disease known under the name of Tambau. In the I. of France it is named *Herbe antiepileptique*. (Waring.)

Age'ratus la'pis. ('Αγήρατος, a stone used by shoemakers for polishing women's shoes.) Employed by the Greeks as astringent and discutient; mentioned by Galen. (Castellus.)

A'ger natu'ræ. (*Ager*, a field; *natura*, nature.) The uterus.

Ages. Palm. (D.)

Ageu'sia. Same as *Ageustia*.

Ageus'tia. ('Α, neg.; γεῦσις, taste. G. *Geschmacklosigkeit.*) Diminution or abolition of the power of perceiving the flavour of sapid substances; absence of the sense of taste. It occurs in lesions of the glossopharyngeal nerve; in certain cases of lesion of the fifth nerve; and sometimes when there is evidence of disease affecting the portio dura of the seventh nerve. Loss of taste occurs in local catarrhs, in insanity, and in hysteria, and may be the result of suppressed secretion of saliva. Also the fasting state.

A. febri'lis. The loss of taste produced by the febrile condition.

A. paralyt'ica. The loss of taste depending on nervous disease.

Agged'ulæ. A term applied by Hoffmann to either the receptacles or the whole plant of some cryptogams, as to the *Æcidiæ*.

Ag'ger-Ag'ger. A synonym of *Agar-agar*.

Agglom'erate. (*Agglomero*, to form into a heap. F. *aggloméré*; G. *geknauelt*, *gesammelt.*) Crowded together. Synonymous with *Aggregate*.

In Botany, applied to stamina when collected in a globular form; also to amenta, similarly disposed.

A. glands. A synonym of *Peyer's glands*.

A. individ'uals. A term applied to animals having a common centre from which they spring, as the *Sertularia*.

Agglom'erate. (Same etymon.) Formations of angular fragments of compact scoriaceous and compact lavas, often intermixed with granite, and sometimes with fossiliferous limestone, produced by volcanic eruptions.

Agglomera'tion. (Same etymon. G. *Aufwickelung.*) The collecting or mingling together of substances or of particles of the same substance into one mass.

Agglu'tinant. (*Agglutino*, to glue on to. F. *agglutinant*; I. *conglutinativo*; G. *verbindend*, *anklebend.*) Adhesive; applied to external applications of a gluey or gummy nature, which favour the healing of parts by keeping them together.

Agglu'tinate. (Same etymon. F. *agglutiné*; G. *Zusammengeleimt.*) To cause to adhere. Stuck or glued together.

Agglutina'tion. (Same etymon. F. *agglutination*; G. *verklebung*, *anheilung.*) A gluing or joining together; also the action of an agglutinant substance

A., imme'diate. Union by the first intention, of the flaps after amputation, or of the lips of a wound.

A., me'diate. The interposing, for a certain space of time, of some foreign substance between the lips of a wound, or the flaps after amputation; as agaric, charpie, or lint, on which cerate is first spread.

Agglutina'tio pilo'rum. An old term for a mode of treatment of inversion of the eyelashes by means of glutinous matter on a probe, by which they were reduced to their proper order.

Agglu'tinative. Same as *Agglutinant*.

A. lan'guages. (G. *agglutinirende Sprachen.*) Polysyllabic languages in opposition to monosyllabic and inflective languages. They are represented by the idioms of the American, Basque, Berber, Mongolian, Finnish.

Agglu'tinatives. (F. *agglutinatifs.*) Substances which by their adhesive property are fitted either by direct application, or when spread on linen, silk, or leather, to retain the edges of wounds in apposition. The chief are caoutchouc, collodion, dextrin, starch, paste, gum arabic, gutta-percha, plaster of Paris, and resin.

Aggrave'ment. (F.) A term applied by French veterinary surgeons to a disease of the foot of the dog, consisting in an inflammation of the capillary net work of vessels situated beneath the pads. It follows exercise on hot and stony country, and may be treated by cold fomentations and the application of astringents.

Ag'gregatæ. (L. *aggregatus*, from *aggrego*, to add together as a flock, collect together. G. *Haufblüthige.*) An Order of the Tribe *Epigynæ*, Subseries *Anisocarpeæ*, Series *Gamo-* or *Sympetalæ*, of the Division *Tetracyclæ* of Dicotyledonous plants. It includes the Families *Rubiaceæ*, *Caprifoliaceæ*, *Valerianaceæ*, and *Dipsaceæ*.

Flowers actinomorphic or zygomorphic, generally in capitula or close inflorescences, usually pentamerous or tetramerous; stamens equal to the parts of the corolla, epipetalous; calyx often rudimentary or a pappus; carpels 2—5, united.

In Zoology, a synonym of *Ascidiæ compositæ*.

Aggrega'te. (Same etymon.) An assemblage of particulars.

A term employed in a special signification by Spencer to indicate differences of morphological composition. Thus, an organism consists of units constituting an aggregate of the first order; these units may be aggregated into a mass by the addition of unit to unit, constituting an aggregate of the second order; or they may be united into groups and the groups joined together, forming an aggregate of the third order; or these groups of groups may be combined so as to form a doubly compound aggregate of the fourth order; and so on in increasing complexity.

The first order of aggregation, or the primary aggregate, is that in which each aggregate is formed of physiological units united into a group that is structurally single, and cannot be divided without destruction of its individuality. Such aggregates may exist as independent organisms; as *Protococcus*, *Desmidia*, and *Diatoma*.

In secondary aggregates, the compound individuality is more or less dominant, whilst the simple individualities are proportionately more or less obscured. Secondary aggregation occurs when a greater or less number of morphological units are held together in one mass which has a compound individuality; or in other words, a secondary aggregate is an organised group of primary aggregates. Aggregates of the second order, or secondary aggregates, may be formed by linear aggregation, as in yeast, *Saccharomyces;* by central aggregation, as in *Gonium pectorale;* or by spherical aggregation, as in *Volvox globator.*

Aggregates of the third order, or tertiary aggregates, are produced when two or more aggregates of the second order, well individualised by their forms and structures, are united together; as in *Sargassum.*

An ordinary branched flowering plant is an aggregate of the fourth order, for it consists of secondary shoots growing from primary shoots, which are composed of tissues consisting of small masses of protoplasm or cells.

In chemistry, when substances of the same kind are combined, producing one larger substance, it is called *aggregate,* its chemical properties not differing from those of the original substances of which it is formed.

Ag'gregate. (Same etymon.) Collected together.

A. an'imals. A term applied to those enclosed in one and the same envelope, as Pennatularian corals.

A. flow'ers. Those which arise by distinct pedicels from the same part of the stem; also the heads of the *Compositæ.*

A. fruits. Fruits formed by the combination of the carpels of several flowers. A synonym of *Anthocarpous fruits.*

A. glands. A synonym of *Peyer's glands.*

A. hairs. The hairs of the endocarp which form the fleshy part of the orange and such like fruits.

A. pills. A term applied to pills containing a variety of substances, the properties of which were supposed to be combined.

Aggrega'ted. (Same etymon. F. *agrégé;* G. *angehäuft.*) Gathered, or associated together, aggregate.

In Botany, applied to flowers which have a number of smaller flowers collected into clusters.

Aggrega'tion (*Aggrego,* to add together as a flock. F. *agrégation;* G. *Zusammenfügung, Zusammenhäufung.*) The state of several parts or things added together to make a whole.

A., state of. (G. *aggregatzustand.*) A term used to denote the differing relationship of the atoms of a substance according as to whether it be in the gaseous, liquid, or solid condition.

Agheus'tia. The same as *Ageustia.*

Ag'houl. A Persian shrub yielding manna; the leaves are purgative. Probably the *Alhagi maurorum.*

Agiaha'lid. An Egyptian and Ethiopian shrub similar to Ximenia. The Ethiopians use it as a vermifuge. The fruit is purgative. (D.)

Agiha'lid. The same as *Agiahalid.*

Ag'ila wood. A fragrant resinous substance of a dark colour, contained in the interior of the trunk of the *Aquilaria ovata* and *A. agallochum.* It is considered a cordial by some Asiatic nations, and has been prescribed in Europe in gout and rheumatism.

Agil'lochum. Same as *Agallochum.*

Ag'inin. A bright yellow amorphous friable substance resulting from the decomposition of axinic acid. It is insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether.

A'gios kyril'los. Island of Icaria, Mediterranean Sea. Here are ferruginous and sulphuretted springs.

A'gis. An old name for the thigh.

Agist'ment. A dike or embankment to prevent the overflow of land abutting upon a stream or the sea.

Agita'tion. (L. *Agitatio,* from *agito,* to trouble. F. *agitation;* I. *agitazione;* S. *agitacion;* G. *heftige Bewegung, Unruhe, Aufregung.*) The act of putting into motion by quickly repeated action. Agitation of the body was formerly used for the cure of toothache and deafness.

General excitement of the mental or bodily powers. Perturbation, mental emotion, or disturbance arising from the violence of some prevailing passion.

Agita'tor. A rotating beater or armed shaft for mixing and disturbing particles mechanically suspended in water.

Agitato'rius. Convulsive.

Aglacta'tio. Same as *Agalactia.*

Aglai'a odora'ta. Nat. Ord. *Meliaceæ.* The flowers of this plaut are sometimes used to give a perfume to certain varieties of tea.

Aglaopho'tis. (G.) The Pæony.

Ag'lia. ('Αγλαός. F. *aglie.*) A term of Hippocrates, interpreted by Galen to be a whitish cicatrix on the eye, or a compact tumour on the cornea.

Agli'thes. ("Αγλις, used in the plural to signify a head of garlic which is made up of several cloves.) A synonym of *Allium.*

Aglobu'lia. (*A,* neg.; *globulus,* a globule. F. *aglobulie.*) A state of decrease or diminution in the quantity of red blood-corpuscles, along with an increase of the normal quantity of serum. The skin becomes pale yellow, there is palpitation, anæmic cardiac bruit; sometimes œdema and purpuric spots; the ungual furrow is well marked. This condition has been described as a result of dyspepsia.

Aglos'sa. ('Α, neg.; γλῶσσα, the tongue.) A Group of the Order *Batrachia.* Tongueless frogs. Body flat; the Eustachian tubes usually with a common opening; tympanum hidden; hind feet with a swimming membrane.

Aglos'sia. ('Α, priv.; γλῶσσα, the tongue. F. *aglossie;* G. *Zungenmangel.*) Term for absence or privation of the tongue.

Aglossosto'ma. ('Αγλωσσα; στόμα, a mouth. F. *aglossostome.*) In Teratology, a monster having a mouth without a tongue.

Aglossostomograph'ia. (Same; γράφω, to write.) A description of a mouth without a tongue. The title of a work by Roland.

Aglos'sus. ('Α, neg.; γλῶσσα, the tongue. F. *aglosse;* G. *ohne Zunge.*) Without a tongue.

Aglot'tia. A synonym of *Aglossia.*

Aglutit'ion. (*A,* neg.; *glutio,* to swallow.) Inability to swallow, from whatever cause.

Aglyph'ia. ('Α, neg.; γλυφή, carving, a hole cut.) A Division of the Order *Ophidia.* Equivalent to non-venomous snakes.

Aglyphodon'tia. ('Α, neg.; γλυφή; ὀδών, for ὀδούς, a tooth.) A Group of the Order *Ophidia,* which do not possess channelled teeth. Usually united with the *Opisthoglyphia* in the Suborder *Colubriformes.*

LEEDS

Ag'ma. ('Αγμός, a fracture.) An old term for a fracture.

Agmatol'ogy. ('Αγμός; λόγος, a discourse.) A treatise on fractures.

Ag'me. Same as *Agma.*

Ag'mina digito'rum. The phalanges of the digits.

A. membra'na. The amnion.

Ag'minate. (*Agmen*, a multitude.) Applied to organs, like the glands forming a Peyer's patch, which are collected together in a mass.

A. fol'licles. A synonym of *Peyer's glands.*

Ag'minated. (*Agmen*, a multitude.) Grouped together. A term applied to the acinous glands aggregated to form a Peyer's patch.

A. glands. A synonym of *Peyer's glands.*

Ag'mos. ('Αγμός, a fracture.) A term formerly used for fracture, employed by Hippocrates. (Castellus.)

Ag'nacal. The *Persea gratissima*, growing about the isthmus of Darien like a pear tree; the pulp of the fruit of which is highly provocative of venery. (Quincy.)

Ag'nacat. Same as *Agnacal.*

Ag'nail. (Sax. *ange*, angry.) A term applied to the shreds of epidermis which separate from the skin covering the root of the nail, and which, on being torn, give rise to a painful state of the fingers.

Agna'no. Italy, near Pozzuoli. A lake occupying the basin of an extinct crater, the waters of which are constantly agitated by the escape of gas. There are here remains of ancient baths (the Anianæ thermæ of the Romans), into which the vapours are conducted, having a temp. of 50° C. (122° F.) These vapours contain hydrogen sulphide.

Also, a village three miles from Pisa, in Tuscany, remarkable for a grotto, from the interior of which issues thermal acidulated water.

Agna'thia. ('A, neg.; γνάθος, the jaw.) A malformation from arrest of development, in which one or both jaws are defective; the mouth is either absent or closed posteriorly, and with this is commonly conjoined imperfect development of the upper jaw, palatine process, and vomer. The two temporals are brought into proximity or contact, and the ears are closely approximated.

Agna'thous. ('A, neg.; γνάθος, a jaw. F. *agnathe; G. ohne Kinnbacken.*) Having no jaws.

Agna'tus. See *Adnate.*

Ag'neau de scy'thie. (F.) The *Polypodium* or *Cibotium barometz.*

Agni'na membra'na. The amnion.

A. tu'nica. The lamb's coat; a term for the amnion.

A. pellic'ula. The amnion.

Agni'nus. (*Agnus*, a lamb. F. *agnin;* G. *lammartig.*) Belonging to a lamb. See *Agnina tunica.*

Agnœ'a. ('Αγνοια, from ἀγνοέω, to be ignorant. F. *agnoic;* G. *Besinnungslosigkeit, Unwissenheit, Unkunde.*) State of a patient who does not recognise the persons or things around him.

Agnoi'a. The same as *Agnœa.*

Agnos'tidæ. A Family of the Order *Trilobita.* Extinct trilobites of small size; head and tail covered by nearly equal and similar shields; body rings two; eyes and facial suture wanting.

Agnos'tus. ("Αγνωστος, unknown.) A Genus of small Trilobites, of the Family *Agnostidæ*, interesting as being one of the first manifestations of life known to have existed on the earth. It is supposed to be peculiar to the Cambrian rocks of the primary or palæozoic period.

Ag'nus. ('Αγνος, chaste. F. *agneau;* G. *Lamm.*) A lamb; the young of *Ovis aries.*

A. cas'tus. ('Αγνος, from ἁγνος, chaste; *castus*, chaste. F. *gattilier commun;* I. *agno casto;* G. *Keuschlamm strauch.*) The duplication of the term chaste has probably arisen from the intercalation by a commentator of the term *castus* into the Greek text. All ancient authors laud its anaphrodisiac virtue, but modern writers speak of it as an aphrodisiac. It was formerly employed in hepatic and splenic diseases. Pliny speaks of it as a febrifuge, diaphoretic, diuretic, and emmenagogue. The fruit, which is the part used, is a globular berry, of the size of a grain of pepper, surrounded at the base by the calyx of the flower. See *Vitex agnus-castus.*

A. Scyth'icus. (F. *agneau de Scythie.*) Scythian lamb, a term for *Polypodium* or *Cibotium barometz*, from some fancied resemblance to a lamb.

Ago'as Bel'las. Portugal; between Lisbon and Cintra. A sulphur water.

Ago'ge. ('Αγωγή, a treatment of a subject, from ἄγω, to lead. F. *agoge;* G. *Führung, Leitung.*) The order, ways, reason, and conduct, the whole condition and tenor of a thing; consideration and purpose of life. Applied similarly by Hippocrates to the consideration of disease. Specially, it denotes the state or condition of the atmosphere.

Agomphi'asis. ('A, priv.; γόμφωσις, a bolting together, the mode of insertion of the teeth into their sockets. G. *Zahnwackeln.*) Looseness of the teeth in their sockets.

Agom'phious. ('A, priv.; γομφίος, a grinder tooth. F. *agomphe.*) Destitute of teeth.

Agom'phius. (Same etymon.) Without teeth. A term applied by Ehrenberg to those Rotifers in which the mastax is destitute of teeth.

Agompho'sis. The same as *Agomphiasis.*

Ag'one. ('A, neg.; γόνος, offspring.) Old name for *Hyoscyamus niger*, because it was supposed to produce sterility.

Agon'ia. ('Αγονος, sterile. F. *stérilité;* G. *Unfruchtbarkeit.*) Sterility, unfruitfulness, or barrenness.

Ago'nia bark. The bark of the *Plumifera lancifolia.* Nat. Ord. *Apocynaceæ.* It is largely used as a febrifuge.

Agonia'din. $C_{10}H_{14}O_6$. A glycoside contained in the Agonia bark. It crystallises in silky needles, destitute of smell, and of very bitter taste. They are scarcely soluble in cold water, ether, or benzol, but with greater facility in hot water, alcohol, and carbon bisulphide. They melt at 155° C. (311° F.), and decompose at a somewhat higher temperature. It dissolves in sulphuric and nitric acids, with golden yellow colour.

Agon'ic line. ('A, neg.; γωνία, an angle.) An irregularly curved imaginary line connecting those parts of the earth at which the magnetic coincides with the geographical meridian. It is sometimes called the *line of no variation.* Such a line cuts the east of S. America, and passing east of the W. Indies, enters N. America near Hudson's Bay; thence it passes through the North Pole, entering the old world east of the White Sea, traverses the Caspian, cuts the east of Arabia, turns then towards Australia, and passes through the South Pole to join itself again.

Ago'nious. ('A, neg.; γωνία, an angle. F. *agone;* G. *ohne Winckeln.*) Without angles.

Agonis'ma. ('Αγώνισμα, a contest.) Agony.

Agonis'mus. ('Αγωνισμός, rivalry.) Agony.

Agonis'ticon. ('Αγωνιστικόν, mastery.) Applied anciently to the coldest water, which was given freely in fevers, that it might thus strive against the excessive heat of the blood. (P. Ægineta and Castellus.)

Agoni'zans. (L. *agonizor*, to struggle.) Moribund, dying.

Ag'onos. ('A, neg.; γόνος, seed.) Sterile.

A'gonous. ("Αγονος, unfruitful. F. *stérile;* G. *unfruchtbar.*) Barren; sterile; unfruitful; opposed to *Gonimus.*

Ago'ny. ('Αγωνία, from ἀγὼν, strife for the mastery, anguish or sorrow. F. *agonie;* I. and S. *agonia;* G. *Todeskampf.*) The struggle which sometimes precedes death.

Also, fear and sadness of mind.

Agorapho'bia. ('Αγορά, an assembly, a market place; φόβος, fear. F. *peur des espaces.*) The fear of space. This neuropathic condition occurs without any loss of consciousness, and is quite distinct from vertigo; there is a feeling as if the heart were grasped and caused to beat violently, the face flushes, the limbs tremble, and the surface generally is cold and moist. No special antecedent nervous symptom has been noted, but epilepsy and insanity in the ancestors have been observed.

Agos'tus. ('Αγοστός, the flat of the hand.) The palm of the hand; or the hand with the ulna and radius.

Agou'ti. (L. *dasyprocta agouti.* F. *lievre doré;* G. *Steiszthier*, *Goldhase.*) Ord. *Rodentia.* Class *Mammalia.* Tail short; posterior extremities with three toes; clavicles imperfectly developed. Native of West Indies, Guiana, and Brazil. Formerly much used as an article of diet by the Indians. The flesh is white and tender.

Agra'fe de Val'entin. A kind of clamp with parallel limbs, employed by Valentin to keep the lips of the wound together after the operation for harelip.

Agraha'lid. Same as *Agiahalid.* An Egyptian vermifuge.

Agrammatis'mus. ('A, neg.; γράμματα, letters.) Inability to form a grammatical sentence. See *Akataphasia.*

Agraph'ia. ('A, neg.; γράφω, to write.) Inability to form the letters in writing, a kind of paralysis; the patient possesses the capability of thinking and speaking, but not of writing.

A. absolu'ta. A condition in which the patient is unable to write a single letter.

A. amnemon'ica. The form in which letters or words can be written, but they convey no meaning; due to loss of memory.

A. atac'tica. The form in which the power of writing the separate letters is lost; due to loss of the power of co-ordinating the muscles.

A. litera'lis. A condition in which the patient is unable to write a single letter.

A. verba'lis. The condition in which the patient can write a series of letters readily enough, but these convey no sense.

Agree'ment. (F. *agréer*, from *gré*, free goodwill to do a thing; from the root of L. *gratia*, grace, favour.) Concord, accordance. The consciousness of agreement has been called the second fundamental property of intellect; it implies an identifying process or a feeling of recognition.

Agres'ta. The juice of unripe grapes, expressed, strained, and placed in tubs, then preserved in a closed vessel, according to Schröderus.

Agres'tis. (L. *ager*, a field or manor. F. *agresté;* G. *wild.*) Belonging to a field; applied as the specific name of many plants. Also used to denote exceeding malignity in a disease.

Agres'ton. (F. *ægreste.*) Old term for tartar before it is purified.

A'gria. ("Αγριος, wild or barbarous.) A pustular eruption, accompanied with redness and erosion; so named from its intractability.

Also applied to forms of lichen and herpes.

Also a name for the *Ilex aquifolium.*

Agriam'pelos. ("Αγριος; ἄμπελος, the vine.) Name for *Bryonia alba.*

Agricola'tion. (L. *ager; colo*, to cultivate.) Tillage; husbandry.

Agric'olous. (L. *ager*, a field; *colo*, to inhabit. F. *agricole;* G. *feldbewohnend.*) Living in the fields.

Agricultu'ra. (L. *ager; cultura*, husbandry, or tillage. F. *agriculture*, *labourage;* G. *Ackerbau*, *Feldbau*, *Landwirthschaft.*) The cultivation of the earth; farming; tillage; husbandry.

A'gridæ. ("Αγριος.) A Section of Dipterous insects found in arid and rocky places.

Agrielæ'a. ("Αγριος, wild; ἐλαία, the olive tree.) The same as *Agrielaia.*

Agrielai'a. ('Αγριελαία.) The oleastrum of the ancients, generally referred to *Elæagnus spinosus*, Linn., the wild olive. The leaves were deemed astringent, and employed in this character both externally and internally in a great variety of diseases.

Agrielco'sis. ("Αγριος, wild; ἕλκωσις, ulceration. F. *agrielcose.*) Malignant ulceration.

Agrifo'lium. (Probably corrupted from *Aquifolium.*) A synonym of the Holly, *Ilex aquifolium.*

Agrimo'nia. (Perhaps a false reading for *Argemonia*, a plant mentioned by Celsus; by some derived from ἀγρός, a field; μονίας, living alone. 'Αγρεμώνη, was a kind of poppy, mentioned by Dioscorides.) Agrimony; egremoine. A Genus of the Suborder *Roseæ*, Nat. Ord. *Rosaceæ.* Calyx 5-cleft, without bracts; tube at first fleshy, afterwards tough, covered with hooked bristles; 2 carpels.

A. eupato'ria. F. *aigrémoine*, *herbe d'eupatoire*, *Eupatoire des Gecis;* G. *Odermennig;* Dan. *agermaane;* Dut. *Leverkruid;* Swed. *akermonja;* Ar. *cafil;* Turk. *koioun otov.*) Herb Agrimony, officinal in F. Ph. Characterised by the leaves being interruptedly pinnate, serrate, downy beneath. Calyx of the fruit obconic, outer bristles spreading. It grows in fields and roadsides. The decoction of the leaves being slightly aromatic, bitter, and styptic, it has been used in gargles, and internally in inflammations of the mouth and throat, and in diarrhœa; the root is regarded as a vermifuge.

A. odora'ta. A synonym of *A. eupatoria.*

A. officina'lis. A synonym of the *A. eupatoria.*

A. parviflo'ra. Sweet scented Agrimony. Hab. United States. Used as *Agrimonia eupatoria.*

Ag'rimony, com'mon. The *Agrimonia eupatoria.*

A., hemp. The *Eupatorium Cannabinum.*

A., small-flow'ered. The *Agrimonia parviflora.*

A., sweet-scent'ed. The *Agrimonia parviflora.*

Agriocar'damum. (Ἄγριος, wild; κάρδαμον, the nasturtium, or cress. F. *agriocardamon;* G. *wilde Kresse.*) Wild cardamum; a kind of cress or nasturtium. Eaten as food.

Agriocas'tanum. (Ἄγριος; κάστανος, the chestnut.) Name for the field chestnut, *Bunium bulbocastanum.*

Agriocin'ara. (Ἄγριος; κινάρα, the artichoke.) Name for *Cynara scolymus.*

Agriococcime'lea. (Ἄγριος, κόκκος, a kernel; μῆλον, an apple.) Name for *Prunus communis*, var. *spinosa*, the sloe plum or blackthorn.

Agriome'la. (Ἄγριος; μῆλον, an apple.) Name for *Pyrus malus*, the wild or crab apple.

A'grion. (Ἄγριον, n. sing. of ἄγριος.) Name for *Silaus pratensis*, the pepper saxifrage. Also the *Ilex aquifolium*, or holly.

A'grio-orig'anon. (Ἄγριος, wild; ὀρίγανον, marjoram.) The ἀγριορίγανον of Dioscorides, identified by Sibthorpe with *Origanum creticum.* The leaves and flowers were administered in wine as an antidote to venomous bites. (Waring.)

Agriopastina'ca. (L. *agrius*, wild; *pastinaca*, a carrot.) Wild carrot or parsnip.

Agriophyl'lum. (Ἄγριος; φύλλον, a leaf.) Name for *Silaus pratensis.*

Agriophy'ma. (Ἄγριος; φῦμα, a tumour. F. *agriophyme.*) A malignant swelling.

Ag'rios. (Ἄγριος. G. *Wildwachsend.*) The same as *Agrius.*

Agrioseli'num. (Ἄγριος, σέλινον, parsley.) A synonym of *Smyrnium olusatrum*, or wild parsley.

Agrioste'ari. (Ἄγριος; στέαρ, paste of wheat flour.) Old name for wild field corn; a species of *Triticum.*

Agrio'tes. (G. *Schnellkäfer, Schmiede.*) A genus of beetles. Fam. *Elaterida*, of the Ord. *Coleoptera*, Class *Insecta.* Body elongated, flattened; head depressed; antennæ 11- or 12-jointed; prothorax with a mental process and a spine at its base, and freely movable on the mesothorax.

A. sege'tis. (G. *Saatschnellkäfer.*) The larva of this species known as the wireworm (G. *Drahtwurm*), is very destructive to plants. It is cylindrical in form, horny, short-legged, and destitute of eyes.

Agriothym'ia. (Ἄγριος, wild; θυμός, disposition). Furious insanity.

A. ambitio'sa. The insanity of conquest, or the irrepressible desire to subjugate or exterminate nations.

A. hydrophob'ica. The irrepressible desire to bite which exists in rabies.

A. religio'sa. The irrepressible desire to destroy other religions and those cultivating them.

Agripal'ma. (Ἄγριος; *palma*, a palm tree.) A synonym of *Leonurus cardiaca*, or motherwort.

A. gal'lis. (F. *agripaume;* G. *Herzgespann.*) A synonym of *Leonurus cardiaca*, or motherwort.

Agripaume. (Fr.) The *Leonurus cardiaca*, or motherwort.

Agrip'pa. (As if *Ægrippa*, from *ægrè partus*, born with difficulty, or *ægritudine ex pedibus;* G. *Verkehrtgeborne, Fuszgeburt.*) One born feet foremost; also a name for foot presentation, or a case made footling by turning.

Also, an ointment described by Nicolaus.

Agrip'pæ par'tus. A term for foot presentation.

Agrippi'nus par'tus. A term for foot presentation.

A'grium. An impure mineral alkali, probably nitre.

Ag'rius. (Ἄγριος, wild, fierce.) A term applied to denote violence or malignity in disease.

A'grom. An Indian term for a rough and cracked condition of the tongue.

Agron'omy. (Ἀγρός, a field; νόμος, law. L. *agronomia.*) The consideration of affairs proper or pertaining to tillage or farming.

Agropy'rum. (Ἀγρός, a field; πυρος, wheat.) A Genus of the Nat. Ord. *Graminaceæ.*

A. acu'tum. A variety of *A. repens.*

A. jun'ceum. A variety of *A. repens.*

A. lævis'simum. A variety of *A. repens.*

A. pun'gens. A variety of *A. repens.*

A. re'pens. (F. *chiendent commun, ou petit chiendent;* G. *Queckenwurzel, Graswurzel, Quitah.*) Couchgrass. A perennial, with creeping rhizome. Spike distichous; spikelets about five-flowered, parallel with the zigzag rachis; glumes 2, nearly equal; paleæ 2, lanceolate, 5-nerved, acuminate not ventricose, rachis usually scabrous; leaves rough, with lines of points on the upper side. A common weed in waste places in all parts of Europe, in Asia as far as the Caspian, and in both North and South America. The rhizome is long, stiff, one tenth of an inch in diameter, occasionally branching, and marked at intervals of about an inch with nodes. As found in the shops, it is cut up into short, shining, straw-coloured, many-edged, cylindrical pieces, which are without odour, but have a sweetish taste. The juice yields triticic acid, malates, and occasionally mannite. It is a domestic remedy in repute in France, being taken as a demulcent and sudorific in the form of tisane. A decoction is recommended in mucous discharge from the bladder. A synonym of the *Triticum repens.* B. Ph.

Agros'teæ. (Ἀγρῶστις.) A synonym of *Agrostideæ.*

Agrostem'ma. (Ἀγρός, a field; στέμμα, a garland.) A Linnæan Genus of plants having a calyx with five long leafy teeth, ten stamens, and five styles.

A. githa'go. (F. *nielle des blés;* G. *Kornrade.*) The corn cockle. A synonym of *Githago segetum.*

Agrostem'min. An alkaloid alleged to exist in the seeds of *Githago segetum.* Obtained by extracting with alcohol of 40 per cent. containing acetic acid, and by precipitating with calcined magnesia. The precipitate to be treated with alcohol and left to crystallise. Yellowish white, minute scales, fusible by heat and slightly soluble in water, very soluble in alcohol, of perceptibly alkaline reaction, and yielding crystallisable salts with acids. It is identical with *Saponine.*

Agrostid'eæ. (Ἄγρωστις, a grass, from ἀγρός, a field.) A Subtribe of the Tribe *Poaceæ*, Series *Euryantheæ*, Nat. Ord. *Graminaceæ.* The spikelets are 1-flowered, with sometimes a rudimentary upper glume; empty glumes two, conspicuous; floral glumes often awned; styles very short; fruit ovoid, not compressed.

Agrostiograph'ia. (Ἄγρωστις; γράφω, to write.) See *Agrostographia.*

Agros'tis. (Ἄγρωστις. G. *Feldgras,* *Windhalm.*) A Genus of the Subtribe *Agrostideæ*, Tribe *Poaceæ*, Series *Euryantheæ*, Nat. Ord. *Graminaceæ*. Bent grass. Empty glumes membranous, awnless; floral glumes membranous, with few or no basal hairs.

Also, an old term for the *Bryonia alba.*

A. verticilla'ta. The *Andropogon muricatum.*

Agros'tographia. ('Αγρωστις, grass; γράφω, to write.) A treatise on grasses.

Agrostology. (Ἄγρωστις, grass; λόγος, a discourse. F. and G. *Agrostologie.*) A treatise on grasses.

Agro'tidæ. A Family of the Group *Nocturna*, Order *Lepidoptera*. Body well developed; abdomen conieal, without a tuft; proboscis strong; tibiæ of the middle and posterior legs with spines. Larvæ thick and naked.

Agru'mina. An old term for leeks and onions.

Agru'na. The *Prunus communis*, var. *spinosa.*

Agrune'la. The *Prunus communis*, var. *spinosa.*

Agryp'nia. ('A, neg., or αγριος, restless; ὕπνος, sleep. L. *insomnia*, *pervigilium*; F. *agrypnie*; G. *Schlaflosigkeit.*) Sleeplessness, watchfulness, or wakefulness.

A. excita'ta. Sleeplessness from mental excitement, with listlessness as to surrounding objects.

A. pertæ'sa. Sleeplessness from bodily disquiet, with attention alive to surrounding objects.

A. senilis. The sleeplessness of old age.

Agrypnoco'ma. (Ἄγρυπνος, sleepless; κῶμα, lethargy. G. *Wachschlafsucht.*) A lethargic state of wakefulness generally attended with low muttering delirium, often occurring in the more severe cases of typhus; aptly expressed by the term *Coma vigil.*

Agrypno'des. ('Αγρυπνώδης, making sleepless.) Agrypnode fever. A fever that prevents sleep.

Agrypnot'ic. ('Αγρυπνία, sleeplessness. F. *agrypnotiques*; G. *schlafraubende Wachmittel.*) Agents which produce wakefulness. They are used to rouse from torpor or from coma, whether pathological or toxic. Coffee, tea, small doses of the essential oils or essences. as of cloves, canella, mint, and vanilla, balm (*Melissa officinalis*), and the electric bath, are reckoned among the most effectual agrypnotics. In some special cases opium in small doses produces the same effect.

Agua'i-gua'ree. Species *Arbol del Estorague.* Nat. Ord. *Styraceæ.* A tree of Paraguay. Yielding on incision an aromatic resin. A balsam is prepared from the bark. (Waring.)

Agua'pi-gua'zie. Species *Camalote.* Nat. Ord. *Hydrocharidaceæ.* A plant of Paraguay. An infusion of the flowers, according to Parodi, is used as a diuretic, emollient, aphrodisiac, and sedative. (Waring.)

Agua'ra-qui'ya. The Brazilian name of a Solanum, probably *S. oleraceum*, which is regarded as a sedative. The leaves are applied to wounds.

Aguar'dient de ma'guey. A very intoxicating spirit or brandy, obtained by the Mexicans from pulque, or the fermented juice of the leaves of the *Agave Americana.*

A'guas Calien'tes. Mexico; State of Jacatecas. Here are hot springs issuing from granite, at a temperature of 90° C. (194° F.), and forming the source of the river of the same name. (Humboldt)

A'guas de Comangil'las. Mexico; State of Guanaxuato. Here are thermal springs, 96·4° C. (206° F.), issuing from basalt. (Humboldt.)

Agua'sem. A poisonous serpent of the Philippian Isles.

A'gue. (F. *Aigu*, sharp, acute. Διαλείπων πυρετός; L. *febris intermittens*, *frigida febris*; F. *fièvre intermittente*, *fièvre tremblante*, *dialeipyre*; I. *febbre intermittente*; G. *Wechselfieber*, *aussetzendes Fieber*, *kaltes Fieber.*) A specific, non-contagious, malarial fever, having more or less regular paroxysms, consisting of a hot, cold, and sweating stage in succession, with a distinct remission, and accompanied by splenic engorgement. The febrile paroxysm, which may occur suddenly or after some days of headache, pains in the limbs, quickness of pulse, and general malaise, commences with chilliness, which soon passes into shivering; the teeth chatter, the skin is shrivelled and dusky, and the nails blue; the pulse is small and often irregular, the breathing is quick and panting, often with cough and præcordial oppression; nausea and sometimes vomiting occur; there is a frequent passage of pale urine, and headache; but the thermometer indicates a heightened temperature, as high, it may be, as 41° C. (105·8° F.) In a short time, this cold stage gives place to the hot stage; the sensations of cold are intermingled with flushes of heat; the latter grow more frequent and stronger, until there is a violent burning; the body becomes swollen and red, the urine is high coloured, the pulse and heart beat fiercely, the temples throb violently, the headache increases, delirium may occur, and the temperature may rise still further. Presently the sweating stage succeeds, in which the distress gives place to a feeling of comfort, the hot and dry skin becomes relaxed, gets moist, pours out profuse sweat, the urine deposits lithates, the pulse gets slower and softer, the breathing is tranquil, the headache goes, and after a sleep, it may be, there is only more or less weakness, more or less pallor, left to tell of what has gone before. The different stages vary in absolute and relative durations; the cold stage may vary from half an hour to four or five hours; the hot stage varies from half an hour to twenty hours; the sweating stage may be very slight or very prolonged. When the paroxysm is over, a certain time elapses before another occurs; this is the *intermission.* The period between the commencement of one paroxysm and that of a second is the *interval*, and its length determines the epithet describing the form; as *quotidian, tertian, quartan.* When the interval between two paroxysms tends to grow shorter the ague is said to anticipate, and is probably increasing in severity; when the interval becomes longer the ague is said to postpone, and is probably improving. Ague is not often fatal, and is generally curable, but it imprints a distinct and often permanent character on the body, tending to an easy reproduction of the attack by slight influences, and modifying materially the progress of subsequent diseases. It is probable that the sympathetic nervous system is the main channel through which the poison of ague, whether organic or organised, exerts its influence. The one constant condition seen after death is enlargement of the spleen, with some induration, and a deposit of pigment, probably resulting from disintegration of the colouring matter of the red blood-corpuscles. The liver is apt to undergo similar changes, and pigmentary deposits in other organs are not rare. The blood in ague has been found to contain more albumen, more salts, and more fat than in health. The excretion of urea is largely increased during the hot and cold stages, decreased during the intermission; uric acid is increased during the paroxysm, and sodium chloride very largely so, whilst the amount of phosphoric acid is diminished. Albumen and renal casts and blood are sometimes found in the urine passed during the paroxysm. Ague is not contagious, but is endemic, and takes its origin in some product developed in marshy districts. For a further account, see *Malaria.*

The attacks of ague vary in severity; sometimes it is by no means severe, at others it becomes of most serious moment. Occasionally it is abortive or irregular in its progress; the cold stage may be predominant and most severe, producing collapse; the sweating may be premature, profuse, and persistent, with great depression of temperature and extreme debility; coma and convulsions may occur prior to perspiration; hæmorrhage into an organ or from the intestinal or genito-urinary canal may supervene. Sometimes the chief symptom is intense neuralgia.

Ague has been observed in the horse, cow, pig, and dog.

Quinine is the chief specific for ague; it is given either in very large doses, twenty or thirty grains, either just before or just after the commencement of the paroxysm, or during the sweating stage; or it is given in smaller doses, three to five grains, three or four times a day. Arsenic is by many considered equal to quinine, and is given in the form of liquor arsenicalis, in doses of five minims or more, three or four times a day. The administration of either drug is usually prefaced by a calomel purge. During the cold stage warmth, hot drinks, ether, and ammonia, have been advised, and sometimes emetics; during the hot stage bleeding has been recommended by some; a dose of calomel, tartar emetic, and diuretics are sometimes advised, and in both stages opium has been given with some advantage. Liver and other complications are to be treated on their own merits. An essential of success to any great degree is removal of the patient from the malarial district. Other remedies, which have been used with some success, but with much less effect than quinine and arsenic, are, opium in full doses during the cold or the hot stage, apiol, eucalyptus, ammonium chloride, ipecacuanha, piperin, camphor, cascarilla, chamomile, hyposulphite of soda, narcotine, quassia, salicine, salicylic acid, and bebeerine. *Warburg's tincture*, a powerful antipyretic, is of most service in the remittent form of malarial fever.

A., A'den. A synonym probably of *Dengue.*

A., anticipa'ting. A form in which each paroxysm occurs some time before its proper period.

A., brass'founder's. An affection occurring in brass founders, and believed to depend on the inhalation of the fumes of zinc oxide. The symptoms are tightness and oppression of the chest, with indefinite nervous sensations, followed by rigors, an obscure hot stage, and profuse sweating. There is no periodicity in the attacks.

A., brow. (G. *Larvirtes Wechselfieber.*) An irregular form of ague in which the chief symptom is neuralgia of the supraorbital branch of the fifth nerve.

A. cake. (G. *Milzanschwellung.*) Enlargement of the spleen, the effect of protracted ague.

A., catena'ting. A term formerly used to describe an attack of ague associated with foreign symptoms or other diseases, as lumbago, epilepsy.

A., chron'ic. Persistence of the disease in a more or less regular form, which may occur as a result of continued residence in a malarial district or of renewed attacks of the disease. Under these circumstances splenic and hepatic enlargements are common, and the *malarial cachexia* is strongly developed. Jaundice, ascites, and melæna are frequent results.

A., dead. An ague in which the paroxysms are obscure.

A., doub'le quar'tan. (F. *fièvre double-quarte;* G. *doppeltviertägig.*) That form in which the febrile paroxysms occur in two sets within one interval, each set having the usual seventy-two hours' interval.

A., doub'le quotid'ian. (F. *double quotidienne.*) An ague in which there are two paroxysms every day.

A., doub'le ter'tian. (F. *double tierce;* G. *doppeltdreitägig.*) That form in which the paroxysms occur every day, but the alternate ones only are similar to each other.

A., doub'le une'qual ter'tian. A double tertian ague, in which one set has a more perfect, the other a less perfect, intermission.

A. drop. A solution of arseniate of potash in water, known as *Fowler's tasteless ague-drop*, and for which the *Liquor arsenicalis* is a substitute; called also *Fowler's solution.*

A. drop, taste'less. A synonym of the *Liquor arsenicalis.*

A., dumb. An ague in which the paroxysms are obscure.

A., du'plicated quar'tan. A quartan ague having two paroxysms on the regular day with the normal interval.

A., du'plicated ter'tian. (F. *tierce doublée.*) That form in which two paroxysms occur every other day, and none on the intermediate days.

A., face. Facial neuralgia of malarial origin.

A. grass. The *Aletris farinosæ.*

A., hebdom'adal. (F. *fièvre hebdomadaire.*) A variety in which the paroxysms recur every seven days.

A., irreg'ular. Another name for *Brow ague.*

A., leap'ing. A synonym of *Dancing mania.*

A., mask'ed. (F. *fièvre larvée*, or *masquée.*) An irregular form of ague in which some serious symptom, especially pain, returns at definite intervals instead of the ordinary paroxysm.

A., par'tial. A term formerly applied when the attack was confined to a particular part or organ, and usually accompanied by distressing pain.

A. plant. A term applied by Dr. Salisbury to delicate cottony flocculi in the urine, which he believes to be developed in the organism of patients suffering from intermittent fever. He was led to this opinion by examining the secretion of the mouth, and finding amongst other extraneous bodies, such as zoosporoid bodies, desmids, and algoid cells and filaments, one only constant presence, minute oblong cells, single or aggregated, with a distinct nucleus, a smooth cell wall, and a clear intervening space, which he believes to be a *Palmella.* Similar bodies he has found in a bog in an aguish district, and he suggests that these taken into the body produce the disease, and are eliminated by the urine as the above-mentioned cottony flocks. He names the plant *Gemiasma*. These observations have not been confirmed.

A. poi'son. See *Malaria*.

A., protrac'ted. The form in which the paroxysm is prolonged beyond the usual period, so that there is little or no intermission.

A., quar'tan. (L. *quartus*, the fourth. Gr. *τεταρταῖος*; F. *quarte*; I. *quartana*; S. *cuartena*; G. *viertägige*.) That form of ague in which the paroxysms occur every third day, and last usually about six hours. It has the longest cold stage and the shortest hot stage. The interval is seventy-two hours.

A., quin'tan. (L. *quintanus*, the fifth. Gr. *πεμπταῖος*; F. *quintane*; I. and S. *quintana*; G. *Quintanfieber*.) A form in which the paroxysm occurs every fourth day, not counting the first day of paroxysm.

A., quotid'ian. (L. *quotidie*, daily. Gr. *ἀμφημερινός*, *καθημερινὄς*; F. *quotidienne*; I. *quotidiana*; S. *cotidiana*; G. *tägliche Fieber*.) That form of ague in which there is a daily paroxysm, the mean length of which is about sixteen hours. It has the shortest cold stage and the longest hot stage. The interval is twenty-four hours.

A., retard'ing. A form in which each paroxysm delays its attack for some time.

A. root. The *Aletris farinosa*.

A., sep'tan. (L. *septem*, seven. F. *septane*.) A form in which the paroxysm returns at the end of seven days, counting both days of paroxysm.

A., sex'tan. (L. *sextaneus*, the sixth. F. *sextane*.) A form in which the paroxysm returns every six days, counting both days of paroxysm.

A., ter'tian. (L. *tertius*, the third. Gr. *τριταῖος*; F. *tierce*; I. *terziana*; S. *terciana*; G. *dreitägige*.) That form of ague in which the paroxysms recur every second day, the average duration of the paroxysm is ten hours; the cold stage is longer and the hot stage shorter than that of the quotidian. The interval is forty-eight hours.

A., third-day. A synonym of *Tertian ague*.

A. tree. Common name for the *Sassafras officinale*, because of its febrifuge virtues.

A., trip'le quar'tan. A quartan ague with a regular paroxysm, and a slight attack on each of the intermediate days.

A., trip'le quotid'ian. (F. *triple quotidienne*.) A form in which the paroxysm returns three times in the twenty-four hours.

A., trip'le ter'tian. That form in which there are two paroxysms on alternate days and one on the intermediate days.

A., trip'licated quar'tan. A quartan ague having three paroxysms on the regular day and a normal interval.

A. weed. The *Eupatorium perfoliatum*.

Ague'da. See *Santa Agueda*.

Ague'free. The *Sassafras officinale*.

Ague'tree. The *Sassafras officinale*.

Agu'ios. (Ἄγυιος, from a, priv.; *γυῖον*, a limb.) Having no limbs, chiefly referring to the hands or feet. Applied by Hippocrates to the fœtus. Also weak, imbecile, feeble.

A'gul. A Persian shrub, *Alhagi maurorum*.

Agunie char. An article of the Indian Materia Medica. The produce of Western India, highly esteemed in rheumatic affections. (W.)

Aguoma'da. The *Plumifera lancifolia*.

Agya'gos. Austria-Hungary; in the Zemplin County. A mild sulphur water, having a temperature of 25° C. (77° F.)

Agy'ion. ('A, priv.; *γυῖον*, a limb.) Without limbs, especially hands and feet; applied by Hippocrates to embryos. (Castellus.)

Agy'ium. Same as *Agyion*.

Agy'nary. ('A, neg.; *γυνή*, a woman. F. *agynaire*.) A term given by De Candolle to those flowers which are formed of floral integuments and transformed stamina, but in which the pistil is wanting.

Agy'nic. ('A, priv.; *γυνή*, a woman. F. *agynique*.) Applied to the stamens when they are adherent to the pistil.

Agy'nous. ('A, priv.; *γυνή*, a woman. G. *unbeweibt*.) Having no female organ.

A. flower. A flower without a pistil.

Agyra'tæ. A synonym of *Danæaceæ*.

Agy'rate. ('A, neg.; *γῦρος*, circle.) A term used in Botany to denote that which is not rounded or disposed in a circle.

Agyria'cei. A Family of Thecasporous Fungi of the Order *Discomycetes*, having a tuberculous or warty pedicellated receptacle.

Agy'riæ. Ectothecal Thecasporous Fungi, described by Léveillé as forming a Section of the Tribe *Cyathidæ*, having a fleshy, sessile, convex, or flat receptacle.

Agyr'ias. (Ἄγυρις, a congregated multitude.) Formerly employed for opacity of the cornea, or of the lens, supposed to proceed from the aggregation of foreign particles.

Agyr'ta. ('Αγύρτης, a collector, a fortune-teller. F. *agyrte*; G. *Marktschreier*.) Originally applied to mountebanks and jugglers, who pretended to inflict and cure diseases by incantations and mysteries of sacrifices, according to Plato, but latterly to all quacks and pretenders to medical knowledge. (Stephanus.)

Agyrti'a. ('Αγυρτεία, begging. G. *Quacksalberei*.) Charlatanry.

Agyr'tria. (Same etymon.) A female quack.

Ahalim. The same as *Ahaloth*.

Ahaloth. The Hebrew name of *Aloes wood*.

Ahamel'ia. A synonym of *Acmella*.

Ahe'num. (G. *Kessel*.) A vessel or boiler made of brass or copper or iron.

Ahia-endote. The name in Southern Abyssinia of a species of *Phytolacca*, employed in syphilis. The seeds are also used as a charm against hydrophobia.

Ahioli. Turkey; a short distance from Constantinople. Several sources of mineral water springing from the chalk and mica slate at the foot of Mount Hæmus in the Balkan range. Temperature 38° C. (100·4° F.) They contain sodium, magnesium, and calcium chloride, with some oxide of iron. Used in liver obstructions, glandular diseases, and anæmia.

Ahius. (Arabic.) Name for rock salt. (R. and J.)

Ahmel'la. A synonym of *Acmella*.

Aho'ra. ('A, neg.; *ὥρα*, manhood.) Retarded development of the organs. (D.)

Ahou'ai. A name common to two plants belonging to the Nat. Ord. *Apocynaceæ*, one of which is the *A.* of the Antilles, *Thevetia neriifolia*, the other the *A.* of Brazil, *Thev. ahouai*, or *Cerbera ahovai*. Both are large trees with highly venomous milky juice. The fruit is a dry drupe, the hard stone of which contains four seeds that are very poisonous.

Ahu'ber. A berry sold in the bazaars of Scinde, from Khorassan, of terebinthinate flavour; according to Stocks, the fruit of *Juniperus Phœnicea.* It is said to be very effective in gastralgia; and infused in oil it is used externally in rheumatism. (Lord; Waring.)

Ahund madoo. Abyssinian name of a species of *Chenopodium.* Used, according to Kirk, as an application to ulcers. (W.)

Ahusal. (Arabic.) Name for orpiment. (R. and J.)

Ahyp'nia. ('Α, neg.; ὕπνος, sleep.) Sleeplessness.

Ai. Painful crepitation of the tendons. A name given by the Gascon peasantry, and by Velpeau, to a swelling accompanied by a peculiar creaking of the sheaths of tendons, a condition not unfrequently seen affecting the tendons of the tensors of the thumb. It results from strain or overwork of the parts. Once begun, the inflammatory symptoms increase for six or eight days, remain stationary for a week, and then subside. The essential treatment is rest.

Aiarazath. (Ar.) Plumbum, lead.

Aiault. (F.) The *Narcissus pseudonarcissus.*

Ai'ben. The name given in Tartary to the fermented milk of the cow. (Waring.)

Ai'bi. A Brazilian palm, from the trunk of which exudes a liquor which is rendered alcoholic by fermentation; either an *Elais* or *Bactris.* (Jussieu.)

Aib'ling. A spa two miles from Munich, Bavaria. Altitude 1700 feet. Sool or strong salt baths; there are also mud baths.

Aich. Germany; upper region of the Danube. A carbonated calcic water. (D—F.)

Ai'dion. The dried testes of the stag drunk with wine. Used as a remedy by the ancients for the bites of vipers. (Waring.)

Aidoi'ci. (Αἰδοῖα, the genital organs.) Diseases of the generative organs.

Aidoioma'nia. (Αἰδοῖα, the generative organs; *mania.*) A synonym of *Erotomania,* which includes satyriasis and nymphomania.

Ai'dos. A town of Turkey in Europe, about sixty miles from Adrianople, at the foot of the Balkans and near the Black Sea. The waters are sulphuretted, temp. 48° C. (118° F.), and are of very ancient reputation.

Aier'sa. The *Iris Germanica.*

Ai'gle. Switzerland. Salt springs. See *Bex.*

Aigret'te. (Fr.) The pappus of *Compositæ.*

Aig'ta. A tribe of men of the Negrito type occupying the Philippine Islands; they are of low stature, have woolly hair and a black skin, and are somewhat brachycephalous.

Aigues-bonnes. See *Eaux-bonnes.*

Aigues-caudes. See *Eaux-chaudes.*

Aiguil'le. (F.) A needle. In Geology, applied to the sharp peaks of high mountains. Crystalline rocks, as gneiss and quartz, most usually assume this shape.

Aiguillonnée. (Fr.) Armed with spines or prickles. In Botany, applied to the surface of stems.

Ail. (Fr.) The *Allium sativum,* or garlic.

Ailan'thic ac'id. An acid prepared from the bark of the *Ailanthus excelsa.* It is reddish brown, very bitter, and forms a deliquescent mass of waxy consistence, very easily soluble in water, less in alcohol and ether, and insoluble in chloroform and benzol.

Ailan'thus. A Genus of the Nat. Ord. *Xanthoxylaceæ,* or, according to others, of *Simarubaceæ.*

A. excel'sa. A large Indian tree. The aromatic bark is used in dyspepsia, and regarded as a powerful febrifuge and tonic. It has been recommended in the early stages of cholera.

A. glandulo'sa. (*Aylanto,* Amboyna word, signifying "tree of heaven." F. *faux vernis du Japon.*) Nat. Ord. *Simarubaceæ.* The juice of this tree is said to be febrifuge. The bark of the fresh root has been recommended in diarrhœa and dysentery, and as an anthelmintic. The leaves supply food to the *Bombyx cynthia,* or Chinese silkworm. The analyses of Payen and Hétel show that the plant contains lignine, chlorophyll, yellow colouring matter, pectin, bitter substances, aromatic resin, essential oil, nitrogenised fats, and some salts. The powder of the bark may be given in doses of seven grains; the powder of the leaves and the watery extract of the bark in doses of four grains; the oleo resin in doses of three grains; and the resin in doses of six grains. These preparations act as emetocathartics, as well as tæniafuges. Neither the bark nor the oleo-resin produce vomiting in man, unless the vapour is inhaled.

A. malabar'ica. An Indian tree. The bark is given in dyspepsia, and is a tonic and febrifuge. It yields a fragrant resinous juice, known as Muttee pal, or Matti pawl, which, reduced to powder, mixed with milk, and strained, is given in small doses in dysentery and bronchitis.

Aile. (Fr.) Wing; *ala.*

Ailé. (Fr.) Winged; *alate.*

Ailmad. (Arab.) Name for antimony.

Ailuroi'dea. (Αἴλουρος, a cat, a weasel.) A Group of the Order *Carnivora,* which includes the Felidæ, Viverridæ and Hyænidæ.

Ai'mauq. A race of men; one of the four branches of true Mongols. Also called Hazara.

Aimorrhœ'a. Hæmorrhage.

Aimorrhœ'is. Hæmorrhoids.

Ain. This word in Arabic signifies spring or fountain, and is often found in maps of Africa and Arabia, either as the name of a place or in composition indicating the site of thermal or mineral springs, as Ain-el-Mouza (Arabia), Ain-el-Hammam, Ain-Melah, Ain-Merdja, Algeria.

Ain-el-Mouza. Arabia Petræa. A hot sulphurous spring, the water escaping in jets.

Ain-Nouizy. Algeria, Province of Oran, Arrondissement of Mostaganem. About forty miles from Oran. A saline sulphuretted spring.

Ain'cille. Upper part of the valley of Cize, Basse Pyrénées, France. The mineral waters are strongly impregnated with sodic chloride. Temperature cold.

Ain'hum. (*Ainhum,* Negro term, meaning to saw.) A disease peculiar to the Negro race, consisting in the spontaneous amputation of the little toes, unaccompanied by any other disorder of the system. The disease commences by a not quite semicircular furrow in the digito-plantar fold, without marked inflammation, pain, or ulceration. Gradually the furrow becomes deeper and sometimes slightly ulcerated, and extends to the dorsal surface. The toe in front of the now circular groove becomes swollen to twice or thrice its natural size, and forms an oval or round knob. The epidermis becomes rough, but the nail is not materially changed. If left to itself it is either trodden off or becomes gangreuous.

The progress of the disease is very slow, lasting sometimes for ten years. The sensibility of the toe is not lost. As soon as both the small toes are removed, neither any other toe nor any other part of the body becomes affected. (Weber.) The cause of the disease is unknown. In a specimen shown at the Pathological Society in 1868, the osseous tissue and joints were healthy, the substance of the true skin was hypertrophied, and there was enlargement of the calibre, with great thickening of the walls of the blood-vessels permeating it.

Ain'os. A people of Japan, chiefly in the Island of Jeddo. The allophyle branch of the white races of man. They possess strongly marked supraciliary arches, and a great development of hair over the body. They resemble the European type.

Aiophyl'lous. (Αἰών, one's lifetime; φύλλον, a leaf. F. *aiophylle.*) A botanical term applied to trees having their leaves persistent.

Aipathi'a. (Ἀειπάθεια; ἀεί, always; πάθος, disease. G. *relative Gesundheit.*) That conception of health which considers every living body as being always more or less unhealthy. As Galen expressed it, the seeds of all forms of disease are in us; it is only on account of their smallness that they pass unnoticed. By subsequent writers the term was applied to persistent and incurable disease.

Ai'pi. Ancient name for *Jatropha manihot.*

Aipi'ma coxe'ra. Same as *Aipi.*

Aipim'ia. Same as *Aipi.*

Aipipo'ca. Same as *Aipi.*

Aipysu'rus. A Genus of poisonous water snakes, belonging to the Family *Hydrophidæ.*

Air. (Ἀήρ, from ἄω, to blow. L. *Aër;* F. *air;* I. *aere;* Sp. *aire;* G. *Luft.*) The natural or atmospheric air. Also a term applied to any gas or æriform fluid.

A., al'kaline. A synonym of *Ammonia.*

A., atmospher'ic. The gaseous envelope or covering of the earth. Its composition, when dry and freed from carbon dioxide, is singularly uniform, but it is a mixture of gases, not a chemical compound. It consists of 77 parts by weight, or 79·19 by volume, of nitrogen, and 23 parts by weight, or 20·81 parts by volume, of oxygen in every 100 parts. The carbon dioxide varies from 3·7 to 6·2 parts by volume in 10,000 of air. The amount of aqueous vapour is variable, depending upon the temperature, and there is a trace of ammonia. Ozone is present in pure air, but usually absent in towns and dwelling-rooms. Organic vapours and other matters occur as impurities. A litre of pure and dry air at 0° C. and 760 mm. pressure weighs 1·29366 grains; 100 cubic inches at 60° F. and 30 inches barom. weigh 30·935 grains, hence a cubic foot weighs 536·96 grains, which is 813·67 times lighter than a cubic foot of water at the same temperature. The pressure of the atmosphere at 32° F. and 29·905 barom. at London is nearly $14\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. on the square inch, or 1·033 kilos. on a square centimètre. There are two regions of high pressure, the one north, the other south, of the equator, passing completely round the globe as broad belts, and there are three regions of low pressure, one at each pole, and an equatorial belt. Atmospheric pressure is more regular throughout the year over the ocean than over the land, if we except the higher latitudes. It is more uniformly distributed over the globe in April and October than in any of the other months. In May and November the great annual rise and fall occur. There are two maxima of pressure during the day, one from 9—11 a.m., and one from 9—11 p.m., and two minima, occurring from 3—6 a.m. and 3—6 p.m. See *Atmosphere.*

A. bag. Same as *A. bladder.*

A. bath. An arrangement of a vessel or chamber into which a limb or a part of the body, or the whole body may be introduced, and varying pressure of air exerted by the establishment of a connection between the cavity of the chamber and an exhausting or condensing pump.

Also, an arrangement for drying chemical substances, consisting of a metallic chamber heated by a lamp from below, and having a shelf on which the substance to be dried is placed; a thermometer introduced from above gives the actual temperature. Air baths may be made self-regulating.

A. bat'tery. Dr. Gladstone and Mr. Tribe's. In this form of battery pieces of copper and silver in contact are immersed in a (6 per cent.) copper nitrate solution in presence of oxygen. A deposit of cuprous oxide takes place on the silver plate, with a corresponding solution of the copper plate.

A. bed. A mattrass-like sack composed of leather, Mackintosh fabric, or vulcanised india rubber, which is divided into compartments, each of which can be inflated by bellows, the escape of air being prevented by a valve. A drawing of an air bed is given in 'Knight's Dictionary of Mechanics,' taken from a German work dated 1511. Linden's air bed has an outside flap of enamelled cloth, which forms a coverlet to the person lying on the bed. When collapsed it folds into the form of a knapsack.

A. blad'der. (L. *Vesica natatoria;* F. *vesicule natatoire;* G. *Schwimmblase.*) An organ present in many fishes, and most highly developed in the Dipnoi. In the Physostomi it is connected with the œsophagus by means of a short tube, the ductus pneumaticus. In Physoclisti there is no such communication. It is absent in the Leptocardia, the Cyclostomi and Plagiostomi, and in some Teleostei. It is filled with air, the composition of which varies, and it appears to have a hydrostatic function, or the regulation of the specific gravity of the animal. In the mud fish, *Lepidosiren*, it acts as a respiratory organ. It differs from true lungs in being only sparingly supplied with vessels, and in these vessels being derived from the aorta. The walls are muscular.

A. brick. (F. *brique creuse;* G. *Hohlziegel;* I. *grato dello spiraglio, della sfialatoro;* S. *ladrillo perforado.*) A brick of ordinary size, built into the walls of a house, but perforated to admit air under the floors or into the rooms.

A. ca'nals. (F. *Lacunes;* G. *Luftkanäle.*) Intercellular passages in the stem of plants which contain air.

A. cav'ities of plants. (F. *Lacunes;* G. *Lufthöhle.*) A term given to the intercellular spaces of water plants; they are usually of considerable size, and are enclosed by regularly arranged cells. They diminish the weight of the plant and so enable it to retain a position on the surface of the water.

A. cells of an'imals. (F. *vesicules pulmonaires;* G. *Lungenbläschen.*) A series of depressions which open into and are grouped around the ultimate terminations of the bronchial tubes, the air sacs. They vary in size in different animals; in man they average $\frac{1}{100}$ of an inch in

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diameter; they are larger at the apex and the thin edges of the lung than in the interior; in man than in woman; and in old age than in the infant. The walls consist of connective tissue containing some corpuscles, of some elastic tissue, and a few muscular fibre cells, among which lie the ultimate capillaries of the lung; the air cells are lined by delicate tesselated epithelium and contain not infrequently granular, rounded amœboid cells, with particles of carbonaceous material.

A. cells of plants. A term used synonymously with *Air cavities.*

Also applied to the spaces formed by the obliteration of the contiguous walls of cells, as in the pith of plants.

A. cham'ber. (F. *chopinette, trachée, reservoir d'air;* I. *serbatoio d'aria;* S. *cámara de aire;* G. *Windkessel, Windraum.*) A cavity containing air to act as a spring for equalising the flow of a liquid in pumps and other hydraulic machines.

A. cham'ber of egg. (F. *chambre à air.*) A space existing between the two layers of the shell membrane at the obtuse end of a bird's egg; it is not present in a perfectly fresh egg, but soon appears and increases in size, whether the egg is incubated or not, as the white shrinks from evaporation.

A., complemen'tal. That volume of air which, after the termination of an ordinary inspiration, can still, by an effort, be inhaled. It amounts to rather more than 100 cubic inches.

A., conden'sed. For its therapeutic influence, see *Bath, compressed air.*

A., dephlogis'ticated. A synonym of *Oxygen.*

A. drain. (F. *conduite d'air;* I. *condotto d'aria;* S. *alcantarilla para la conduccion de aire;* G. *Luftcanal.*) A cavity in the external walls of a building to prevent dampness.

A. duct. A synonym of *Air canal.*

A., empyr'eal. A synonym of *Oxygen.*

A., factit'ious. A synonym of *Carbonic acid gas.*

A. du feu. (Fr.) A synonym of *Oxygen.*

A., fil'tered. Air which has been made to traverse a layer of cotton wool, with the object of arresting tangible impurities. This plan is employed to purify the air admitted to the Houses of Parliament.

A., fix'ed. (L. *Aërfixus.*) Carbonic acid gas.

A. gas. Air mixed with the higher and volatile paraffins, formed by passing air through petroleum, which contains them, and used for illuminating purposes.

A. gate. (Fr.) A synonym of *Nitrogen.*

A. gra'ting. An iron grating in a wall to allow of ventilation.

A., hépati'que. (Fr.) A synonym of *Hydrogen sulphide.*

A., inflam'mable. A synonym of *Hydrogen gas.*

Also, of *Carburetted hydrogen.*

A. in the veins. Air has been observed in the veins, especially in those of the pia mater, very soon after death; it is still doubtful whether it is exclusively the result of post-mortem changes.

Air has been found in the iliac veins in a case of sudden death after delivery.

For the entrance of air into the veins during operation see *Aerhæmoctonia.*

A. mephiti'que. (Fr.) A synonym of *Carbonic acid gas.*

A., moun'tain. See *Mountain air.*

A. of sew'ers and drains. See *Sewer air.*

A. pas'sages. A term including the larynx, trachea, bronchi, and bronchial tubes.

Also, a synonym of *Air canals* in plants.

A. pes'sary. See *Pessary, air.*

A. pipes. (F. *ventilateurs conduits* or *carreau à air;* I. *tubi dell'aria;* S. *ventiladores;* G. *Luftröhren.*) Pipes used to draw foul air from a ship's hold, mines, and other close places.

A. plants. A synonym of *Epiphytes.* Examples are found amongst the *Tillandsias* and *Orchids.* Air plants require a high temperature, diffused light, a large amount of moisture, and freedom from stagnant water.

A. port. An opening in a ship's side for air, closable by a shutter side light, or dead light, according to circumstances.

A. pu'ant. (Fr.) Hydrogen sulphide.

A. pump. (F. *pompe à air;* I. *macchina pneumatica;* G. *Luftpumpe.*) An engine by which the air contained in vessels placed in communication with it may be drawn out, or exhausted. It consists essentially of a cylinder, having a valve at the bottom, opening away from the vessel to be exhausted, and a close fitting piston, also provided with a valve opening in the same direction. As the piston is drawn out its valve closes and the air contained in the receiver enters the cylinder through the lower valve in a rarefied condition, whilst when the piston is forced down the cylinder-valve closes and the piston-valve opens, permitting the escape of the air, but preventing any return by closing as the piston is again drawn out.

A., pure. A synonym of *Oxygen.*

A. recep'tacle. A synonym of the *Air sacs of birds.*

A., reser've. That volume of air which, when an ordinary expiration is completed, can still by an effort be expelled from the lungs. It amounts to rather less than 100 cubic inches.

A., resid'ual. The air which remains in the lungs after the most complete expiration possible. It varies with the size of the chest, but amounts on the average to about 100 cubic inches.

A. sacs. Elongated cavities constituting the ultimate branches of the air tubes in the lungs of mammals; their walls present pits, which are the air vesicles or alveoli. They are arranged in groups radiating from the end of a bronchial tube, with which they communicate by a circular opening. Their walls contain a large amount of elastic tissue, and are lined by a layer of tesselated epithelium. The pulmonary capillaries ramify over their surface, as well as over the air cells.

A. sacs of birds. (F. *Réservoirs* or *sacs à air, cavités aériennes.*) Large cavities, nine in number, lined by mucous membrane, independent of each other, but connected with the lungs. These reservoirs are the thoracic sac, situated at the anterior part of the thorax; two cervical reservoirs situated at the base of the neck; two anterior diaphragmatic reservoirs placed between the two diaphragms; two posterior diaphragmatic reservoirs also placed between the two diaphragms, but behind the preceding; and lastly, two abdominal reservoirs placed against the superior wall of the abdomen. Of these nine reservoirs, the first only is single and symmetrical; the others are in pairs, and are similarly arranged on each side of the median plane. All the reservoirs, with the exception of the diaphragmatic, communicate with the interior of bones; the bones receiving air from the thoracic reservoir are the clavicle and coracoids, the sternum, scapula, humerus, and sternal ribs; from the cervical reservoirs, the cervical and dorsal vertebræ, and all the vertehral ribs; from the abdominal reservoirs, the sacrum, coccygeal vertebræ, the iliac hones, and the femurs. The walls of the reservoirs are composed of connective tissue with much elastic tissue. The blood-vessels proceed from the aorta, and are therefore systemic; they are destitute of lymphatics. They contain vitiated air, expand in expiration, and contract in inspiration, diminish the weight of the body, and augment the range and volume of the voice.

A. sacs of hydrozo'a. See *Pneumatophore.*

A. sacs of in'sects. (F. *sacs à air;* G. *Tracheenblasen.*) Large cavities found in the thorax and ahdomen of insects, which communicate with the tracheæ.

A. sacs of plants. Small membranous sacs or pouches, with a funnel-shaped opening closed by a valve, and lined with glandular hairs, found in the *Utricularia*, or bladder-wort.

A. sacs of rep'tiles. (G. *Nebensäcken.*) Narrow prolongations of the lungs among the abdominal viscera, which are found in chameleons and some other reptiles.

A., sea. See *Sea air.*

A. shaft. (F. *puits d' aérage, buse d' aérage;* I. *pozzo di mina;* S. *pozo de ventilacion;* G. *Luftschacht, Wetterschacht.*) A passage for air into a mine, usually opened in a vertical direction and meeting the adit, to effect free circulation of air.

A. si'nuses. A term for the cavities in the ethmoid, frontal, sphenoid and superior maxillary bones, which communicate with the nasal channels.

A., sol'id of Hales. A synonym of *Carbonic acid.*

A., sta'tionary. A synonym of *Residual air.*

A. stove. (F. *calorifére à air chaud;* I. *calorifero;* S. *calorifero de aire caliente.*) An enclosed fireplace, so constructed as to admit a stream of air to pass round it or through it; and this by connection is carried upwards and warms the apartment.

A., supplemen'tal. A synonym of *Reserve air.*

A. thermom'eter. See *Thermometer, air.*

A., ti'dal. That quantity of air which is alternately inspired and expired in the ordinary acts of respiration. It amounts to about 30 cubic inches on the average.

A. trap. An air-trap is immersed in various ways in water to prevent foul air rising from sewers or drains.

A. tube. (G. *Luftröhre.*) A synonym of *Bronchial tube.*

Also, a term applied to the whole length of larynx, trachea, bronchi, and bronchial tubes.

Also, a term applied to the large abdominal tracheæ of certain aquatic larvæ of insects.

A. valve. (F. *soupape à air;* I. *valvola di sicurezza per il vuota;* S. *válvula de aire;* G. *Luftventil, Luft-klappe.*) An air-valve is a safety-valve fixed at the top of a steam hoiler and opening inwards, to prevent rupture from the pressure of the atmosphere upon the sides of the hoiler, should a vacuum occur within from partial or complete condensation of the steam.

A. ve'sicles. The rounded terminations of the bronchial tubes in the lung; sometimes termed alveoli.

A. ves'sels. A synonym of the *Tracheæ of insects.*

A. vicié'. (Fr.) A synonym of *Nitrogen.*

A. vi'tal. A synonym of *Oxygen gas.*

A. way. (F. *air aérien;* I. *corso dell' aria;* S. *conducto de aire;* G. *Luftung.*) A tubular passage for air flowing in pipes.

Ai'ra. (Αἶρα, a weed in wheat, darnel. F. *canches;* G. *Schmicle.*) A Genus of the Subtribe *Avenaceæ*, Tribe *Poaceæ*, Group *Euryantheæ*, Nat. Ord. *Graminaceæ.* Hair-grass. Floral glumes small, usually two, awned, both bisexual.

Ai raj. The native name in Orissa of the venomous snake *Ophiophagus elaps.*

A. gah'man. The native name at Puruliah Maunbhoom of the *Naja tripudians.*

Airel'le. (Fr.) The *Vaccinium myrtillus*, or bilberry.

Air'threy. Scotland, near Stirling. The spring is close to Bridge of Allan, and it generally goes by that name. A saline cathartic spring, containing sodium, calcium and magnesium chloride, and calcium sulphate. Used in disorders of the digestive organs.

Aisthe'sia. (Ἄισθησις.) Sensation; sense or feeling.

Aisthete'rium. The same as *Æstheterium.*

Aithomo'ma. (Ἄιθω, to burn. L. *ravi oculi, leoninus oculi.*) This term is explained by Fernelius and Banister to mean redness of the eye, or an aspect of cruelty "resemhling sparks of fire, as we behold in a lion, and in them which have the leprosy." Kühn, however, derives the word from αἶθος, fiery, and considers that it indicates the state of the eye in which the patient sees sparks and flashes; others, again, deriving it also from αἶθος, one meaning of which is burnt, and so dark brown, regard it as indicating a black state of the humours.

Aitiol'ogy. (Αἰτία, cause; λόγος, a discourse.) Ætiology.

Aito'ra. Italy; in Tuscany, near Montecatini. Sulphuretted waters springing from the clay slate; temperature 18° C. (64·4° F.) They contain also sodium chloride, sodium, calcium, and magnesium carbonate, and carbonic acid gas. Used as baths in rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases; and internally for intestinal worms, urinary deposits, and vesical catarrh.

Ai'truad. (Arab.) Term for antimony. (Fallopius, Castellus.)

Aix. (Αιξ.) A goat.

Aix. France; Department Bouches-du-Rhone; seventeen miles north of Marseilles; known also as Aix-en-Provence. An old Roman bath; Aqua sextiæ. A saline mineral water. Temp. 25°—30° C. (77°—86° F.); the chief constituent is calcium carbonate; employed in the form of baths in chronic rheumatism.

Aix-la-Chapel'le. Germany; a town of 75,000 inhabitants in Rhenish Prussia, altitude 534 feet. Surrounding scenery hilly and pretty; objects of interest in the town numerous. Celebrated for its mineral waters—six sulphur springs and one chalybeate—which are resorted to at all seasons, and used in the form of inhalation, vapour baths, and douches; and are also taken internally. The sulphur springs are divided, from their situation, into upper and lower. The upper springs are the hottest; to these belong the Kaiserquelle, temp. 55° C. (131° F.), the

Elisenbrunnen, and the Quirinusquelle, which has a temperature of 49° C. (120° F.) The lower and cooler springs are the Rosenquelle, temp. 47° C. (116° F.); the Corneliusquelle, temp. 45·4° C. (113·7° F.); and several minor ones. Used in chronic skin diseases, in ulcers, gunshot wounds, in chronic rheumatism and gout, in uterine diseases, and in advanced syphilitic diseases, especially when complicated with mercurial cachexia.

Aix les Bains. France; department Alpes-maritimes; known also as Aix-en-Savoie. Formerly known as Aquæ Allobrogum and Aquæ gratianæ. Altitude 792 feet, in the beautiful valley of Chambery. It is somewhat hot and close in summer, and occasionally wet; the neighbourhood is picturesque, well wooded, and hilly; the bath arrangements are good and varied, and the accommodation excellent. The chief water is that from the Source de soufre, having a temperature about 45° C. (113° F.) It contains sodium, magnesium and calcium sulphate, calcium and iron carbonate, aluminum sulphate, sulphuretted hydrogen, carbonic acid, and nitrogen. The Source d'alun, or de St. Paul, of a temperature of 47° C. (116·6° F.), contains no sulphuretted hydrogen, and is the one usually employed internally. The chief use is as a bath, and in the form of douche in chronic rheumatism, in chronic gouty thickenings of the joints, in syphilitic and scrofulous affections of the skin and joints, in sciatica, in old wounds and ulcers, and in nervous diseases. Mud baths are also used.

Aizoa'ceæ. A Family of the Order *Opuntinæ*. Herbs or bushes, usually with fleshy, juicy leaves, without stipules; flowers hermaphrodite, separate or in clusters, sometimes inconspicuous; sepals 4—8; petals, indefinite; anthers 4 or indefinite; carpels 4—20, with indefinite amphitropal ovules; seeds with an endosperm. The *Mesembryaceæ*, and the *Tetragoniaceæ* of some authors

Aizoi'deæ. A synonym of the *Tetragoniaceæ*.

Aizo'on. ('Αεί, always; ζῶον, alive. G. *Hauslaub.*) Name for *Sempervivum tectorum*, as well as generally for evergreen plants.

A'ja-A'ja. The *Gelidium corneum.*

Ajac'cio. France; in the island of Corsica. In a beautiful situation, protected from the north winds by mountains 6000 to 8000 feet high; the chief wind is the south-west, which often brings moisture, although rainy days are not common. The average temperature of November to March inclusive is about 12° C. (53·6° F.), with comparatively small daily variations; the nightly dewfall is considerable, but the rainy days few in number. As a climatic health resort for consumptives, Ajaccio might stand in the first rank if the conveniences and comforts of living were better attended to. There is a certain amount of ague in the autumn.

A'jas. Turkey. A place near Angora in the ancient Galatea. Here, on the road leading to Constantinople, are hot springs, whence the former name *Therma.* In repute for diseases of the skin. There is accommodation for visitors.

Aja'va. (Portuguese.) A drug brought from Malabar, and celebrated in the East Indies as a remedy for colic. See *Ajowan fruit.*

A. seeds. See *Ajowan fruit.*

Aja'zarath. (Arabic.) Name for *Plumbum*, lead.

Aj'esch. See *Ajas.*

Ajicuba. A Japanese tree, the fruit of which is edible.

Aj'mud. The Hindustani name of the fruit of the *Carum* (*Ptychotis*) *Roxburghianum.* Used as a carminative and stomachic.

Ajnăc'sko. Austria-Hungary; in the Gömörer County. A chalybeate water containing both sulphate and carbonate of iron, with calcium, magnesium and sodium carbonate, some iodine, a large amount of carbonic acid, and some sulphuretted hydrogen. Used in gout and rheumatism, hepatic congestions, hæmorrhoids, scrofula, and anæmic conditions.

Aj'one. (F.) A common name for several species of *Ulex.*

Aj'ouain fruit. See *Ajowan fruit.*

Aj'owan fruit. *Semen Ajavæ* or *Ajouain.* True Bishop's weed. Omum. The fruit of the *Ammi copticum*, L., or *Ptychotis coptica*, or *Carum Ajowan*, D.C. Nat. Ord. *Umbelliferæ.* A native of Africa, and much cultivated in India. The fruits vary in size, the largest resembling that of parsley, having a length of 1-16th to 1-10th of an inch. They are greyish brown, plump, very rough on the surface. Each mericarp has five prominent ridges, with one vitta beneath each intervening channel. The commissural side has two vittæ. The fruits exhale a strong odour of thyme, and have a biting aromatic taste. They yield 5—6 per cent. of an agreeably aromatic volatile oil, and in addition there collects on the surface of the distilled water a crystalline substance or stearoptene, named by the natives *Ajwain-ka-phul*, or flowers of Ajwain. Ajowan is much used in India as a condiment. The distilled water is a carminative, and a good vehicle for nauseous medicines.

Aj'uga. (Etymology doubtful.) A Genus of the Tribe *Ajugoideæ*, Nat. Ord. *Labiatæ.* Bugle. Calyx ovoid, 5-cleft; upper corolla-lip entire or notched. The genus contains 30 species; occupying temperate regions of the old world.

A. chamæ'pitys. (F. *ivette; I. camepizio; G. Schlag-Kraut, Feldcypresse.*) Ground pine. Annual, villous plant; cauline leaves 3-partite; flowers solitary, in the axil of leaflike bracts, yellow. Chalky fields; flowers May—September. It possesses a strong, resinous, aromatic odour, and is described by Linnæus as tonic, stomachic, and emmenagogue, and as being useful in rheumatism, gout, and fever. The flowering tops are officinal in the French Codex.

A. dealsin'gii. A plant growing in the Himalayas, where it is employed as a remedy in quartan ague.

A. decum'bens. Hab. Himalayas, Nepaul, and Cashmere, where it is called *djan-i-adam*, *i.e.* the life of man, from its manifold virtues.

A. frutico'sa. A synonym of the *Anisomeles malabarica.*

A. i'va. (F. *Ivette musqée; G. Bisamgünzel.*) A plant in high repute amongst the Arabs in cholera, and much used by them as a remedy in other diseases. It is officinal in the French Codex. See *Ivæ moschatæ herba.*

A. pyramida'lis. (F. *Bugle;* G. *Guldengünsel;* Dut. *Pyramidale Sene groen.*) Mountain bugle. Bugula or upright bugloss. A perennial plant. Pilose, with soft, jointed hairs; leaves obscurely crenate; whorls in a compact pyramidal spike, upper bracts appressed, flowers blue. It has been employed as an astringent and bitter in phthisis, cynanche, and aphthæ.

A. rep'tans. (F. *Bugle;* I. *erba mora,* *morandola; S. bugula; G. kriechender Günzel, Wiesengünzel.*) Common bugle. A perennial plant; almost glabrous, stoloniferous; leaves repand-crenate; whorls in a loose spike, with spreading bracts; flowers blue. Used in lung and liver diseases. The leaves are officinal in the French Codex.

Aju'geæ. A synonym of *Ajugoideæ.*

Ajugoi'deæ. A Tribe of the Nat. Ord. *Labiatæ.* Stamens four, parallel, ascending, exserted, two upper shorter; nutlets connate; base oblique, reticulate, and rugose.

Aj'utage. (F. *ajutage, ajutoir;* I. *tubo d' aggiunta;* G. *Aufsatz.*) A cylindrical or conical tube through which water is discharged from a receptacle, as the ajutage of a fountain. It greatly increases the rapidity of the flow as compared with a simple aperture.

Aj'wain-ka-phul. Flower of Ajwain. The native name of a stearoptene, derived from the distillation of Ajowan fruit. It is identical with Thymol.

Aka'kia. A synonym of *Acacia arabica.*

Akat'alis. The berries of the *Juniperus communis.*

Akatapha'sia. ('A, neg.; καταφαίνω, to declare.) A term applied to syntactic disturbances of speech, as opposed to the faulty use of words. Inability to form a perfect sentence. The correct diction of a sentence in the grammatical languages presupposes three things—unbroken flow of words, perfect grammatical diction, and correct arrangement of words; when any one of them is absent akataphasia results. (Kussmaul.)

Akate'ra. The berries of the *Juniperus communis.*

A'ka tree. The *Metrosideros scandens.* Nat. Ord. *Myrtaceæ.* The clubs and weapons of the South Sea Islanders are made from this and other species of the genus.

Akaz'ga. Boundu. The ordeal poison of the Gaboon country in West Africa. It is obtained from a plant growing in marshy places to a height of eight feet, and probably an undescribed species of the Genus *Strychnos.*

Akaz'gia. An alkaloid obtained by Dr. Fraser from the *Akazga.* It is a colourless difficultly crystallisable alkaloid, soluble in alcohol, ether. chloroform, benzol, and bisulphide of carbon, but nearly insoluble in water. Its physiological effects are precisely those of strychnia.

Akaz'gin. A synonym of *Akazgia.*

Ake'bia. A Genus of Chinese and Japanese climbing plants of the Nat. Ord. *Lardizabalaceæ,* or *Berberidaceæ.* The flowers are monœcious, with a petaloid calyx; male flowers with about six stamens, with extrorse anthers; female flowers with sterile stamens, and from 3—12 carpels; ovary with numerous anatropal ovules; fruit a large fleshy follicle; seeds arillate, with abundant albumen and excentric embryo.

A. quina'ta. Hab. Japan. The fruit is used as an emollient.

A'kee tree. *Blighia,* or *Cupania sapida.* Nat. Ord. *Sapindaceæ.* The succulent aril of this tree is an article of food; the fruits boiled down with sugar and cinnamon are used in diarrhœa; and the distilled water of the flowers is regarded by Negro women as a cosmetic, probably owing to the large amount of saponaceous matter contained in it.

Ake'omine. A synonym of the *Teinture de noix de galle composée.*

Ak'hil Alme'lech. A Leguminous plant in high repute amongst the Arabs as a medicine. It is probably the *Trigonella hamosa,* L., or *Melilotus ægyptius* of Alpinus. It was formerly so much esteemed by the Arabians that it was reserved for the royal use.

Ak'ho. The principle of conscience, one of the five parts or principles of which, according to Zoroaster, the soul of man consists. See *Boe, Feroher, Jan,* and *Ronan.*

A'kibot. (Arab.) Term for *Sulphur.* (Ruland.)

Akidopeiras'tics. ('Ακὶς, a point; πειράω, to explore.) A term applied by Middeldorpf, of Breslau, to a method of exploration by means of needles, or other pointed instruments. Amongst the more important means included under this head are some that have been long in use, as the exploring needle, trocar, grooved needle, trephine, and drill, and others, as the harpoon needle, so useful in extracting small portions of muscular tissue, with the view of establishing the diagnosis of trichinism, and galvano-puncture, which are of modern introduction.

Akidur'gia. ('Ακὶς, a point; ἔργον, a work.) A term for operative surgery.

Akine'sia. The same as *Acinesia.*

Akine'sic. ('A, neg., and κινέω, to set in motion.) That which is opposed to movement; the diastole as opposed to the systole of the heart.

Akine'sis. ('Ακινησία; ἀ, neg.; κινέω.) Absence or defect of movement, hence applied to the diastole of the heart.

Akiur'gia. ('Ακὶς, a point; ἔργον, a work.) A title given to a treatise on surgical operations.

Ak'kas. A race of African Negroes.

Akmel'la. Same as *Acmella.*

Ak'na-Ra'ho'. Austria-Hungary; in the Marmaroser County. An alkaline chalybeate water having a local reputation.

A.-Su'gatagh. Austria-Hungary; in the Marmaroser County. A strong salt spring. Used as a bath.

A.-Szlati'na. Austria-Hungary. Sool or concentrated saline baths in connection with the salt mines of Szlatina.

Ak'ne. A synonym of *Acne.*

Akne'mia. ('A, priv.; κνήμη, the leg. F. *aknémie.*) A monstrosity, characterised by the absence of legs. (Breschet.)

Aknes'tis. (Gr.) A synonym employed by Dioscorides of the *Cneorum tricoccum.*

Ako'ko. The native name in the Sandwich Islands of a species of *Euphorbia,* the milky juice of which, according to Bennett, is applied to ulcers, and removes the fœtid odour of the discharge. (Waring.)

Akol'ogy. Same as *Acology.*

Ako'ria. ('Ακορία, from ἄκορος, untiring. G. *Unersättlichkeit.*) In Hippocrates, 1180 F., moderation in eating; but in Aretæus, Cor. M. Acat. 2—2, it is used in regard to drink in the sense of insatiable desire. Bulimia.

Akos'moi. A synonym of *Acosmia.*

Akratope'gæ. Same as *Acratopegæ.*

Akratother'mæ. ('A, neg.; κράτος, strength; θέρμη, heat.) Indifferent thermal waters.

Ak'rott. Bengali name of Bancoul, the *Aleurites moluccana.*

Ak'sis. A synonym of *Intermittent fever.*

Akulka'ra. The Arabic name of the Pellitory root.

Akulo'nion. (Gr.) A synonym in Dioscorides of the *Lychnis.*

A'kum. A synonym of *Mudar.*

Ak'umite. (Ἄκυμος for ἀκύμαντος, not washed by the waves.) A term applied to those laminated clays and sands which immediately overlie the boulder clay, and which appear to have been formed during a period of repose. Synonymous with the brick clays of the Post-tertiary epoch.

A'kund. Hab. India. The inspissated milk of the root and bark of the *Calotropis gigantea;* it is a powerful alterative and purgative; used in cases of leprosy, elephantiasis, and intestinal worms, and venereal affections.

Aku'ron. (Gr.) A synonym in Dioscorides of the *Alisma.*

Akyanoblep'sia. ('A, neg.; κυάνος, dark blue; βλέπω, to see.) Incapacity to distinguish a blue colour.

Akys'tica. ('A, priv.; κύστις, a bag.) Applied by Latreille to a group of fishes which have no natatory bladder.

Al. (Arab.) A syllable of nearly the same import as the English definite article; used as a prefix by way of eminence, or to denote essence, as alkali.

A'la. (Etymology doubtful, perhaps from *ago,* to put in motion, to move. F. *aile;* G. *Flügel.*) A wing.

Applied to certain parts, from a supposed resemblance to wings, as *Alæ nasi,* wings or lateral cartilages of the nose.

Also, the arm-pit.

Also, a synonym of *Pterygium.*

In Botany, applied to the side petals of papilionaceous flowers.

Also, to the angles formed by leaves or stalks with the branches from which they proceed.

Also, to a membrane added to a seed-stalk.

A. au'ris. The wing or upper and outer cartilaginous part of the external ear; the *Pinna.*

A. cine'rea. The projection in the floor of the fourth ventricle on each side of the median line, formed by the nucleus of the vagus nerve.

A. extre'ma. (F. *aileron.*) The bastard wing of a bird.

A. pon'tis Varo'lii. A small band of nerve fibres, represented by Reichert as passing obliquely downwards and backwards from the side of the pons Varolii, between the auditory and facial nerves, and crossing over the upper end of the posterior pyramids. It is probably part of the *Ligula.*

A. vespertilio'nis. (F. *aile de chauve-souris;* G. *Fledermausflügel.*) Wing of the bat. That part of the broad ligament of the womb lying between the Fallopian tube above and the ovary with its ligament below.

A. vul'væ. The Labia pudendi.

Alaba'ma. One of the southern of the United States of N. America, in which several sources of mineral waters are found. The waters of the Tallahatta springs contain sulphur and salts of iron, lime, and magnesia. The water of Bailey's spring is an acidulous sulphuretted chalybeate. The most noted is *Bladon's spring.*

Alaban'dicus la'pis. A blackish stone intermixed with sallow spots, so called from Alabanda, the place from whence it was taken. Aetius says that its powder makes grey hairs black. (Parr.)

Alaban'dine. (F. *Manganblende.*) Sulphuret of manganese occurring in veins in a crystalline or granular condition, and of a black semimetallic lustrous appearance.

Alaban'dinus la'pis. The same as *Alabandicus lapis.*

Alab'ari. (Arab.) Name for Plumbum. (Ruland.)

Alabas'ter. ('Αλάϐαστρος, more correctly ἀλάβαστος, gypseous alabaster, a kind of stone. F. *albâtre;* I. *alabastro;* G. *Alabaster.*) A mineral of which there are two varieties, calcareous alabaster, white or yellowish white, found as a stalagmite or stalactite, and consisting of carbonate of lime; and gypseous alabaster, $CaSO_4.2H_2O$, a semitransparent granular crystalline variety of gypsum or sulphate of lime, sometimes pure white, often coloured. The former is the alabaster of the ancients, employed in sculptural works.

Alabas'tri cappar'idis. Capers. The flower buds of the *Capparis spinosa.* They are treated with salt and vinegar, and form a pickle which is said to be very useful in scurvy.

Alabas'tron. A name of an ointment of old times.

Alabas'trus. ('Αλάϐαστρον, or ἀλάβαστρος, gypseous alabaster, and also that which is wrought of it; a box for unguents. L. *alabaster;* F. *alabastre, bouton;* G. *Blüthenknopf.*) Applied to the five green leaves forming the *calyx* of some flowers before the expansion of the bud, from its resemblance to alabaster vessels or boxes.

Alabe. ('Αλάβη, a kind of ink.) Carbon; soot. That which on being touched makes dirty or unpleasant.

Also, a fish, probably electrical, of the Nile.

Al'acab. (Arab.) Name for *Sal ammoniacum.* (Ruland.)

Alachil. Arabic name of *Scilla maritima.*

Alac'tia. A synonym of *Agalactia.*

Alacuoth. (Arab.) One who, while *in coitu,* at the same time expels the fæces.

Alæ anti'cæ. (G. *vorderflügel.*) The anterior pair of wings in insects possessing two pairs.

A. cor'dis. A series of elastic ligaments which pass from the cardiac surface of the pericardial or auricular membrane in Arthropoda, to attach themselves to the wall of the heart, their function being probably to open by their recoil the venous orifices which each systole of the heart closes. They may also serve to suspend the heart in the pericardial sinus.

A. diaphrag'matis. Term applied to the three lobes of the central or cordiform tendon of the diaphragm.

A. inter'næ mino'res clitor'idis. The *Nymphæ.*

A. mag'næ. The Labia pudendi.

A. majo'res. (F. *grandes ailes;* G. *grosse Flügel.*) The great wings of the sphenoid bone. The alæ majores and the external pterygoid processes form the Alisphenoid bone.

A. mino'res. (F. *petites ailes;* G. *kleine Flügel.*) The small wings of the sphenoid bone, also called the wings of Ingrassias.

Also, a synonym of the *Nymphæ.*

A. mulie'bres mino'res. The Nymphæ.

A. na'si. (F. *ailes de nez;* G. *Nasenflügel.*) The wings or lateral parts of the extremity of the nose; that part which bounds the nostril externally. It is composed of skin, thin expansions of muscles, tendons, cartilage, and mucous membrane.

A. orbita'lis os'sis sphenoide'i. (F. *petites ailes du sphenoid;* G. *Augenhöhlenflügel.*) The smaller wings of the sphenoid bone.

A. os'sis sphenoida'lis mino'res. (G. *Augenhöhlenflügel; Schwertfortsätze.*) The lesser wings of the sphenoid bone.

A. os'sis sphenoide'i descenden'tes. (G. *Gaumenflügel*) The pterygoid plates or processes of the sphenoid bone.

A. os'sis sphenoide'i mag'næ. (G. *Schläfenflügel.*) The great wings of the sphenoid bone.

A. palati'næ os'sis sphenoide'i. (G. *Gaumenflügel; flügelförmigen Fortsätze.*) The pterygoid processes.

A. par'væ Ingras'siæ. (F. *apophyses d'Ingrassias.*) The lesser wings of the sphenoid bone.

A. par'væ os'sis sphenoide'i. (F. *petites ailes du sphenoid;* G. *Augenhöhlenflügel*) The lesser wings of the sphenoid bone.

A. posti'cæ. (F. *ailes posterieures;* G. *Hinterflügel.*) The posterior pair of wings in insects possessing two pairs.

A. proces'sus vermifor'mis lob'uli centra'lis. (G. *Flügel des Centralläppchens.*) The six or eight short lamellæ which are attached to the central lobe of the superior vermiform process of the cerebellum.

A. pterygoide'æ. (F. *apophyses pterygoides;* G. *Gaumenflügel.*) The pterygoid processes of the sphenoid bone.

A. puden'di mulie'bris. The labia pudendi.

A. pulmo'num. The lobes of the lung.

A. sep'ti cartilag'inis na'rium. (F. *cartilages lateraux; cartilages de l'aile du nez;* G. *Seitenplatten, Flügel des Nasenscheidewandknorpels.*) The superior and inferior lateral or triangular cartilages of the nose.

A. tempora'lis os'sis sphenoide'i. (F. *grandes ailes du sphénoid;* G. *Schläfenflügel.*) The greater wings of the sphenoid bone.

A. vespertilio'num. See *Ala vespertilionis.*

A. vo'meris. (F. *ailes du vomer.*) An everted process of bone on each side of the mesial depression of the upper and anterior part of the vomer which receives the septum nasi.

A'læform. (*Ala*, a wing; *forma*, resemblance. F. *aileforme;* G. *flügelförmig.*) Resembling wings.

Al'afi. (Arab.) Alchemical term for the substance now called alkali. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Al'afor. Same as *Alafi.*

Al'afort. Same as *Alafi.*

Al'afreg. (Arab.) A species of *Cerussa.*

Alaga'o. A shrub of the Philippine Islands, probably a species of *Premna;* used in cataplasms for tumours and ulcers.

Al'agas, os. Old name for the *Sacrum* and *Coccyx.* (Hooper.)

Alag-taga. The *Dipus jaculus.* A species of *Jerboa*, considered by some to be the coney of the Scriptures and the mouse of Isaiah. It is called by the Arabs the Lamb of the Israelites.

Alahabar. (Arab.) Ancient name for *Plumbum*, according to Ruland; *Calx*, according to Johnson.

Alahic. Alchemical term for an oven, and also, according to some, for coal or carbon.

Al'ais. France; Department of Gard, Arrondissement d'Alais. Cold chalybeate springs, one of which is named Le Comtesse, the other La Marquise.

Alakre'atin. The same as *Isokreatin.*

Alakreat'inin. The same as *Isokreatinin.*

Ala'lia. ('A, neg.; λαλέω, to talk. F. *alalie;* G. *Sprachlosigkeit.*) A condition in which, from more or less complete paralysis of the muscles concerned, articulation is impaired or lost. It is a symptom of bulbar paralysis. When the loss of power is confined to the lips, *b*, *p*, *f*, *m*, *v*, *o*, and *u*, are the letters lost; when the tongue is affected, *r*, *s*, *l*, *h*, *g*, *t*, *d*, *n*, and *e*, are impossible of correct pronunciation; and when all the letters are gone the alalia is said to be complete.

A. litera'lis. Incapacity to pronounce the letters properly; stammering.

Al'amad. An old name for Antimony.

Alamam'dina. Supposed to be another name for the *Alabandicus lapis.* (Parr.)

Alam'bic. Same as *Alembic.* Also a synonym of *Hydrargyrum*, mercury.

Alame'da de Cerve'ra. Spain; Province of Ciudad-Real. Chalybeate waters, containing iron bicarbonate. Temperature, 15° C.(59° F.)

Alam'pes. ('Αλαμπής, obscure. G. *undeutlich.*) Indistinct, not obvious; *πυρετόι ἀλαμπεες, febres lentæ*, little fevers. Arctæus names such fevers *πυρετόι λανθάνοντες*, concealed or masked fevers.

Ala'na ter'ra. The earth ochre, of a pale red or yellow colour; used as an astringent.

Also, (L. *argylla tripolitana;* G. *Tripplisstein*, or *Trippel*) Tripoli stone.

Alan'dahal. Arabian term for *Citrullus colocynthis*, or bitter cucumber. Quincy renders it—bitter apple.

Alanfu'ta. (Arab.) A vein between the chin and lower lip, which formerly was opened with the intention of correcting a fœtid breath. (Avicenna and Castellus.)

Alanga'zi. South America. A village at the foot of the volcanic mountain Cotopaxi. A simple thermal water of 36·7° C. (98° F.). It is of extreme purity. Near the foot of the mountain are several hot sulphurous springs.

Alan'ge. Spain; Province of Estremadura, near Merida. An ancient Roman station. A salt water, of a temperature 28° C. (82·4° F.), containing free carbonic acid. The baths are recommended in rheumatic and neuropathic affections, in atonic ulcers, and abdominal congestions.

Alangia'ceæ. Sometimes regarded as a Tribe of the Nat. Ord. *Combretaceæ.* Trees or shrubs. Leaves alternate, entire, exstipulate, without dots; calyx superior, 5—10 toothed; petals 5—10, linear, reflexed; stamens equal to, or 2 or 4 times as numerous as, the petals; anthers adnate; ovary inferior, 1—2 celled; ovules simple, pendulous; fruit drupaceous; seed solitary, pendulous, with fleshy albumen and large leafy cotyledons.

Alangie'æ. A synonym of the *Alangiaceæ.*

Alan'gium. A Genus of the Nat. Ord. *Alangiaceæ.*

A. decapet'alum. The East Indian tree Angolam; the sage-leaved Alangium. The juice of the root is said to possess medicinal qualities, purgative and vermifuge, and the powdered root is a reputed antidote in snake bites.

A. hexapet'alum. A synonym of *A. decapetalum.*

A. tomento'sum. A synonym of *A. decapetalum.*

Al'anin. A synonym of *Lactamidic acid.*

Alani'nes. A synonym of the acid amides called *Amic acids.*

Al'ant cam'phor. $C_{10}H_{16}O$. Found in the root of *Inula helenium.* It melts at 64° C. (147·2° F.), and tastes and smells as peppermint.

Alan'tin. A synonym of *Inulin.*

Al'aos. ('Αλαός, incapable of seeing, said to be from ἀ, neg.; and λάω, to behold; but more probably from ἀλαόμαι, to stray.) Blind.

Alaot'ocous. ('Αλαός, and τόκος, childbirth.) Producing young that are blind at birth, as in the instance of dogs and cats.

Al'ap. Austria Hungary; near Stuhlweissenburg. The town consists of Felsö-Alap and Also'-Alap, each of which has a distinct spring.

Al'só-Al'ap. A stronger water of the same character as the following, and used in the same cases.

Fel'sö-Al'ap. A saline water, containing magnesium iodide. It is a purgative, and is used in abdomiual congestions, disorders of mucous membranes, and chronic lepra.

Alaque'ca. Indian name for a sulphuret of iron, supposed to arrest hæmorrhage when externally applied. It is found in small polished fragments at Balagatch in India.

A'lar. (*Ala*, a wing. Gr. πτερυγώδης; F. *ailé;* G. *flügelförmig.*) Belonging to a wing; wing-like in form.

A. chest. (G. *geflügelten Schultern.*) A small chest with projection of the angles of the scapula, giving the appearance of wings and indicating a predisposition to phthisis.

A. lig'aments. (G. *Flügelbänder.*) Two lateral folds of the synovial mucous membrane of the knee joint, lying in the space between the patella and the tibia and femur.

A. odon'toid lig'aments. The lateral ligaments of the odontoid process of the axis which are attached to the inner side of the condyles of the occipital bone.

A. thorac'ic ar'tery. A somewhat inconstant branch of the axillary artery which supplies the glands and the fatty tissue of the armpit.

A. vein. A vein which, after collecting blood from the axilla, joins the axillary vein.

Alara'ri. (Arab.) Name for *Plumbum.*

Al'araz. Spain; Province Avila. A sulphur water, warm in winter and cold in summer. Used in gastralgia, hysteria, ameuorrhœa, nervous disorders, migraine, chronic rheumatism, and skin diseases.

Ala're exter'num. (L. *alaris*, belonging to the wing; *externus*, outside.) A synonym of the external pterygoid muscle.

Ala'res mus'culi. A synonym of the *Pterygoid muscles.*

A. ve'næ. (L. *ala*, the armpit.) The basilic and median basilic vein, because it is connected with the axilla.

Ala'ria. A Genus of the Nat. Ord. *Fucaceæ;* or of the Family *Laminariæ*, Order *Fucoideæ.* Frond membranous, with a stout midrib; stem pinnated; spores pear-shaped.

A. esculen'ta. (F. *Laminaire comestible.*) Bladderlocks. Frond 2'—12' long, olive green; stem 4"—8" long, pinnated, with several short, flat, narrow leaflets. It contains mannite; the boiled midrib is eaten when the thin part is stripped off. Before being cooked it requires soaking in fresh water. It is also made into a pickle.

Ala'ria os'sa. The wing-like bones. The lateral processes of the sphenoid bone.

Alar'tar. (Arab.) Name for oxide of copper. (Ruland.)

A'lary mus'cles. (*Ala*, a wing.) The delicate triangular sheets of muscular fibre which are attached in pairs by their bases to the wall of the pericardial chamber in insects, whilst their apices are inserted into the hypodermis. They occupy the interspaces, in the cockroach, left by the principal dorsal branches of the tracheæ, which form arches on each side of the heart.

Alas'alet. (Arab.) Name for *Sal ammoniacum.* (Ruland.)

Al'aset. An old term for sal ammoniac.

Alas'tar. Another spelling for *Alartar.*

Alas'trob. Same as *Alahabar.*

Al'atan. Arabic for litharge.

Al'atar. A synonym of *Æs ustum.*

A'late. (L. *alatus*, from *ala*, a wing. Gr. πτερυγωτός; F. *ailé;* G. *geflügelt.*) Winged, or having lateral appendages, as certain stems and leaf stalks that are winged with membranes.

A. inflores'cence. A synonym of *Inflorescence, definite.*

A'late-pin'nate. A pinnate leaf having a winged petiole.

Alater'nus. The *Rhamnus alaternus.*

A. latifo'lius. The *Rhamnus alaternus.*

Ala'ti. (L. *alatus*, winged. Gr. Πτερυγώδεις.) An old name for persons whose chests were compressed and whose scapulæ were prominent.

A. proces'sus. The great wings of the sphenoid bone.

Ala'tion. (L. *ala*, a wing. G. *Beflügelung.*) Term for the general manner in which the wings are configured or disposed on the body.

Al'aton. Arabic for *Litharge of gold.*

Alau'da. A genus of the Family *Alaudidæ*, Order *Passeres*, Class *Aves.*

A. arven'sis. (F. *alouette des champs;* I. *allodola;* G. *Feldlerche.*) The skylark. Used as an article of food.

A. crista'ta. The crested lark. This species has been identified with the Alauda or Gallerita of the Romans, and the κορυδός, or κορυδαλλός, of the Greeks. A broth made from its flesh was used as a remedy in colic.

Alau'didæ. A Family of the Group *Conirostres*, Order *Passeres*, Class *Aves.* Beak of moderate length, wings long and large, usually with six primaries; tail short; nares transverse, usually covered with bristles; tarsus scaly on its anterior surface. Example: Common lark, *Alauda arvensis.*

Alau'rat. (Arabic.) *Salnitrum*, or nitre.

Alau'sa. Same as *Alosa.*

Al'ba pitu'ita. White phlegm. A synonym of the old term *Leucophlegmasia.*

A. sim'plex. A synonym of *Ocimastrum*, a kind of basil.

A. ter'ra. White earth. The *Lapis philosophicus*, a compound of mercury and sulphur.

A. tu'nica. The sclerotic.

Alba'ca. The Peruvian name of a fragrant plant (Sweet Basil), which, according to Dr. A. Smith, is applied to the nostrils for the purpose of dislodging maggots, an affection not uncommon in some districts of that country. (Waring.)

Albad'aran. Arabic for the sesamoid bones of the great toe, to which extraordinary virtues were attributed. Bartholin, *Anat. de Ossib. libell.* iv, p. 22.

Albagen'zi. (Arab.) Name for the sacrum, according to Hooper.

Albagia'zi. The sacrum, according to Fallopius, *Expos. de Ossib.* i, c. 22, p. 515.

Albamen'tum. The white of egg.

Al'ban. A white crystalline powder, which is deposited from a hot alcoholic extract of gutta percha on cooling. It melts at 160° C. (321° F.), and is entirely liquid and transparent at 175°—180° C. (347°—356° F.). It is violently attacked by concentrated nitric and sulphuric acids, but not by hydrochloric acid, nor by dilute acids or alkalies. It is soluble in benzol, oil of turpentine, carbon bisulphide, ether, and chloroform. Alban forms from 14 to 16 per cent. of gutta percha. (Payen.)

Al'ban, St. France; Department of the Loire. Situated in a wild, romantic district. Chalybeate waters of 21° C. (69·8° F.), containing also traces of sodium iodide and arseniate. Used in anæmia, disorders of menstruation, nervous debility, and hysteria.

Alba'nians. One of the European brown races, sometimes termed Pelasgian.

Alba'no. Italy; a small town in the Roman Campagna. Here are saline and ferruginous springs having a temperature of 30° C. (86° F.), which are used in the form of mud baths in rheumatism. The place was much frequented by the ancient Romans.

Alba'num. The saline portion of the urine.

Albara. A Brazilian plant, probably *Canna angustifolia.* The leaves are used as a vulnerary; the roots are eaten, and used locally as a means of promoting suppuration. (Waring.)

Also, a name of the *Populus alba.*

Alba'ra. (Arab.) A species of leprosy.

A. al'ba. A synonym of *Lepra alphoides.*

A. ni'gra. A synonym of *Lepra græcorum.*

Alba'ræs. A synonym of *Lepra alphoides.*

Alba'ras. A synonym of the *Leprosy* of the Greeks.

Also, the Arabic name for arsenic.

A. al'ba. A synonym of *Lepra alphoides.*

A. ni'gra. A synonym of the form of *Lepra*, anciently called *nigricans.*

Albaros. A synonym of *Lepra alphoides.*

Albas'trum. (L. *album astrum*, white star.) An old name for Antimony; so called from its stellate or foliated appearance.

Alba'tion. (L. *albus*, white. F. *albation;* G. *Bleichen.*) A Spagiric term in reference to the transmutation of metals, particularly of copper into silver; meaning the blanching or whitening of metals, and synonymous with albification and dealbation. (R. and J.)

Al'batross. (F. *albatros;* I. *albatro;* G. *Kriegsschiffsvogel, Schiffsflügler.*) The *Diomedea exalans*, the flesh of which is eaten as food by the New Zealanders, as well as the eggs.

Albe'do. (L. *albus*, white.) Whiteness. The same as *Albation*, and *Albor.*

The term was specially used to describe urinary conditions, which were called the crystalline, the snowy, the limy, and the limpid albedo.

A. un'guium. The lunula of the nails.

Al'bens. France; Savoy. On the road from Aix-les-Bains to Annecy. A carbonated chalybeate spring; the waters of which are used by the women of the country for their supposed emmenagogue powers, and by calculous patients for their diuretic and lithotriptic properties.

Al'beras. (Ar.) A name given to *Staphisagria*, because it was able to remove those pustules on the face which have the same name.

Also, an old term for pustules on the face.

Al'berik. Arabic for the whitening or blanching of brass or copper.

Al'bert coal. A synonym of *Albertite.* Incorrect, inasmuch as the mineral is a form of asphalt and not a coal.

Alber'tia. A Genus of the Family *Albertiidæ.* Rotatory organs absent, or reduced to a straight ciliated band on the frontal margin.

A. cal'vus, Clap. Parasitic on the skin of Oligochæta.

A. crystalli'na, M. Sch. Found in the intestine of the Nais.

A. vernic'ulus, Duj. Found in the visceral cavity of earthworms, and in the intestine of snails.

Alberti'idæ. A Family of the Class *Rotifera*, Subkingdom *Vermes.* Parasitic vermiform rotifers having no foot.

Al'bertite. A bituminous mineral occurring in New Brunswick; it is very brilliant, conchoidal in fracture, and strongly electric. It consists of carbon 85·4, hydrogen 9·2, nitrogen 3·0, oxygen 2·2, ash 1·20, and a trace of sulphur.

Albes'cent. (L. *albesco*, to begin to be white.) Growing or becoming white.

Albes'ton. Arabic for quicklime.

Al'betad. Arabic for *Galbanum.*

Al'bi. (L. *albus*, white.) An old term for corrosive sublimate, mercuric chloride.

Al'bian. (L. *albus*, white.) An albino.

Albibar'bis. (L. *albus*, white; *barba*, a beard.) White bearded.

Al'bicans. (L. *albico*, to grow white.) Growing, or becoming white; being somewhat white.

Al'bicant. (L. *albico*, to make or grow white.) Becoming or growing white.

Albican'tia cor'pora. See *Corpora albicantia.*

Albica'tion. (L. *albus*, white.) Whitening. Albication consists in the appearance of spots of variable form, rounded, elongated, linear, or forming a continuous zone along the border of a leaf. The shade varies from the purest white to yellow. This anomaly is hereditary; a good example of it is afforded by the *Phalaris arundinaceæ* which presents bands alternately of white and green. It is not yet certainly known whether albication is a pathological change or not.

Albicau'dus. (L. *albus; cauda*, a tail.) Having a white tail.

Albicau'lis. (L. *albus; caulis*, a stem.) Applied to plants the stem of which is covered with a thick whitish down.

Al'biceps. (L. *albus; caput*, the head.) Whiteheaded; the head capped with white.

Albicera'tus. (L. *albus*, white; *cera*, wax.) Of the colour of white wax; yellowish white.

Albic'eris. (L. *albus; κέρας*, a horn.) Having white antennæ.

Albicol'lis. (L. *albus; collum*, the neck.) Having a white neck.

Albic'omus. (L. *albus*, white; *coma*, hair. G. *Weisshaarig.*) A term applied to petals having white hairs.

Albicor'nis. (L. *albus; cornu*, a horn.) Having the antennæ white or pale.

Albicosta'tus. (L. *albus; costa*, a rib.) Applied to white-ribbed shells.

Albidipen'nis. (L. *albidus*, white; *penna*, a wing.) Having white wings.

Albidu'ria. (L. *albidus*, white; *urina*, the urine. L. *Leucuresis;* F. *albinurie;* G. *Weissharnen.*) White urine. An old term for a morbid state of the urine in disease of the kidneys, at the crisis of acute diseases, and during the course of some bilious affections.

Albifica'tion. (L. *albus*, white; *facio*, to make.) Whitening; term synonymous with *Albation.*

Albiflo'rous. (L. *albus; flos*, a flower.) Having white flowers.

Albi'go. (F. *rouille;* G. *Mehlthau*) Mildew.

Albila'bris. (L. *albus; labrum*, a lip.) Applied to *Crustaceæ* having the rostrum spotted with white, and to univalve shells having their border white.

Albima'nus. (L. *albus; manus*, a hand.) Having white hands, as the *Lemur albimanus.*

Al'bimec. Arabic for orpiment. (Quincy.)

Albiner'vius. (L. *albus; nervus*, a nerve.) Having white nervures of the leaves.

Al'bines. (Fr.) Small bodies associated with aleuron grains. They are usually spheroidal and colourless, and present a vacuole. According to M. Hartig, the aleuronic mass is composed of two concentric vesicles in contact everywhere except in one point, where they are separated by these peculiar corpuscles. See *Aleuron.*

Al'binism. (L. *albus*, white. F. *albinisme;* G. *Albinismus;* I. and S. *albinismo.*) A congenital anomaly, characterised by the absence of pigment in the body, rendering the skin very fair, the hair white or yellowish-white, the iris of a pale bluish-red colour, and the choroid red. It occurs both in man and animals, as in rabbits, mice, some birds and fishes; and also in plants.

Albinis'mus. (Same etymon.) The same as *Albinism.*

A. partia'lis. Albinism occurring in circumscribed patches.

A. universa'lis. General albinism.

Albi'no. (Portuguese, from L. *albus*, white.) A term originally applied by the Portuguese to those Negroes in whom there was a congenital absence of pigment in the skin, hair, and irides.

Albinos are called Bedas, Kakerlaken and Dondos. The absence of pigment in the iris causes them to suffer from great intolerance of light, hence they have been termed *heliophobes*, in that they see better by night than by day. They are indolent and weakly.

Albino plants may be obtained by causing them to germinate and grow in a dark place. No chlorophyll is formed, and they are said to be etiolated.

A. skin. A synonym of *Albinism.*

Albi'no, St. Italy; in Tuscany. A sulphuretted and carbonated chalybeate water springing from iron-holding chalk strata at a temperature of 15° C. (59° F.) It contains calcium, magnesium, and sodium sulphate, iron carbonate, and 100 volumes of the gas is composed of carbonic acid 39, sulphuretted hydrogen 12, oxygen 14, and nitrogen 36 parts.

Albinois'mus. The condition Albinism.

Albi'num. (L. *albus*, white.) An old name for the species of *Gnaphalium* used in medicine, from the whiteness of its flowers or its pappus.

Also, a term for *Album græcum.*

Albinu'ria. Same as *Albiduria.*

Al'bion. A synonym of *Albino.*

Albio'neæ. (F. *albioniens.*) A Family of Leeches, according to Moquin-Tandon, having very distinct rings, an opaque body, red blood, and a unilabiate buccal sucker.

Albipen'nis. Same as *Albidipennis.*

Albiper'le. (Fr.) A term given by Moretti to a material obtained from a calculus found in the abdominal parietes; probably margarine.

Al'bipes. (L. *albus; pes*, a foot.) Having white feet.

Albiros'tris. (L. *albus; rostrum*, a beak.) Having a white beak or snout.

Al'bisbrunn. Switzerland. A cold water establishment in the Canton of Zurich, on the west side of the Albis chain of mountains, accessible by rail; altitude, 1960 feet.

Albitar'sus. (L. *albus; tarsus.*) Having white tarsi.

Al'bite. (L. *albus*, white.) A Felspar containing sodium instead of potassium. It is of a greyish-white colour, and is a frequent constituent of granites, syenites, and greenstones.

Albitu'do. The condition Albinism.

Albive'nius. (L. *albus; vena*, a vein.) Same as *Albinervius.*

Albiven'ter. (L. *albus*, white; *venter*, the belly. F. *albiventre.*) Having a white belly; applied to birds and other animals.

Albiven'tris. Same as *Albiventer.*

Albiz'zia. A Genus of the Nat. Ord. *Leguminoseæ*, differing from the Acaciæ in the filaments of the stamens being united at the base.

A. anthelmin'tica. An Abyssinian tree, the powdered bark of which, named musenna or besenna, is an effective tæniafuge in doses of two ounces. See *Musenna bark.*

A. Leb'bek. (Hind. *siris;* Tam. *kattuvagai;* Tel. *dirisana;* Mal. *velu váke;* Beng. *sirisgachh.*) Sirissa tree. An Indian tree, thirty to forty feet high. The seeds are used in the treatment of piles, and as an astringent in diarrhœa. The flowers are used in the cure of boils, eruptions, and swellings, and also as antidotes to poison. The leaves are said to be useful in ophthalmia, and the powdered bark in ulcers and snake-bites. The oil from the seeds is given in cases of white leprosy.

Al'bo-flaves'cens. (L. *albus; flavesco*, to become yellow. F. *jaunâtre;* I. *giallastro;* S. *algá-amarillo;* G. *weissgelblich.*) Yellowish or yellowish white.

Al'bo gutta'tus. (L. *albus; gutta*, a drop. F. *tacheté;* I. *macchiata;* S. *manchado;* G. *weissgefleckt.*) Speckled with white.

Al'bo-lactes'cens. (L. *albus; lactesco*, to turn to milk. F. *blanc-de-lait;* G. *weiss-milchend.*) Milk white.

Al'bo-pubes'cens. (L. *albus; pubesco*, to reach the age of puberty. G. *weissflaumhaarig.*) Having short, downy, white hairs.

Al'bo-tomento'sus. (L. *albus; tomentum*, a stuffing for cushions. G. *weissfilzig.*) Having long, downy white hairs.

Al'bo-variega'tus. (L. *albus; variego*, to make of various colours. G. *weissgescheckt.*) Spotted or speckled with white.

Al'bo-villo'sus. (L. *albus; villus*, a tuft of hair. G. *weisszottig.*) Having shaggy or tufted white hair.

Al'bo-vitta'tus. (L. *albus; vitta*, a fillet or band. G. *weissstriemig.*) Having white bands.

Al'bor. (L. from *Albus*, white.) Whiteness; the same as *Albedo;* more specially it signifies albumen; also, the urine.

A. o'vi. The albumen of the egg.

Al'bora. (Arab.) Paracelsus gives this name to a disease stated to be a mixed species of malignant scabies, formed by *Morphea*, *Serpigo*, and *Lepra*.

Albor'ca. Arabic for *Hydrargyrum*, or mercury.

Al'bot. Arabic for a crucible.

Al'botai. Arabic for *Terebinthina*, or turpentine.

Al'botar. (Arab.) Castellus's spelling of *Albotat*.

Albotar'sus. Same as *Albitarsus*.

Al'botat. Arabic for *Cerussa*, or white lead.

Al'botim. Arabic for *Terebinthina*, or turpentine.

Albuca'sis. An Arabian physician who lived in the eleventh century. He wrote several excellent works, and has described many instruments and operations of his time.

Albugin'ea. (L. *albus*, white.) Of a white appearance, or like the sclerotic coat of the eye; also, of or belonging to albumen, or white of egg. Applied to a membrane or tunic of the eye, also to a covering of the testicles, each named *Tunica albuginea*, and to other tissues of like character, from their similarity to the white of the eye.

A. oc'uli. The sclerotic.

A. ova'rii. The tunica albuginea, or fibrous investment of the ovary.

A. tes'tis. The tunica albuginea of the testicle.

Albugin'eous. (Same etymon. F. *albugo;* I. *albugine.*) Having a white appearance, like the sclerotic.

Also, having the properties or appearance of albumen.

A. fi'bre. One of Chaussier's four elementary fibres. The fibrous bundles which form the tendons, ligaments, and aponeuroses

A. tis'sue. A term formerly applied to white fibrous tissues, as aponeuroses, the fibrous structure of the skin and serous membranes, and generally to those tissues which could be reduced to a gelatinous condition by boiling.

Albugini'tis. Inflammation of white fibrous tissue.

Albugino'sus hu'mor. A synonym of the *Aqueous humour* of the eye.

Albu'go. (*Albus*, white. Gr. *ἄργεμον*; G. *Augenwölkchen*, *weisser Fleck*) A white opacity of the cornea, not superficial, but affecting its very substance; also called the pin and web. See *Leucoma*.

Also, a synonym of the white of egg.

A. cap'itis. (G. *Kopfschuppen.*) A scaly eruption on the scalp.

A. coral'lii. A synonym of an old remedy, the *Magistery of coral*.

A. oc'uli. The sclerotic.

A. oculo'rum. The same as *Albugo*.

A. o'vi. The white of egg.

Al'buhar. Arabic for *Cerussa*, or white lead.

Albuka'lin. A nitrogenous body found by Reichhardt in the blood of leukhæmic patients, identical in composition with a substance obtained by Theile from the action of potassium on albumen and vitellin, which has the formula $C_8H_{16}N_2O_6+H_2O$.

Al'bula. A synonym of *Leucoma*.

Al'bula. Italy; near Tivoli. Albunia fons or Albulæ aquæ of the Romans. A mild sulphuretted water of 24° C. (75·2° F.) It contains sodium and calcium carbonate and sulphate, calcium, magnesium, and sodium chloride, and sulphuretted hydrogen gas; used in atonic conditions of the body, in mucous diarrhœa and urinary catarrh, in chronic diseases of joints, in atonic ulcers, and in skin diseases.

Al'bulæ a'quæ. See *Albula*.

Al'bum bal'samum. White or copaiba balsam.

Also, the name of an old remedy composed of solution of acetate of lead and oil of roses.

A. ca'nis. The same as *A. græcum*.

A. ce'ti. A synonym of *Spermaceti*.

A. græ'cum. (G. *weisser Hundskoth.*) Term for the dung of dogs, and other bone-eating carnivora, which becomes white like chalk on being exposed to the air, consisting chiefly of phosphate of lime; formerly applied when mixed with honey to the outside of the throat in quinsy.

A. hispa'niæ. A mixture of oxides of tin and bismuth, formerly used as a cosmetic.

A. jus. A white soup made from fish with aniseed and leeks; considered very nutritive.

A. ni'grum. (G. *Mäusekoth.*) The dung of mice; formerly employed in epilepsy, and as a purgative.

A. oc'uli. The sclerotic.

A. o'lus. The white pot-herb; the plant *Valerianella olitoria*.

A. Rha'zis. An ointment of white lead and hog's lard; named after Rhazes, the Arabian physician.

Albu'men. (F. *albumen*, *endosperme*, *perisperme;* G. *Sameneiweiss.*) In Botany, the term is used to denote the material which surrounds the embryo in those seeds in which the embryo does not constitute the whole kernel. It is a nutrient material consisting of starch and fatty matters, and is developed in the interior of the embryonal sac from cells; the cell contents vary in density and quality, and produce varieties, such as mucilaginous, horny, oily, and farinaceous albumen. It may also be uniform in structure or vacuolated.

For an account of the albumen of animal origin, see, among others, *Albumins* and *Albuminoid principles* and their subheadings.

A., ac'id. See *Acid-albumin*.

A., al'kali. See *Alkali-albumin*.

A., cel'loid. A term applied to the albuminous substance which may be found in pus or cancer juice, in the form of globular masses resembling cells; also to the envelope which may be found surrounding groups of blood corpuscles in hæmorrhagic apoplexies.

A., cer'ebral. Same as *Neurine*.

A., cir'culating. The fluid, unassimilated blastema of the body.

A., fi'broid. A term sometimes given to the deposit which occurs in fibroid degeneration.

A., mem'branous. Laminated deposits of albuminous material occurring in cavities or vesicles into which serous effusion has taken place.

A., molec'ular. That form of granular albuminous matter which may be found in certain degenerations, as in induration of the brain, yellow albuminous deposits in the kidney and spleen, and some forms of tubercle.

A. of egg. See *Albumen ovi* and *Albumin, ovum.*

A. of pancreat'ic juice. A term for *Pancreatine.*

A. of plants. See *Albumin, plant.*

A. of sali'va. A synonym of *Ptyalin.*

A. of seros'ities. A term for *Metalbumin.*

A. of se'rum. See *Albumin, serum.*

A. of veg'etables. See *Albumin, plant.*

A. pro'cess. The form of photography in which the negative image in the camera is received and fixed on a transparent film of iodised albumin on a glass plate.

A., solu'tion of. A test solution of the Brit. Ph., consisting of the white of one egg triturated with four ounces of distilled water and filtered through tow. It should be recently prepared.

A. store. Albumen which is assimilated and forms part of the structures of the body.

A., tis'sue. Albumen of the solids, as distinguished from that of the liquids.

Albu'men ioda'tum. (G. *Jodeiweiss.*) One part of finely divided iodine dissolved in water with eight parts of white of egg, spread on a flat surface and dried. Given in doses of 1·0 to 5·0 grammes.

A. oc'uli. A synonym of *Albugo.*

A. o'vi. (B. Ph.) The liquid white of the egg of *Gallus Banckiva*, var. *domesticus.* A glairy transparent fluid surrounding the yolk, and lying immediately beneath the shell membrane. It contains 12 per cent. of albumen, 1·5 of fatty and extractive matter, 5 of sodium and potassium chloride, with phosphates and sulphates, and 86 of water. A white of one egg mixed with four ounces of water and strained is given in poisoning by metallic salts, and as a demulcent in dysentery and other diseases. It is used to clarify liquids.

Albu'menate. Same as *Albuminate.*

Albu'menoid. A synonym of *Albuminoid.*

Albu'men-pep'ton. See *Pepton.*

Albumen'tum. The white of egg.

Albumenu'ria. A synonym of *Albuminuria.*

Albu'min. The generic term for the several varieties of the *Albumins.*

A., mus'cle. (F. *albumine des muscles;* G. *Muskelalbumin.*) A peculiar form of albumin is believed to exist in muscular tissue, though it has not been isolated. When voluntary muscular fibre is treated with cold water, the extract contains an albuminoid matter which is not precipitated from a neutral solution, and which separates in flocculi at 47° C. (116·6° F.) It appears to approach in character to the coagulated albumins.

A. of egg. See *A., ovum.*

A. of plant. See *A., plant.*

A. of se'rum. See *A., serum.*

A., o'vum. (F. *albumine de l'œuf;* G. *Eieralbumin.*) Egg albumin or ovalbumin. It is obtained by diluting the white of egg with distilled water, straining through linen, filtering, evaporating somewhat, and then dialysing. When dried it has the same appearance as serum albumin, and it is equally soluble in water; but its rotatory power is less, being — 35·5°, according to Hoppe-Seyler, or — 38·08°, according to Haas. Absolutely pure solutions are not coagulable by heat or alcohol, but a very small saline contamination will produce a precipitate with these agents. Carbonic acid produces flocculent masses, but does not precipitate this form of albumin; acetic acid in sufficient quantity and strength produces a transparent gelatinous mass; hydrochloric acid does not at first produce coagulation, but increases the rotatory power to — 57·5°; a further quantity produces a flocculent deposit, with difficulty soluble in water and saline solutions, and only slowly and incompletely in the concentrated acid. Dilute nitric acid acts as on serum-albumin. Caustic potash produces a transparent, gelatinous mass, potassium albuminate. When free from salts it is not precipitated by ether; in their presence a precipitate results. When ovumalbumin is injected into the veins or hypodermically, it passes out by the urine without change. By some it is believed that ovumalbumin is a compound of several forms of albumin, two of which are said to have been separated, one with a left rotatory power of — 45·2°, and the other with one of — 26°.

A., plant. The juices of plants, albuminous seeds, and tubers, contain this variety of albumin. It is coagulable by heat, and possesses generally the properties of ovumalbumin.

A., sal'ivary. A term for *Ptyaline.*

A., se'rum. (F. *albumine du sérum;* G. *Serumalbumin.*) Seralbumin or serine. The form of albumin found in the serum of blood, in lymph, chyle, exudations, the fluid of cysts, in albuminuria from whatever cause, and in the colostrum. It is obtained from the serum of blood by precipitation with lead acetate, washing with water, suspending the precipitated lead compound in water, decomposing by carbonic anhydride and filtering; a cloudy solution of serum albumin results. It may be obtained also by adding drop by drop diluted acetic acid to blood serum until a flocculent deposit is produced, which does not disappear on agitation; the fluid is filtered and evaporated to a much smaller quantity; it is then neutralised by sodium carbonate, and placed in a diffusion apparatus, when by renewal of water it may be obtained free from saline matter. When carefully evaporated the albumin is left as a yellowish, transparent, brittle, hygroscopic substance, which, when quite dry, may be heated to 100° C. (212° F.) without decomposition. It is soluble in water; its specific rotatory power for yellow light is — 56°; it is said to be precipitable from aqueous solution by alcohol only when it contains saline matters, which it usually does; when the alcoholic precipitate is retained for a while in the alcohol it becomes changed into globulin and coagulated albumin, and finally entirely into the latter. It is not precipitated by carbonic, acetic, phosphoric, or tartaric acids, or by small quantities of very dilute mineral acids; it is precipitated by strong mineral acids and by most metallic salts; the hydrochloric acid precipitate is readily dissolved in excess of the reagent. It coagulates at 72°—73° C. (161·6°—163·4° F.) Ether precipitates it from solutions free from salts, but not when saline matters are present.

A., veg'etable. Same as plant albumin.

Albu'minate. The combination of albumin with certain bases, in which the albumin plays the part of a very feeble acid.

Also, a synonym of *Alkali, albumin.*

A. of i'ron. A preparation made by dissolving the freshly precipitated oxides of iron in a filtered solution of albumen.

A. of i'ron and potas'sium. Thirty-six parts of a solution of 5 per cent. Baumé of iron persulphate is precipitated by 100 parts of a solution of white of egg; 2 parts of potassium hydrate, dissolved in 50 parts of water, are added, when the precipitate dissolves; 1½ part of its weight of sugar converts the solution into a syrup, which contains one per cent. of anhydrous sesquioxide of iron. Proposed as an easily assimilated form of iron.

A. of i'ron and so'dium. White of egg is treated with solutions of sulphate of iron and of caustic soda; sulphuric acid is removed by lime water, and the lime by carbonic acid. Proposed as a form of iron, which would be easily taken up in the alimentary canal.

Albu'minated. Term applied to any body covered or impregnated with albumen.

Albuminim'eter. (L. *albumen*; *μέτρον*, a measure.) A polarising apparatus serving by the measurement of the amount of rotation to determine the quantity of albumen contained in a liquid.

Albumini'na. Name by which Couerbe designated what he afterwards called *Oonina*.

Albuminip'arous. (L. *albumen*; *pario*, to bring forth, to produce.) Secreting or producing albumin.

Albu'minoid. (L. *albumen*; *εἶδος*, form.) Of the nature of, or resembling albumin.

A. ammo'nia. A term used to describe the ammonia which may be obtained from water or air after the free or saline ammonia, that which is in solution or which forms part of easily decomposable substances like urea, has been removed or its amount determined. It largely represents contamination with animal substances, but it may be yielded by vegetable matter also.

A. degenera'tion. A synonym of *Lardaceous degeneration*.

A. deriv'atives. According to v. Gorup-Besanez, the nearest derivatives of albumin include mucin, spermatin, keratin, fibroin, spongin, elastin, collagen, glutin, chondrigen, chondrin, the peptones, and some ferments. They are very similar to albumin in constitution; they are all nitrogenous; most contain sulphur, swell up in water, and are prone to putrefaction. Being burnt they leave an ash containing an alkaline phosphate, as well as calcium phosphate. Their behaviour to reagents is very similar to that of albumin. Many are constituents of organic tissue, others are found in the fluids of the body, and some are powerful animal ferments.

Some authors include under this term all forms of albumin, making it synonymous with albuminous principles.

A. prin'ciples. That division of the Albuminous principles which by some authors is called Proteids; they form the chief part of the organs and tissues of the animal body, and occur in most parts of plants, especially in the seeds.

The proportion of the elements in these various substances differs within moderate limits; the carbon ranges from 52·7 to 54·5 per cent., hydrogen 6·9 to 7·3, nitrogen 15·4 to 16·5, oxygen 20·9 to 23·5, and sulphur 0·8 to 2·0 per cent.

The empirical formula $C_{72}H_{112}N_{18}O_{22}S$ has been constructed as approximatively correct; but although as yet no certainty has been arrived at as to their exact constitution, some recent experiments seem to show that urea or a urea-like substance may be the centre around which the compound molecules are grouped, while others have suggested the notion that many different radicles go to their formation.

They are amorphous and colloid, having low diffusive powers, traversing membranes with difficulty, capable of being dried, when they form a yellowish mass like gum arabic, tasteless and odourless. In solution they coagulate at a temperature of about 70° C. (158° F.), rotate a polarised ray of light to the left, and possess a certain amount of opalescence. They are precipitated from their aqueous solutions by mineral acids in excess, by potassium carbonate when added to saturation, tannic acid, boracic acid, and many metallic salts; most are precipitated by alcohol, but not altogether in the presence of alkalies or their carbonates. They dissolve in strong acetic acid, and are precipitated from the solution by potassio-ferrous and potassio-ferric cyanide. On boiling with concentrated hydrochloric acid they dissolve, giving a violet-red colour to the fluid, and on boiling with nitric acid they give a yellow colour (xanthoproteic acid), becoming orange on the addition of ammonia. Iodine colours them intensely brownish yellow, which is a useful reagent in microchemical research; and mercury nitrate (Millon's reagent) with the application of a gentle heat gives a red colour. With sulphuric acid containing molybdic acid they assume a dark blue tint.

They are divisible empirically into the following classes: *Albumins*, *Globulins*, *Fibrins*, *Derived albumins*, *Coagulated albumins*, *Peptones*, and *Lardaeein* or *Amyloid*.

The term Albuminoid has been loosely used; sometimes as synonymous with proteids, the manner here adopted, and occasionally as synonymous with what in this work are called *Gelatinous principles*.

Albu'minoids. A synonym of *Proteids*, or *Albuminoid principles*.

Albu'minose. A series of bodies derived from albumen by the action of pepsin in weak acid solutions. They are crystalloid, are not precipitated by acids, nor by boiling, and turn the plane of polarisation to the left. See *Peptone*.

Albumino'sis. A condition of the blood in which the proportion of albumen is increased.

A., chron'ic. A synonym of *Plethora*.

Albu'minous. (L. *albuminosus*. G. *eiweissartig*, *eiweisshaltig*.) Of or belonging to, having, full of, or of the nature of, albumen.

A. concre'tions. A term given to certain concretions very rarely found loose in the abdomen, consisting of layers of albuminous substance.

Also, the concentric layers of aneurismal coagula.

A. degenera'tion. A synonym of *Lardaceous degeneration*.

A. expectora'tion. A term used to describe the expectoration of tenacious albuminous matter in acute œdema of the lung, which occasionally results from the sudden removal of pleuritic effusions by thoracentesis.

A. foods. See *Foods, albuminous*.

A. gland. An elongated, triangular-shaped, tubular gland found in the Tænia, situated just above the inferior transverse branch connecting the longitudinal vessels between the vitelligène and inferior or posterior border of the segment. The ducts are convoluted, and unite first into three or into five collecting tubes, which again unite to form one that opens into the oviduct.

A. prin'ciples. Under this term a large number of substances found in both animals and vegetables are included, composed of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, and, in some, sulphur. Some contain phosphorus, but this is believed to be an extraneous substance, resulting from the difficulty of separating the calcium phosphate.

The albuminous principles are contained in the solids and fluids of the body in the following proportions:—In 1000 parts of cerebrospinal fluid there are 0·9 of albumen, in aqueous humour 1·4, liquor amnii 7·0, intestinal juice 9·5, pericardial fluid 23·6, lymph 24·6, pancreatic secretion 33·3, synovia 39·1; milk 39·4, chyle 40·9, blood 195·6. In the solids of the body: spinal cord 74·9, brain 86·3, liver 117·4, thymus (of calf) 122·9, fowl's egg 134·3, muscle 161·8, middle coat of arteries 273·3, crystalline lens 383·0.

Albuminous compounds are in great part prepared by vegetables and consumed by animals. They minister to the nutrition both of the solids and fluids alike, and after performing their function are reduced by oxidation to lower and lower planes of chemical composition till they are discharged from the body; their nitrogen being eliminated chiefly in the form of urea.

They are extremely useful in some forms of poisoning, as in that by corrosive sublimate, and other metallic salts.

These bodies are divided into *Albuminoid principles* and *Gelatinous principles.* There appears to be no essential difference in their constitution, and pending further knowledge the division is mere matter of convenience.

The term albuminous is by some authors restricted to the class of bodies described under *Albuminoid principles.*

A. sarco'ma. The term under which Abernethy described what is now known as myeloid or giant-celled sarcoma.

A. seeds. Seeds which possess albumen in addition to, and surrounding the embryo.

A. sub'stances. A term used to designate the different forms of albumin. Same as *Albuminous principles.*

Albu'mins. (L. *album*, whiteness. F. *albumine;* G. *Eiweisstoff.*) One of the artificial divisions of Albuminoid principles. They occur in animal and vegetable tissues, and are soluble in water; they are not precipitated by very dilute acids, by alkaline carbonates, by sodium chloride, nor by platino-hydrocyanic acid. These solutions are precipitated by boiling and by alcohol in the presence of alkaline salts; but in the absence of salts, the solutions are said to be neither precipitated by boiling nor by alcohol.

A. coag'ulated. (F. *substances albuminoïdes coagulées;* G. *coagulirte Eiweisstoffe.*) Also called coagulated proteid. According to Hoppe-Seyler, neutral solutions of several forms of albumin, as syntonin, fibrin, myosin, are converted by boiling or by the prolonged action of alcohol into these substances; alkaline solutions of these bodies are not thus changed. Ovum albumin is thus converted by the action of hydrochloric acid or by agitation with ether. The albuminates and casein when precipitated from their solutions after neutralisation are changed by heat into coagulated albumin. Their chemical properties are not well known; they are said to be insoluble in water, alcohol, and other indifferent fluids, soluble with difficulty in the caustic alkalies, especially in ammonia. In acetic acid they swell up and, little by little, dissolve. Most, if not all of them, are insoluble in dilute hydrochloric acid, except when mixed with pepsine, when they are slowly transformed into peptones and syntonin. Concentrated hydrochloric acid dissolves them with the production of syntonin and substances analogous to peptones, which have left-handed polarisation and are not precipitated by heat. Caustic alkalies form albuminates with them. These solutions in acetic acid in the presence of concentrated saline solutions are precipitated by cold, and their ammoniacal solutions by heat.

A. deri'ved. Products of the action of acids and alkalies on albumins. They are combinations of albumin with acids and alkalies, the albumin acting in the one case as an acid, and in the other as a base, are insoluble in water and in solutions of sodium chloride, but are soluble in dilute acids and alkalies. They consist of *acid-albumin* or *syntonin*, *alkali albumin* or *casein*, and *legumin.*

A., na'tive. A term used synonymously with *Albumins.*

Albuminu'ria. (L. *albumen*; οὖρον, urine. G. *Eiweissharnen.*) Albumen may appear in the urine as the result of modification in the mechanical conditions of the renal circulation, as after ligature of the renal vein, or the injection of a large quantity of water into the veins, in pregnancy when pressure is exerted on the renal veins, in the later stages of certain cardiac diseases, in the cold stage of ague, in cholera, and in paralysis of the sympathetic nerves supplying the kidney.

As the result of changes in the blood, such as are consequent on the absorption of raw albumen introduced in too large proportion into the alimentary canal, or injected directly into the vessels, or such as result from the exclusion of salt from the food, or from dyspepsia, or such as accompany diseases of the respiratory organs, pyæmia, septicæmia, and purpura.

As the result of changes in the blood associated with lesion of the kidneys, such as are seen in pyrexia, scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, smallpox, erysipelas, typhoid, yellow, and typhus fevers. After the introduction of various poisonous agents into the system, as lead, turpentine, cantharides, and oil of mustard; in cachexiæ, and after the retention of excremental products in the blood; in burns.

As the result of lesion of the renal organs themselves, such, for example, as occur in acute and chronic interstitial nephritis, in amyloid, lardaceous, and fatty degeneration of the kidneys, in cancer and cirrhosis, in cholera, in pyelitis and renal cysts, and in the acute parenchymatous nephritis of pregnancy.

Albuminuria is commonly associated with the appearance of renal casts in the urine, consisting, in order of relation, gravity, and importance, of detached epithelial cells, of epithelial cylinders, colloid cylinders, either with or without normal epithelium, granular-fatty cylinders, fatty cylinders, and hyalin casts.

The presence of albumen in the urine is indicated when, on boiling the suspected urine, a turbidity appears which is not dissolved by nitric acid. If the urine be alkaline, it must be acidified by acetic acid before boiling, or the albumen may not be coagulated If a small quantity of nitric acid be added before boiling the albumen may not be thrown down. If there be an excess of phosphates in the urine, these may be thrown down by boiling, and thus simulate albumen; but the sediment may be distinguished by being soluble in nitric acid. The addition of nitric acid to urine may produce a deposit simulating albumen; but a microscopical examination will show it to be uric acid, or it may possibly be nitrate of urea. A turbidity simulating albumen may be produced by the action of nitric acid on urine containing resinous substances, as copaiba; but in this case no deposit is produced by boiling.

The term albuminuria was at one time used synonymously with Bright's disease; but it is now restricted to the symptom—the presence of albumin in the urine.

A., acu'te. A synonym of acute Bright's disease, or of acute desquamative nephritis.

A., chron'ic. A synonym of chronic Bright's disease, or of those various morbid conditions which were formerly grouped under that name.

A., crit'ical. The albuminuria which occurs in the course of pneumonia and typhus fever.

A., des'quamative. A synonym of acute or chronic desquamative nephritis.

A., inflam'matory. A synonym of scarlatinal nephritis.

A., ir'ritative. Albuminuria dependent upon the passage of cantharidine, or other irritating substance, through the kidneys.

A., per'manent. Albuminuria dependent upon organic disease of the kidney.

A., sat'urnine. Albuminuria resulting from lead poisoning.

A., tem'porary. Albuminuria dependent upon congestion of the kidney or other condition not involving permanent structural change.

Albuminu'ric. Of or pertaining to albuminuria.

A. retini'tis. Applied to the peculiar form of retinitis which is associated with albuminuria. See *Retinitis albuminurica.*

Albuminurorrhœ'a. (L. *albumin; urorrhœa*, a flow of urine.) Term by Piorry for the *Morbus Brightii.*

Al'bumor. A synonym of the white of egg.

Albu'nea fons. See *Albula.*

Albur'num. (L. *albus*, white. F. *aubier;* I. *alburno;* G. *Splint.*) The young wood of trees; a soft colourless substance found between the inner bark and the wood; the white or sap wood, the cells of which have as yet undergone little lignification, and contain sap.

A. pi'ni. A synonym of *Cortex piceæ vulgaris interior.*

Al'bus. (F. *blanc;* I. *bianco;* G. *weiss.*) White. The absence of colour. Applied to several parts of the body, from their whitish appearance.

Applied also to certain diseases, or symptoms of such, as *Fluor albus.*

A. li'quor. The white of egg.

A. Roma'nus pul'vis. A synonym of *Magnesia.*

Alca'cas. The Portuguese name of the Liquorice plant.

Al'caes. A synonym of *Alcahest.*

Alcafu'che. Portugal; Province of Beïra. A village about ten miles from Vizeu. The water is sulphurous, and the temperature 46° C. (115° F.) Used in chronic syphilis and skin diseases.

Al'cahest. (Supposed Arabic, a universal salt; or as if *Alkali est.*) Term for a liquor supposed to be capable of removing every kind of morbid obstruction.

Also, applied to a universal solvent supposed to be capable of reducing all substances in nature to a state of purity.

A. glaube'ri. A thick liquid obtained by detonating nitre on hot coals, producing potassium carbonate.

A. respu'rii. A product formed by detonating nitre with metallic zinc, and treating the residuum with water, which was then said to contain the alcahest.

A. zwel'feri. A former term for acetic acid distilled from verdigris.

Al'cahol. A synonym of *Alcohol.*

Alca'la del Rey. Spain; Prov. of Mancha. The waters are used in disorders of digestion.

Alcalam'ides. A term given to bodies which are derived from ammonia by the replacement of two of the hydrogen atoms by an alcohol radicle and an acid radicle.

Alcales'cence. See *Alkalescence.*

Alcales'cent. See *Alkalescent.*

Al'cali. See *Alkali.*

Alcal'igene. (*Alkali;* γεννάω, to beget. L. *alkaligenium;* G. *Alkalizeugende.*) The alkali producer. A term formerly applied to Nitrogen.

Alcalin'ity. See *Alkalinity.*

Alcalinu'ria. (*Alkali;* οὖρον, urine.) See *Alkalinuria.*

Alcalisa'tion. (L. *alcalisatio.* G. *Alkalisirung.*) The addition of an alkali to any fluid or substance. Also the conversion of a neutral substance into an alkali, as by roasting chalk to form lime.

Al'caloid. See *Alkaloid.*

Alca'mo. Sicily; not far from Palermo. Sulphur waters of a temperature 74° C. (165° F.) Used in rheumatism, joint affections, and skin diseases.

Alcampho'ra. A Brazilian synonym of the *Croton perdicipes.* Employed as a remedy in syphilis, and in the bites of snakes.

Alca'na. The *Anchusa officinalis.*

Alcan'na ma'jor latifo'lia denta'ta. The *Prinos verticillatus.*

A. orienta'lis. The *Lawsonia inermis.*

A. spu'ria. The *Anchusa tinctoria.*

A. ve'ra. The *Lawsonia inermis.*

Alcan'tud. Spain; Province of Cuenca, District of Priego. A ferruginous bicarbonated spring, temperature 20° C. (68° F.), on the banks of the River Guadiela. These waters have a local reputation for the treatment of paralysis and rheumatism.

Al'caol. A name for the *Lac acetosum*, or *mercurius*, or *philosophorum;* the solvent for the preparation of the philosopher's stone.

Alcapar'ra. (Ar.) A synonym of *Capparis.*

Alcap'ton. An amorphous substance resembling grape sugar found in the urine of a patient by Bödeker. It is a pale yellow, glazy, amorphous substance, burning with a pale flame, and giving off a urinous smell; and when heated with calcium nitrate gives off ammonia; it is soluble in water and alcohol; and reduces copper and silver oxides in the presence of free alkali, but not bismuth oxide. It is not fermentible.

Al'car. (Ἄλκαρ, a safeguard.) An old term for a remedy. (Castellus.)

Alcarad. An Egyptian tree yielding gum Arabic, probably *Acacia arabica* or *nilotica.*

Alca'ras. Spain; Province of Albacete. A town at the foot of the mountains of the same name. A cold sodium chloride water.

Alcarra'za. (Sp.) A porous earthen

vessel used to cool water. Evaporation of the fluid takes place by the percolation through the walls, which cools the contents.

Alcas'sus. The Brazilian name of the *Periandra dulcis*. A Leguminous plant sought after by the Indians for its sweet root.

Al'ce. ('Αλκη. G. *Stärke*, *Kraft*, *Hülfe Wehr*.) Power, strength, defence, a remedy.

Al'cea. The *Abelmoschus moschatus*.

A. Egypti'aca villo'sa. The *Abelmoschus moschatus*.

A. in'dica. The *Abelmoschus moschatus*.

A. ro'sea. The *Althæa rosea*.

Al'ceæ ægypti'acæ. The seeds of the *Abelmoschus moschatus*; *Semen abelmoschi*.

Alcebi'adum. Ancient name of the *Echium vulgare*.

Alceb'ris. Arabic for *Sulphur vivum*. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Alcedin'idæ. A synonym of *Halcyonidæ*.

Alce'do. A Genus of birds of the Family *Halcyonidæ*, Group *Levirostres*, Order *Passeres*. Beak long, straight, compressed; nostrils covered with a feathered scale.

A. his'pida. (F. *martin-pecheur*; I. *uccello di San Martino*; G. *Eisvogel*.) The kingfisher. This bird was at one time highly esteemed in medicine; when dried it was worn as an amulet, and its heart was used in epilepsy.

Al'ces. A Genus of the Family *Cervidæ*, of the Order *Ungulata*, Class *Mammalia*.

A. mal'chis. The *A. palmatus*.

A. palma'tus. (F. *élan*; I. *alce*; G. *Elenthier*.) The elk or moose. The hoofs were used as a remedy for epilepsy; the flesh is used as food.

A. un'gulæ. (G. *Elensklauen*.) Elks' hoofs. Formerly used in epilepsy.

Alchab'ric. Arabic for *Sulphur vivum*. (Quincy.)

Alchachen'ge. The *Physalis alkekengi*.

Al'chachil. Arabic for the plant *Rosmarinus*, or rosemary. (Quincy.)

Al'chaest. See *Alcahest*.

Al'charith. Arabic for *Argentum vivum*, or quicksilver. (Johnson.)

Alchemil'la. (So named from Arabic *alkemelyeh*, alchemy, from its supposed use.) A Genus of the Suborder *Sanguisorbeæ*, Nat. Ord. *Rosaceæ*. Lady's mantle. Annual or perennial herbs. Leaves orbicular, divided; flowers small in scorpioid cymes; calyx inferior, urceolate, persistent; petals 9; stamens 1—4; filaments jointed; carpels 1—5, basal in the calyx-tube; achenes one to four.

A. arven'sis. Parsley piert, Breakstone. Leaves cuneate or fan-shaped, 3-lobed, lobes cut. A decoction of 1 part to 20 has been used, in two-ounce doses, in retention of urine, and in calculus; and it was eaten raw or pickled for the relief of the same diseases.

A. vulga'ris. (F. *alchemille vulgaire*, *pied-de-lion*; I. *piede di leone*; S. *aquimila*; G. *Löwenfuss*, *Frauenmantelkraut*.) Lady's mantle, Lion's foot. Leaves reniform, plaited, 6—9-lobed, green beneath. The root is black, fibrous, of a disagreeable odour and an astringent taste. The whole herb is used as a vulnerary and an astringent.

Al'chemist. One who practised alchemy.

Al'chemy. A chimerical art which proposed to find out the means of effecting the transmutation of metals, and to prolong life by preparing a remedy for all diseases; also spelled alchymy.

Alcher'mes. See *Alkermes*.

Al'cheron. (Arab.) An ancient name for a stone or calculus in the gall-bladder of the bull, or cow, or ox, otherwise termed *Bezoar bovinus*.

Al'chien. An Arabic word, anciently employed to signify that power in nature by which corruption and generation are effected.

Alchim'ia. See *Alchemy*.

Alchimil'la. See *Alchemilla*.

Alchit'rum. (Arab.) Arsenic prepared by washing. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Also, an ancient name for oil of juniper. (Castellus.)

Also, the impure liquid resin of the *Pinus sylvestris*.

Alchitu'ra. The impure liquid resin of the *Pinus sylvestris*.

Al'chool. See *Alcohol*.

Alchor'nea. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Euphorbiaceæ* growing in the Antilles, Brazil, and Senegal, which was formerly believed to yield the *Alcornoco bark*.

Alchor'nine. A bitter principle obtained from the *Bowditchia virgilioides*.

Al'chur. Same as *Alcubrith*.

Al'chymist. See *Alchemist*.

Al'chymy. See *Alchemy*.

Al'chytran. A term for the residuum after distillation.

Also, a dentifrice or medicament for the teeth.

Alcib'ium. A synonym of *Echium*.

Alcicor'nis. (L. *alces*, the elk; *cornu*, a horn.) Elk-horned. Having horns like the elk, or having the appearance of elks' horns.

Al'cidæ. (F. *alques*; G. *Alken*.) A Family of the Order *Palmipedia* or *Natatores*, Class *Aves*. Wings recurved, short, and unfitted for flight; feet placed somewhat back, palmate; beak strong, compressed. Represented by the Guillemot, *Uria troile*, and Puffin, *Mormon arcticus*.

Al'cimid. Arabic for *Antimonium*, or antimony.

Alciop'idæ. A Family of the Suborder *Nereidæ*, Order *Polychæta*, Class *Annelida*, Subkingdom *Vermes*. Body cylindrical, transparent; cephalic lobe distinct, with two large prominent eyes and short tentacles; the last ring of the cephalic lobe bearing tentacular cirrhi, but no bristle-bearing oar; feet simple, one-oared, with an acicule and a tuft of bristles; ventral and dorsal cirrhi lamellar; proboscis protractile; larvæ parasitic on *Cydippidæ*.

Alcip'pidæ. A Family of the Suborder *Abdominalia*, Order *Cirripedia*. Body having a slightly developed pedicle; feet in four pairs, the first pair palpiform, the two last simple; sexes distinct, females parasitic in the shells of Mollusca; males small, destitute of mouth, stomach, and cirrhiform feet.

Al'cob. Arabic for Sal ammoniacum.

Alcoc'alum. A name of the Artichoke.

Al'cofol. Arabic for Antimonium.

Al'cohol. (Arab. *al*, the; *kohol*, by this phrase antimony very finely lævigated was described, and hence anything very subtle. F. *alcool*, *esprit de vin*; I. *alcool*, *spirito di vino*, *acquardente*; S. *alcohol*, *aquardiente*; G. *Alkohol*, *Weingeist*; Ar. *prohelnebiz*; Tur. *charab rouhon*.) $C_2H_6O = C_2H_5(OH) = CH_3.CH_2(OH)$. Ethylic alcohol, hydroxyl-ethene or methyl carbinol. Spirit of wine, usually known by the term alcohol simply, ethylic being omitted, is a product of the *alcoholic fermentation* of saccharine fluids from which it is obtained in a state of purity by distillation. It is formed by the mixture of ethene gas with strong sulphuric acid, ethyl sulphuric acid is produced, which, when distilled with water, yields alcohol and sulphuric acid; and also by the action of moist silver oxide on ethyl chloride, bromide, or iodide. Alcohol when distilled from fermented fluids contains a considerable quantity of water; redistillation reduces the amount greatly, but the strongest rectified spirit still contains 13 per cent. of water. The whole of the water may be removed by distillation with quicklime, when the result is *absolute alcohol.*

Ordinary alcohol is a colourless, limpid, volatile fluid, of pungent taste and agreeable smell, varying in sp. gr. according to the amount of water it contains. It burns with a pale blue, smokeless flame, and when anhydrous boils at 78·4° C. (173° F.), or a few degrees higher in proportion to its dilution with water. It absorbs moisture from the air and from organic substances placed in it; when mixed with water it contracts in volume and rises in temperature; it is a good solvent and forms crystalline compounds, *alcoholates*, with some salts; 100 volumes of alcohol absorb 7 of hydrogen, 28 of oxygen, 13 of nitrogen, 52 of methene, 353 of ethylene, and 433 of carbonic anhydride. When passed through a red-hot tube it is resolved into methene, hydrogen, and carbon monoxide, which partly recombine into ethene, benzene, and naphthalene, with a deposit of carbon. By oxidation it is converted into aldehyde and water, and then into acetic acid.

When alcohol is treated with potassium bichromate and sulphuric acid, a green colour is obtained; mixed with a little potash and sufficient iodine to make it yellow, hexagonal plates of iodoform are produced; treated with a little strong sulphuric acid and a drop or two of butyric acid, ethyl butyrate is formed, and may be recognised by its smell of pine apple; when burned it does not blacken white porcelain. But all these tests are uncertain, especially when alcohol is mixed with other substances. Probably the use of *Geissler's vaporimeter* is the best mode of determining its presence and proportion.

Alcohol may be absorbed into the body by the stomach, or by the rectum, possibly through the unbroken skin, and subcutaneously as a fluid; and by the lungs as a vapour. When taken by the stomach a small amount seems to be then and there converted into acetic acid, but by far the greater part in this and also in the other modes of administration is absorbed unchanged. Its further course is a much disputed point. Many investigators have contended that under all circumstances it is given out again from the body without chemical alteration; but late experiments have invalidated this position, and the truth would seem to be that up to a certain extent, probably to the amount of one and a half to two ounces of alcohol taken properly diluted in the twenty-four hours, it is oxidised in the body; the discrepancy arising from two chief causes, first, that when alcohol has been observed in the excretions it had been given in larger doses than that mentioned, an amount which all admit cannot be disposed of by oxidation; and secondly from the fact that in the urine of some persons who have never taken alcohol, and in the brain, liver, and muscles of some animals, a substance has been found in small quantities which gives the reaction of alcohol. It is said that alcohol escapes as such by the breath of drunkards, but it is probable that acetone and other derivatives of the accompanying ethers are the cause of the supposed alcoholic odour. It may, then, be taken as certain that a large amount of absorbed alcohol is oxidised in the body, but in what part this process takes place, or into what new forms it is changed, is as yet unknown. Aldehyde, oxalic and acetic acids, have been supposed to be the resulting products; but evidence is strongly against aldehyde, oxalic acid has not been discovered, and the presence of acetic acid is by no means demonstrated, even in the form of a carbonate, which it would probably ultimately assume. When an excess of alcohol has been administered, it is in great part got rid of by the kidneys and probably none by the breath or skin, but its exact progress has not yet been traced.

The action of alcohol on living structure is conditioned by its faculty of abstracting water from the tissues, of precipitating albumin, pepton, mucus, and gelatin from their solutions, of dissolving fat, and of arresting fermentation and digestion. These actions are effected only by strong alcohol; when it is diluted with water they are less pronounced, and by extremely dilute solutions they are not manifested at all. The mode of action, too, varies according to circumstances; it may be local, on the organ through which it is administered; reflex, through the action of sensory nerves; or direct, on the central nervous system itself, after absorption into the blood, or on any other organ through which the blood containing alcohol may flow.

Strong or slightly diluted alcohol, when applied to the skin and its evaporation prevented, produces redness, heat, and destruction, and whitening from albuminous coagulation, of the epidermis; coldness, paleness, diminution of perspiration, and some anæsthesia when allowed to evaporate.

The action on the mucous membranes varies according to the alcoholic strength; heat and intense burning of the mouth, gullet, and stomach, varying to a pleasant sense of warmth, is produced, according as the alcohol is concentrated or diluted; and the physical appearances vary in a similar manner; there is slightly increased redness, with the weaker dilutions, almost an inflammatory condition with the stronger fluid, and whitening and shrivelling, from coagulation of albumen and absorption of water, with the strong alcohols.

When drunk in moderate quantities and in a dilute form there is a sensation of local warmth, which gradually becomes diffused over the body; the secretion of saliva and of gastric juice is immediately increased, and the muscular action of the gastro-intestinal canal is intensified. When a larger quantity or stronger alcohol is taken digestion is made difficult, or, it may be, arrested in consequence of coagulation of the albuminates and peptons, and of the arrest of the secretion of gastric juice from the contraction of the blood-vessels; thus, fermentation of the stomach contents may take place and the poisonous action of fatty acids and other matters resulting therefrom may produce their own symptoms. If the irritation be continued, mucus is poured out, there is loss of appetite, nausea, and perhaps vomiting. Very concentrated alcohol produces acute pain and inflammation of the gastric mucous membrane, with dysenteric diarrhœa, and death from exhaustion or from reflex stoppage of the heart's action. In these cases the gastric and duodenal mucous membrane has been found in a state of hæmorrhagic softening and the blood coagulated in the vessels.

Absorption in all probability takes place chiefly through the veins, and occurs in the stomach and duodenum when taken in the usual manner. In order that this should happen the alcohol must not be sufficiently concentrated to be able to coagulate the blood. Soon after taking alcohol little is found in the blood, for the reason that many of the organs absorb it with great avidity. It would appear that it is taken up first by the parenchyma of the brain, then by the lungs, afterwards by the kidneys, muscles, and liver, and it is only when these are saturated that the blood becomes equally charged. When death has occurred from asphyxia the blood is found darker in colour, but not under other circumstances. Some have observed an increase of fat in the blood, others have found sugar. It is said that the presence of absorbed alcohol in the blood of living animals increases the size of the red corpuscles, in consequence of accumulation of their oxygenated contents, and that the movements and changes of form of the white corpuscles are diminished. When strong alcohol is added to blood withdrawn from the body coagulation is produced, and this probably from the abstraction of water, for the coagulated albumen may be redissolved; and the oxyhæmoglobin is said to be retarded in its conversion to hæmoglobin by reducing substances.

The action of absorbed alcohol on the voluntary muscles is little known; it appears to diminish muscular power, but whether by its direct influence on muscle structure or by its indirect action through nerves is uncertain. A solution of myosin is rendered opaque by alcohol vapour.

The breathing is at first slightly quickened after taking alcohol, and then slowed, partly from its action on the respiratory centres, partly as a consequence of respiratory changes.

The organs of circulation resist the poisonous action of alcohol longer than all others; the heart's action is the last to be destroyed. When a small amount of alcohol is taken there is a slight increase of heart's action depending partly, probably, on direct stimulation of the accelerating nerves or their centres, in part as a result of the increased activity of the body generally; there is increased warmth of the surface and a redder colour of the skin, in part, no doubt, from this influence on the cardiac accelerating nerves, in part also on depression of the vaso-motor system, and so a dilatation of surface capillaries. The further action is the reverse of this, the heart beats slower and weaker, and so the blood pressure sinks, in consequence, it is believed, of the direct action of the spirit on the cardiac ganglia, and on the cerebral centre of the vagus nerve.

In moderate doses little or no change occurs in the temperature, at first it may be a little increased; in large doses the temperature falls.

The nervous system is that which is most manifestly affected by alcohol. The age and manner of life of the person taking it, and the nature and quality of the alcoholic beverage taken, modify the effect. Small quantities produce, in most persons, a short lived increase, apparent or real, of the mental and bodily faculties, but in many the immediate result is to lessen muscular force, to diminish the acuteness of the senses, and to obscure in some degree the powers of the mind. In intoxicating quantities there is over-distension of facial capillaries, heat of head, increased volume and rapidity of pulse, excitement of the spirits, want of control over the muscles. To this follow confused and uncertain speech, unsteadiness of gait, great diminution of sensibility. Then succeed nausea, often vomiting, and a heavy sleep. When a fatal dose has been taken there is violent delirium, succeeded by, or alternated with, stupor; sometimes a turgid face and staring eyes, sometimes a pale countenance and closed lids. The muscles lose all power, the lips are blue, the breathing becomes stertorous, the skin cold and perspiring, and death ensues from asphyxia.

It is probable that alcohol effects some change in the grey matter of the nervous system, but on which of the constituents it acts is unknown; its first action is usually on the cerebrum, hence the excitement; soon succeeded, or it may be preceded, by its influence on the cerebellum, from whence arises the unsteadiness of movement; the spinal cord is then affected, and so the disturbance of impressions on the motor and sensory nerves; and lastly the medulla oblongata, when respiration ceases.

Tissue metabolism, as indicated by the excretion of urea, phosphates, and carbonic acid, is said to be lessened, but here, again, there is conflicting evidence.

In regard to the use of alcohol as a diet much difference of opinion exists. There are some who contend that, even in the smallest quantity, it is injurious as an habitual beverage. Perhaps the view of the majority may be thus stated: that a large number of young healthy persons, the number decreasing as age advances, do not need it; that of these many may take a moderate quantity, say a diluted beverage representing an ounce and a half or two ounces of alcohol daily, without absolute harm; that a considerable number of persons, especially those who have much mental wear and tear in the professions or the business of a large city, and those who perform much physical work with a somewhat small amount of animal or other food, are benefited by a moderate amount; that a very large number of persons take an amount of alcoholic stimulant, which, along with excessive eating, insufficient exercise, and an otherwise unhygienic life, produces degeneration of tissue, and gouty and other diseased conditions.

The therapeutic uses of alcohol are many, both local and general. It is used as a refrigerant lotion in bruises and strains, and to produce cold in inflamed or too hot parts; as an astringent in the form of lotion for cracked nipples and threatened bedsores; in the form of gargle for relaxed throat; as an irritating injection in hydrocele and nævi; and as an astringent and antiseptic in the treatment of wounds and ulcers, and in chronic otitis. Internally its chief use is as a stimulant and a nutrient to assist in the digestion and in the economy of food, and in the rousing up of nerve power in the convalescence from acute disease, and in the course of many wasting disorders. Alcohol has been largely given in the treatment of fevers; it is said to lower the temperature and to increase perspiration by its power of producing paralysis of the vaso-motor nerves, and the consequent dilatation of the skin capillaries; by its undergoing oxidation instead of food; and also by its power of lessening oxidation of tissue, and so preventing waste. It is not now so much used, and indeed doubts have been thrown on its power as a cooling agent.

Alcohol is employed in Pharmacy to dissolve and to preserve medicinal substances.

A., ab'solute. Pure alcohol free from water. The B. Ph. orders carbonate of potash 1½ oz., and rectified spirit 1 pint, to be put into a stoppered bottle for two days. Slaked lime, 10 oz., having been exposed to a red heat for half an hour and cooled, is put into a flask, into which the supernatant alcohol is poured; the pure spirit is then distilled off, the first 1½ oz. which passes over being rejected. It is colourless, free from empyreumatic odour, of sp. gr. ·795; entirely volatilised by heat, is not made turbid when mixed with water, and does not turn anhydrous sulphate of copper blue.

A., amyl'ic. (F. *alcool amylique*, *bihydrate d'amylène*, *paramylène*, *essence*, or *huile de pomme de terre;* G. *Gährungs-amyl alcohol*, *Amylglucol.*) Amylic alcohol, fousel or fusel oil. $C_5H_{12}O = (CH_3)_2C_3H_5OH$. An alcohol of the pentacarbon series, which may be obtained pure by fractional distillation of the impure alcohol or fusel oil. It is an oily, colourless, mobile liquid, having a penetrating oppressive smell and a burning acrid taste. Its sp. gr. is 818 at 15·5° C. (60° F.), 825 at 0° C. (32° F.); it boils at 132° C. (269·4° F.), and solidifies at — 20° C. (— 4° F.) It makes a greasy stain on paper, which is not permanent, is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ethers. It occurs in two forms, one of which exercises no influence on the plane of polarised light, and yields on oxidation valeric acid; the other produces a right rotation, and yields on oxidation lower carbon acids. It may be known by its smell; on mixing it with two parts of potassium acetate and one of sulphuric acid, the jargonelle pear-like odour of amyl acetate is smelt; and on adding potassium bichromate and sulphuric acid, the green chromium oxide is formed. Its vapour produces great irritation of the throat, respiratory organs, and eyes, and giddiness. It is much more intoxicating than ordinary alcohol, and is said to produce nervous symptoms, especially tremors, at a much earlier period. It has been used as a stimulant in feeble scrofulous children, and in bronchial affections, when it is said to moderate the cough and diminish the expectoration.

As used in Pharmacy it contains a small proportion of other spirituous substances, as propylic, butylic, and other alcohols, and sometimes ethylic alcohol.

It is used to prepare valerianate of soda.

A., anhy'drous. A synonym of *Absolute alcohol.*

A., glycer'ic. A synonym of *Glycerine.*

A., mesit'ic. A synonym of *Acetone.*

A., methyl'ic. See *Methylic alcohol.*

A., phenyl'ic. A synonym of *Phenol* or *Carbolic acid.*

A., phloryl'ic. A synonym of *Phlorol.*

A., poi'soning by. See *Drunkenness*, *Alcohol*, and *Alcoholism.*

A., pyroxyl'ic. A synonym of *Methylic alcohol.*

A. thermom'eter. See *Thermometer, alcohol.*

A., wood. A synonym of *Methylic alcohol.*

Al'cohol, Br. Ph. The officinal term for *Alcohol, absolute.*

U.S. Ph. Spirit of the specific gravity 0·835.

The term alcohol is used as a synonym of *Spiritus* or *Tinctura.*

A. ace'ti. A synonym of *Acetic acid.*

A. ammo'niæ et guai'aci. The Tinctura guaiaci ammoniata.

A. ammonia'tum. The Spiritus ammoniæ, U.S. Ph.

A. ammonia'tum aromat'icum. The Spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus.

A. ammonia'tum fœ'tidum. The Spiritus ammoniæ fœtidus.

A. amyl'icum, Br. Ph. See *Alcohol amylic.*

A. camphora'tus. A synonym of the *Alcool camphré.*

A. camphora'tus debil'ior. A synonym of the *Eau-de-vie de camphré.*

A. castoria'tum. The Tinctura castorei.

A. cum al'oe perfolia'ta. A synonym of the *Tinctura aloes.*

A. cum aromat'ibus compos'itus. The Tinctura cinnamomi composita, P. L.

A. cum aromat'ibus sulphurica'tus. The Acidum sulphuricum aromaticum.

A. cum croto'ne cascaril'læ. The Tinctura cascarillæ.

A. cum fer'ri sulpha'te tartariza'tus. The Ferri potassio-tartras.

A. cum guai'aco officina'le ammonia'tus. The Tinctura guaiaci ammoniata.

A. cum o'pio. The Tinctura opii.

A. dehydrogena'tus. A synonym of *Aldehyde.*

A. dilu'tum. U.S. Ph. Alcohol mixed with an equal measure of distilled water. The sp. gr. is 0·941.

A. ethe'reus ferra'tus. A synonym of the *Tinctura sulphurico-etherea ferri.*

A. ferra'tus. The Tinctura ferri sesquichloridi.

A. for'tius. Un. St. Ph. Spirit of the specific gravity 0·817.

A. io'dii. The Tinctura iodi.

A. mar'tis. A synonym of the *Ferrum pulveratum*, G. Ph.

A. sulfu'ris. A synonym of *Carbon bisulphide.*

A. sulphurica'tum. A synonym of the *Elixir acidum Halleri.*

A. sulphu'ricum. A synonym of the *Elixir acidum Halleri.*

A. vi'ni. Rectified spirit.

Alcohola'ta. (G. *destillirte Weingeiste.*) A term applied by Bèral to spirits distilled from any remedial agent.

Al'coholate. Term employed to signify a definite crystalline compound in which alcohol has taken the place of the water of crystallization, as $ZnCl_2.2C_2H_6O$.

Also, applied to pharmaceutical preparations containing alcohol.

Alcoholati'va. (F. *alcoolatif; Weingeistlösungen.*) Name given by Bèral to alcoholic medicaments, simple or compound, prepared by solution, maceration, or digestion, and which were used chiefly as an external agent.

Alcoholatu'ra. (G. *Weingeistauszüge.*) Bèral's term for tinctures or elixirs made with alcohol.

Al'cohol-ba'ses. Organic bases produced by the substitution of alcohol radicles for the hydrogen in ammonia.

Alcohol'ea. (G. *Weingeistauflösungen*).

A term applied by Bèral to solutions in spirit of various remedies.

Alcohol'ic. Of or belonging to, mixed with, or of the nature of alcohol.

A. bev'erages. Fluid articles of diet which contain alcohol as part of their natural composition, such as beer, wine, spirits, cider, perry.

A. co'ma. Same as *A. narcotism.*

A. fermenta'tion. The conversion of sugar under the influence of ferments into carbonic dioxide and ethyl alcohol ($C_6H_{12}O_6=2CO_2+2C_2H_6O$.) The temperature most favorable to the process is 21°—26° C. (70°—80° F.) Other products make their appearance coincidently, as glycerin, succinic acid, cellulose, fats, and occasionally lactic acid. The best ferment is yeast. It is probable that the yeast plant grows at the expense of the sugar, which it decomposes, applying part to the growth and formation of its own tissues, whilst the remainder breaks up into the above-mentioned compounds. See *Fermentation.*

A. insan'ity. See *Insanity, alcoholic.*

A. nar'cotism. A term expressing the extreme stage of *Drunkenness.*

Alcohol'ica. (L. *alcohol.* F. *alcoöliques;* G. *Weingeistverbindungen.*) Term by Bèral of Paris for combinations of alcohol, as *Alcoholata,* or distillations with aromatic substances; *Alcoholatura,* or tinctures, elixirs; *Alcoholica,* or solutions of acids, alkalies, oils; *Alcoholativa,* or solutions by distillation and maceration, for liniments and embrocations.

Alcoholisa'tion. (F. *alcoölisation;* G. *Alcoholisirung.*) The development of the characteristic properties of alcohol in a liquid.

The saturation or mixture of a substance with alcohol.

The act of obtaining alcohol from a fluid by distillation.

Al'coholism. (G. *Säufercachexie, Alkoholdyscrasie.*) A term now generally used to express the destructive changes which occur in the body from the drinking of alcoholic liquors to excess. The first organ to suffer is the stomach, the appetite is bad, nausea and vomiting, especially in the morning, occur, the tongue is foul, and the breath offensive and peculiar in smell, from acetone and similar products; diarrhœa is not uncommon, occasionally there is constipation. Sometimes there is emaciation, sometimes fatness; there is often paleness of skin, and frequently acne and tubercles on the nose. The respiratory organs often suffer; chronic bronchitis and emphysema are not rare; cirrhotic diseases, especially of the liver, kidney mischief, and arterial degeneration, gout, epilepsy, delirium tremens, and insanity, are common consequences.

The constant drinker seldom long escapes indications of serious disorder of the nervous system; tremor is commonly early in appearance, first of the hands and facial muscles, then of the mouth; afterwards the muscles of the legs are affected, memory fails, the speech becomes thick, the sensations are blunted, and paralysis may occur, or attacks of an epileptic character may ensue. The mental condition is gradually weakened, and the moral state degraded. The post-mortem changes consist of congestion of the membranes of the brain, with serous effusions and opacities, and atheromatous or other degeneration of the walls of the blood-vessels, which also pervades those of the whole body; interstitial thickening or sclerosis is not infrequent. The cranial bones are hardened and thickened. The lungs, liver, and kidneys undergo cirrhotic and other changes.

Capsicum and gentian have been given to stop the craving for drink; morphia along with stomachics before a meal is said to relieve the nausea and gastric pain; phosphorus and arsenic have been recommended; bromides, lupulin, and tonics, are also of service.

See also, *Delirium tremens, Dipsomania.*

A., acu'te. See *Alcohol* and *Drunkenness.* Also, a synonym of *Delirium tremens.*

A., chron'ic. The term has been used to express the condition described under *Alcoholism;* and also as a synonym of *Alcoholic insanity.*

Alcoholi'zed. Containing or relating to alcohol.

Alcoholom'eter. (*Alcohol;* μέτρον, a measure.) An instrument for ascertaining or measuring the quantity of alcohol in any alcoholic fluid. It is essentially an hydrometer graduated so as to indicate the percentage of alcohol present, either when the determination is made at a given temperature, to which the liquid which is tested is to be reduced; or at any temperature, when the amount is determined by reference to a scale which has been constructed. Also called *Areometer.*

Alcoholophil'ia. (*Alcohol;* φιλέω, to love.) An overpowering desire for intoxicating liquids.

A. period'ica. Paroxysmal attacks of drunkenness.

Al'cohol-rad'icle. The hydrocarbon radicle which forms the basis of the composition of alcohols; as the hydrocarbon radicle ethyl, C_2H_5, which is the root of the structure of ethyl alcohol, which may be considered as water, H_2O, in which one equivalent of H is replaced by the radicle, C_2H_5, which by uniting with OH, forms $C_2H_5.OH$, or C_2H_6O.

Al'cohols. Organic compounds which are derived from hydrocarbons by the substitution of one or more of the contained atoms of hydrogen by an equivalent number of hydroxyl atoms, and are thus compounds of hydroxyl with hydrocarbon-radicles, which are thence called alcohol-radicles; or they may be looked upon as water in which one atom of hydrogen is replaced by an alcohol-radicle. They are monatomic, diatomic, triatomic, or otherwise, according to the number of hydroxyl groups which they contain, or according to the equivalent values of their hydrocarbon radicles. Monoacid, diacid, are equivalent terms to monatomic, diatomic. Ethyl alcohol, C_2H_6O, is considered to be composed of the radical ethyl, C_2H_5, and hydroxyl, OH, and its rational formula is C_2H_5OH. When the hydroxyl is replaced by chlorine, bromine, iodine, or fluorine, the resulting compound is a haloid ether; thus ethyl alcohol, C_2H_5OH, treated with hydrochloric acid, HCl, yields $C_2H_5Cl+H_2O$, ethyl chloride and water. Ethers may thus be looked upon as salts; and so while from a monatomic alcohol one ether only can be formed, from a triatomic alcohol three ethers can be formed, and so on. The hydroxyl of an alcohol may be replaced by an oxide of a metal, as potash or potassoxyl; thus ethyl alcohol, C_2H_5OH, yields potassium ethylate, C_2H_5OK. These compounds are called oxygen ethers.

A., aromat'ic. Alcohols formed by the substitution of an hydroxyl group, OH, for an atom of hydrogen in benzene, toluene, and the higher benzene homologues. The substitution may be of one, two, or three atoms, forming monatomic, diatomic, and triatomic alcohols.

A., caus'tic. A term which has been applied to sodium and potassium ethylate from their action on the tissues.

A., conden'sed. A term applied to sugar and amylaceous substances.

A., diatom'ic. Alcohols containing two hydroxyl groups replacing two hydrogen atoms.

A., monatom'ic. Alcohols containing one group only of hydroxyl in substitution for a hydrogen atom.

A., pri'mary. Alcohols in which one or two only of the four hydrogen atoms existing in the type methane, CH_4, is replaced; in the first instance by hydroxyl forming CH_3OH, methyl, and in the second instance, another atom is replaced by a hydrocarbon, as $C.\ CH_3H_2OH$, ethyl alcohol. Primary alcohols on oxidation yield aldehydes.

A., sec'ondary. Alcohols in which three of the hydrogen atoms in the type methane, CH_4, are replaced; one by hydroxyl and two by hydrocarbons, as $C.\ CH_3.CH_3.H.\ OH$, propylic alcohol. Secondary alcohols on oxidation form ketones.

A., ter'tiary. Alcohols in which all the hydrogen atoms in the type methane, CH_4, are replaced; one by an hydroxyl group, and the three others by hydrocarbons, as $C.\ CH_3.\ CH_3.\ CH_3.OH$, butylic alcohol. Tertiary alcohols on oxidation give rise to acids.

Alco'homel. A pharmaceutical preparation composed of one part of alcohol and three of honey.

Al'col. (Same word as *Alcohol.*) An old name for *Acetum*, or vinegar.

Al'cola. (Arab.) A term for Aphtha, according to Avicenna, l. i. *fen.* 2, *doct.* 3, *c.* 3. A term also for the tartar, or sediment of the urine, being of three forms, in solution, sandy, or mucilaginous; used by Paracelsus.

Al'colæ. A synonym of *Aphthæ.*

Alcolis'mus. Ancient name for the reduction of anything to powder by corrosion.

Alcol'ita. A name for the urine; according to Paracelsus, *de Urina jud. l.* i. *tr.* 2, *c.* 1, 2, 3, to indicate that it contained a sediment.

Al'cone. (Arab.) An old name for the metal *Æs*, or brass. (R. and J.)

Alco'ol. The same as *Alcohol.*

A. camphora'tus. The *Alcool camphré*, Fr. Codex.

A. camphora'tus debil'ior. The *Eau-de-vie camphrée*, Fr. Codex.

A. cam'phré. Fr. Codex. Camphor 100, alcohol of 90 per cent. 900 grammes. Dissolve and filter.

A. repurga'tus. The *Alcool rectifié*, Fr. Codex.

Al'coolat. A French term for the product of the distillation of alcohol with medicinal substances.

A. ammoni'acal féti'de. (F. *essence anti-hysterique.*) Castor 40, asafœtida 20, oil of amber 10, oil of rue and of savin, of each 5, alcohol 800 parts. Macerate four days, and distil; to the product add camphor 5, ammoniacal spirit of hartshorn 80 parts. Distil to dryness. Antihysteric. Used by friction over the epigastric region, by inhalation, and internally.

A. antiscorbuti'que. The *Spiritus armoraciæ composita*, P.B.

A. aromati'que ammoni'acal. Fresh rind of oranges and of lemons 100, vanilla 30, cloves 10, canella 15, sal ammoniac 500, carbonate of potash 500, eau de cannelle 500, alcohol 500. Macerate three or four days, and distil 500 parts. Stimulant, diaphoretic, carminative, and emmenagogue. Dose, 5 to 30 drops.

A. aromati'que de Syl'vius. See *Alcoolatum aromaticum Sylvii.*

A. d'ab'sinthe com'posé. The *Alcoolatum absinthii compositum.*

A. d'a'nis. Fr. Codex. Aniseed 1000, alcohol of 80 per cent. 8000 grammes. Macerate for two days and distil off.

A. d'au'née com'posé. (F. *elixir americain de courcelles.*) Compound spirit of elecampane. Roots of elecampane 640, of birthwort and of sugar-cane of each 480, of Arundo donax 30, of asarabacca 10, leaves of Persea gratissima 160, of St. John's wort 320, of elder 80, of Croton balsamifera 40, of rosemary 20, of Justicia pectoralis 20, orange flowers 40, bark of Bois de fer 60, juniper berries 30, lime flowers 20, opium 25, half a fruit of the Crescentia cujete, ashes of the above plants 240, alcohol 2000 parts, water q.s. An antilactic.

A. de bad'iane. Fr. Codex. Spirit of star-anise. Made like *A. de cannelle.*

A. de bergamot'te. Fr. Codex. Made like *A. d'écorces d'orange.*

A. de cannel'le. Fr. Codex. Ceylon canella bark 1000, alcohol at 80 per cent. 8000 grammes. Macerate for four days, and distil the spirituous part.

A. de cannel'le com'posé. (F. *esprit de vie de Mathiole.*) Canella 30, galanga, marjoram, mint, cubebs, aloes wood, ginger, zedoary, cloves, nutmeg, mace, of each 15, sweet flag 8, thyme, wild thyme, sage, rosemary, red-rose petals, of each 8, yellow sandal wood, small cardamom, anise, fennel, of each 4, lemon peel 45, alcohol 3000 parts. Distil all the spirit.

A. de car'vi. Fr. Codex. Spirit of caraway. Made like *A. d'anis.*

A. de ce'drat. Fr. Codex. Spirit of citrons. Made like *A. d'écorces d'orange.*

A. de ci'tron. Fr. Codex. Spirit of lemons. Made like *A. d'écorces d'orange.*

A. de ci'trons com'posé. Eau de Cologne.

A. de cochlea'ria. Fr. Codex. Spirit of scurvy grass. Fresh leaves of scurvy grass 3000, fresh root of wild horseradish 400, alcohol of 80 per cent. 3500 grammes. Macerate for two days, and distil 3000 grammes.

A. de cochléa'ria com'posé. The *Alcoolatum cochleariæ compositum.*

A. de cochléa'ria et de cres'son composé. (F. *eau de Madame de la Vrilliere.*) Fresh scurvy grass, fresh watercress, of each 160, canella 40, fresh lemon peel 30, red-rose petals 20, cloves 15, alcohol 960 parts. Macerate four days, and distil. A favourite remedy for toothache.

A. d'écor'ces d'oran'ge. Fr. Codex. Spirit of orange peel. Fresh orange peel 1000, alcohol of 80 per cent. 6000 grammes. Macerate for two days, and distil the spirituous part.

A. de corian'dre. Fr. Codex. Spirit of coriander. Made like *A. d'anis.*

A. de fen'ouil. Fr. Codex. Spirit of fennel seed. Made as *A. d'anis.*

A. de Fioravan'ti. Fr. Codex. Balsam of Fioravanti. Turpentine of the larch 500, elemi, tacamahaca, amber, liquid storax, galbanum, and myrrh, of each 100, aloes 50, laurel berries 100, galanga, ginger, and zedoary roots, of each 50, Ceylon canella, cloves, nutmeg, and leaves of

Dictamnus of Crete, of each 50, alcohol of 80 per cent. 3000 grammes. Macerate the roots, canella, cloves, nutmegs, and laurel berries, for four days in the alcohol, then add the remainder, and macerate for two days more, and distil 2500 grammes.

A. de fleurs d'oran'ger. Fr. Codex. Spirit of orange flower. Made as *A. d'écorces d'orange.*

A. de four'mis com'posé. (F. *eau de magnanimité.*) Red ants 720, alcohol 1080 parts. Macerate for five or six days, distil to dryness, and infuse in the product canella 90, cubebs 15, cloves 22, zedoary 38, cardamoms 22 parts. Distil again to dryness. It contains formic acid. Cordial, stomachic, and diuretic. Used also externally in paralysis and weakness of the joints. Dose, 4—8 grammes.

A. de Ga'rus. Fr. Codex. See *Alcoolatum Gari.*

A. de geniè'vre. Fr. Codex. Spirit of juniper. Made as the *A. de cannelle.*

A. de geniè'vre com'posé. (*Spiritus juniperi compositus*, P. L.) Juniper berries 500, caraway and fennel seeds, of each 60, alcohol 4000, water 1000 parts. Distil to 4000 parts. Diuretic and stomachic.

A. de giro'fle. Fr. Codex. Spirit of cloves. Made as the *A. de cannelle.*

A. de lavan'de. Fr. Codex. Spirit of lavender. Made as the *A. de romarin.*

A. de mélis'se. Fr. Codex. See *Alcoolatum melissæ compositum.*

A. de menthe poi'vrée. Fr. Codex. Spirit of peppermint. Made as *A. de romarin.*

A. de ro'marin. Fr. Codex. Fresh leaves of rosemary 1000, alcohol of 80 per cent. 3000, water of rosemary (*Eau distillée de romarin*) 1000 grammes. Macerate for four days, and distil 2500 grammes.

A. de térében'thine com'posé. See *Fioravanti, balsam of.*

A. de theria'que com'posé. Root of angelica, elecampane, Cyperus longus, of each 60, root of contrajerva, Imperatorix Ostruthium, serpentary, valerian, zedoary, and galanga, of each 30, canella, cloves, fresh orange peel, fresh lemon peel, juniper berries, laurel berries, tops of rosemary, of rue, and of sage, of each 14, treacle 250, alcohol 1500, water of walnuts 1500 parts. Macerate the dry material in the alcohol, add the other substances, and distil the spirituous part. Sudorific, cordial, stomachic. Dose, 2—15 grammes.

A. vulnérai're. Fr. Codex. See *Alcoolatum vulnerarium.*

Alco'olate. Same as *Alcoholate.*

Alcoola'tum. (F. *alcoolat;* S. *espiritus;* G. *Geist.*) An essence or spirit. A pharmaceutical preparation, consisting of alcohol charged with the volatile and other principles of drugs obtained by distillation. Alcoolata are simple and compound; of the former are those of wormwood, aniseed, canella, castoreum, pyrethrum, saffron, vanilla, and many others.

A. absin'thii compos'itum. Fr. Codex. Absinthium 2000, juniper berries 250, canella 60, angelica root 15, alcohol 8500 parts; distil twice to 5000 parts. Stimulant, tonic, stomachic.

A. ani'si. The *Alcoolat d'anis*, F. Codex.

A. antiscorbu'ticum. (F. *esprit de raifort composée.*) The compound spirit of horseradish, P.B.

A. aromat'icum ammoniaca'le. The *Alcoolat aromatique ammoniacal*, Fr. Codex.

A. aromat'icum Syl'vii. (F. *esprit carminitif de Sylvius.*) Dried leaves of basil, marjoram, rosemary, and rue, of each 24, seeds of angelica, aniseed, and lovage, of each 8, laurel berries, nutmeg, canella, angelica root, of each 6, galanga root, ginger, cloves, orange peel, of each 3, alcohol, 760 parts. Cordial and stomachic. Dose, 6—8 grammes.

A. bryo'niæ compos'itum. Belg. Ph. Castor in coarse powder 7 grammes, alcohol of 75 per cent. sufficient to form 50 grammes of tincture; add to the marc of the castor, fresh leaves of rue 84, of savin 7, of pennyroyal 7, of basil 7, of matricaria 7, of catmint 7, orange peel 14, myrrh 14, fresh bryony root 168, alcohol of 50 per cent. 336, and water 2000 grammes. Distil 950 grammes, and add it to the tincture of castor.

A. cochlea'riæ compos'itum. Fr. Codex. Fresh leaves of scurvy grass 3000, fresh roots of wild horseradish 400, alcohol 3000; macerate two days, and distil 3000 parts. Antiscorbutic. Dose, 1—4 grammes. Used also as a gargle.

A. cor'ticis cinnamo'mi. The *Alcoolat de cannelle*, Fr. Codex.

A. cor'ticum fruc'tuum auran'tii. The *Alcoolat d'écorces d'orange*, Fr. Codex.

A. de cro'co compos'itum. A synonym of the *Elixir of Garus.*

A. fra'grans. Eau de Cologne.

A. Ga'ri. Fr. Codex. Socotrine aloes and saffron, of each 5, myrrh 2, canella 20, cloves 5, nutmeg 10, alcohol 5000; macerate four days, filter, add a litre of water, and distil over the spirit. Used to prepare the Elixir of Garus.

A. melis'sæ compos'itum. Fr. Codex. (F. *eau de melisse à Carmes.*) Fresh balm 900, fresh lemon peel 150, canella, cloves, and nutmeg, of each 80; coriander seeds 40, angelica root 40, alcohol 5000; macerate four days, and distil the spirituous part. Excitant, stimulant, nervine. Dose, a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful. Used also externally.

A. rosmari'ni. The *Alcoolat de romarin*, Fr. Codex.

A. vulnera'rium. Fresh leaves of basil, calamint, hyssop, marjoram, balm, mint, origanum, rosemary, savory, sage, wild thyme, thyme, wormwood, angelica, fennel, rue, tops of hypericum, and lavender flowers, of each 100, alcohol 4500 parts; macerate six days, and distil 3000 parts. Stimulant and vulnerary. A popular remedy in bruises, contusions, and wounds of the head. Used internally and externally. Dose, 8—15 grammes.

Alcoolatu'ra. See *Alcoolature.*

A. de aconi'to. The *Alcoolature d'aconit*, Fr. Codex.

Alcoolatu're. (Fr.) An alcoholic tincture prepared with fresh plants.

A. d'ac'onit. Fresh leaves of the *Aconitum napellus* collected at the beginning of the flowering of the plant 1000, alcohol of 90 per cent. 1000. Bruise the leaves, add the alcohol, and in ten days express and filter.

In the same manner are prepared, according to the Fr. Codex, alcoolatures of leaves of pulsatilla, belladonna, hemlock, spilanthes oleracea, digitalis, henbane, lactuca virosa, rhus radicans, stramonium, flowers of arnica and colchicum, and bulbs of colchicum.

Alcoolé. (Fr.) An alcoholic tincture prepared by dissolving medicinal substances.

Alcoolom'eter. A synonym of *Alcoholometer.*

Alcoom'eter. A synonym of *Alcoholometer.*

Alcoothio'nic acid. (*Alcohol; θεῖον,* sulphur.) Applied by Magnus to œnothionic acid.

Al'cophyre. A substance once supposed to be a definite albuminoid principle, but now believed to be a mixture of several substances.

Al'cor. (Arab.) Old name for the oxide of copper or burnt copper. (R. and J.)

Al'core. Arabic for a stone said to have spots or streaks like silver. (R. and J.)

Alcor'nin. Name of a peculiar substance discovered by Biltz in the alcornoco bark, and which he supposed to be intermediate between fat and wax.

Alcorno'co. See *Alcornoque bark.*

Alcorno'que bark. (F. *ecorce d'alcornoque.*) The bark of the *Bowditchia virgilioides,* Tribe *Sophoreæ,* Fam. *Papilionaceæ,* Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ,* a S. American tree formerly prescribed for phthisis; now disused. It gives a yellow colour to the saliva, and a strong decoction acts as an emetic.

A., Amer'ican. A bark used in tanning, said to be the produce of *Byrsonima laurifolia, B. rhopalæfolia,* and *B. coccolobæfolia;* together with the bark of the *Bowditchia virgilioides.*

A., Brazil'ian. (Fr. *alcornoque de Brésil.*) The bark of the *Bowditchia major.* Used in rheumatic pains, syphilis, and dropsy.

A., Europe'an. The name applied in Spain to the bark from the small branches of the cork tree, *Quercus suber.*

Alcruel'la. Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.* Several species are aromatic and sialogogue.

Alc'te. An old name for a plant mentioned by Hippocrates, which was supposed by Föesius to be the elder tree.

Alcu'ba. (Arab.) Term for crude butter.

Alcu'brith. Arabic term for sulphur.

Al'cyon. ('Αλκυών, the kingfisher, often written ἀλκυών; from its supposed derivation from ἅλς, the sea; κύω, to conceive; because it was supposed to hatch its eggs in the sea. F. *salangane.*) A synonym of the *Collocalia esculenta,* a swallow, whose nest is eaten. See *Bird's nest, edible.*

Alcyona'ceæ. A synonym of *Alcyoniidæ.*

Alcyona'ria. (G. *Rinden-,* or *Fiedercorallen.*) An Order of the Class *Actinozoa,* Subkingdom *Cœlenterata.* Polypes and colonies of polypes provided with eight bipinnate tentacles in one series, and the same number of uncalcified mesenterioid folds. Corallum external, spicular, or with a sclerobasic axis, or consisting of rigid calcareous tubes.

Alcyo'niæ. A Subfamily of the Family *Alcyoniidæ* having the polypary formed by lateral budding, constituting lobed or ramified masses.

Alcyonidi'idæ. A Family of the Suborder *Ctenostomata,* Order *Gymnolæmata,* Class *Polyzoa,* Subkingdom *Vermes.* Zooæcium united into fleshy colonies of an irregular form.

Alcyoni'idæ. A Family of the Order *Alcyonaria.* Polypary fixed and fleshy, having no axis, and only a small number of calcareous spicules. The general cavity of each polype directed to the base of the cœnosarc.

Alcyo'nium. (For *Halcyoneum,* fancifully said to be the foam of the sea indurated, wherewith halcyons make their nests.) A Genus of the Family *Alcyoniidæ,* Order *Alcyonaria,* Class *Actinozoa,* Subkingdom *Cœlenterata.* Dead men's fingers. Polypary spongy, digitate; having stellate apertures, through which the polypes can be entirely retracted. Corallum consisting of cruciform spiculæ scattered through its substance. Its ashes were used as a dentifrice, and as a remedy for baldness; also to promote the growth of hair. Several species were employed.

Aldaba'ram. Another spelling by Joh. Van Horne, *Microcosm.* s. 59, of *Albadara.*

Al'dehyde. (*Al,* the first syllable of *alcohol; dehyd,* the first two of *dehydrogenatus,* deprived of hydrogen.) Usually applied specially to acetic aldehyde.

A., ace'tic. C_2H_4O. (G. *æthylaldehyde, æthyledenoxyd, acetaldehyde.*) Acetic aldehyde, or acetaldehyde, is formed from the oxidation of ethyl alcohol. Six parts of sulphuric acid, four parts of rectified spirit of wine, and four parts of water, are mixed and poured upon six parts of powdered manganese dioxide; six pints of fluid are distilled over, and then redistilled twice with calcium chloride; the product is mixed with twice its volume of ether, and saturated with ammonia gas; the resulting crystalline compound of ammonia and aldehyde, when washed with a little ether, is dried in the air; it is then distilled in a water bath with sulphuric acid, diluted with an equal quantity of water, and the distillate rectified with calcium chloride. It is limpid, colourless, of characteristic ethereal odour, and mixes well with alcohol, ether, and water. Density 0·807, at 0° C. (32° F.), boils at 21°—22° C. (69·8°—71·6° F.), and is very inflammable. On further oxidation it is converted into acetic acid. It is found in first runnings of beet sugar spirit, and potato spirit, probably from oxidation during the filtration through charcoal. It is an energetic reducing agent.

It is an antiseptic when diluted with thirty parts of water; applied undiluted it is an irritant, and causes inflammation of the parts, at times it has even a caustic action. When taken internally in a diluted form it produces intoxication, anæsthesia, and asphyxia. When inhaled it soon produces insensibility; in large amounts it arrests the breathing at first, soon afterwards this is re-established and becomes very quick; there is often vomiting and convulsions; the heart's impulse and the blood-pressure are increased, and it is believed that the excitability of the cardiac fibres of the vagus is extinguished; death occurs from suspension of the respiration, whilst the heart's action persists; aldehyde is found in the blood, in the urine, and in the breath, after administration.

A., acryl'ic. A synonym of *Acrolein.*

A., ani'sic. $C_6H_4(OCH)_3\,COH$. Formed by the oxidation of anisic alcohol or of the volatile oils of anise, fennel, and tarragon. An oily liquid of fragrant odour, of sp. gr. 1·123 at 15° C. (59° F.), and boils at 247° C. (476·6° F.)

A., benzo'ic. The oil of bitter almonds. $C_7H_6O = C_6H_5.COH$. It is produced by the oxidation of benzylic alcohol; by distilling a mixture of calcium benzoate and formate; by the oxidation of amygdalin with nitric acid; and by digesting bitter almonds in water. It is a colourless mobile liquid, of great refractile power, of sp. gr. 1·063 at 0° C. (32° F.), boiling at 180° C. (356° F.), soluble in alcohol and ether and in thirty parts of water. It forms crystalline salts with the alkaline bisulphites.

A., cinnam'ic. $C_9H_8O = CH(C_6H_5).CH.COH$. The essential part of the oils of cinnamon and cassia. A colourless, heavy oil, which rapidly absorbs oxygen on exposure to moist air, and is converted into cinnamic acid.

A., etha'lic. A synonym of *Cetyl alcohol* or *Spermaceti*, which is also called ethal.

A., methoxybenzo'ic. A synonym of *Anisic aldehyde.*

A., me'thyl-protocatechu'ic. A synonym of *Vanillin.*

A., œnanthyl'ic. $CH_3.(CH_2)_5.CHO$. A substance formed during the dry distillation of castor oil; also called œnanthol.

A., oxybenzo'ic. A synonym of *Salicylic aldehyde.*

A. res'in. A brown resin-like substance obtained from aldehyde when heated with caustic potash.

A., salicyl'ic. $C_7H_6O_2$. A thin, colourless fragrant oil, occurring in the flowers of the meadow sweet, *Spiræa ulmaria*, and other species of the same genus. It is formed by the oxidation of salicin and populin. It has a sp. gr. of 1·1725 at 15° C. (59° F.), solidifies at $-20°$ C. ($-4°$ F.), and boils at 196° C. (384·8° F.) It is soluble in alcohol and ether, slightly in water. It forms salts, salicylites, with alkalies.

A., trichlorina'ted. A synonym of *Chloral.*

A., vi'nic. A synonym of *Acetic aldehyde.*

Aldehy'dene. A name given to the radicle C_2H_3, derived from ethylene by the abstraction of hydrogen.

Aldehy'des. Bodies containing the bivalent group CO, associated, on the one hand, with a monatomic alcohol radicle, and on the other, with hydrogen, as $H-CO-CH_2$, acetic aldehyde; $H-CO-C_4H_9$, valeric aldehyde. They are derived from primary alcohols by elimination of one or more equivalents of hydrogen (H_2) without introduction of an equivalent quantity of oxygen, so that they hold a position intermediate between the primary alcohols and the corresponding acids. They contain two atoms of hydrogen less than the alcohols, and one atom of oxygen less than the corresponding acids. The aldehydes are derived from monatomic alcohols by the withdrawal of two units of hydrogen, and from diatomic alcohols by the withdrawal of four units. Aldehydes are easily converted by oxidation into the corresponding acid, whilst nascent hydrogen converts them into the corresponding alcohols. Many of the oxygenated essences are aldehydes; ordinary camphor, for example, is campholic aldehyde. Aldehydes are powerful reducers.

A., aromat'ic. Aldehydes of the benzene group, of which benzoic aldehyde is the representative.

Aldehyd'ic. (Same etymon.) Belonging to or having the nature of aldehyde.

A. ac'id. (F. *acide lampique.*) A synonym of what was supposed to be acetous acid, but which is now known not to differ from acetic acid. It obtained this name because it was a product of the oxidation of aldehyde as well as of alcohol.

Al'der. The *Alnus glutinosa.*

A., Amer'ican. The *Alnus serrulata.*

A., ber'ry-bear'ing. The *Rhamnus frangula.*

A., black. The *Rhamnus frangula;* also the *Prinos verticillatus.*

A., Europæ'an. The *Alnus glutinosa.*

A., tag. The *Alnus incana.*

A., white. The *Clethra alnifolia.*

Al'dide. The generic name applied by L. Gmelin to the aldehydes, the latter term being by him restricted to acetic aldehyde.

Ale. (Sax. *eala, eale,* or *aloth;* Gael. *ol,* to drink.) An ordinary English alcoholic beverage made or brewed from pale malt and hops. London ale contains 6·20 per cent. of alcohol, Edinburgh ale 6·22, and Burton ale 3·88. Burton ale contains about 14 per cent. of extract of malt, Edinburgh ale about 10 per cent. Pale or bitter ale is well fermented, so that it contains little sugar, and great care is taken so as to preserve the aroma, and to obtain it clear and bright. The same may be said of Bavarian ales. See *Beer.*

A., Dev'onshire white. The wort, prepared in the ordinary way, is boiled with hops and crushed groats; it is then strained and set aside to ferment. It is drunk in a state of effervescence, and is considered nutritive, but somewhat relaxing.

A'le. (Ἀλή, a wandering; G. *Geistesverwirrung.*) Perplexity or confusion of mind.

Ale'berry. An old nutritive stimulant, consisting of toasted bread soaked in hot ale in which spices and sugar had been boiled.

Al'ec. Arabic for Sulphas ferri, or vitriol. (Quincy.)

A'lec. (G. *Fischlake, Häringslake.*) The same as *Alex.*

Al'ech. Same as *Alec.*

Alech'arith. Arabic for Hydrargyrum, or mercury. (R. and J.)

Ale'cost. (*Ale;* κόστος, an unknown aromatic herb.) The *Balsamita suaveolens*, so called because it was used for flavouring ale.

Alec'tor. (Ἀλέκτωρ, a cock.) Term applied to one who watches or is unable to sleep.

Alecto'ria. (Same etymon.) Same as *Alectorius.*

Alecto'ria. (Same etymon.) A Genus of the Nat. Ord. *Lichenes.*

A. ar'abum. Oschnah. Said to be sedative and soporific.

A. crina'lis. A species which is used by the edible swallow, *Collocalia esculenta*, to form the interior of its nest. It grows on the ground, and consists of white, cylindrical, very fine filaments.

A. juba'ta. A species which yields a colouring matter like litmus.

A. usneoi'des. Used as tonic, demulcent, and nutrient.

Alecto'ria gem'ma. Lapis Alectorius. A stone from the intestine of the cock. See *Alectorius.*

Alector'idæ. (Ἀλέκτωρ, a cock.) A Family of the Order *Grallatores*, Class *Aves.* A link between Grallatores and Natatores. Beak strong, short, and bulged, the borders of the mandible overlapping those of the maxilla; wings strong but short, and not well fitted for flight, often armed with a spur; legs long, strong; toes short, often with a rudimentary web; hind toe rudimentary. Dwell in marshes in hot countries. Representative the Screamer, *Palamedea chavaria.*

Alecto'rioid. (*Alectoria*, a Genus of Lichens; εἶδος, form.) Being filiform, like the thallus of *Alectoria.*

Alecto'rious. (L. *alectorius.*) Of or belonging to a cock.

Alecto'rius. (Ἀλέκτωρ, a cock.) Name for a stone said to be transparent, and about the size of a bean, and to be found in the stomach of a cock, or capon, after it is four years old; it was said also to possess great virtues, rendering those who wear it rich and brave. It acts as a philtre, and restrains thirst.

Alectorol'ophus. ('Αλέκτωρ, a cock; λόφος, the cock's comb. G. *Hahnenkamm.*) The *Crista galli* of the ethmoid bone.

Also, a plant used by the Romans in cough and opacities of the cornea, identified with *Rhinanthus Crista Galli.* (Pl. 27, 5, 23.)

Alectoromor'phæ. ('Αλέκτωρ, a cock; μορφή, form.) A synonym of *Gallinæ.*

Alec'trides. (Same etymon.) The *Crista galli* of the ethmoid bone.

Alec'tros. (Gr.) Same as *Alectrus.*

Alectru'rous. ('Αλέκτωρ, a cock; οὐρά, a tail.) Cock-tailed; having a tail like the cock's.

Alec'trus. ('A, neg.; λέκτρον, a bed. G. *chelos.*) Without a bed; unmarried.

Alectryoman'tia. ('Αλέκτωρ, a cock; μαντεία, prophecy.) Divination from the order in which a cock picked up grains distributed upon an alphabet.

Ale'gar. (*Ale*, and F. *aigre*, sour.) Vinegar.

Ale'gill. Ale in which the leaves of the *Nepeta glechoma*, the ground ivy, have been infused.

Ale'hoof. (*Ale;* A. S. *hufa*, a crown.) The *Nepeta glechoma.*

Aleim'ma. ('Αλείφω, to anoint.) An ointment of any kind.

Aleiph'a. ("Αλειφα, anointing oil; from ἀλείφω, to anoint.) Name for an ointment made with medicated oils. Used by Hippocrates, *l.* ii, *de Morb.* xxvi. 14.

Aleipte'rium. ('Αλειπτήριον.) The place for anointing in the gymnasia.

Aleip'tron. ("Αλείπτρον, for ἐξάλειπτρον.) A box for ointments.

Alelæ'on. ('Αλέλαιον, from ἅλς, salt; ἔλαιον, olive oil.) A term for a compound of salt and oil to be applied to tumours; used frequently by Galen. (Quincy.)

Ale'ma. ("Αλημα, from ἀλέω, to grind.) Fine flour.

Alem'bic. (Arab. article *al;* ἄμβιξ, a cup or pot, from ἄμβη, a projecting lip, or, perhaps, from ἀμβαίνω, for ἀναβαίνω, to ascend. F. *alambic;* G. *Destillirkolben.*)

Name for a utensil made of glass, metal, or earthenware, by means of which distillations were conducted; consisting of a body, the cucurbit, with a conical head, the capitol, adapted to it, from which a beak descends to be inserted into a receiver, or condenser; a moorshead; a capitulum.

Also, an ancient name for Hydrargyrum, or mercury.

Alem'broth. (Chald. The key of art.) The preparation Sal alembroth; also called salt of wisdom, $HgCl_2.2NH_4Cl.H_2O$, a chloride of mercury and ammonium, corresponding to the Hydrargyrum præcipitatum album of the late London Pharmacopœia.

A. desicca'tum. A term for Sal tartari, the carbonate of potash.

Alemzadar. Arabic for *Sal ammoniacum*, native ammonium chloride.

Alemzadat. Same as *Alemzadar.*

Ale'non. Ancient epithet, Gr. ἄλησν ἔλαιον, of oil of almonds, according to Aëtius, vii. 69. (Gorræus.)

Aleochar'ides. A Subfamily of the Family *Staphylinides*, Group *Pentamera*, Order *Coleoptera.* The antennæ inserted on the inner border of the eyes.

Al'eos. ('Αλεός, for ἀλεεινός, lying open to the sun, from ἀλέα, warmth.) An old word sometimes signifying heat, according to Hippocrates, i, *de Morb. Mul.* xiv, 6, 8.

Alepido'tus. ('A, neg.; λεπίς, a scale. G. *schuppenlos.*) Without scales.

Alep'po but'ton. The Aleppo evil.

A. boil. A synonym of *A. evil.*

A. e'vil. (F. *bouton d'Alep;* G. *Aleppobeule;* Arab. *Habab el scuch.*) A tuberculous exanthem developing in the subcutaneous cellular tissues, and subsequently attacking the skin, which ulcerates underneath scabs. The duration of its evolution is a year; it chiefly attacks the face and extremities. There is little or no accompanying pain or fever. Common in Aleppo, but seen also in Bagdad, Ispahan, Egypt, and other eastern places. Occurs at all ages, is not contagious; due to endemic causes; sometimes single; it sometimes appears in crops. No treatment appears to be effective; energetic cauterisation has been recommended. It appears to be of the same nature as the *Delhi sore.*

Late observations would seem to show that cases of syphilis, scrofulous disease, lupus, and other disorders, have been confounded with the true Aleppo evil.

A. pus'tule. The Aleppo evil.

A. scam'mony. A name formerly given to the better kinds of scammony.

A. ul'cer. The Aleppo evil.

Al'es. ("Αλς.) Old term for a compound salt. Adjectively this word means heaped or collected together; sometimes it means contracted, as when applied to the uterus in that state; Gr. ἄλες, the tonic form of ἄλες, used by Hippocrates, iv. *Epid.* xxix, 10.

Alesh. Old term for the *Alumen plumosum.* (Quincy.)

Al'et. France; Depart. de l'Aude; Arrond. de Limoux. Bicarbonated calcic waters. There are three warm springs, of which, the hottest, is 28° C. (82·4° F.), and one cold and ferruginous. They are easily digested, and are used in dyspepsia.

Al'eth. Same as *Alet.*

Ale'ton. ("Αλητον, that which is ground; from ἀλεω, to grind.) A term for meal or farina.

Ale'tris. A Genus of the Nat. Ord. *Hæmodoraceæ.*

Also, the former pharmacopœial name, U.S., of the root of the *Aletris farinosa.*

A. al'ba. A synonym of *A. farinosa.*

A. au'rea. Hab. United States. Has similar properties to *A. farinosa.*

A. farino'sa. Star grass. Hab. United States. Leaves sessile, entire, lanceolate, smooth; flowers in a slender scattered spike; calyx absent; corolla oblong, tubular, six-partite, white. The root is small, crooked, branched, blackish, intensely bitter. Does not precipitate salts of iron. In small doses, ten grains, tonic and stomachic. Used in colic, dropsy, and chronic rheumatism. It sometimes produces nausea, and in large doses it is cathartic, emetic, and slightly narcotic. It is said to have an action on the uterus.

Aletu'do. (L., from *alo*, to nourish. G. *Fettsein.*) Obesity; fatness of the body.

Aleuri'tes. ('Αλευρίτης, of wheaten meal. G. *Gummilacbaum.*) A Genus of the Nat. Ord. *Euphorbiaceæ.*

A. am'binux. (F. *aleurite des Moluques.*) A synonym of the *Croton moluccanum.*

A. corda'ta. (F. *arbre à l'huile, arbre à vernis;* Jap. *Wu-lung.*) Abrami of Kæmpfer. This plant yields an oil that is extensively used as a varnish to preserve woods and textile and other fabrics.

A. gomes'ii. A Brazilian species having similar properties.

A. laccif'era. A Cingalese plant yielding gum lac.

A. molucca'na. (F. *bancoulier des Moluques, noix de Bancoul.*) Yields the Bancoul nuts; an efficient purgative. A synonym of *Croton moluccanum.*

A. trilo'ba. The Candlenut tree, the Tutui nut, Bancoul, Belgaum, or Indian walnut. Hab. Moluccas and the Sandwich Islands. Fruit a nut as large as a walnut, with a thick shell, and a kernel yielding nearly half its weight of oil, Kekune or Belgaum walnut oil. The nuts, strung on fibres of the palm leaf, are used as candles. The oil is very liquid, of an amber colour, insoluble in alcohol, solidifying at 0° C. (32° F.) It is a simple cathartic, like castor oil, and does not produce nausea; dose, half an ounce to an ounce. The nuts are said to be aphrodisiac. The tree exudes a gummy substance, called by the natives Tahitichew.

Aleuroman'tia. (Ἄλευρον, meal; *μαντεία*, divination.) Divination from meal or flour.

Aleurom'eter. (Ἄλευρον, meal; *μέτρον*, a measure.) An instrument for estimating the increase of volume that a portion of gluten undergoes on being heated. It resembles an ordinary syringe, and the gluten is placed below the piston, the rod of which is graduated. The whole is placed in a bath of oil, and the amount of swelling, which is the greater the better the quality of the gluten, is easily read off.

Al'euron. (Ἄλευρον, wheaten flour; from ἀλέω, to grind. G. *Weizenmehl.*) A word used by Hippocrates, I. *de Natur. Mul.* ci, 3, signifying farina or meal, but properly, that of wheat or barley.

A. grains. (F. *aleurone;* G. *Aleuronhörner, Klebermehl.*) Amorphous granules of an albuminoid or proteinous nature, enclosed in a thin amorphous envelope, found in the endosperm and cotyledons of the seeds of certain plants, replacing or accompanying starch. They are soluble in water, weak acids, and alkalies; they are insoluble in oil, alcohol, and ether. The surface of the granules is foveolated, sometimes warty, and they are stained brown by iodine tincture. They have no action on polarised light. They frequently contain crystals of calcium oxalate, or granules of calcium and magnesium phosphate. Aleuron masses or crystals are found in the vitellus of the ova of fishes and other vertebrata, and have received the name of vitelline plates or scales.

Aleurote'sis. (Ἀλευρότησις, a flour sieve.) The process of, or the apparatus for, separating bran from meal.

Aleu'tian Isles. Forming the Archipelago of Russian America, in which are several active volcanos. Hot springs burst through the frozen soil of the Islands of Oumanak, Kanagli, and Ounalaschki.

Aleu'tians. A Mongolian race inhabiting the Aleutian islands, a chain of volcanic islands, treeless, and generally enveloped in fog, lying between the peninsulas of Alaska and Kamtschatka. They are good sailors. They approximate somewhat in character to the Esquimaux; the cephalic index is 78.

A'lex. (G. *Fischlake.*) A preparation of the small fish called Aphna, with oysters, acalephs, and other marine animals; in use by the ancient Romans both as a condiment and as a vulnerary in bites and burns, also as a cure for the scab in sheep. (Waring.)

Alexan'ders. The *Smyrnium olusatrum.*

A., round-leav'ed. The *Smyrnium rotundifolium.*

Alexan'dersbad. Bavaria; near Wunsiedel, in a charming neighbourhood, 1750 feet above sea level. An earthy saline chalybeate water of 11° C. (52° F.) Used as a tonic internally and as baths. There is a whey-cure establishment and pineleaf baths.

Alexan'dersquelle. Russia; in the Caucasus, near Piätigorsk. Seven springs of carbonated saline waters, arising from the chalk, in which tufa, trachite, and basaltic conglomerate appear. Two contain a very small quantity of sodium iodide.

Alexan'dri antido'tus au'rea. Alexander's golden antidote. A compound of some seventy kinds of animal, vegetable, and mineral substances. Used in apoplexy.

A. emplas'trum. A garlic plaster invented by the same Alexander.

Alexan'dria. Italy; Piedmont. Five springs, one calcareous, in the Valley of Andusia; a second, sulphuretted and saline, in the district of Camagna; a third and fourth, of an hepatic odour, in the valley of Saus; and the last, sulphurous, in the valley of Firata.

Alexan'dria. Egypt. A town situated in the low sandy sea shore close to Lake Mareotis. The climate is very damp; malarious fevers and dysentery are commonly present. It is an unfit residence for invalids.

Alexan'dria. (*Alexandria*, the place of its growth.) The *Prunus lauro-cerasus*, common laurel.

Alexan'drian laur'el. The *Prunus lauro-cerasus*, common laurel.

Also, the *Ruscus aculeatus* of Linnæus.

Also, the *Calophyllum inophyllum.*

A. sen'na. See *Senna alexandrina.*

Alexan'drine. The Emplastrum Alexandri, or Garlic plaster.

Alexan'thi. The *Flos æris.*

Alexete'rium. (Ἀλεξητήριον; from ἀλέξω, to repel, to ward off. G. *Heilmittel.*) A term employed by the Greeks for a remedy of whatever kind, but especially an alexipharmic medicine; the term was specially used to describe those remedies which counteracted the action of poisons when applied externally.

Alex'ia. (Ἀ, neg.; λέξις, a word.) Loss of the comprehension of written symbols; inability to understand writing.

Alexic'acum. (Ἀλεξίκακος, keeping off ill; from ἀλέξω, to drive away; *κακόν*, evil.) Old term for an amulet or antidote to resist the effect of poisons.

Alexiphar'macum. (Ἀλέξω, to repel; *φάρμακον*, a poison. F. *alexipharmaque;* G. *Gegengift.*) A medicine against poison; an antidote.

Alexiphar'mic. (Ἀλέξω, to repel; *φάρμακον*, a poison.) Having power to neutralise the effects of poison; applied to medicines supposed to have this power.

Alexipyretic. ('Αλέξω, to repel; πυρετός, a fever. G. *fieberwidrig.*) Having power to drive off fevers; febrifuge.

Alex'ir. A synonym of *Elixir.*

Alex'isbad. Germany; near Bernburg, about two hours' drive from Quedlinburg. Altitude 1350 feet. The Selke spring (for baths) contains iron sulphide, but no CO_2. The Alexis spring, the drinking water, contains iron carbonate and free carbonic acid. There are pine-needle baths, and the whey cure can be carried out.

Alexite'rian. The same as *Alexiteric.*

Alexiter'ic. (G. *Giftwidrig.*) Having the properties of an *Alexeterium;* antidotal.

Alexite'rium. Same as *Alexeterium.*

A. chlo'ricum. Fumigation by means of chlorine evolved from sodium chloride, manganese oxide, and sulphuric acid.

A. ni'tricum. Fumigation by means of nitrous acid evolved from potassium nitrate and sulphuric acid.

Alezaram. Term for the washing of lead.

Alfac'ta. A former term for distillation.

Alfad'idom. (A.) The scoriæ of gold, iron, or copper; also the oxide of copper, or burnt copper.

Al'fatide. Arabic for Sal ammoniac.

Alfia'no. Italy; Piedmont, Province of Casale. Sulphur waters springing from the tufa, rich in sulphates; but little used.

Al'fides. (Arab.) Old term for Cerussa.

Alfol. Arabic for Sal ammoniac.

Alfo'rian race. The *Alfurs.*

Alfour'ous. The same as *Alfurs.*

Al'furs. A people of the island of Celebes, Moluccas and Philippine islands, believed to be Malays, or the predecessors of the Malays. They are dark, have black, thin, lank hair, very flattened nose, projecting cheek-bones, large eyes, prominent teeth, thick lips, and wide mouth.

Alfu'sa. (Arab.) Old name for Tutia or tutty. (R. and J.)

Al'ga bucca'lis. The *Leptothrix buccalis.*

A. car'agaheen. The *Chondrus crispus.*

A. digita'ta. The *Laminaria digitata.*

A. gemias'ma. A term given to the supposed Ague plant.

A. helminthochor'ton. The *Alsidium helminthochorton.*

A. mari'na. A synonym of *Pila marina.*

A. morbil'li. A cryptogam which Dr. Salisbury believed he had discovered to be the cause of measles.

A. Ordo'nei. A name given to a fungus which was supposed by M. Ordonez to exist in certain heteradenic tumours.

A. spino'sa A synonym of *Agar-agar.*

A. vesiculo'sa. The *Fucus vesiculosus.*

A. zeylan'ica. The *Ceylon Moss.*

Alga'ceæ. A synonym of *Algæ.*

Al'gæ. (*Algor,* coldness, from their being constantly in the water; or *alligo,* to entangle, from the entangled appearance of particular species. F. *algue;* G. *Meergrass, Tang.*) A Nat. Order of the Sub-kingdom Thallophyta. They consist of a thallus, which may be foliaceous and branched, filamentous or pulverulent; it contains chlorophyll, which may be green, red, or brown. The tangles or algæ are parenchymatous cellular plants living in salt or fresh water, and form the first and most imperfect of the great provinces or branches of the vegetable kingdom. The complete body is a mass composed of simple cells, which is called a lobe or thallus, such thallus not yet being differentiated into true axial organs, stem and root, and leaf organs. The difference between the epidermic and central structure lies in the fact that the outermost cells are smaller with thicker walls, but the parenchyma and cambium of higher plants are equally wanting; growth takes place from a single apical cell. The cell wall consists of cellulose, which in many species becomes gelatinous. Many of the sea-weeds contain deposits of calcium carbonate, and the Diatoms have a siliceous envelope.

The algæ, whilst largely composed of very simple forms, include some that are highly developed. Reproduction is either asexual by means of motionless or motile spores; or sexual by fertilisation, or by conjugation. It may be effected by fission, as in the Diatomaceæ; by budding, either of single cells or of groups of cells, as in the Florideæ; by zoospores, cells provided with two or more vibratile cilia, which, after escaping singly or in numbers from the rupture of a cell of the parent plant in which they have been developed, exist in an active moving condition for a while, then rest, and develop into a new plant like the parent; and by oospores, from which new plants grow, and which themselves arise in several ways, either by the conjugation of two apparently similar cells, or by the coming together and coalescence of two unequal-sized zoospores, from which the oospore-bearing cell arises; or by the fertilisation of a female cell, or germ-cell from which the oospores arise, by male cellules, or antherozoids. Some species present more than one of these modes of reproduction, and alternation of generations results.

The chief divisions of the Algæ, as given by Sachs, are :—

Family 1. The Nostochineæ, including the Genera Nostocaceæ, Rivularieæ, Chroococaceæ, Hydrodictyeæ, and Volvocineæ.

Family 2. The Conjugatæ, comprising the Desmidiæ, Zygnemeæ, Diatomaceæ, Siphoneæ.

Family 3. The Fucaceæ, including Ædogonieæ, Coleochatæ.

Family 4. The Florideæ, including Corallina, Chondrus.

Some recent botanists have given a different signification to the term Algæ, in that they have discarded it as one of the divisions of Thallophytes, and make use of it to include under each class those forms which contain chlorophyl, in contradistinction to those other forms of each class which contain none, and to which the term Fungi is now applied.

Algæsthe'sis. ("Αλγος, pain; αἴσθησις, perception.) Term by C. H. Schultz for a sense of pain; pain, especially painful disease.

Al'gal alli'ance. One of Lindley's Divisions of Thallogenous plants. Cellular flowerless plants, nourished through their whole surface by the medium in which they vegetate; living in water, or very damp places; propagated by zoospores, coloured spores or tetraspores.

Al'gali. (Arab.) Old name for Nitre. (R. and J.)

Al'galic. (Arab.) Same as *Algalic.*

Al'galie. (Arab.) A catheter or sound. (James.)

Al-gam-bay. The Burmese name of a bitter root, used as a tonic in infusion (℥xj to Oj of water). (Waring.)

Al'gamet. (Arab.) Charcoal. (R. and J.)

Algarah. (Arab.) An old term for the disease Anchilops. (James.)

Algaro'ba. The fruit of the *Prosopis dulcis.* A tree growing to the height of 40 feet. Indigenous in Catamurca, a province of the Argentine Republic; the long pods are pounded, sifted, and made into cakes, which are dried in the sun, and called Patay. In some parts it forms the exclusive food of the people.

Also, a synonym of *Carob.*

A. bean. The fruit of *Ceratonia siliqua*, the Carob tree, consumed in the South of Spain by horses, and imported into this country as a substitute fôr oilcake. The dry pulp in which the seeds are imbedded is very nutritious, and being supposed to have been the food of St. John in the wilderness, has been called Locust tree and St. John's bread.

Algaro'bia. A Genus of the Tribe *Mimoseæ*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ.*

A. glandulo'sa. A small American tree. Yields the *Mesquite gum*, which closely resembles gum arabic. The fruit is a long compressed pod, containing a sweet pulp, which is used as food.

A. ferrugin'ea. The bark of this species added to jaggery water is distilled in India as an intoxicating liquor.

A. julæflo'ra. The leaves and branches of this species are said to be poisonous to cattle.

A. leucophæ'a. The bark of this species is used as that of *A. ferruginea.*

Al'garoth, pow'der of. (*Victor Algarotti*, a physician of Verona, its inventor. F. *mercure de vie;* G. *Algarothpulver.*) A compound of antimonious chloride and oxide, produced by dissolving antimonious chloride in strong hydrochloric acid and pouring it into water, when the powder falls as a bulky white precipitate, which after a short time becomes crystalline and of a fawn colour. It is an emetic, purgative, and diaphoretic, but very uncertain, and is now disused. Is powerfully emetic in doses of two or three grains.

Algarot'ti, Vic'tor. An Italian physician of the sixteenth century.

Algarovil'la. The very bitter and astringent medulla of the fruit of *Inga Marthæ.*

Algarro'bo. A synonym of *Algaroba.*

Alga'sef. (Arab. *alasaf*, filth.) A term for papular or vesicular eruptions.

Alge'bra. (Ar. *al-dschebr.*) The union or combination of different parts into one whole. Also applied to the union of fractures. Hence the Spanish term *algebrista*, applied to a bonesetter.

Also, combination and comparison.

Alge'do. ("Αλγος, pain.) A violent pain about the urethra, testes, bladder, perineum, and anus, caused by a sudden stoppage of a severe gonorrhœa.

Algefa'cient. (L. *algus*, coldness; *facio*, to make. G. *Kalte-erzeugend.*) Cooling; having the power to make cold.

Alge'ma. ("Αλγημα, from ἀλγέω, to suffer pain.) A term for pain, and also the disease which causes the pain, according to Hippocrates, *Aph.* iv, 11, and vi, 7; Foësius *de Œcon.*, p. 27.

Alge'ria. A French colony on the northern coast of Africa, lying between Morocco and Tunis, about 600 miles long and from 100 to 300 miles broad. It is divisible into three regions—a coast region bordering the Mediterranean, an elevated woody plateau with numerous peaks, and extensive salt marshes in the south bordering the Great Desert. The chief rivers are the Schelif the Seybouse, and the Summam. It produces in abundance corn, oil, tobacco, wine, and cotton. The population in 1875 amounted to about 2½ millions, of which about 150,000 were French and the rest Mahomedans. The climate of the northern region is generally healthy and temperate, but when the dry khamsin or southerly wind blows, the thermometer rises to 38° C. (100·4° F). or more. Dr. Shaw knew the thermometer reach 0° C. (32° F.) only twice during twelve years' residence in Algiers, but the extreme diurnal variation is considerable, especially during the summer months. From April to September the prevailing winds are from the east, and during the rest of the year chiefly from the west. The heavy rains are in November and December. The months of January and February are generally very fine; and the fields are bright with verdure in April. In the summer months the surface of the country is parched. Ophthalmia and cutaneous diseases are common, and elephantiasis is not unfrequent. Algeria possesses numerous springs and mineral waters, some of which were known to the Romans and highly prized by them. Thus, at Hammam Berda, between Bône and Constantine, near an ancient grove of olives, still called the "Sacred Wood," are the remains of vast circular buildings surrounding a basin, about 50 feet long by 36 wide, containing numerous hot springs. Similar ruins exist near the vestiges of the ancient Julia Cæsarea, now called Cherchell.

Al'gerie. (Arab.) Old term for Calx, or lime. (R. and J.)

Al'geroth. See *Algaroth.*

Alge'sia. ("Αλγησις, a sense of pain.) A synonym of *Hyperæsthesia.*

Alge'sis. (Gr.) Same as *Algedo.*

Alget'ic. ('Αλγέω, to feel pain.) Producing, or having relation to, pain.

Alget'icus. ('Αλγέω.) Very painful; or often, or ordinarily painful. Applied to diseases attended with pain, as epilepsia algetica, phthisis algetica.

Al'gia. ("Αλγος, pain. F. *douleur;* I. *dolore;* G. *Schmerz, Leiden.*) Pain.

Al'gibic. An Arabic name for Sulphur vivum.

Al'gide. (L. *algeo*, to be grievously cold. F. *algide;* G. *kalt.*) Become cold; chilled with cold.

A. chol'era. A synonym of *Epidemic cholera.*

Also, the term Algide is used for a stage of Epidemic cholera, that of collapse.

Al'gid fe'ver. (F. *Fièvre algide.*) A type of pernicious intermittent fever, characterised by icy coldness on the surface, continuing from the beginning to the end of the paroxysm; the rigor is very intense, and lasts many hours; the temperature is low; the face is cadaveric, and the pulse slow.

Algid'ity. (Same etymon. F. *algidité.*) A state of coldness and collapse, as in epidemic cholera and fevers, or in the agony of death.

A. progres'sive. A condition of collapse and lowering of temperature, occurring in infants during the course of wasting diseases.

Al'giers. Africa. The capital of the French Colony, Algeria, lying on the southern shore of the Mediterranean, about 36 to 40 hours from Marseilles. The town stands on a declivity facing the north; the old part is dirty, with narrow tortuous streets; the new town is well built and clean, and the hotel accommodation good. Mean temperature of winter is given by Helft as

11·07° R. (56·4° F.), by others variously as 55° F. and 62° F.; daily range 5·5° C. to 6·6° C. (10° F.—12° F.). The average annual fall of rain is about 32 inches, of which some 27 inches fall in the six winter months, not on many days, but a heavy rainful during few days. The temperature is not very suddenly variable, the air is bright, but in the evening it is often laden with moisture. Malarial fevers are not uncommon. It is said that phthisis is rare. The climate is somewhat bracing. The soil is light, and dries very rapidly. It is generally considered that Algiers is more fitted for cases of chronic bronchitis than for those of any of the forms of pulmonary consumption, especially when in the later stages. Chronic winter cough, emphysema, and heart disease, are said to be benefited, but not nervous diseases.

There are mineral springs in the neighbourhood of Algiers. See *Hammam-Melonane*, *Oïoun Sckhakhna*, *Humman-R'ira*.

Al'goid. (L. *alga*, sea weed; εἶδος, likeness.) Resembling sea weed.

Al'go-li'chen hypoth'esis. An hypothesis promulgated by Schwendener to the effect that all lichens are algals, which have collected around them a parasitic fungal growth, and that those peculiar bodies which, under the name of *gonidia*, are considered as special organs of lichens, are only imprisoned Algæ.

Algol'ogy. (L. *alga*; λόγος, a discourse.) The science or knowledge of *Algæ*, or sea weeds.

Algon'kins. A tribe of Indians of North America, formerly dwelling in the territory near the sources of the Missouri, in the neighbourhood of the Rocky Mountains.

Al'gor. (L. *algeo*, to be grievously cold.) The sense of coldness experienced in the onset of fever; chilliness, rigor.

Al'gos. (Gr.) (G. *Schmerz*, *Leiden*.) Pain.

Algospas'mus. (Ἄλγος, pain; σπάσμος, a spasm.) Painful contraction of muscles.

Al'gous. (L. *alga*, seaweed.) Of the nature of, or resembling, an Alga or seaweed.

Alguada. (Arab.) A name for the disease Alphos.

Al'gue de fain. (Fr.) The *Gelidium corneum*.

Al-gyógy. Austria-Hungary; in the Siebenbürg. Three springs of thermal mineral waters, the chief of which is named Apa-Bad, containing sodium, magnesium, and calcium carbonates, and magnesium sulphate. They are used in chronic catarrhs. They were known to the Romans, and were formerly in high repute, though now neglected.

Alha'gi. A Genus of the Suborder *Papilionaceæ*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*.

A. mammif'era. A synonym of *Alhagi maurorum*.

A. mauro'rum. (F. *alhagi à la manne*.) A thorny Arabian and Persian shrub; yields a kind of manna. See *Alhagi-manna*.

Alha'gi-man'na. The produce of the *Alhagi maurorum*. It occurs in the form of small brown tears, mixed with leaflets and stalks. It is of a yellow-green colour, nauseous odour, and sweet taste, and is a purgative.

Alha'ma. Spain; in the Province of Murcia. Mild chalybeate waters of 38° C. (100·4° F.) containing calcium and magnesium sulphate and iron carbonate; a neighbouring spring has a temperature of 13° C. (55·4° F.), and is a stronger chalybeate. Used in nervous diseases, hemicrania, chlorosis, menstrual troubles, and mucous discharges. The stronger water is especially used in weakness of digestion, pyrosis, and anæmic uterine diseases.

Alha'ma de Ar'agon. Spain. A mineral water, containing sodium chloride, some iron, and carbonic acid gas. Temperature 32° C. (89° F.) Employed in rheumatic and calculous affections, in asthma, and in skin diseases, both internally and in baths. Season, middle of June to the middle of September.

Alha'ma de Grana'da. Spain. A saline mineral water. Temp. 43° C. (109·4° F.) Recommended in rheumatic affections. Season, April to June, and September and October.

Alha'ma di Mur'cia. Spain. Saline mineral water at 41° C. (105·8° F.), containing calcium and magnesium sulphate, with a little iron carbonate. Recommended in rheumatic affections, in anæmic and neurotic affections, and in intermittent fevers. Season, April to June, and September and October.

There is a second spring of the same general character, but containing more iron, which is used in atonic dyspepsia, pyrosis, and uterine diseases.

Alhan'dal. (Arab.) A name of the *Citrullus colocynthis*. (James.)

Alhan'na. The same as *Alana terra*. (James.)

Alhas'ba. (Arab.) A name for the disease Rubeola, or measles. (Hooper.)

Alhasef. (Ar.) Hidroa. Vesication.

Alhen'na. The same as Henna, the root of the *Lawsonia inermis*.

A'li. Sicily; on the sea coast between Messina and Taormina. Sulphuretted waters of a temperature 38° C. (100·4° F.). They contain small quantities of calcium sulphate and carbonate, a trace of iron, with carbonic acid and sulphuretted hydrogen. Some calcium and sodium chloride percolate from the sea water. Used in sciatica, rheumatic pains, and skin diseases.

A'lia squil'la. (Ἄλιος, belonging to the sea; σκίλλα, a squill.) An old name for the Prawn.

Al'ibert. A French physician.

A.'s ke'loid. See *Cheloid*.

Alibil'ity. (L. *alibilis*, from *alo*, to nourish; G. *nahrhaft*.) A term used to express the capacity of a nutritive substance for absorption; assimilation.

Al'ible. (Same etymon.) Fit for nourishing.

A. sub'stance. Applied to the nutritive portion of the chyme, as distinct from the excrementitious.

Alibon'fier. (Fr.) Storax.

Ali'ca. Italy; in a valley between Palaja and Patrino, on the right bank of the Rigone. Two mineral waters springing from the blue clay.

The Aqua di Sant Andrea a Corsini has a temperature of 16° C. (60·8° F.), and contains magnesium, calcium and alumina sulphate, sodium and magnesium chloride, calcium carbonate, some iron, and carbonic acid gas. It is used in urinary deposits, congestions of the spleen and liver, atony of the stomach, menorrhagia, and leucorrhœa.

Acqua di Clemente, the other spring, is of the same temperature and general constitution, but contains more iron. It is used in chronic gout and rheumatism, hysteria, and anæmic conditions.

SCHOOL OF

Al'ica. (L. *alo*, to nourish. G. *Spelt*, *Dinkel.*) A kind of grain much like to wheat; supposed to be what is called—spelt, *Triticum spelta.*

Also, applied to a kind of pottage made of this grain.

Alican'te. Spain; a seaport on the Mediterranean. Climate mild in winter, snow rarely falling. It is protected by high limestone rocks on the north and north-west; there is no great amount of moisture. By some the atmosphere is spoken of as dry and stimulating.

Al'ices. (L. *alica*, a kind of grain.) The commencing spots of the eruption of Variola, or smallpox, from their likeness to grain.

Al'icum. Spain; near Guadix. A mineral water having a temperature of 34° C. (93·2° F.), and depositing stalactites. It contains a little calcium chloride and considerable amounts of calcium and magnesium sulphate. It is used in atonic diseases, in scrofula, and in skin diseases.

A'lienated. (L. *alieno*, to withdraw, to make over to another. F. *aliéne;* G. *abgeneigt.*) Estranged; withdrawn to another.

Applied to first leaves, which give way to others different from them.

Aliena'tio. (Same etymon. G. *Entfremdung*, *Abneigung.*) A withdrawing from one's friendship; an aversion. Used formerly as synonymous with anomaly.

A. men'tis. Insanity.

Aliena'tion. (L *alieno*, to withdraw.) Estrangement; a change of affection.

A., men'tal. (F. *aliénation;* I. *alienazione;* S. *alienacion;* G. *Geistesstörung.*) A synonym of *Insanity;* a derangement of the intellect.

A'lienist. (Same etymon.) A word derived from the French, and sometimes used to signify a physician who devotes his attention to insane patients.

Alie'num. (Same etymon.) A term applied to things foreign to the body and hurtful.

Also, used as corrupted.

Alie'nus. (Same etymon.) Delirious; maniacal.

Alif'erous. (L. *ala*, a wing; *fero*, to bear; G. *beflügelt.*) Wing bearing.

A'liform. (L. *ala*, a wing; *forma*, likeness. Gr. πτερυγώδης; F. *aliforme;* G. *flügelförmig.*) Wing-like.

Alifor'mes mus'culi. The pterygoid muscles.

A. proces'sus. The great wings of the sphenoid.

Alig'erous. (L. *ala*, a wing; *gero*, to bear. G. *beflügelt.*) Bearing or having wings.

Alig'ulus. A synonym of *Confectio.*

Ali'ma. ('Αλιμος, banishing hunger.) Food.

Al'ima. ("Αλιμος, belonging to the sea.) A kind of sand from which lead and other metals are obtained. (Parr.)

Alimel'læ. A synonym of the *Parotid gland.*

Al'iment. (L. *alimentum*, from *alo*, to nourish. Gr. τροφή, σιτίον; F. *aliment;* I. and S. *alimento;* G. *Nahrung*, *Nahrungsmittel.*) The term aliment is applied to any substance which is either a normal constituent of, or is capable of being converted by the processes of digestion and assimilation into, the fluids and tissues of the body. In this sense common salt and albumen are both aliments, the former being applied directly to the purposes of nutrition, the latter undergoing certain preliminary changes before it can be so applied. The usual division is into inorganic and organic, the former embracing oxygen, water, and the salts of those metals which enter into the chemical composition of the body, the latter being again divided into the non-nitrogenous, including fats and carbohydrates, as sugar, starch, and gum, and the nitrogenous, of which the principal are animal albumen of various kinds, casein, myosine, vitellin, and globulin, and vegetable albumen, fibrin, and casein. Alcohol occupies an intermediate position between the fats and the carbohydrates. The value of any substance depends on its digestibility and assimilability. A due admixture of hydrocarbonaceous with nitrogenous food is economical. The absolute quantity of aliment required varies with age, sex, strength, and weight of body, amount of work done, temperature, and many other conditions. A fair estimate is the following, given by Moleschott for an average working man:—Dry albuminous matter 4·587 oz., or 130 grammes, fatty matter 2·964 oz., or 84 grammes, carbohydrates 14·250 oz., or 404 grammes, salts 1·058 oz., or 30 grammes. Thus about 23 oz. form the quantity of dry solid matter contained in this standard diet, and a fifth of it is composed of nitrogenous matter. An ordinary food contains about 50 per cent. of water, and hence the 23 oz. will correspond to 46 oz. of solid food in the condition in which it is consumed; in addition, from 50 to 80 oz. of water are usually ingested. (Pavy.) The dynamic or force-producing value of this supply is equal to 3960 foot-tons.

Aliment'al. (Same etymon.) Serving for nutriment; nutritious.

Aliment'ary. (L. *alimentum*, food or nourishment. F. *alimentaire.*) Of or belonging to food or aliment; nourishing.

A. bo'lus. (F. *bol alimentaire.*) The mass of food after mastication, just as it is prepared to be swallowed.

A. canal. The whole apparatus, with its accessory glands, beginning at the mouth and ending at the anus, destined for the preparation of the food into fit material for absorption, and for the expulsion of such non-nutrient material as may have been introduced through the mouth, and of those waste products of the body which are excreted by the glands opening into or connected with the alimentary tube.

A. duct. A synonym of the *Alimentary canal.*

Also, a synonym of the *Thoracic duct.*

A. sub'stances. A term for food.

A. sys'tem. The entire tract of the digestive system from the mouth to the anus. In the lowest groups of the animal kingdom no separate alimentary canal exists; the body of the animal, as in the Amœba, folds over the food, and, extracting the nourishment it may contain, discharges the indigestible residue. In the sponges, which are but little elevated above the Amœbæ, the body is tunnelled and the sides of the passages are lined by amœba-like masses of protoplasm, by which absorption and digestion of matter drawn in and ejected by means of cilia through openings on the surface of the body is effected. In the Infusoria, as in Vorticella, a mouth is usually present, leading into a ciliated tube, which either opens into a general somatic cavity, or after a short course terminates in a rectum opening by an anal orifice. In the great division of the Cœlenterata the organs of circulation and digestion are in intimate relation, or there is a common cavity ministering to both functions, termed the gastro-vascular space, as in the Polype. So amongst the Anthozoa, of which the Anemone is a type, the mouth is surrounded by tentacles, and opens into the stomach, which is again continuous with the body-cavity; neither intestine nor anus is present.

In the Echinodermata the mouth is either unarmed, as in the starfish and Holothuria, or provided with a complicated dentigerous apparatus, as in the Echinidæ. In the Asteriadæ the stomach immediately succeeds the mouth and occupies the greater part of the disc, giving off one process that is regarded as a liver, and others which extend in the form of paired cæcal prolongations into the rays, which have also been regarded as hepatic in function. The Echinidæ have a pharynx and long narrow œsophagus provided with papillæ, a stomach, convoluted intestine, and sac-like rectum, all kept in position by a mesentery. In Holothurioids the mouth is surrounded by tentacles, leading to an œsophagus surrounded by a calcareous ring, which is succeeded by a stomach, slightly looped and ciliated, intestine, and rectum or cloaca, into which the respiratory apparatus opens.

In Vermes the Turbellaria have a mouth opening near the anterior extremity or on the superior surface of the body; the pharynx is often protrusible or a proboscis is present, as in Nemertinæ, provided with boring organs and sometimes a poison bag. Gland tubes, which are probably salivary glands, open into the œsophagus. The intestine is either simple with a terminal anus, as in the Rhabdocœla, or is ramified and terminates cæcally, as in the Dendrocœla; in the latter it is always, and in the former sometimes, ciliated. In some, the Acœla, the intestine appears to be absent.

In Mollusca the digestive system is, as a rule, well developed. In Bryozoa or Polyzoa the mouth is surrounded by ciliated tentacles, which spring from the lophophore, and is either partially covered by a valve-like process or epistoma, as in the Phylactolæmata, or is naked, as in the Gymnolæmata. It is lined by a hard structure, arranged in an imbricated manner. A muscular pharynx leads into the stomach, having a gizzard-like muscle on either side, and this again into the intestine, which has a cæcal process of considerable length. The intestine is recurrent and opens near the mouth. In the Tunicata the branchial cavity is often regarded as the vestibule of the digestive apparatus; at the commencement of the latter is a ciliated groove, beneath which is an endostyle; a stomach with a glandular lining often raised into folds, and acting as a liver succeeds. In some the intestine is beset with hepatic tubes. The anus usually lies above the mouth, and is directed towards the expiratory tube. In Brachiopoda the mouth is a small transverse slit between the arms; the œsophagus is short, stomach small, intestine long, rather wide, surrounded in part by a liver, in the form of numerous sacculi, opening inwards by separate orifices, and there is either no anus or the intestine ends with a bulb-like swelling between the folds of the mouth. In Lamellibranchiata the mouth is a transverse slit, deeply situated, with two labial palpi on each side. There is no dental apparatus. Salivary glands only exist in Teredo. Œsophagus short, stomach spherical or oval, surrounded by the liver, with a cæcal appendix containing the crystalline style, which is a cylinder or cone composed of numerous two-pointed needles. The stomach is lined with ciliated epithelium. The intestine is convoluted, and the rectum generally perforates the ventricle of the heart, though it does not do so in Ostræa, Teredo, and Anomia. In Gasteropoda the mouth is provided with lips and one or two upper jaws, or hard cutting surfaces of conchyolin. In the interior is a rasping organ or radula, and two lobulated salivary glands, secreting acid saliva, in some species. The œsophagus is muscular, and often dilated like a crop, or has a cæcal process opening into it. Stomach thin walled, single or multiple. Intestine surrounded by the liver, convoluted, opening in front on the right side. In the higher Cephalopoda the mouth, which is in the centre of the arms, is provided with a pair of horny jaws, a tongue and radula, and one or two pairs of salivary glands. The œsophagus presents in the Octopoda sac-like dilatations, the crop and proventriculus. The stomach has thick fleshy walls, and is prolonged into a cæcal process, into which the biliary ducts open. Intestine wide, short, and convoluted, opening into the base of the funnel; the liver presents 2—4 lobes, and there is a yellowish mass, regarded as the pancreas. The saliva, bile, and pancreatic juice are all acid.

In Arthropoda the alimentary canal is generally well developed. In the Cirripedia the mouth is deeply situated between the lobes of the mantle, and is provided with an upper lip with feelers and the rudiments of two pairs of short-toothed lower jaws, fused with a kind of lower lip; œsophagus short, stomach small, with two lobulated glands, supposed to be salivary, near the anterior extremity, and surrounded by the hepatic tubes at its pyloric part. Intestine straight, opening by an anus between the two last cirrhi. In the higher Crustacea the mouth is inferior and surrounded by a number of tactile and prehensile organs in front of the upper lip, and two strong and serrated upper jaws or mandibulæ on each side. Then follow one or several pairs of weaker lower jaws or maxillæ, which are often atrophied. In the mouth is a bifid tongue. The œsophagus is short, and opens into a stomach lined by bristles, teeth, or a chitinous framework, and provided with strong muscles. The intestine is nearly straight, and opens at the end of the body. There are no salivary glands. The liver invests the intestine, or forms a sac. In Arachnida the lower forms present a suctorial, the higher a mandibulate mouth. The upper jaws are absent, and their place is supplied by the segmented feelers or falces, the terminal claw-like joint of which has the opening of the poison gland. The lower jaws, maxillæ, bear feelers with four segments. Between the two lower jaws there is often a lower lip. The first pair of legs are often jaw-feet. Salivary glands are found in all the higher forms. The œsophagus is muscular, and is either continuous with a tubular intestine, or it forms a sac, with 8, or 10, or even 30 cæcal processes, which often extend into the legs. A large intestine is sometimes present. The liver is either absent or forms a granular covering to the intestines, or presents the form of a short-branched tube, or lastly of a voluminous lobulated organ. In masticating insects the two upper jaws, mandibulæ, consist of a single segment, and have an upper lip or labium between them. The two lower jaws have their segments corresponding to the coxa, femur, and tarsus of the insect's foot, and a special lamina internally. The labium or lower lip is between them, and behind this again is the mentum. Connected with the fore part of the mentum is the tongue or ligula and the labial palpi. In suctorial insects the above parts are more or less modified. The mouth is continuous with a pharynx and œsophagus, which often dilates into a crop or ingluvies. To this follow a proventriculus, armed with chitinous processes and moved by powerful muscles; a chylific stomach, lined by a glandular membrane representing a liver, and an intestine divisible into an ileum, colon, and rectum. Salivary glands are present in most insects, but there are none in Hydrophili.

In Fishes the usually wide mouth is at the anterior extremity of the body, and has two thick fleshy lips. Teeth are usually present, adherent to, but not implanted into, the bones. Tongue small and hard; no salivary glands; pharynx muscular, stomach tubular, surrounded at its pyloric extremity with cæcal processes, appendices pyloricæ, supposed to be the rudiment of the pancreas, but their secretion is acid. Intestine straight or convoluted, villi sparse; mucous membrane longitudinally folded, but with a spiral fold in cartilaginous fish. Anal opening in front of the openings for the urinary and sexual organs. Liver large, generally with gall-bladder. Pancreas and spleen usually present.

In Batrachia the oral cavity is wide, the bones entering into its composition often beset with small teeth, some of which are implanted in alveoli. Tongue usually present. No salivary glands. The œsophagus leads into a stomach with pyloric valve, and this into a small and large intestine, distinguished by their size. The intestine is spirally coiled in the larva. The gastric tubules are simple, and the intestinal villi comparatively few in number; but the mucous membrane is rugose. The liver, two-lobed in Anoma, has a gall-bladder. Pancreas and spleen always present.

Amongst Reptiles the jaws are usually beset with teeth lodged in sockets, but in Chelonia the jaws have a horny covering. Salivary glands are present. Œsophagus wide and extensible, beset in Chelonia with villous-like processes. Stomach elongated, with pyloric valve; the intestine short in the carnivorous, long in the herbivorous families. Large intestine separated from the small by a circular muscle. Liver and pancreas always present; gall-bladder only absent in Ophidia.

In Birds the jaws are covered with a horny beak; a tongue is present, varying much in form and covering; a cæcal process often extends from its floor far down the neck; three pairs of salivary glands usually present. Œsophagus long and wide, often with a crop at its extremity; the proventriculus, which secretes the gastric juice, then follows the muscular gizzard. The intestine is divided into small and large; the rectum opens into the cloaca, which receives the oviducts and ureters. At its posterior extremity is the bursa fabricii.

In Mammals, lips and cheeks are present in all, with the exception of the monotremes and the dolphins; cheek pouches are sometimes present; the surface of the mouth usually smooth, but often beset with hair or bristles. At the posterior edge of the hard palate is the soft palate; teeth implanted in alveoli, almost universally present. Tongue of various form and size, ministering to taste; three pairs of salivary glands usually present, but none in the flesh-eating Cetacea. Œsophagus very muscular; stomach simple or compound, with mucous and peptic glands; intestine divisible into three parts—small intestine with villi, large intestine without villi, and the rectum; liver large, usually with one gall-bladder. Pancreas and spleen constantly present.

A. tube. A synonym of the *Alimentary canal.*

Alimenta'tion. (Same etymon. F. *alimentation;* G. *Ernahrung.*) The act or process of taking or receiving nourishment.

Also, the process of conversion of food into material fit for nutriment.

A. iod'ic. A mode of giving iodine in conjunction with farinaceous food.

Aliment'iveness. (Same etymon. F. *alimentivité.*) The desire for food. A faculty supposed by the phrenologists to exist in the fossa zygomatica, exactly under Acquisitiveness, and before Destructiveness, and to produce the appetite for food, or the nutritive instinct.

Al'imon. (Ἄλιμον, a shrubby plant growing on the sea shore; from ἅλς, the sea.) Probably the *Atriplex halimus;* in use amongst the ancients, both as a food and as a medicine in dysentery and gastric diseases, as an aphrodisiac and galactogogue. Hab. Crete. (Waring.)

Alimo'nia. (L. *alimonia*, nourishment. G. *Ernährung.*) Sustenance, food.

Alimo'nium. The same as *Alimonia.*

Al'imos. Common liquorice.

Ali'mum. ('A, neg.; λιμός, hunger.) A plant serviceable in allaying both hunger and thirst.

Also, an old name for the *Arum maculatum.*

Alina'sal. Belonging to the *Ala nasi.*

A. pro'cess. A cartilaginous outgrowth surrounding each nasal aperture in the frog.

Alinde'sis. (Ἀλίνδησις, a rolling in the dust; from ἀλίνδεω, to roll over.) A kind of exercise among the ancient Greeks; the wrestlers, being anointed with oil, rolled themselves in the dust, according to Hippocrates, *l.* 2, *de Diæt.* xlii, 15.

Alinthisar. Arabic for an elongation of the Uvula. (Waltherus, *Sylv. Med*, *p.* 1611.)

Alinzadir. Arabic for Sal ammoniac.

Aliocab. (Arab.) Term for Sal ammoniac.

Alipæ'na. ('Αλιπής, without fat.) A plaster made without any fatty matter.

Alipæn'os. ('A, neg.; λιπαίνω, to make fat.) A term applied to very lean persons.

Also, to external remedies of a dry or non-greasy nature, as powders, according to Celsus, v, 19.

Alipan'tos. The same as *Alipænos.*

Alipas'ma. ('Αλείφω, to anoint.) A powder which, when mixed with oil, is rubbed on the body to prevent sweating.

Alipa'ta. A tree growing in the Philippine Islands, and reputed to be highly poisonous; its milky juice and the smoke of its wood are said to cause blindness.

A'lipes. (L. *ala*, a wing; *pes*, a foot.) A winged foot; same as *Cheiropterus.*

Also, (G. *schnellfüssig*) swift-footed.

Alip'ta. ('Αλείπτης, an anointer. G. *Einsalber.*) He that anointed the wrestlers in the ancient games, before they went to exercise, and kept them in strength and good complexion.

Also, a term for a chirurgeon, or one who professed to keep the body in a good condition as to strength, activity and colour.

Alipte'rium. (Ἀλειπτήριον, a place for anointing.) A room in the baths of the Romans and Greeks where persons were anointed after bathing.

Alip'tes. Same as *Alipta.*

Alip'tic. (Ἀλειπτικός, from ἀλείφω, to anoint. F. *aliptique;* G. *Salbekunst.* Term for that department of ancient medicine which treated of inunction as a mode of cure.

Alisan'ders. Same as *Alexanders.*

Alise'da. Spain; near Las Navas de Tolosa, in the Sierra Morena. An astringent chalybeate water of 16° C. (60·8° F.) Its mineralisation is slight. It is used in gastric weakness, chronic diarrhœa, in amenorrhœa, and in chlorosis.

Alis'ma. (Ἅλς, the sea. G. *Froschlöffel.*) A Genus of the Nat. Ord. *Alismaceæ.* Root fibrous; leaves erect or floating; inflorescence umbelled or panicled; branches whorled, bracteate; petals deciduous, involute; stamens six, filaments filiform; carpels many, free; ovules solitary, campylotropous; achenes ribbed; embryo hooked.

Also, an old name of the *Arnica montana,* and of a species of *Damasonium.*

A. graminifo'lia. A synonym of *A. plantago.*

A. lanceola'ta. A variety of *A. plantago,* with lanceolate leaves, ovate sepals, and styles as long as the ovary.

A. planta'go. (F. *flutcau,* or *plantain d'eau;* G. *Wasserwegerich.*) Leaves erect; flowers panicled, carpels in one whorl, laterally compressed, styles ventral. The juice is acrid. The rhizomes, which smell like orris root, when deprived of acridity by drying, are used as food by the Kalmucks; they have been used in doses of ten grains, gradually increased, in chorea, epilepsy, and hydrophobia; sometimes they produce nausea. The dried leaves will produce vesication; they have been recommended in chronic cystitis.

Alisma'ceæ. (F. *alismacées;* G. *Froschlöffelgewächse.*) A Nat. Order or a Family of the Nat. Order *Helobiæ.* Swamp or floating plants. Leaves narrow, or with an expanded blade, parallel-veined; flowers perfect, very rarely unisexual; sepals 3, herbaceous; petals 3, petaloid; stamens few or numerous; anthers introrse; ovaries several, superior, one-celled; ovules solitary, or two superposed; placentas axile or basal; fruit dry; seeds without albumen; embryo undivided, horseshoe shaped.

Alisma'ceous. Similar to the plant *Alisma.*

Alis'mal alli'ance. One of Lindley's divisions of Exogenous plants. Hypogynous, tri-hexapetaloideous Endogens, with separate carpels and no albumen.

Alis'meæ. A Tribe of the Nat. Ord. *Alismaceæ,* having a semi-petaloid calyx, one or two erect or ascending sutural seeds, and a straight or horseshoe-shaped embryo.

Alis'min. A crystallizable substance obtained from the *Alisma plantago.*

Alis'moid. (*Alisma;* εἶδος, form.) Like to the plant *Alisma.*

Al'ison. The same as *Alisson.*

Alisphe'noid. (L. *ala,* a wing; *sphenoid* bone.) That part of the infero-lateral wall of the endocranium which lies between the second and fifth nerves, and corresponds to the alæ magnæ, wings, of the posterior sphenoid; the greater wing of the sphenoid of man. It is a separate bone in the osseous fishes, an extension of the prootic in front of the fifth nerve in Batrachia, sometimes free and sometimes anchylosed in reptiles, though absent in Chelonians. In birds it is large, and at first composed of two bones, but subsequently it is fused with the surrounding elements. In Mammals it is developed from one or two centres, but never remains separate from its basal piece, the basisphenoid.

A. canal'. A canal perforating the alisphenoid at the origin of its external pterygoid plate, and giving passage to the external carotid artery. It occurs in the dog.

A. tube. The same as *A. canal.*

Al'isson. (Ἀ, neg.; λύσσα, raging madness.) An old name of a plant which was used to avert hydrophobia, probably the *Sherardia arvensis.*

Also, a name of the plants of the Genus *Alyssum.*

Alistetes. (Ἅλς, salt.) Arabic for Sal ammoniac. (Ruland.)

Al'ites. (L. *alatus,* winged.) The winged things. Birds.

Alitu'ra. (L. *alitura,* a nourishing; from *alo,* to nourish.) Term for the process of assimilation or nutrition, as anciently employed, but the word simply means food or nourishment. (Blancardus.)

Aliza'ri. The *Rubia tinctorum,* or madder.

Aliz'arin. (G. *Krapproth.*) $C_{14}H_8O_4$. The red colouring matter of the madder root, *Rubia tinctorum,* a result of the resolution of ruberythric acid which is present in the fresh root, glucose being the other product. It is now chiefly obtained from anthracene. It consists of reddish-yellow delicate prisms, sparingly soluble in hot water, easily in alcohol and ether. It acts as a weak acid. It produces insoluble compounds, lake colours, with alumina and stannic oxide, and purple ones with ferric oxide. A tincture, and papers soaked in it, have been used as a test for acids and alkalies instead of litmus.

Alizarin'ic acid. A product of the action of nitric acid on alizarin. Identical with *Phthalic acid.*

Al'kafiat. Arabic for Antimonium, or antimony. (Ruland and Johnson.)

A'lkafiet. Same as *Alkafiat.*

Al'kahest. (Arabic.) In Alchemy, the universal solvent.

The properties of the Alkahest, according to Van Helmont, are the following :—It is a fluid of perfect simplicity and purity, is never found native, but always prepared by art; is capable of dissolving all substances into a liquor, which rises wholly in distillation, leaving no fæces behind; at the same time that the alkahest itself spontaneously separates from the body on which it has produced such a remarkable change.

Alkalam'ides. A synonym of secondary monamides containing an acid radicle and an alcohol radicle.

Al'kale. Ancient name for the fat or oil of the common hen; the *Oleum gallinæ.* (Ruland.)

Alkales'cence. (F. *alcalescence;* I. *alcalescenza;* S. *alcalescencia;* G. *Alkalität.*) A state of alkalinity; having the properties of an alkali.

Alkales'cent. (F. *alcalescent;* G. *alkalischwerdenet.*) Of the nature, in some degree, of an alkali; having slightly alkaline qualities; becoming alkaline.

Al'kali. (Arab. *Al*, the whole, or essence; *kali*, the name of the plant from which soda was first obtained. F. *alcali;* I. and S. *alcali;* G. *Alkali.*) A term which includes several hydrated oxides of the alkali-metals, potassium, sodium, rubidium, lithium, cœsium, and the hypothetical ammonium. They are all electropositive, possess well-marked basic properties, and form salts with acids, turn red litmus blue, turmeric brown, syrup of violets green; they can saponify fats, are caustic, and are easily soluble in water.

The term alkali has been applied to two classes of compounds, which have only this in common that they are able to neutralise acids. One of these classes includes the mineral alkalies, and are of comparatively simple chemical constitution; whilst the other includes the complex organic compounds produced by plants, and which are now usually distinguished as alkaloids.

When potash, soda, or lime, are applied to the skin in the caustic state, they withdraw water and form an eschar. They are hence used for the destruction and removal of warts, condylomata, moles, erectile tumours, and hæmorrhoids, and for the opening of abscesses. Also for effecting powerful derivation in cases of disease of bone, or cartilage, or joint. The salts of potash, and the other members of the group, are sometimes applied to the skin in cases of prurigo and scabies, to allay the itching and to kill the parasite. Solutions of the salts are employed to excite inflammation in old fistulæ, and baths containing them have been given in tetanus, convulsions, paralysis, and epidemic cholera, in amenorrhœa and cerebral congestion, to determine a flow of blood to the skin. In still more feebly acting solutions, or in combination with oil, as in soap, the alkalies are used as detergents, and in the treatment of many cutaneous affections. Lime water is said to be beneficial in aphthæ, and to effect the solution of the false membrane in croup. When taken into the stomach, the alkalies and alkaline carbonates at first neutralise the free acid contained in the gastric juice, but, as Bernard's experiments have shown, almost immediately cause a great increase in the quantity of acid secreted. In a healthy condition, however, they are probably unnecessary, if not absolutely injurious, but in cases of gastric catarrh dependent upon excess of acid they may prove of great service. When absorbed into the blood the alkalies and their salts, as the citrates and tartrates, favour the metabolism and combustion of the hydrocarbonaceous compounds, but taken in excess they diminish its plasticity and render it poor in solid constituents, spanæmia, ultimately inducing a condition similar to or identical with scurvy. Fat and pathological products or deposits disappear, and they have hence been largely administered in scrofula, syphilis, obesity, enlargements of the liver, and other glands. Sodium sulphate and magnesium sulphate, in Dr. Rutherford's experiments on dogs, greatly augmented the secretion of bile. Their powerful action in neutralising acids has long rendered them important agents in the treatment of calculous diseases, in which they are given, partly with the view of correcting the condition of the blood which leads to lithiasis, partly to form compounds with uric and oxalic acids that are more soluble than the corresponding lime salts, and therefore less likely to produce gravel, and partly, both internally and in the form of injection into the bladder, to effect the solution of stones already formed. The carbonates, and especially the bicarbonates, in doses of from 8 to 10 or 12 drachms daily, have been extensively employed in the treatment of acute articular rheumatism, and are believed to have a powerful effect in preventing the occurrence of cardiac complications.

A., a'erated. Bergman's name for salts of carbonic acid.

A. ammoni'acum aceta'tum. Liquor ammoniæ acetatis.

A. ammoni'acum caus'ticum. Ammonia.

A. ammonia'cum flu'idum. Liquor ammoniæ.

A. ammoni'acum spirituo'sum. Spiritus ammoniæ.

A., an'imal. Ammonia.

A., caus'tic. A term for a pure oxide, unhydrated, of an alkali metal, which possesses strong caustic powers. Applied specially to caustic potash, which is employed in making issues.

A., deliques'cent. A name for Potash.

A., efferves'cent. An old name of Alkaline carbonates.

A., fix'ed. Term applied to potash and soda, because they are not, like ammonia, volatile by heat.

A. fix'um tartar'icum. Potassium tartrate.

A., mari'ne. Soda.

A., min'eral. A term given to soda.

A. minera'le. Crude sodium carbonate.

A. minera'le nitra'tum. Sodium nitrate.

A. minera'le phosphora'tum. Sodium phosphate.

A. minera'le sali'num. Sodium chloride.

A. minera'le sulphu'ricum. Sodium sulphate.

A. of ni'tre. Potash derived from potassium nitrate.

A. of tar'tar. Potash obtained by the calcination of potassium tartrate with charcoal.

A., phlogis'tic. Potassium chlorate.

A., phlogis'ticated. Term applied to the product of a fixed alkali when mixed with bullock's blood, or other animal substance, and lixiviated, because it was supposed that iron and the alkali became combined with a body containing phlogiston.

A. pne'um. (Πνεῦμα, air, life.) A salt which Hahnemann described as a new alkali, to which he attributed wonderful properties. It is borax.

A., Prus'sian. Same as *A. phlogisticated.*

A. tar'tari ace'to satura'tum. Potassium acetate.

A., u'rinary. Ammonia.

A. vegetab'ile cum ace'to. Potassium acetate.

A. vegetab'ile fix'um caus'ticum. Potassa fusa.

A. vegetab'ile mi'te depura'tum. Pure potassium carbonate.

A. vegetab'ile sali'to-dephlogistica'tum. Potassium chlorate.

A. vegetab'ile tartariza'tum. Potassium tartrate.

A. vegetab'ile vitriola'tum. Potassium sulphate.

A., veg'etable. A name for potash, because it is obtained from the incineration of vegetable substances.

A., vol'atile. Name for Ammonia.

A. volat'ile. A synonym of *Ammonia*, and also of its sesquicarbonate.

A. volat'ile aceta'tum. Liquor ammoniæ acetatis.

A. volat'ile aera'tum. Ammonia sesquicarbonate.

A. volat'ile ammoniaca'le. Ammonia sesquicarbonate.

A. volat'ile caus'ticum. Ammonia.

A., vol'atile, con'crete. Sesquicarbonate of ammonia.

A. volat'ile ex sa'le ammoni'aco. Ammonia sesquicarbonate.

A., vol'atile, mild. Sesquicarbonate of ammonia.

A. volat'ile nitra'tum. Ammonium nitrate.

A. volat'ile tartariza'tum. Ammonium tartrate.

A. volat'ile vitriola'tum. Ammonium sulphate.

Al'kalia. Arabic for Vas, or vessel.

Al'kali-albu'men. (G. *Alkali-albuminate.*) Formed as a precipitate when a liquid albuminous substance is treated with dilute caustic alkali, and then neutralised by a dilute acid. It is probable that the deposits thus formed vary in some minute way according to the special albuminous fluid from which they are thrown down, inasmuch as they differ in their action on polarised light. Alkali-albumen is not distinguishable from *Casein*, which is also termed natural alkali-albumen. It is the same substance as Proteïne of Hoppe-Seyler.

Al'kalid. Arabic for Oxide of copper, or burnt copper.

Al'kaligene. (*Alkali*; γεννάω, to beget.) Nitrogen, because it is a chief constituent of ammonia.

Alkalig'enous. (*Alkali*; γεννάω, to generate or produce.) Capable of yielding or producing alkaline qualities; alkali-producing.

Alkalim'eter. (*Alkali*; μετρέω, to measure.) A burette graduated to scale; used in alkalimetry.

Alkalim'etry. (Same etymon.) A process by which the amount of alkali or alkaline carbonate in a substance, such as the soda of commerce, is determined by the amount of an acid of given strength required for neutralisation, as tested by solution of litmus. Sulphuric acid is generally used; its exact capacity for the complete neutralisation of anhydrous sodium carbonate determined, it or the alkali to be tested is coloured by means of litmus, and the operation is conducted in a burette, the *alkalimeter*, graduated in known proportions.

Al'kaline. (F. *alcalin*; G. *alkalisch*, *laugenhuft.*) Belonging to, or having the nature or properties of, an alkali.

A. earth met'als. Calcium, strontium, and barium.

A. earths. The oxides of barium, strontium, and calcium.

A. met'als. Potassium, sodium, cæsium, rubidium, lithium, and ammonium.

A. min'eral wa'ters. See *Mineral waters, alkaline.*

A. phosphates of urine. Sodium, potassium and ammonium phosphates.

Alkalifi'able. (*Alkali*; *fio*, to become.) Having the capacity to become alkaline.

Alkalin'ity. (F. *alcalinité.*) Having the properties of an alkali.

Alkalinu'ria. A condition of alkalinity of urine.

Alkalisa'tion. (F. *alcalization*; G. *Alkalisirung.*) The act of conferring alkaline qualities on any substance.

Al'kaloid. (*Alkali*; εἶδος, likeness.) Resembling an alkali.

A. pro'cess. The following account of the processes for the detection of alkaloids, by Prof. Dragendorff, is taken from the 'Year Book of Pharmacy':—1. The substance to be analysed should be first cut into small pieces and treated with water containing sulphuric acid, at a temperature between 40° C. and 50° C., two or three times, and the filtrates are put together after all the liquid has been pressed out of the solid matter. Most of the alkaloids are not injured by this treatment, even when too much acid has been used. Solanine, colchicine, and digitalin are the only ones that might be injured by a large excess of acid If there is abundance of time, the macerations may be made at common temperatures.

Berberine is less soluble in acidulated water than in pure water, but it is completely dissolved by the large quantity of liquid used Piperine also dissolves with difficulty in acidulated water, and part of this alkaloid may remain in the undissolved residuum, where it should be sought for afterwards.

2. Evaporate the filtrates, after the free acid has been partially neutralized with magnesia, until the liquid reaches the consistency of syrup; mix this with three or four times its volume of alcohol and a little dilute sulphuric acid, allow it to digest for about twenty-four hours at about 30°, let it become quite cold, and filter from the solid matters that have been separated by the alcohol. Wash the solid residue with spirits of wine of about seventy per cent. The remarks made at 1 concerning solanine, colchicine, and digitalin, apply equally to this digestion.

3. The alcohol must be separated from the filtrate by distillation (evaporation), and the watery residue, after the addition of a little more water, if necessary, is filtered into a flask, and in its acid condition is treated with freshly rectified petroleum naphtha (see note at the end of this translation) by continued and repeated shaking together at a temperature of about 40° C. After the liquids have separated, the naphtha, sometimes containing colouring matter and such impurities as may be removed by this treatment, is drawn off from the aqueous solution. The naphtha may also take up piperine, and if a considerable quantity has been used, and there is not much impurity present, the alkaloid will be left upon evaporating the naphtha in well-defined crystals belonging to the rhombic system. Concentrated sulphuric acid dissolves it gradually, with the production of a handsome brown colour.

4. Shake the aqueous solution with benzol, in the same way, at from 40° C. to 50° C, and evaporate the benzol after removing it. If there are traces of any alkaloid in the residue from this evaporation, it indicates caffeine. In this case, neutralise the greater part of the acid in the aqueous solution with magnesia or ammonia, but still leave it decidedly acid, and treat it again with fresh portions of benzol, until the latter leaves no residue upon evaporation. Wash the benzol

solution by shaking it with distilled water; separate from the water, and filter it. Distil off the greater part of the benzol from this filtrate, and evaporate the remainder upon several watch glasses. Care must be exercised that in case a drop of the aqueous fluid passed through the filter it is not evaporated with the benzol.

The residue from this evaporation may contain caffeine, delphine, colchicine, cubebine, digitalin, and traces of veratrine, physostigmine, and berberine. Caffeine forms definite crystals, as colourless, glossy needles; it is known by its reaction with chlorine water and ammonia. Sulphuric acid does not colour it. Cubebine also forms small crystals, which may be known by their behaviour with sulphuric acid, and the same may be said of colocynthine, elaterine, and syringine. A yellow coloured residue indicates colchicine and berberine. Sulphuric acid dissolves and colours colchicine an intense and durable dark yellow; berberine olive green, becoming clear afterwards. Berberine may be distinguished from colchicine by the behaviour of its alcoholic solution with tincture of iodine. Delphine, digitalin, veratrine, and physostigmine are left as amorphous nearly colourless residues. Delphine is coloured light brown by sulphuric acid; digitalin yields with it, in less than fifteen hours, a number of colours, changing from amber, through red and brown, to dark cherry red, and its presence may be confirmed by the sulphuric acid and bromine reaction. Veratrine, with pure sulphuric acid, becomes yellow orange, and in less than half an hour beautiful orange red, and this test may be confirmed by boiling with fuming hydrochloric acid. Physostigmine is not coloured by sulphuric acid. It may be known by its action on the eyes of cats.

5. The acid watery liquid is shaken with amylic alcohol in the same way as in 3 and 4, if the presence of theobromine is suspected.

There are also taken up by the amylic acid some of the above-named alkaloids remaining from 3 and 4; namely, veratrine and berberine, and traces of narcotine, aconitine, and atropine, and they are left in crystals after the evaporation of the solution.

Theobromine is recognised by its reaction with chlorine water and ammonia, and also as it dissolves without colour in concentrated sulphuric acid.

Narcotine is not readily soluble in acetic acid, and may be recognised by its reaction when warmed with concentrated sulphuric acid.

6. The acid watery liquid is shaken with chloroform only when the presence of the alkaloids of opium is suspected.

Chloroform takes up papaverine, thebaine (slowly), together with small quantities of narceine, brucine, physostigmine, berberine, and, when the treatment given at 5 is omitted, veratrine and narcotine.

Crystals of papaverine and brucine are left after the evaporation of the chloroform solution. Papaverine may be readily distinguished by testing with sulphuric acid (beautiful blue violet colour), and brucine by the red colour imparted to it by Erdmann's reagent. Most of the narcotine, thebaine, narceine, veratrine, physostigmine, and berberine, are left as amorphous substances.

Narcotine may be separated from the other alkaloids by dilute acetic acid, in which it is not readily soluble, and it may be proved as in 5. Thebaine is characterised by its behaviour with cold sulphuric acid. Veratrine and physostigmine as above.

7. The watery liquid at about 43° C. is then covered with a layer of petroleum naphtha, made distinctly alkaline with ammonia, and immediately well shaken. After the first naphtha solution has been drawn off, other extractions should be made at the same temperature with fresh portions of petroleum naphtha. The warm naphtha solutions should be washed with distilled water and afterwards filtered and evaporated. If the solution is too highly coloured by foreign matter, it may be purified by taking up the alkaloids in acidulated water, adding ammonia and shaking with pure naphtha again.

The petroleum naphtha takes up strychnine, brucine, quinine, emetine, veratrine, conine, nicotine, and papaverine.

(*a*) Of these, conine and nicotine are fluids, and have characteristic odours. They may be brought into solution in distilled water, and nicotine is precipitated in minute crystals by potash-cadmium-iodide from the diluted solution after neutralising with sulphuric acid, while conine is precipitated in amorphous form.

(*b*) Upon cooling the warm naphtha solution, quinine separates, and traces of strychnine and papaverine also crystallise out.

(*c*) After evaporation, the remainder of the quinine, strychnine, and papaverine are left in crystals, and brucine, emetine, and veratrine in amorphous form.

The dry alkaloids are treated with anhydrous ether, which dissolves quinine, emetine, papaverine, and veratrine; and also conine and nicotine, if they have not been removed by water.

Strychnine and brucine may be separated by absolute alcohol, in which strychnine is nearly insoluble. Brucine is recognised after the evaporation of its solution by its behaviour with Erdmann's reagent. Strychnine may be determined by means of sulphuric acid and bichromate of potash.

After evaporating the ether solution, quinine, emetine, veratrine, and papaverine are dissolved in the smallest possible quantity of very dilute sulphuric acid; and the cold solution, which should not contain less than one per cent. of the alkaloids, is treated with carbonate of soda, when quinine, emetine, and papaverine are precipitated.

Quinine may be determined by its behaviour with chlorine water and ammonia. Emetine by producing an emetic effect, and by the absence of the veratrine reaction with hydrochloric acid. Papaverine by its behaviour with sulphuric acid. Veratrine, after its watery filtrate has been treated with chloroform, and the latter evaporated by boiling, with hydrochloric acid.

8. The alkaline watery liquid is shaken with benzol at 40° C. or 50° C., purifying as in 7. This removes quinidine, cinchonine, atropine, hyoscyamine, aconitine, physostigmine, and codeine.

Crystals of cinchonine, sometimes accompanied by a little atropine and quinidine, separate from the solution on cooling.

After evaporating the solution there remain with those just named, crystallized codeine (very distinct), aconitine, hyoscyamine, and physostigmine (mostly amorphous).

(*a*) The residue left by evaporation is treated with ether, which dissolves all the above-named alkaloids except cinchonine.

(*b*) The residue from the evaporation of this ether solution must be dissolved in the smallest possible quantity of water containing sulphuric acid, and treated with ammonia slightly in excess, which separates quinidine and aconitine, leaving atropine, hyoscyamine, and codeine in solution.

The precipitate, which may contain quinidine and aconitine, is collected on a very small filter and dissolved in the least quantity of hydrochloric acid. Upon the addition of chloride of platinum the whole of the quinidine is precipitated.

The solution of aconitine is freed from platinum by a current of sulphuretted hydrogen; then it is made alkaline and shaken with chloroform. In the residue left by evaporating this chloroform solution, the aconitine may be recognised by means of sulphuric or phosphoric acid.

(*c*) Atropine dissolves with difficulty in cold benzol, and codeine dissolves readily. The former is not coloured by concentrated sulphuric acid; the latter is gradually coloured blue. Atropine, when warmed with concentrated sulphuric acid, gives the characteristic odour previously described; codeine does not. Atropine (hyoscyamine) distends the pupil of the eye; codeine does not. For physostigmine, see 4.

9. The watery liquid is now acidulated with sulphuric acid and heated to 50° C. or 60° C., covered with amylic alcohol, purifying as in 7 and 8. By shaking with amylic alcohol at the temperature just given, the morphine, solanine, and part of the narceine are obtained. The latter should be dissolved in lukewarm water, and put with the watery liquid at 10.

The solution of solanine in amylic alcohol gelatinises upon cooling, that of morphine forms the best of alkaloid crystals. Morphine is proved by Fröhde's reaction (with molybdate of soda) and by Hersemann's test (concentrated sulphuric acid solution and nitric acid).

Solanine is characterised by its decomposition in hydrochloric acid, and the retention of the products of this decomposition by ether; and also by its behaviour with iodine water and sulphuric acid.

10. The watery liquid may still contain curarine and traces of berberine, narceine (and digitalin).

Evaporate it to dryness with powdered glass; digest the pulverised residue for a day in alcohol; filter, and evaporate the filtrate. If the residue is very impure, it may be repeatedly recrystallised from water and alcohol.

Berberine remains as a yellow coloured residue, and is known by the behaviour of its alcoholic solution with iodine water.

Narceine is left in colourless crystals. It is recognised by its reaction with sulphuric acid, or by the behaviour of its aqueous solution with iodine water.

Curarine is left mostly amorphous, and is distinguished by its reaction with sulphuric acid alone, and with sulphuric acid and chromate of potash.

NOTE.—Petroleum naphtha has a boiling point between 30° C. and 80° C. It should be purified by shaking with an ammoniacal solution of acetate of lead, and distilling. That which is sold in Russia as an illuminating fluid, under the name of "chandorine," may be rectified for use in this way. Petroleum naphtha does not dissolve asphalt, which is soluble in benzol. Benzol boils at 80° C. or 81° C. Petroleum naphtha begins to boil at a much lower temperature.

Alkaloidal. (*Alkali*; εἶδος, form.) Having the properties or composition of an alkaloid.

Al'kaloids. (*Alkali*; εἶδος, likeness. F. *alcaloïde*; G. *Alkaloid*, *Pflanzenbasen*, *organische Salzbase*.) Certain nitrogenous basic substances of highly complex chemical constitution, found in many plants, either alone or in combination with acids, or produced by the destructive distillation of organic matters, having usually an alkaline reaction; they are slightly soluble in water, easily in alcohol; they turn reddened litmus paper blue, and have a bitter taste. Most of them contain oxygen, and are non-volatile and crystallizable; those which contain no oxygen are generally liquid and distillable. They are all precipitated from solution by tannic acid, and the double iodides of potassium and mercury or bismuth. Almost all the alkaloids have a very marked, and many have a poisonous, action on the living animal body, an action which in most is chiefly concentrated on the nervous system. The mode of action is unknown, but recent experiments tend to the view that arrest of oxidation processes and combination with some of the protoplasmic materials of the body is not an infrequent condition. Alkaloids are in many instances destructive to the lowest forms of life, bacteria, vibriones, and such like.

In the treatment of poisoning by alkaloids, after the administration of an emetic, a solution of tannin or an infusion of galls may be given with advantage.

A., sublima'tion of. The recrystallization of alkaloids on a cool surface after being converted into vapour, or sublimed, by the application of heat. This process has been suggested as a means of detection in cases of poisoning; there is considerable uncertainty in the form of the resulting crystals, unless the surrounding physical conditions are exactly similar; but many alkaloids under favorable circumstances sublime in distinctive forms.

Al'kanet. (Ar. *alkanah*, a reed. F. *orcanette*; I. *arganetta*, *ancusa*; S. *orcaneta*; G. *Ochsenzunge*, *Alkannawurzel*.) The root of the *Anchusa tinctoria*. Twisted, dark red pieces, 3″—4″ long. The colouring principle, anchusic acid, chiefly residing in the bark, is yielded to alcohol, ether, and oils, but not to water. Alkanet was formerly used as an astringent, but now only as a colouring material.

A., bas'tard. The *Lithospermum officinale*.

A., dy'er's. The *Anchusa tinctoria*.

A., gar'den. The *Anchusa officinalis*.

A., offic'inal. The *Anchusa officinalis*.

Alkan'na. (Arab.) See *Alcanna*. Also a term for Isinglass.

A. ma'jor latifo'lia denta'ta. The *Prinos verticillatus*.

A. orienta'lis. The *Lawsonia inermis*.

A. spu'ria. The *Anchusa tinctoria*.

A. tincto'ria. The *Anchusa tinctoria*.

A. ve'ra. The *Lawsonia inermis*.

Alkan'næ ra'dix. The root of the *Anchusa tinctoria*. See *Alkanet*.

Al'kant. Old name for either Hydrargyrum or mercury, or for a kind of ink. (Ruland.)

LEEDS SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

Alkan'tum. Arabic for Oxide of copper; also applied to arsenic. (Ruland.)

Al'kar. An Arabic term for a remedy.

Alkara. Arabic for a cucurbit. (Ruland.)

Alkar'gen. A synonym of *Cacodylic acid.*

Alkar'sin. Cadet's fuming liquid. Prepared by distilling equal parts of potassium acetate and arsenious oxide in a glass retort. It consists of cacodyl and its oxidation products; it is very poisonous.

Alkasa. Arabic for a crucible. (Ruland.)

Alkeken'gi. (Arabic. F. *coqueret, cerises d'hiver, cerises de juif;* G. *Judenkirsche, Teufelskirsche, Schlafkirsche.*) The winter-cherry, *Physalis alkekengi.* The round red berries are acidulous and slightly diuretic, and enter into the formation of the French *Sirop de Chicorée composé.* They contain a bitter principle, *Physalin.* They have been used in suppression of urine, gravel, and urinary disorders generally; in gout as a substitute for colchicum, and as a febrifuge. The dried and powdered hull of the fruit has been used in intermittent fever.

Alkemelych. The Arabic name of the *Alchemillæ.*

Alkerm'es. (*Al*, eminence; *kermes*, the reddish galls found on the branches of the scarlet oak, *Quercus coccifera*, in Italy, Spain, and South of France.) Term for an old remedy, of the consistence of a confection, of which the kermes formed the basis.

Christophorus Ayrerus prefers bezoar stone and the confection of *Alkermes* before other cordials, and amber in some cases; *alkermes* comforts the inner parts, and bezoar stone hath an especial virtue against all melancholy affections. Burton, *Anatomy of Melancholy.*

A. aurif'icum minera'le. A synonym of *Antimony oxysulphuret.*

A. liq'uid. A synonym of *Elixir of alkermes.*

Alker'va. Arabic for the *Oleum ricini*, castor oil.

Al'kes. Arabic for burnt brass. (Quincy.)

Al'ketran. Arabic for the Oil of cedar.

Alkib'ric. Arabic for Sulphur vivum. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Alkin. Arabic for Potash; also for the smoke of coals. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Alkit'ram. Arabic for Pix liquida, or tar. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Alkit'ran. Arabic for a resin obtained from the cedar tree.

Al'koel. Arabic for the Sulphuret of lead; also for the Lapis lazuli, and for Antimonium, or antimony. (Hooper.)

Al'kofol. A synonym of *Alcohol.*

Al'kohol. Same as *Alcohol.*

Al'kol. Alcohol.

Also. a term for burnt brass.

Al'kool. Alcohol.

Al'kosor. Arabic for Camphire, or camphor. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Al'ky. Arabic for the Sugar of lead. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Al'kymia. Arabic for the Powder of basilicon. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Alkymis'tre. An alchemist.

Al'la. Latin for Ale.

Al'labor. Arabic for Plumbum, or lead. (Hooper.)

Al'lage. The same as *Allaxis.*

Allagoste'mones. ('Αλλαγή, change; στήμων, a thread, from ἵστημι, to stand.) A term applied by Gleditsch and Mönch to plants in which the petals and stamens are arranged alternately on the receptacle.

Al'lamand, Jean Nicholas Sebastian. Swiss naturalist, born at Lausanne, 1713; died at Leyden, 1787.

Allaman'da. A Genus of the Nat. Ord. *Apocynaceæ.* Calyx five-partite, without glands; flowers funnel-shaped, with a campanulate limb; fruit a prickly capsule.

A. cathar'tica. (F. *orélie.*) Leaves whorled or opposite, oblong, acuminate, membranous; lobes of the calyx acuminate, smooth. A shrub growing in Guiana, an infusion of the leaves of which is said to be valuable as a cathartic in painter's colic. In large doses it is emetic.

A. grandiflo'ra. A synonym of *A. cathartica.*

Allaman'deæ. A Tribe of the Nat. Ord. *Apocynaceæ*, having a unilocular capsule.

Al'lan, Bridge of. Scotland; near Stirling. The residential place for persons who drink the mineral waters of *Airthrey.*

Allandoa. The native name in Ceylon of the *Allœanthus zeylanicus.*

Al'lanite. A silico-aluminate of cerium, containing varying proportions of iron, lime, magnesia, and other matters.

Allanti'asis. ('Αλλᾶς, forced meat.) Sausage poisoning. The affection probably arises from putrefactive changes occurring in the sausage owing to imperfect curing or storage, or the use of improper materials in the manufacture. The presence of a poison is only suspected from the symptoms. No organic poisonous base has been isolated by any chemist. The Wurtemburg Black Forest and the neighbourhood of the Welzbeimerwald are said to be the districts where cases have most frequently occurred. The whole number that have been reported does not much exceed 500. The poisonous sausages when cut across have a dirty greyish-green colour, soft cheesy consistence, disagreeable smell and taste, sometimes causing smarting or soreness in the throat. The symptoms are usually seen in families, not in individuals, and run a subacute course. The first symptoms usually occur in from eighteen to twenty-four hours after ingestion, the sufferers often complaining of nausea, followed by diarrhœa and vomiting, with intermittent colicky pains and vertigo. The gastro-intestinal symptoms may, however, be absent, and difficulty in swallowing, disordered vision, muscular weakness, and general prostration, constitute the disease. Dyspnœa and præcordial anxiety are common symptoms. Death, when the disease is fatal, occurred in twenty-four out of forty-eight cases between the seventh and tenth days, but it may occur in the course of twenty-four hours, or be protracted to three weeks or more. The post-mortem appearances are not very well marked, but there is usually hyperæmia of the alimentary tract and of the lungs and bronchial mucous membrane. The treatment shoud probably consist in the administration of emetics and of purgatives or of purgative enemata.

Allan'tis. A variety in spelling of *Allantois.*

Allanto'des. A synouym of the *Allantois.*

Allan'toic. (*Allantoïs.* F. *allantoïque.*) Belonging to the allantoïs.

A. ac'id. (F. *acide allantoïque; G. Allantoinsäure.*) A little-known acid, resulting together with urea from the oxidation of allantoin. Probably only *Allantoin.*

A. flu'id. (F. *liquide allantoïdien;* G. *allantoische Flussigkeit.*) The fluid of the Allantois. It contains, besides allantoin, albumen, alkaline lactates, sodium chloride, calcium and magnesium phosphate, glucose, except in man, and some urea. The solid constituents amount to about 0·15 per cent.

In the allantoic fluid of the mare peculiar bodies called *Hippophane* are found, either floating free or fixed to the walls of the allantois.

Allan'toid. (*Allantois;* εἶδος, form; G. *wurstförmig.*) Resembling the allantois.

A. an'imals. The Mammalia, Aves, and Reptilia, which all have an allantois.

A. liq'uid. The same as *Allantoic fluid.*

A. mem'brane. The Allantois.

A. ve'sicle. The Allantois.

A. ves'sels. The blood-vessels of the allantois, which ultimately become the umbilical vessels.

Allantoi'dea. (Ἀλλᾶς, a sausage.) A Group of Vertebrata in which the fœtus is furnished with an allantois, comprising the reptiles, birds, and mammals.

Allantoi'des membra'na. The Allantois.

Allan'toin. (Etym. same as *Allantoïs.*) $C_4H_6N_4O_3$. The nitrogenous constituent of the allantoic and amniotic fluids; it occurs also in the urine of new-born animals, and has been found in normal urine, and generally in that of well-fed dogs and in that of pregnant females. It forms small, but brilliant, four-sided prismatic crystals, having usually dihedral unequal summits, transparent, colourless, and tasteless. It is soluble in hot alcohol, in 160 parts of cold water, more soluble in hot water, insoluble in cold alcohol and ether. It is one of the products of the decomposition of urea; strong sulphuric acid decomposes it into ammonia, carbonic acid, and carbonic oxide; nitric acid produces urea and allanturic acid; with strong alkalies ammonia and oxalic acid are formed. It forms salts with metals, but not with acids.

Allan'tois. (Ἀλλᾶς, a sausage; εἶδος, likeness, so called because of its shape in some animals. F. *allantoïde;* I. *allantoide;* G. *Wursthäutchen.*) The urinary vesicle—a fœtal structure not found in fishes or amphibia, but present in reptiles, birds, and mammals. One of the fœtal appendages which, about the eleventh to the sixteenth day of incubation, during the period of embryonic life in the fowl, serves as the chief organ of respiration. The allantois originates as a vesicular bud from the mesoblastic and hypoblastic elements of the splanchnopleure close to its junction with the somatopleure at the hinder end of the embryo, in intimate connection with the part which afterwards becomes the cloaca; it is consequently an appendage of the alimentary canal. After the eighth day to the end of fœtal life it is contractile, the movements being due to the presence of smooth muscular fibre cells. At an early period it developes a long stalk, pushes its way between the true and the false amnion, and curves over the embryo, so that, in the fowl, during the later stages of incubation it is separated from the shell only by the thin chorion. At its earliest stage blood-vessels make their appearance in the outer layer. The arteries are branches or outgrowths of the iliac arteries, and subsequently become the umbilical arteries; the blood is returned by two veins, which very soon after their appearance unite close to the allantois into one trunk, which joins the omphalomesenteric vein. Thus by its proximity to the shell the allantois is an important respiratory organ.

In birds it begins on the third day, in man not until the twelfth or thirteenth. In the Pachydermata and the Cetacea it is very large; in the Carnivora it is, like the placenta, zonular; in the Rodentia and man it is small. In mammals it serves to convey by its growth the blood-vessels to the interior of the chorion, and in man, when it has accomplished this purpose, at the end of the fourth week, it ceases to grow as a vesicle, and seems to disappear at the end of the second month, though the vessels remain, and the lower part forms the urinary bladder, the connection between the extra- and intra-somatic parts remaining as the urachus, which, though usually obliterated about the fifth month, is occasionally pervious. It is lined by epithelium with large nuclei. It receives the secretion of the Wolffian bodies and later that of the kidneys.

In mammals the allantois thus performs a double function: on the one hand establishing a communication between the fœtal and maternal blood, by which the aeration of the former is provided for, though the two bloods do not actually mingle; and on the other, aiding in forming part of the adult urinary bladder. The arteries, which convey the blood to be aerated by coming into near relation with the maternal blood, spring from the primitive aortæ, and their branches, after penetrating and ramifying in the villi of the chorion, reunite to form the umbilical veins. With the closing up of the navel and the fuller development of the placenta, these vessels become greatly elongated and form the umbilical arteries and vein.

A., vas'cular lay'er of. The outer mesoblastic layer of the allantois which, separating from the deeper hypoblastic layer, is also called the *Endochorion.*

Allantotox'icum. (Ἀλλᾶς, forced-meat, a sausage; τοξικόν, a poison. G. *Wurstgift.*) Term for a poison developed in putrid sausages made of blood and liver, and often proving speedily fatal. See *Allantiasis.*

Allantu'ric acid. $C_{10}H_{14}N_8O_9$. An acid obtained by Pelouze by treating allantoin with nitric acid, or boiling uric acid or allantoin with peroxide of lead. It is volatile and uncrystallisable.

Allarinoch. Old name for Plumbum, or lead. (Quincy.)

Al'larton. An English surgeon of the nineteenth century.

A.'s opera'tion. A modification of median lithotomy in which little or no incision is made into the prostate; an ordinary staff is used. The left finger in the rectum touches the prostate, a straight bistoury is carried from half an inch in front of the anus into the membranous urethra in front of the prostate, and a few lines of incision towards the bladder is made; the external opening is enlarged to an inch or more as the bistoury is withdrawn. A long ball-pointed probe is run along the staff into the bladder, the staff is withdrawn, the finger is introduced under the guidance of the probe, the prostate and neck of the bladder are dilated so as to receive the forceps, when the stone is extracted.

Alla'sia. Name of a tree that grows on the coast of Mozambique; its leaves, applied in form of a cataplasm to the loins, being supposed to facilitate parturition.

Allax'is. ('Αλλάσσω, to change. G. *Umwechselung.*) Change, conversion, metamorphosis.

Allay'ing. See *Alligation*, *Alloy*.

Allecrim braho. A Brazilian plant, the *Hypericum laxiusculum*, reputed to be a specific against the bites of serpents.

Allec'tuary. A varied spelling of Electuary.

Al'leghany Moun'tain springs. United States of America; Pennsylvania State, Cambria county Altitude 2000 feet, on the summit of the Alleghany. The waters are indifferent, with one exception, the Ignatius spring, which is a chalybeate.

Allegrez'za. Italy; Tuscany; Commun del Montagno. Mineral waters having a temp. 15° C. (59° F.), and containing sodium carbonate, and chloride and calcium carbonate; also probably sulphur. Used in urinary concretions, vesical catarrh, rheumatic affections, and skin diseases.

Alle'lo. The common name in Egypt of the *Solanum nigrum.*

Allelu'ia. (Heb.) A name for the plant *Oxalis acetosella*, because it was plentiful in Rogation week, when the priests sung their hallelujahs.

Allen'ce. Ancient name for Stannum, or tin.

Allenimen'tum. (L. *ad*, to; *lenis*, soft. G. *Linderungsmittel.*) A soothing remedy.

Allen'thesis. ("Αλλος, another; ἔνθεσις, an insertion. F. *allenthèse.*) The introduction into, or actual losing of, a foreign body within the organism.

Allen'theton. (Same etymon.) That which is introduced or inserted into the organism.

Allen'thetum. Same as *Allentheton.*

Alleo'tic. An erroneous spelling of Allœotic or Alloiotic.

Allerheil'igen. Switzerland; Canton of Soleure, between Lengnau and Grenchen. Altitude 1360 ft. Mineral waters containing calcium and magnesium carbonate and sulphate; they are of a temp. 13° C. (55°4 F.), and are well adapted for neuropathic diseases; they are very ancient, and much frequented. There is a whey-cure establishment.

Allerimbra'bo. A Brazilian name for the *Hypericum laxiusculum.* (D.)

Allevamen'tum. (L., from *allevo*, to make smooth. G. *Erleichterungsmittel.*) A means of alleviating.

Allevard'. France; Dep. de l'Isère, Arrond. de Grenoble; about ten miles from the town of Grenoble. The spring, which is situated in a narrow and very picturesque valley, contains a large proportion of free hydrogen sulphide, with various sulphates, chlorides, and carbonates. Temp. 24·3° C. (75° F.) Altitude 1544 feet. Recommended in cutaneous diseases and pulmonary catarrh. The waters are used for inhalation, chiefly for an hour or more; under their influence the respiration becomes slower and fuller, the heart quieter. Chronic laryngeal and bronchial affections are treated thus, with the effect of diminishing the cough and improving the expectoration. Asthma is said to be greatly benefited. Whey baths are used here for diseases of the nervous system and of the heart.

Alleva'tion. (L. *allevatio*, from *allevo*, to lift up. G. *Erleichterung.*) A raising up; and so an alleviating, an assuaging, as of pain.

Alleva'tor. (L.) One who raises up; an apparatus for raising sick persons.

Al'lex. The thumb or great toe.

Alleza'ni. France; Corsica, Arrond. de Corse. Bicarbonated chalybeate springs. Temp. 55·4° C. (131·7° F.).

All-flow'er wa'ter. A name for the urine of the cow, which was used as a remedy. (D.)

All-good. The *Chenopodium bonus Henricus.* The syllable *All* is a corruption of *Hal*=*Harry*=*Henricus.*

All-heal. The *Heracleum spondylium;* the *Stachys palustris;* and also the *Hypericum androsæmum*, or St. Peter's wort.

A. heal, clown's. The *Stachys palustris.*

A. heal, Her'cules. The *Opoponax chironium.*

Allia'ceous. (L. *allium*, garlic. F. *alliacé;* G. *knoblauchartig*, *lauchartig.*) Belonging to, or of the nature of, garlic.

Alliaræ'ris. Ancient term for the copper used in preparing the philosopher's stone.

Allia'ria. Nat. Ord. *Cruciferæ.* The plant Jack-by-the-hedge, or Sauce-alone, having a taste like garlic; now called *Sisymbrium officinale.* The herb and seeds are regarded as diuretic, diaphoretic, and expectorant, and have been given in asthma and catarrh. Also used in gangrenous affections and to promote suppuration.

Allia'rious. The same as *Alliaceous.*

Allia'rium. Same as *Alliaria.*

Allicar. Arabic for Acetum or vinegar.

Allicola. Name for Petroleum. (Hooper.)

Alliga'men. (L., from *alligo*, to bind. Gr. ἀπόδεσμος; G. *Binde*, *Schnur.*) A band, a bandage, a cord.

Al'ligans. (L., from *alligo*, to bind to. G. *anklammernd.*) Attaching to; binding to.

A. ra'dix. (G. *Klammerwurzel*, *Haftwurzel.*) An aerial or accessory root.

Alliga'tion. (L. *alligatio*, from *alligo*, to bind to. F. *alliage;* G. *Verbindung*, *Legirung.*) A combination of two or more metals; applied by Berzelius to combinations of electro-positive bodies, as sulphur, hydrogen, and boron, with certain electro-negative bodies, as silicon, arsenic, and electro-negative metals.

Alligator'idæ. A Family of the Order *Crocodilia*, Subclass *Hydrosauria*, Class *Reptilia.* Muzzle long, without fossæ for the inferior canine teeth; ventral plates usually separate; web of feet rudimentary. Hab. America.

Alligatu'ra. (L. *alligo*, to bind to. G. *Verband.*) Term for the act or process of bandaging; or for a ligature, or bandage, according to Scribonius, *n.* 200.

Al'lii bul'bus, Belg. Ph. The bulb of the *Allium sativum.*

Allio'ni, Charles. Italian naturalist and physician. Born at Turin, 1725; died in same city, 1803.

Allioporum. The ancient name of the *Allium scorodoprasum.*

Allio'tic. The same as *Allœotic.*

Allitu'ric acid. $C_6H_6N_2O_4$ A product of the disintegration of alloxantine when its watery solution is heated with hydrochloric acid.

Al'lium. (Perhaps from ἀλέω, to avoid; because of its offensive smell. F. *Ail; G. Lauch.*) The pharmacopœial name of the *Allium sativum*, or *Bulbus allii sativi.*

A Genus of the Tribe *Lilieæ*, Nat. Ord. *Liliaceæ.* Bulbous fœtid plants; flowers umbellate, enclosed within a spathe; sepals and petals spreading; the stamens inserted into their base; fruit a capsule; seeds angular.

A. ampelop'rasum. The *A. porrum.*

A. arena'rium. The *A. scorodoprasum.*

A. ascalon'icum. (F. *échalote;* G. *Schalotte.*) The shallot. Hab. Syria. Umbels not bulbiferous, globose; stem leafy at the base only; leaves awl-shaped; spathe two-valved; stamens tricuspidate; lobes of the flowers ovate-lanceolate; bulbs clustered. It is stimulant and diuretic. Used in cookery.

A. canaden'se. Meadow garlic. Hab. North America. Has the same properties as garlic.

A. ce'pa. (Κρόμυον; L. *cæpa*, or *cepa;* F. *oignon;* I. *cipolla;* S. *cebolla;* G. *Zwiebel.*) The onion. Hab. Egypt. Umbel not bulbiferous, globose; stem ventricose, leafy at the base; leaves terete; spathe reflexed; lobes of the flower obtuse, hooded, half as long as stamens; bulb solitary, compressed. The expressed juice has been used as an expectorant, diuretic, and antiscorbutic, in doses of two or three tablespoonfuls daily. Onion poultice is used for boils and buboes.

A. contor'tum. The *A. scorodoprasum.*

A. fistulo'sum. (F. *ciboule.*) Welsh onion. Hab. Siberia. Umbel not bulbiferous, globose; scape and leaves terete, fistular; lobes of the flower half as long as the stamens; ovary three-cornered. Perennial. Used as a condiment, and as a stimulant and expectorant.

A. gal'licum. The *Portulacca oleracea.*

A. hirsu'tum. Perhaps the *Moly.*

A. leptophyl'lum. An Indian species, the bulbs of which are eaten, and the leaves dried and used as a condiment.

A. mag'icum. The *A. victoriale.*

A. mo'ly. A species of garlic. (Linnæus).

A. ni'grum. Perhaps the *Moly.*

A. olera'ceum. Field garlic. Bulb diuretic.

A. ophioscor'odon. A synonym of the *A. scorodoprasum.*

A. plantagin'eum. The *A. victoriale.*

A. por'rum. (Πράσον; F. *poireau;* I. *porro;* S. *puerro;* G. *Lauch, Porrey.*) The leek or porret. Hab. S. Europe. Umbel not bulbiferous; stem leafy; spathe one-valved, deciduous; lobes of the flower oblong, obtuse; bulb simple, soft. Used as a food and condiment. The infusion has been employed as an injection.

A. red'olens. The *Teucrium scordium.*

A. sati'vum. (Σκόροδον; L. *allium;* F. *ail;* G. *Knoblauch;* I. *aglio;* S. *ajo.*) The garlic plant. Hab. Sicily. Umbel bulbiferous; leaves slightly carinate; spathe one-valved, deciduous; bulbs compound, covered with a white skin. A local irritant, tonic, stimulant, diuretic, anthelmintic, and emmenagogue. Infused in water or milk it has been used as an injection in ascarides. The essential oil is given in the later stages of acute bronchitis of infants as a stimulating expectorant, and in diphtheria. Externally it has been used as a vesicant and rubefacient poultice to the chest in the capillary bronchitis of children, and to the extremities in convulsions. Garlic poultices have been used in burns and snake bites. When absorbed either by the alimentary canal or the skin it gives the peculiar odour to the breath of its essential oil, *allyl-sulphide*, of which 112 lbs. of garlic contains about 3 oz. The expressed juice has been used in enfeebled digestion and dyspepsia, chronic catarrh, atonic dropsies. Dose ʒss—ʒij. Formerly the infusion was given in milk. The U.S. Ph. has a *Syrupus allii.* Water, alcohol, and vinegar, extract the properties of garlic.

A. schœnop'rasum. (F. *civette;* I. *cipoletta;* S. *cebolleta;* G. *Schnittlauch.*) Chives. Hab. Europe, Asia, N. America. A pot herb. Leaves fistular; head dense flowered, without bulbils; spathes two, stamens included.

A. scorodop'rasum. (F. *rocambole;* G. *spanische Schalotte.*) The rockambole or sand leek. Hab. Europe. Leaves flat, keeled, edges scabrid; sheaths two-edged; spathes two; head with bulbils; stamens not exserted. Used as a food and condiment.

A. ursi'num. Ramsons. Bulb diuretic.

A. victo'riale. (F. *victoriale longue;* G. *Siegwurz, langer Allermannsharnisch.*) A plant, the root of which, when dried, loses its alliaceous taste and smell, and is said to allay the abdominal spasms of gravid females.

A. vinea'le. (F. *ail des vignes;* G. *Wilderlauch, Weinbergslauch.*) Filaments three-pointed; leaves tubular. A species the bulbils of which are occasionally found in wheat grown in places not carefully farmed. They give a disagreeable garlicky flavour to bread made of it.

Allman, William. Professor of Botany at Dublin. Born 1771; died 1846.

Allochet'ia. (Ἄλλος, another; χέζω, to ease one's self.) The discharge of extraneous matters from the bowels.

Also, the discharge of fæces through an unnatural opening. (D.)

Allochez'ia. (Ἄλλος, other; χεζείω, from χέζω, to go to stool. F. *allochézie.*) A dejection of abnormal substance.

Also, a dejection through an artificial anus; an abnormal opening.

Alloch'roic. (Ἀλλόχροος, changed in colour; G. *schillernd.*) Changeable in colour shot-colour.

Alloch'roite. (Ἄλλος, other; χρόα colour.) A variety of iron-garnet, which exhibits varied colours when heated with sodium phosphate in the blowpipe flame; hence its name.

Allochroma'sia. (Ἄλλος; χρῶμα, colour. F. *allochromasie;* G. *Farbenveründerung, Farbenwechsel.*) A changing of colour.

Also, a synonym of *Achromatopsy.*

Allochromat'ic. (Same etymon.) Changing colour, causing or depending on a change of colour.

Alloch'roous. (L. *discolor;* G. *verschiedenfarbig.*) Frequently changing colour; a symptom in disease regarded by Hippocrates as of bad omen.

Allod'apa typ'ica. A sexually mature Nematoid Entozoon found in the cæcum of *Dicholophus cristatus.*

Allœan'thus. A Genus of *Moraceæ.* The only species known, *A. zeylanicus*, is a tree with milky sap and alternate leaves. The liber is employed to make paper and coarse textile fabrics.

Allœop'athy. (Ἀλλοῖος, different; πάθος, disease.) A synonym of *Allopathy.*

Allœo'sis. (Ἀλλοίωσις, from ἀλλοιόω, to render different, or to change. G. *Umänderung.*) Term for a change in the constitution.

Allœo'tic. (*Allœosis*, a change in the constitution. F. *allœotique ;* G. *Umändernd.*) Belonging or pertaining to *Allœosis ;* applied to medicines capable of bringing about a change in the constitution ; alterative.

Allog'amy. ("Αλλος, another; *γαμός*, marriage.) The fecundation of a flower by pollen either from the andrœcium of the same flower, or from the andrœcia of flowers on the same plant.

Alloio'sis. Similar to *Allœosis.*

Alloio'tic. Similar to *Allœotic.*

Allola'lia. ("Αλλος, other; *λαλιά*, talk. F. *allolalie.*) An unusual state of speech or utterance.

Allom'erism. ("Αλλος; *μέρος*, a part.) A term given by Cooke to that condition in which the crystalline form continues the same, although the proportions of the isomorphous constituents vary.

Allomor'phia. Same as *Allomorphosis.*

Allomorpho'sis. ("Αλλος, other; *μορφή*, form. F. *allomorphie ;* G. *Gestaltveränderung.*) The same as *Metamorphosis.*

Al'lopath. ("Αλλος, other; *πάθος*, affection.) A practitioner of Allopathy.

Allopath'ic. (Same etymon.) Of or belonging to allopathy.

Allop'athist. (Same etymon.) A practitioner of allopathy.

Al'lop'athy. (The same etymon.) A term for the curing of a diseased action, by inducing another of a different kind, yet not necessarily diseased : but it has been put forth by homœopaths to signify a doctrine of applying remedies according to the material condition of the organs affected by disease, and by such application, as it were, exciting another and different kind of disease, in which, they assert, the entire legitimate system or science of medicine, as opposed to homœopathy, consists. It need scarcely be stated that such a definition so applied is not a correct statement of the theory or theories underlying modern medicine. According to the homœopathists there are only three possible relations between the symptoms of diseases and the specific effects of medicines; namely, opposition, resemblance, and homogeneity. It follows, therefore, that there are only three imaginable methods of employing medicines against disease, and these are denominated *antipathic*, *homœopathic*, and *allopathic.*

Al'lophane. ("Αλλος, other; *φαίνω*, to appear.) A substance of the clay family, consisting chiefly of silica, alumina, and water of crystallization; it is brittle, translucent, of a resinous lustre, and green, blue, brown, or white in colour.

Allophan'ic acid. $C_2H_4N_2O_2$. (G. *Urencarbaminsäure*, Berz. *Harnstoffkohlen säure*, Gmelin.) This acid is only known in combination in the form of salts or ethers. Allophanic ether was first obtained by Liebig and Wöhler by the transmission of hydrocyanic acid vapour through alcohol.

Allopha'sis. ("Αλλος, other; *φάσις*, a saying; from *φημί*, to say.) Delirium, or incoherent talk

Al'lophyle. ("Αλλος, another; *φυλή*, tribe. G. *fremd*, *ausländisch.*) Foreign.

A. race. A term applied by Quatrefages to the Esthonians, Caucasians, and Ainos, which he regards as making up, with the Aryan and Semitic nations, the white group of the human race.

Allop'tera. ("Αλλος, other; *πτέρον*, a wing. F. *Alloptère.*) Applied by Duméril to the pectoral fins, the situation of which varies much.

Allosteato'des. ("Αλλος; *στέαρ*, suet.) An alteration of the secretion of the sebaceous glands of the skin.

Allotre'ta. ("Αλλος, one for another; *τρητός*, having a hole.) Applied by C. G. Ehrenberg to two Families of the *Polygastrica* having the mouth or the anus terminal.

Allot'ria. ('Αλλότριος, strange.) Foreign bodies or substances in unnatural positions.

Allot'ria. A Genus of the *Hymenoptera entomophaga*, Class *Insecta.*

A. vic'trix. A parasitic cynips which deposits its ova in the rose aphis, where they develop.

Allotriaposte'ma. ('Αλλότριος, of another; *ἀπόστημα*, a large abscess. L *abscessus alienus ;* F. *allotriapostème ;* G. *Fremdgeschwulst.*) A term by Senftleben for an abscess containing another.

Allotriec'crisis. ('Αλλότριος; *ἔκκρισις*, secretion.) An abnormal quality of the secretions from the body.

Allotriochet'ia. ('Αλλότριος, of another, foreign; *χέζω*, to ease one's self.) The same as *Allochetia.*

Allotriochez'ia. ('Αλλότριος; *χέζω*, to ease one's self. F. and G. *allotriochézie.*) An abnormal evacuation from the bowels.

Allotrioec'crisis. ('Αλλότριος, strange; *ἔκκρισις*, secretion.) The separation or excretion of extraneous matters in disease.

Allotriodon'tia. ('Αλλότριος; *ὀδούς*, a tooth.) The fixing in of artificial or prepared natural teeth.

Allotriogeu'sia. ('Αλλότριος; *γεῦσις*, taste. F. *allotriogeusie ;* G. *Geschmachstäuschung.*) Perversion of taste, either from affection of the nervous system or from disease of the mouth.

Allotriogeus'tia. ('Αλλότριος; *γεύσις*, taste.) Same as *Allotriogeusia*

Allot'riolith. ('Αλλότριος; *λίθος*, a stone.) A calculus of unusual material.

Allotriolithi'asis. ('Αλλότριος; *lithiasis.*) The formation of calculi of unusual substances, as the calculous bezoar.

Allotriopha'gia. ('Αλλὸτριος; *φαγεῖν*, to eat; G. *Dreckessen.*) Morbid desire to eat unwholesome substances. Same as *Allotriophagy.*

Allotrioph'agy. ('Αλλότριος; *φαγεῖν*, to eat.) The eating of unnatural things, such as occurs in certain forms of insanity and hysteria.

Vogel has given this term to the disease called *Pica.*

Allotriotek'nia. ('Αλλότριος; *τέκνον*, that which is born, a child.) The birth of a mole or other unnatural fœtal product.

Allotriotex'is. ('Αλλότριος; *τέξις*, child-bearing.) An unnatural delivery ; also the product of such, as a mole.

Allotriu'ria. ('Αλλότρος; *οὖρον*, urine.) The presence of foreign matters in the urine.

Allotroph'ic. ("Αλλος, other; *τροφή*, food.) Term applied to substances which, whilst preserving their ordinary chemical and physical characters, lose their normal physiological nutritive properties, and may even become injurious.

Allotrop'ic. (G. *allotropisch.*) Having the properties belonging to *Allotropy.*

A. ox'ygen. A synonym of *Ozone.*

Allot'ropism. ("Αλλος, other; *τρόπος*, a way, manner, or custom.) The condition of *Allotropy.*

Allot'ropy. ("Αλλος; *τρόπος.*) A term employed to express the fact that certain elements are capable of existing in two or more conditions, in which they possess different physical and chemical properties; as sulphur melted at a high temperature, which before bright yellow, and brittle, becomes dark, tenacious, and may be drawn out into threads like caoutchouc. Carbon presents allotropic forms in charcoal, plumbago, and the diamond.

Allouche. (Fr.) The fruit of the Allouchier or *Cratægus aria.*

Allox'an. $C_4H_2N_2O_4$. Obtained by adding cold concentrated nitric acid to uric acid. It forms large, efflorescent, rectangular prisms, containing four equiv. of water of crystallisation; it dissolves in water; has an acid reaction, an astringent taste, and stains the skin red or purple. Its solutions are recognised by giving a white precipitate of oxaluramide with hydrocyanic acid and ammonia. It is said to have been found in the urine in a case of heart disease.

Allox'anate. A salt of alloxanic acid.

Alloxan'ic ac'id. $C_4N_2H_4O_5$. Formed when baryta water is added to a solution of alloxan heated to 60° C. (140° F.), until the precipitate ceases to be redissolved; barium alloxanate is formed, and on the addition of dilute sulphuric acid the barium is removed as insoluble sulphate, and the alloxanic acid crystallised from the solution in fine needles. It is a bibasic acid. The alloxanates are decomposed on boiling with water into urea and mesoxalic acid.

Alloxan'tin. $C_8H_4N_4O_7$. Obtained by the action of hot dilute nitric acid upon uric acid. It forms small, four-sided, oblique, rhombic prisms, colourless and transparent, which become red on exposure to ammoniacal vapours.

Al'loy. (F. *aloyer;* to mix metals. F. *alliage;* I. *lega;* G. *Legirung.*) The combination or mixture which takes place when two or more metals, with the exception of mercury, are melted together. This may be a solution of one metal in another, a chemical combination, or a mechanical mixture, or a combination of these. Alloys of which mercury forms a part are called amalgams. The least valuable of the two metals is called the alloy. Alloys of most metals offer a greater resistance to the current of electricity than the mean resistance of their component parts.

A., fu'sible. An alloy used for filling hollow teeth; it melts at a sufficiently low temperature to enable it to be applied by instruments, which are not heated to such an extent as to damage the structures of the mouth.

All'spice. The common name for the fruit of the *Eugenia pimenta*, or Jamaica pepper. See *Pimenta.*

A. bush. The *Benzoin odoriferum.*

A., Caroli'na. The *Calycanthus floridus.*

A., wild. The *Benzoin odoriferum.*

Allucina'tion. A variety of the more common form of spelling *Hallucination.*

Allu'me. Italy; in the Island Giglio. Chalybeate waters of 15° C. (59° F.) They contain a large quantity of iron sulphate and some sodium chloride. Used in abdominal diseases and in chronic psoriasis.

Al'lus. The thumb; the great toe.

Allu'vial. (L. *alluo*, to wash.) Of or belonging to Alluvium. Applied to deposits on the land which have been produced by the action of water.

A. soils. Soils which have resulted from recent deposit from water, consisting largely of sand, clay, and much vegetable matter; they are frequent in the deltas of rivers and in low-lying districts; from their origin they are wet and often marshy, whilst drainage is difficult. As a rule they are unhealthy, unless the drainage is well carried out.

A. wa'ters. Well water from alluvial soils is generally impure, often containing much organic matter, which occasionally gives rise to abundance of nitrites; in addition, they generally contain calcium carbonate and sulphate, magnesium sulphate, sodium carbonate and chloride, silica, and iron. From 20 to 120 grains of solids per gallon is no unusual amount.

Allu'vium. (L. *ad*, to; *luo*, to wash. F. *alluvion;* I. *alluvione;* G. *Alluvium, angeschwemmte Land.*) The stratum immediately below the superficial mould, which has been washed down by the ordinary operations of water, and consisting of coarse gravel, sand, or mud. The product of the extraordinary operations of water, as in a deluge, is called *Diluvium.*

Al'lux. Same as *Hallus.*

Al'lyl. C_3H_5. A non-saturated univalent alcohol-radicle. Allyl can be obtained in the free state by decomposing the iodide with sodium at a gentle heat, and afterwards distilling the liquid product. It is a very volatile liquid, with a pungent odour, resembling horseradish; sp. gr. 0·684 at 14° C. (57° F.) It boils at 59° C. (138° F.) It is but little attacked by strong sulphuric acid.

A. al'cohol. $C_3H_5.HO$. A colourless liquid, boiling at 97° C. (207° F.), and having a pungent odour. It mixes in all proportions with water, alcohol, and ether. It burns with a brighter flame than alcohol.

A. al'dehyde. C_3H_4O. A synonym of *Acrolein.*

A. sul'phide. $(C_3H_5)_2S$. A natural product, being the essential oil of garlic. It occurs also in the herb and seeds of *Thlaspi arvense*, which, when distilled, yield a mixture of 90 per cent. of oil of garlic and 10 per cent. of oil of mustard (sulphocyanide of allyl).

A. sulphocar'bimide. $C_3H_5.CS.N$. The essential *oil of black mustard seed.* It does not exist ready formed in the seeds, but is produced by the decomposition of myronic acid by myrosine.

A. sulphocy'anide. (G. *Schwefelcyanallyl.*) C_4H_5NS. See *Mustard, essential oil of.*

A. thiocar'bimide. A synonym of *A. sulphocarbimide.*

Allylene. C_3H_4. An allyl compound of the acetylene series.

Al'ma. Arabic for Aqua, or water. (R. and J.)

Also, the first motion of a fœtus to free itself from its confinement. (Parr.)

Also, (Gr. ἅλμα, a spring), a pulsation; palpitation of the heart.

Al'mabri. Arabic for a stone like to amber. (Ruland.)

Alma'gra. Arabic for the operation of washing, or the substance washed.

Term for red earth or bole; used as an astringent.

Also, a name for the white sulphur of the alchemists.

Old term for a lotion. (Ruland.)

Alma'gro. Spain. A carbonic acid spring of a temperature of 8° C (46·4° F.); the gas is so plentiful that animals are soon suffocated.

Almakan'da. Arabic for litharge. (R. and J.)

Al'makist. Arabic for litharge.

Almame'zo. Austria-Hungary; in the Bereg–Ugocsä County. Many mineral waters are found in this district, the composition of which is little known.

Al'mandine. A name for the violet or violet-red varieties of the garnet and its congeners.

Almarago. See *Almargen.*

Almar'cab. Arabic for litharge. (Turton.)

Almarcarida. Arabic for litharge of silver (Ruland); also called *Almarcab* (Turton); and *Almariab,* according to Castellus.

Almar'cat. Arabic for the *Scoria auri.* (R. and J.)

Almar'gen. Arabic for the substance coral; also called *Almarago* and *Armalgor.* (R. and J.)

Almariab. The litharge of silver, which is litharge having a pale colour.

Almarkasi'ta. Arabic for Hydrargyrum, or mercury. (R. and J.)

Al'martak. Arabic for powder of litharge. (R. and J.)

Al'mas. Hungary; a village about ten miles from Komorn, on the right bank of the Danube. Tepid mineral waters strongly impregnated with hydrogen-sulphide.

Almatat'ica. (Arab.) Term anciently used for the metal Cuprum, or copper. (R. and J.)

Al'me. (Ἄλμη.) Brine; also called *Muria* by Pliny and Celsus. It was used for ulcers of the mouth and rectum in dysentery, and as a local application in diseases of the joints of the hands and feet. (Waring.)

Almecasite. Same as *Almatatica.*

Almechasite. Same as *Almatatica.*

Alme'ida. Spain; Province of Leon, near Bonar. A hot spring containing sulphur and alkaline salts, which has a local reputation for almost all diseases.

Almeliletu. Used by Avicenna to signify a preternatural heat, less than that of fever, and which may continue after a fever. (Castellus.)

Almene. Arabic for Rock-salt. (R. and J.)

Almeri'a. Spain. Mineral waters springing from the foot of a quartz rock. They contain calcium, magnesium and sodium chloride, magnesium and calcium sulphate, and magnesium carbonate, and much free carbonic acid. They are used in nervous diseases, paralysis, rheumatism, chronic mucous discharges, and skin diseases.

Al'metat. Arabic for the Scoria auri.

Almeze'rion. The *Cneorum tricoccum.*

Almi'sa. Arabic for Moschus, or musk. (Johnson.)

Almis'adir. Arabic for Sal ammoniacum. (R.)

Al'misdach. Arabic term used by Albucasis for the larger of two kinds of forceps, furnished with teeth on the inside, for crushing the head of the fœtus when of extraordinary size; the smaller was called *Misdach.*

Almizadir. Arabic for Verdigris. (Dornæus, R. and J.)

Al'mond. (Ἀμυγδάλη; L. *amygdalus;* F. *amande;* I. *mandola;* S. *almendra;* G. *Mandel.*) The seed of the *Amygdalus communis.* See *Amygdala.*

A. bis'cuits. Prepared in a similar way to almond bread, and used for the same purpose.

A., bit'ter. See *Amygdala amara.*

A. bread. A food for the diabetic, made of blanched sweet almonds and white of egg. Useful because almonds contain no starch and only a very small amount indeed of sugar.

A. cake. The compressed mass left after the expression of the oil from almonds. Used as a cosmetic.

A., coun'try. The same as *A., Indian.*

A., earth. The *Arachis hypogæa.*

A. fla'vour. A liquid prepared from the bitter almond, and containing variable quantities of its essential oil. Poisoning by this substance has been recorded.

A., Guia'na. Brazil nuts; the fruit of the *Bertholletia excelsa.*

A., In'dian. The fruit of the *Terminalia catappa;* it is oleaginous and nutritious.

A., Ja'va. The fruit of the *Canarium commune.* They are made into a kind of bread, and an oil, like almond oil, is obtained from them.

A., Jor'dan. The best variety of the *Amygdala dulcis,* imported from Malaga.

A. of the ear. (F. *amygdale des oreilles;* G. *Ohrenmandel.*) Variously applied to the tonsils and to a small lymphatic gland over the mastoid process or below the external ear.

A. of the throat. (F. *amygdale;* G. *Halsmandel.*) A popular name of the tonsils.

A. oil. See *Oleum amygdalæ.*

A. paste. Four ounces of blanched bitter almonds, the white of one egg, rose water and spirit of wine equal parts, as much as is sufficient; beaten up into a paste, and used for preventing chapped hands.

A. pow'der. Almond cake powdered and used, instead of soap, for washing the hands when chapped.

A., sweet. See *Amygdala dulcis.*

A. tree. The *Amygdalus communis.*

Almuri. Arabic for a cathartic preparation used by the ancients; mentioned by Rhazes.

Alnaba'ti. Used by Avicenna for the Carob fruit.

Al'nec. Arabic for Stannum, or tin. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Alneric. Arabic for Sulphur vivum.

Alnic'olus. (L. *alnus,* the alder tree; *colo,* to inhabit.) Living on the alder tree.

Alni'tes. A Genus of Fossil *Betulaceæ,* found only in the Tertiary system.

Al'nus. (F. *aulne;* G. *Erle.*) A Genus of the Nat. Ord. *Betulaceæ.* Stamens four; nuts angular, wingless, one-or two-seeded.

A. commu'nis. The *A. glutinosa.*

A. glutino'sa. (F. *aulne commun;* I. *ontano;* G. *Schwarzerle.*) The alder. Hab. Europe, Asia. Leaves roundish, blunt, wedge-shaped at the base, bearded at the angles of the veins beneath. The bark and leaves are astringent and bitter; the nuts are astringent. The leaves when bruised are used as an antilactic poultice and as an application to wounds and ulcers. The infusion of the nuts is used as an astringent gargle. The bark has been recommended as an antiperiodic in ague.

A. inca'na. The tag alder. Hab. North America. The bark is used internally and externally as a hæmostatic. The tree is believed to possess the same properties as the *A. glutinosa.* In Kamtschatka the bark is used for making a kind of bread.

A. ni'gra. The *Rhamnus frangula*.

A. rotundifo'lia. The *A. glutinosa*.

A. serratula'ta. The *A. serrulata*.

A. serrula'ta. The American alder. Used as *A. glutinosa*. It is credited with antisyphilitic and antiscrofulous properties.

Aloca'sia. A Genus of the Nat. Ord. *Aroideæ*.

A. monta'na. Hab. India. The fresh juice is acrid, and is used by the natives as a stimulant and rubefacient.

Alo'chia. (*A*, neg.; and *lochia*.) Absence of the lochial discharge.

Al'oë. ('Αλόη. F. *aloès;* I. and S. *aloë;* G. *aloesaft;* Ar. *cebar*, *musebber*.) Aloes. The inspissated juice of the leaves of many species of aloe. The leaves are cut off and allowed to drain naturally, without pressure, into a receptacle, and the juice is evaporated either in the sun or by boiling. It varies in appearance and in consistence, according to age, the kind of aloe used, the mode of preparation, and other circumstances. Aloes is somewhat sweetish and also very bitter, of a strong and disagreeable odour, of a brownish colour, and a more or less resinous fracture. It contains crystalline and amorphous aloin, resin, volatile oil, gallic acid, albumen, and calcium and potassium salts. Aloes has been used as a stimulating application to slowly healing wounds and ulcers. Aloes in sufficient dose is a cathartic. It increases the secretion of bile, and in some degree that of the glands of the large intestine. Some late observations tend to show that a necessary condition of its purgative action is the presence of bile in the intestines. In large doses it produces active purgation, sometimes with much griping, and occasionally with rectal congestion and hæmorrhoids. As a result of this action, it is considered to be an emmenagogue and an abortifacient. In small doses it is a stomachic and cholagogue. It is used in constipation, in indolence of the liver and intestines, in thread worms, and in amenorrhœa, and is counter-indicated, at least in large doses, in rectal hæmorrhage, piles, menorrhagia, threatened abortion, and pregnancy; in habitual constipation it is used in small doses, combined with nux vomica, or other bitter. Contrary to general practice, it was recommended by Oppolzer in piles, with quinine or iron. Dose, ¼—6 grains.

Death is said to have been caused by large doses of aloes; in one case two drachms were taken by an adult; diarrhœa came on, which proved fatal in twelve hours.

A. aromat'ica. A synonym of *Aloes-wood*.

A. Barbaden'sis, Ph. B. (F. *aloès des Barbades*.) Barbadoes aloes. Derived chiefly from *Aloe vulgaris*, but also in some degree from *A. arborescens*, *A. purpurescens*, and *A. Socotrina*. It varies in colour from dark-brown to reddish-brown or liver colour, when powdered dull olive yellow, breaks with a clean, dull, waxy fracture, with opaque edges, has a strong disagreeable smell; dissolves almost entirely in proof spirit, and during solution exhibits under the microscope numerous crystals. One part dissolved in 100,000 of distilled water gives a fine rose-colour on the addition of chloride of gold or tincture of iodine; other varieties show this reaction feebly or not at all. Dose, 2—6 grains, or less.

A. caballi'na. (F. *aloès caballin;* G. *Rossaloë*.) Caballine, horse, or fetid aloes An inferior variety derived from the dregs of more valuable kinds, and at one time used in veterinary medicine on account of its cheapness. It is black, opaque, dull in fracture, and very nauseous.

A. Capen'sis, U.S. Ph. (F. *aloès du Cap*.) Cape aloes. The inspissated juice of *Aloe spicata* and other species, as *A. ferox*, *A. africana*, *A. perfoliata*. It has a dark olive or greenish-black colour, when powdered bright yellow, slightly tinged with green, a brilliant conchoidal fracture, transparent at the edges, and without crystals when dissolved in spirit. It contains, in 100 parts, 59·45 of *soluble aloes*, 32·433 of *insoluble aloes*, and 8·117 of salts.

A. depura'ta. Purified aloes; a synonym of *Extractum aloes alcoholicum*.

A. epat'ica. The same as *A. hepatica*.

A. gum'mi. Gum aloes; a synonym of *Aloes*.

A. hepat'ica. (F. *aloès hépatique;* S. *Leberaloë*.) Hepatic aloes. A variety of uncertain origin, probably obtained from the same species as Socotrine aloes, but prepared with less care. It is reddish-brown in colour, of nauseous taste, darker and less aromatic than Socotrine aloes, and with a less smooth fracture and a more opaque appearance.

A. insucca'ta. Aloes dissolved in the juice of roses, violets, borage and bugloss, and then evaporated to a proper consistence.

A. insucca'ta tarta'rea. The *Aloe insuccata*, to which one third of its weight of cream of tartar has been added.

A. lu'cida. A synonym of *A. socotrina* and of *A. capensis*.

A. Natalen'sis. Natal aloes. A variety imported from Natal. It is opaque and of greyish-brown colour. The aloin which it contains is called *Nataloin*.

A. pur'gans. A term for the drug Aloes.

A. purifica'ta, U.S. Ph. Purified aloes. Socotrine aloes 24 troy ounces, strong alcohol 4 fluid ounces. The aloes, first melted in a water bath, is mixed with the alcohol, then strained and evaporated. Ordered for the purpose of removing sticks and other impurities.

A. rosa'ta. Aloes repeatedly dissolved in the juice of roses, and as often evaporated to a proper consistence.

A. Socotri'na, B. Ph. (F. *aloès soccotrin;* G. *Socotrinischealoë*.) Socotrine aloes. The inspissated juice of *A. socotrina*, and probably of *A. abyssinica*, *A. officinalis*, and *A. rubescens*. It is dark reddish or yellowish brown, when powdered golden yellow, breaks with an irregular or a smooth and resinous fracture, having translucent edges, is more aromatic in smell than the other varieties, and contains an abundance of crystals when dissolved in spirit. It is supposed to be gentler in action. Dose, 2—6 grains or less.

A. succotori'na. Otherwise *Aloe socotrina*.

A. viola'ta. Aloes repeatedly dissolved in the juice of violets, and as often evaporated to a proper consistence.

A. viola'ta tarta'rea. The *A. violata*, to which one third of its weight of cream of tartar has been added.

A. zoctorin'ia. A synonym of *Aloe socotrina*.

Al'oë. (G. *aloëpflanze;* Ar. *sibbur;* Syr. *olar*.)

A Genus of the Nat. Ord. *Liliaceæ*. Caulescent; leaves permanent, succulent; flowers cylindrical; corolla erect, mouth spreading, bottom nectariferous; stamens hypogynous; capsule membranous, 3-celled; ovules numerous. The leaves have a strong cuticle and a thick walled epidermis enclosing a transparent, large-celled, mucilaginous pulp tissue, and a subepidermic layer of small celled green parenchyma, in which run many parallel bundles of vessels having on their inner surface a layer of smaller prismatic truncated cells placed end to end, which in summer are filled with a transparent viscid juice; sometimes the divisions disappear and the cells become tubes. This juice when inspissated forms aloes; when fresh it is used as an external refrigerant application in inflammations. The pulp washed in cold water and mixed with a little burnt alum is a native remedy for ophthalmia, and is applied in a muslin bag.

A. Abyssin'ica. Subcaulescent; leaves lanceolate, rather erect, margin with reddish sinuations; flowers greenish yellow. A species which probably affords some of the aloes shipped from the Red Sea as Socotrine or Moka aloes.

A. Africa'na (Miller). A Cape species; yields a less powerful aloes.

A. America'na. The *Agave americana.*

A. arab'ica. A species said to supply Hepatic aloes.

A. arbores'cens (Miller). One of the species producing Cape aloes.

A. Barbaden'sis (Miller). A synonym of *A. vulgaris.*

A. commeli'na (Willd). One of the species producing Cape aloes.

A. dichot'oma. The arrow tree; so called because of its use by the Hottentots for arrows. It yields a kind of aloes. (W.)

A. fe'rox, L. A species supplying the best kind of Cape aloes.

A. gal'lica. An old term for a bitter drug, probably Gentian.

A. Guineen'sis. A synonym of the *A. vulgaris.*

A. In'dica (Royle). Hab. North-West provinces of India. A variety of *A. vulgaris*, having spikes of red flowers.

A. ispica'ta. A synonym of *A. spicata.*

A. lin'gua. A synonym of *A. linguæformis.*

A. linguæfor'mis. One of the species producing the best Cape aloes.

A. litora'lis (König). Hab. Cape Comorin. Probably a variety of *A. vulgaris* stunted by a poor saline soil.

A. multifor'mis. A source of Cape aloes.

A. officina'lis. A variety of the *A. Socotrina.*

A. perfolia'ta. (Var. *Vera*, Linnæus.) A synonym of *A. vulgaris.*

A. plicati'lis. A species producing a less powerful kind of Cape aloes.

A. purpures'cens. A species producing part of the Cape aloes.

A. rubes'cens. A variety of the *A. Socotrina*, having a suffruticose stem; spreading leaves with thorny margins, and a compressed branched peduncle.

A. sinua'ta. A synonym of *A. vulgaris.*

A. Socotri'na. Hab. Island of Socotra, southern shores of the Red Sea and Indian Ocean. Stem arborescent, 18″ in height; leaves ensiform, green, with small white serratures; flowers yellow or red and yellow; stamens unequal. The chief source of Socotrine aloes.

A. spica'ta. Hab. Cape of Good Hope. Stem arborescent, round, 3′—4′ high; leaves ensiform, flat, dentate, spotted with white; flowers spiked, campanulate, horizontal, whitish, beneath each is a broad ovate, acute bract. Yields Cape aloes.

A. ve'ra (Miller). A synonym of *A. Socotrina.*

A. vulga'ris (Lam.). The Barbadoes aloe. Hab. India, North Africa, South Europe, West Indies. Stem arborescent, short, and woody, throwing up many suckers from the base; leaves ensiform, sinuate-serrate, glaucous, white-spotted; flowers yellow, not exceeding the stamens in length. The source of Barbadoes and Curaçoa aloes.

Aloeda'rium. (Ἀλοηδάριον.) Old name for a cathartic medicine, having aloes as a chief ingredient, many of which are described by Aetius, iii, 101. (Gorræus.)

Aloepat'icus. Composed of, or compounded with, aloes.

Aloephan'ginæ pil'ulæ. A term for pills composed of aloes and aromatics; the adjective being of Arabic origin, and signifying odorous or aromatic.

Aloeresin'ic ac'id. $C_{15}H_{16}O_7$. A brownish-yellow resin, consisting of microscopic crystalline granules, soluble in alcohol and ether.

Aloeresinin'ic ac'id. $C_{15}H_{16}O_6$. A yellow crystalline substance, resulting with aloeretininic acid, from the action of ether on a resinous product obtained by the action of boiling dilute sulphuric acid on the insoluble portion of Cape aloes in water. It is easily soluble in alcohol and ether.

Aloere'tin. $2(C_{15}H_{24}O_{20})+H_2O$. A product of the oxidation and hydration of aloeresinic and aloeretinic acids. Insoluble in ether, which distinguishes it from aloeresinic acid.

Aloeretin'ic ac'id. $C_{30}H_{34}O_{15}$. A substance which, under the microscope, appears under the form of brown, resinous, shining plates. With difficulty soluble in alcohol, insoluble in water and ether, of acid reaction and bitter taste.

Aloeretinin'ic ac'id. $C_{15}H_{18}O_8$. A brown amorphous substance, obtained along with aloeresininic acid from Cape aloes. It is insoluble in ether.

Al'oes. The English name for the juice of the several species of *Aloë*, when prepared into an extract.

A., Barba'does. See *Aloë Barbadensis.*

A., Beth'elsdorp. A fine kind of Cape aloes prepared at the Missionary Institution at Bethelsdorp, at the Cape of Good Hope.

A., blue. (F. *aloès bleu.*) A synonym of the *Agave americana.*

A., Bom'bay. A synonym of *Hepatic aloes.*

A., cab'alline. See *Aloë caballina.*

A., Cape. See *Aloë capensis.*

A., Curaco'a. A variety made in the Island of Curaçoa in the Dutch West Indies.

A., Cy'prus. An excellent variety made in the Island of Cyprus.

A., East In'dia. A synonym of *Aloë socotrina.*

A., false. The *Agave virginica.*

A., fe'tid. (F. *A. noirâtre et fetide.*) A synonym of *Aloë caballina.*

A., green. (F. *aloès vert.*) A synonym of *Fourcroya gigantea.*

A., hepat'ic. See *Aloë hepatica.*

A., horse. A synonym of *Aloë caballina.*

A., In'dia. (G. *ostindische Aloë.*) An inferior variety made in various parts of India, but seldom found in an European market.

A., insol'uble. $C_{102}H_{130}O_{59}$. A term applied by Kossmann to the resinous residue of a watery solution of Cape aloes soluble in alcohol.

A., Jamai'ca. The same as *Aloë barbadensis.*

A., liq'uid soc'otrine. Obtained from the Red Sea. It yields a crystalline deposit, and when dried is like Socotrine aloes.

A., min'eral. Asphalt or *Bitumen Judaicum.*

A., Mo'cha. Same as *Aloes, Moka.*

A., Mo'ka. An inferior kind of hepatic aloes, of dark colour and nauseous smell, brought to Aden from the interior.

A., Natal'. See *Aloë natalensis.*

A., res'in of. A transparent brown substance deposited from a hot watery decoction of aloes, soluble in alcohol, ether, and alkaline solutions. It is a purgative of variable action.

A. root. The *Aletris farinosa.*

A., shi'ning. A synonym of *Aloë capensis.*

A., soc'cotrine. The same as *Aloë socotrina.*

A., soc'otrine. See *Aloë socotrina.*

A., sol'uble. $C_{51}H_{66}O_{20}$. A term applied by Kossmann to the part of Cape aloes soluble in water, which he believes to be different from aloin. It is decomposed by dilute sulphuric acid into aloe-resinic acid and aloeretin, which are insoluble, and into glucose and aloeretinic acid, which last, though insoluble in water, remains dissolved in the saccharine fluid.

A. spica'tæ extrac'tum. A synonym of *Aloë socotrina.*

A., translu'cent. A synonym of *Aloë socotrina.*

A., Tur'kestan. A synonym of *Indian aloes.*

A., Tur'key. A synonym of *Aloë socotrina.*

A., vol'atile oil of. (G. *Aloïsol.*) $C_8H_{12}O_3$. A pale yellow mobile liquid existing in small quantity in aloes; of sp. gr. 0·863, boiling between 266·6° C. and 271·1° C. (510° F. and 520° F.), and having a taste and smell of mint, or of a mixture of fusel oil and prussic acid.

A. vulga'ris extrac'tum. A synonym of *Aloë hepatica.*

Aloes'ic ac'id. An impure mixture of chrysammic and aloetinic acids.

Al'oesin. A bitter principle found by Pfaff in aloes, probably aloin.

Aloesin'ic ac'id. A red-brown fluid of musky odour, obtained by the action of weak chlorine water on aloisol. It boils and is decomposed at 250° C. (482° F.) Insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether; it becomes resinous on exposure to the air.

Al'oes-wood. (F. *bois d'aloes, calambac;* G. *Aloëholz.*) Considerable doubt has existed as to the tree from which this substance is obtained. It would appear that the true aloes-wood is a product of the *Aloexylum agallochum.* It is of ashy brown colour, veined, soft when recent, becoming hard when kept; of agreeable odour, and bitter, aromatic taste and gives a pleasant perfume when burnt. It is supposed to consist largely of resinous concretion. It is used as an analeptic and as a stimulant perfume, when burnt, in vertigo and paralysis. It is also called Agila wood.

An aloes-wood is obtained from a species of *Aquilaria;* also a cordial, and used in gout and rheumatism.

A., false. A product of *Excœcaria agallocha,* an Euphorbiaceous plant, which has been erroneously supposed to yield aloes-wood.

Aloet'ic. (L. *aloeticus,* from *aloë,* the aloe plant. F. *aloétique;* G. *aloëhaltig.*) Of or belonging to aloes.

A. ac'id. A synonym of *Chrysammic acid.* According to some, an orange powder obtained by the action of nitric acid on aloes with heat, and distinct from chrysammic acid.

Aloet'ica. Aloetic remedies; medicines containing aloes.

Al'oetine. The purified juice of aloes. It crystallises in prismatic needles of a beautiful sulphur-yellow colour. Its taste, at first imperceptible on account of its insolubility in water, soon becomes intensely and persistently bitter. It is probably an impure substance containing *Aloin.*

Aloex'ylon. A synonym of *Aloes-wood.*

Aloex'ylum. ('Αλόη, aloe; ξύλον, wood.) A doubtful Genus of the Suborder *Cæsalpiniæ,* Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ.* Sepals four, caducous, one larger than the others, and falciform; petals five, unequal; stamens ten; ovary compressed; fruit woody, smooth, falciform, monospermous; seed arillate.

A. agal'lochum. Hab. Cochin China. Yields *Aloes-wood.* A lofty tree, with alternate, simple, lanceolate, petiolated leaves, and terminal many-flowered peduncles.

A. ova'ta. Also yields *Aloes-wood.*

Alofel. Arabic term for Pannus, or a pledget of lint or rag, wherewith to press upon a vessel after venesection. (R. and J.)

Alogandromel'ia. ("Αλογος, without reason, and so a brute; ἀνήρ, a man; μέλος, a limb.) Term by Malacarne for a class of monsters having the body of a brute with the limbs of a man.

Aloghermaphrodit'ia. ("Αλογος; ἑρμαφρόδιτος, hermaphrodite.) Term by Malacarne for a class of monster-brutes having the two sexes united in the same individual, which normally ought to be distinct.

Alo'gia. ('A, neg.; λόγος, a discourse.) Defect of speech from intellectual deficiency.

Alogotroph'ia. ("Αλογος, void of reason; τρέφω, to nourish.) A term which has been applied to the morbid or excessive nutrition of any part.

Al'ogus. ("Αλογος, without speech. G. *unvernünftig.*) Irrational, unreasonable.

Al'ohar. Arabic for Hydrargyrum, or mercury. (R. and J.)

Al'ohoc. Same as *Alohar.*

Alo'icus. The same as *Aloëtic.*

Al'oid. ('Αλόη, aloe; εἶδος, form.) Having the appearance or characters of an aloe or of aloes.

Al'oin. The active principle of aloes. Its composition varies according to its source; that from Barbadoes aloes, *barbaloin,* is $C_{17}H_{18}O_7$; that from Natal aloes, *nataloin,* is $C_{34}H_{38}O_{15}$; that from Socrotine aloes, *socaloin,* is similar to barbaloin. Aloin is a glucoside, and is obtained by crystallization from a concentrated aqueous solution of aloes and recrystallization. It consists of minute needle-shaped radiating crystals, pale yellow, and, after a first sweetness, intensely bitter, slightly soluble in cold, readily in hot water and in alcohol. It oxidises at 100° C. (212° F.) Nitric acid forms a deep red solution, converting it into chrysammic acid; sulphuric acid gives a dirty-green colour; paper soaked in a solution of aloin is turned pink by nitric peroxide. It is an active cathartic, although this has been doubted. Dose, 0·5—2 grains.

A., amor'phous. Probably aloin, along with impurities obtained during the process of inspissation of the aloes juice. It is soluble in water, and forms 25 to 30 per cent. of aloes. It is purgative.

Aloin'eæ. A Tribe of the Nat. Order *Liliaceæ*. Perianth usually tubular; episperm membranous, palish; leaves fleshy or coriaceous; fruit sometimes fleshy.

Aloin'eus. Having the characters of the aloe.

Al'oisol. A synonym of the volatile oil of aloes.

Aloi'tes. A synonym in Apuleius of *Aloë gallica*, which was probably a Gentian.

Also, a Genus of Fossil *Liliaceæ* found only in the Tertiary deposits.

Aloitin'ic ac'id. $C_7H_2N_2O_5$ or $C_7H_2(NO_2)_2O$. A yellow, almost insoluble substance, obtained by the action of strong nitric acid on aloes. Slightly soluble in water, dissolving with a purple-red colour in hot alcohol, changing to yellow with acids and restored by alkalies. On further boiling with concentrated nitric acid it forms chrysammic and then picric acids.

Alom'ba. Arabic for Plumbum, or lead. (Quincy.)

Alomie'æ. Applied by Lessing to a Subtribe of the Nat. Order *Eupatoriaceæ*, having the *Alomia* for their type.

Al'ooc. Same as *Alomba*.

Alo'peces. (Ἀλώπεκες, from ἀλώπηξ, a fox, in which these muscles are strong.) The psoæ muscles, according to Vesalius, *de H. C. F.* ii, 38; and Fallopius *in Observ. Anat.* i, p. 390.

Alope'cia. (Ἀλωπεκία, from ἀλώπηξ, a fox, because partial loss of hair is common in that animal. F. *alopècie*; I. and S. *alopecia;* G. *Alopckie*, *Fuchsräude*, *Fuchsgrind*, *Kahlkopfigkeit.*) The partial or complete falling off of hair from a part, the beard and eyebrows, as well as from the scalp; baldness.

A. accidenta'lis. Baldness arising from definite local disease, or affections, as *Tinea decalvans*, or conditions of the general system which impair nutrition, as fevers, syphilis, gout, mental over-work or distress, pregnancy.

A. acquis'ita. Acquired, as contradistinguished from congenital alopecia.

A. adna'ta. Congenital alopecia; it does not generally last through life, but the hair begins to grow in a few years after birth more or less completely. When it is permanent, the other cuticular structures, the teeth, and nails, are often deficient. It is seldom complete; the hair bulbs are present in greater or less number, but the growth is downy.

A. area'ta. A form of premature idiopathic baldness, due to the falling out of the hairs from their follicles in an apparently healthy skin, beginning as a rule on the hairy scalp in a single, white, smooth, shining patch of baldness, surrounded abruptly by healthy hair. It is believed by some to be due to a lesion of nerve function; the hair bulbs atrophy, and the hairs often become broken up or nodulated at the lower part. It is very much more common in childhood than in advanced age, but constitution and sex appear to have no influence upon it. It is probably non-contagious, and is not caused by an epiphyte. It would seem that the discrepancy amongst observers as to the presence or absence of fungous elements depends upon a confusion of this disease with a very similar one, *Tinea decalvans*, which is carried by the growth of the *Microsporon Audouinii*. The treatment consists in applying frictions with ethereal oils in alcoholic solution, or stimulating alkaloids, veratria, aconite, dissolved in alcohol, or blistering with iodine, cantharides, or capsicum.

A. circumscrip'ta. A synonym of *A. areata*.

A. congenita'lis. The same as *A. adnata*.

A. furfura'cea. In this affection the diseased portion of the scalp is covered with thin, white, asbestos-like, glistening scales, which if removed by potash soap rapidly re-form. The condition may persist for months or years, and is a frequent condition in chlorosis. After a time the hair begins to fall off, and bald patches of greater or less extent occur. The patch of skin is smooth, shiny, pinkish, and thinned. The causes may be arranged under the three heads of chlorosis, anæmia, and cachexia.

A. neurot'ica. Baldness depending upon conditions of local nerve disturbance, or of central nervous disorders, or upon mental distress.

A. norma'lis. A term which includes both the falling of the lanugo of the infant, and the baldness of old age.

A. partia'lis. A synonym of *A. areata*.

A. præmatu'ra. Premature baldness, which may be either idiopathic or symptomatic.

A. præmatu'ra idiopath'ica. Baldness taking place in early life without other concomitant skin disease, and probably depending on a disturbance of local nutrition of neurotic origin.

A. præmatu'ra symptomat'ica. A form which results from disease of the hair follicles and sebaceous glands, and is a symptom rather than a disease; it is seen in acne, sycosis, variola, lichen, herpes, tinea tonsurans, lupus erythematodes, favus, in which case the treatment coincides with that of the morbid process itself; or from certain exhausting affections, as typhus, the puerperal state, anæmia, carcinoma, tuberculosis, cirrhosis of the liver, when it is due to seborrhœa of the scalp, and is either incurable, or as the anæmic conditions of the system disappear, a new growth of hair occurs.

A. seni'lis. (F. *calvitie;* I. *calvezza;* G. *Kahlheit.*) Baldness of old age; calvities. Senile baldness generally begins on the crown of the head, and is preceded by greyness of the hairs; it depends on atrophy or a physiological involution of the hair bulbs and surrounding structures.

A. syphilit'ica. Loss of hair in syphilitic patients, due, according to Kaposi, to circumscribed and discrete specific cell infiltrations, papules near sebaceous and hair follicles, and gummata. The treatment consists in softening the scales with oil and their removal by washing the part with a solution of soft soap in half the quantity of highly rectified spirit of wine, the use of astringents such as tannin, quinine, tincture of cantharides, veratria, in such quantity and combination that they will not irritate the scalp or set up eczema or inflammation; the general treatment, which is very important, should be that necessary for the constitutional disease itself.

A. un'guis. A periodical falling off of one or more of the nails.

A. universa'lis. Baldness affecting the whole of the body; an entire absence of hair.

Alope'ciæ. (Same etymon. G. *kahle Stellen*, *Glatze*.) Bald patches.

Alopecu'rioid. (Ἀλωπέκουρος, the fox-tail grass.) Like a fox's tail; or like the *Alopecurus*.

Alopecu'rus. (Ἀλωπέκουρος, a kind of grass, from ἀλώπηξ, a fox; οὐρά, the tail. G. *Fuchsschwanzgras*.) The foxtail grass. A Genus of the Nat. Ord. *Graminaceæ*.

Alo'pecy. Alopecia.

Alorcin'ic ac'id. $C_9H_{10}O_3+H_2O$. A product of the action of potash on aloes; consisting of fine needles, slightly soluble in cold water, and fusible at 115° C. (239° F.)

A'los ach'ne. (Ἀλὸς ἄχνη. L. *spuma maris*.) The saline deposit on rocks resulting from the evaporation of sea water; used in toothache. (Waring.)

Alo'sa. (Θρίσσα, from θρίξ, a hair, so called because it was full of small hair-like bones; F. *alose*; G. *Mutterhäring*, *Alse*, *Schade*.) A species of the Clupea, or shad, also spelt Alausa. See *Clupea alosa*.

Alosan'thi. (Ἅλs, salt; ἄνθos, a flower. L. *flos salis*.) An old term signifying the flower of salt; probably a native impure sodium carbonate. (Ruland.)

Alosat. Arabic for Hydrargyrum, or mercury.

Alosohoc. Same as *Alosat*.

Aloto. The native name in the Sandwich Islands of a species of Euphorbia, the viscid milky juice of which is used as an application to ulcers.

Alou'chi. A resin procured from the *Icica heterophylla*.

Alouette. A French surgeon.

A.'s meth'od of amputa'tion. The plan of amputation at the hip joint recommended by Alouette consisted in making a semicircular flap extending from the upper and outer part of the great trochanter to the ischial tuberosity, cutting through all the soft parts to the joint. The capsular ligament is opened, the thigh rotated inwards, the round ligament divided with a probe-pointed bistoury, and the bone dislocated by strongly flexing it; the capsular ligament is then completely divided, and a flap four or five fingers broad made by bringing the knife down on the inside of the bone.

Alout'cha. A tobacco grown in the Crimea, probably the *Nicotiana rustica*.

Aloxan'thin. $C_{15}H_{10}O_6$. A yellow substance obtained by the action of potassium bichromate on barbaloin and socaloin. It is related to chrysophanic acid and emodin. When heated with zinc dust it yields methyl-anthracene.

Aloy'sia. A Genus of the Nat. Ord. *Verbenaceæ*.

A. citriodo'ra. (F. *verveine odorante*; I. *erba cedrata*, *cedronella*; S. *yerba luisa*.) The lemon-scented verbena. The mint-like leaves have a pleasant smell of lemon. An infusion of 5 parts to 1000 of water is used as a stimulant, stomachic, and antispasmodic.

Alpac'a. The *Auchenia pacos*. A South American ruminant without horns, the long woolly hair of which is used extensively for the manufacture of material for clothing.

Al'pam. A Malabar shrub, from which is prepared an ointment for scabies; it also enjoys a high reputation as an antidote to poisons. It has been identified with the *Bragantia Wallichii*.

Alpama'to. The *Psidium thea*, the leaves of which are used by the natives of the Argentine Republic for tea.

Alpes'tris. (*Alpes*, the Alps.) Applied to plants that grow on mountains somewhat elevated, or on the middle portion of high mountains.

A. plan'ta. (G. *Voralpenpflanze*.) Alpine plants; plants growing on high elevations.

Alphabeta'rius. Applied by Linnæus to botanists who in their works employ only alphabetical order to arrange the plants of which they treat.

Alphe'inæ. A Subfamily of the Family *Carididæ*, of the Tribe *Macrura*, Suborder *Decapoda*, Order *Podophthalmata* or *Thoracostraca*, Class *Crustacea*. Body generally compressed; mandibles deeply two-cleft; usually bearing palpi; second pair of maxillæ with rudimentary palpi; first two pairs of legs with claws.

Al'phenic. A name of Sugar-candy.

Al'phenik. (Arab.) Term for *Saccharum penidium* or *S. hordeatum*; barley sugar.

Alphe'nols. A name given by Grimaux to certain chemical compounds which are in structure partly an alcohol and partly phenol.

Alphite'don. (Ἀλφιτηδὸν from ἄλφιτον, barley meal.) A term applied to a minutely comminuted fracture.

Alphit'idum. Same as *Alphitedon*.

Alphitomor'phous. (Ἄλφιτον, barley meal; μορφή, form.) Applied to pulverulent microscopic fungi, parasitical on plants.

Al'phiton. (Ἄλφιτον, pearl-barley, barley meal, as distinguished from ἄλευρον, wheat meal. Name for meal, particularly barley meal; and also of a kind of porridge made of barley meal.

Al'phitum. Same as *Alphiton*.

Alphodeopsori'asis. (*Alphodes*; *psoriasis*.) Term for psoriasis of the form called alphous.

Alpho'des. (F. *alpheux*.) Having or pertaining to alphus; alphous.

Alphoi'des. (Ἀλφός, a dull-white leprosy; εἶδος, likeness.) Applied to diseases having a white appearance, as *Lepra alphoides*.

Alphon'sin. (Alphonso Ferr of Naples, its inventor in 1552.) Name of an instrument having three elastic branches for laying hold of and extracting balls from wounds.

Al'phos. (Ἀλφός, a dull-white leprosy.) Term for the species of leprosy formerly called *Lepra alphos*.

Also, a synonym of *Lepra*, or a variety of it, *L. alphoides*, or *Psoriasis*, from the whiteness of the scales.

Alpho'sis. (Ἀλφός, white.) A synonym of *Albinism*.

A. æthiop'ica. A synonym of *Albinism*.

Al'phous. Relating to or resembling *Lepra alphoides*.

Al'phus. Same as *Alphos*.

Alpic'olus. (L. *Alpes*, the Alps; *colo*, to inhabit.) Living or growing upon the Alps, as the *Grimmia alpicola*.

Al'picus. (L. *Alpes*. G. *alpisch*.) Growing on, or related to, the Alps.

Alpig'enus. (L. *Alpes*, the Alps; *geno*, the primary form of *gigno*, to beget.) Growing on the Alps or high mountains, as the *Eugenia alpigena*.

Al'pine. (L. *alpinus*, from *Alpes*. G. *alpisch*.) Belonging to, or living on, the Alps, or other high mountain ranges.

A. cli'mates. See *Climate, alpine*.

Alpi'ni. A Venetian physician and botanist, born 1553, died 1617.

A. bal'samum. (After Prosper Alpini, who wrote a learned treatise upon it.) A name for the *Amyris Gileadensis*, or Balm of Gilead.

Alpin'ia. (In honour of Alpini.) A Genus of the Nat. Ord. *Zingiberaceæ*. A perennial plant with terminal inflorescence; inner lateral lobes of the corolla small or absent; filament not extended beyond the anther; fruit baccate.

A. al'ba. The source of the ovoid China cardamom; perhaps a synonym of *Amomum medium*.

A. allu'ghas. Hab. India. A species which supplies an inferior but very aromatic species of Galangal. The juice of the root is used both externally and internally in gout; the root mixed with wine is used as an embrocation in painful affections, and when powdered is given in colic.

A. aromat'ica. A Brazilian plant; the roots are sweetly aromatic, and are employed as carminative and stomachic.

A. cardamo'mum. A synonym of the *Elettaria cardamomum*. The plant which produces the lesser cardamom seeds, formerly referred to the *Amomum cardamomum*, or *Amomum repens*.

A. chinen'sis. A synonym of *A. officinarum*.

A. exalta'ta. The *Renealmia exaltata*.

A. galan'ga. (F. *galanga officinal, g. de la Chine*; Hind. and Duk. *Bara-Kulinjan*; Tam. *Pera-Rattai*.) A perennial Indian plant; stem six or seven feet high; leaves broad, sessile, with a whitish edge; panicle oblong, branched; lip unguiculate, bifid. The tubers are used as a substitute for ginger, and are given in infusion in fevers, rheumatism, and catarrhal affections. It is stimulant, carminative, stomachic, and expectorant; useful in nervous disorders, and in incontinence of urine. See *Galanga*.

A. khulin'gan. A variety of the *A. chinensis*. Its root resembles the Lesser galangal; it is stimulant, carminative, stomachic, and expectorant. It is used instead of ginger, and in nervous disorders and incontinence of urine.

A. nu'tans. Hab. Malay. A species which affords a rhizome, which has been confounded with Galangal.

A. odora'ta. Hab. British Guiana. The leaves are employed by the natives to wrap the body in for the purpose of producing diaphoresis.

A. officina'rum. Hab. China. The source of the Lesser galangal.

A. pa'co-sero'ca. Hab. Brazil. The root, which has a sweet aromatic odour, is carminative, stomachic, and alexipharmic; and is given in doses of 30 grains. Externally it is applied to foul ulcers. (W.)

A. racemo'sa. Hab. Central America and West Indies. Leaves ovate-lanceolate, recurved at the point; raceme spiked; bracts ventricose; lip trifid. Stimulant and carminative. The fruit is said to be poisonous.

A. tubula'ta. The *Renealmia exaltata*.

Alpi'nus. (L. *Alpes*, the Alps. G. *alpisch*.) Growing, belonging to, or living on the Alps.

Al'quifou. (F. *alquifoux*; G. *Hafenerz, Glasurerz*.) A kind of lead-ore containing plumbic sulphuret, which when broken looks like antimony; used by potters, who mix a small portion of manganese with it, to glaze their coarser earthenwares, thence called potter's ore.

Alra'chas. Arabic for Plumbum, or lead. (Quincy.)

Alrat'ica. Term used by Albucasis for a partial or total imperforation of the vagina; also a small foramen. (Quincy.)

Al'safat. (Arab.) Same as *Safat*, to which the article *al* is here prefixed.

Alsafa'tum. Same as *Alsafat*.

Alsa'mach. Arabic term for the large foramen or hole in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, forming the meatus auditorius internus. (Quincy.)

Alsan'ders. The *Smyrnium olusatrum*.

Al'saphat. Same as *Alsafat*.

Alsapha'tum. Same as *Alsafat*.

Al'sech. Arabic for Alumen plumosum. See *Alesh*.

Al'selat. Arabic for the oxide of copper, or burnt copper. (Ruland.)

Alse'mach. Same as *Alsamach*.

Alse'ne. The native name at the Cape of Good Hope of the *Artemisia Afra*. Used as a vermifuge and as a remedy in jaundice.

Alsid'ium. A Genus of the Chlorophyllous Family *Rhodomeleæ*, Class *Carposporeæ*, Subkingdom *Thallophyta*. Thallus in thread-like forked or feathery branches, polysiphonous, and jointed.

A. helminthochor'ton. About 1·6′ high, of the fineness of a bristle, simple or somewhat forked, purple-red when fresh, pale brown when dry. Found in the Mediterranean and Adriatic seas. Furnishes, along with other species, *Corsican moss*.

Alsina'ceous. (Ἅλσις, leaping.) Having a polypetalous corolla with intervals between the petals.

Alsinas'trum. Old name for a species of *Elatine*, according to Linnæus. (Quincy.)

Alsi'ne. (Ἅλσις, growth. F. *mouron*; G. *Miere*.) A Genus of the Suborder *Alsineæ*, Nat. Ord. *Caryophyllaceæ*.

A. avicula'rum. The *Stellaria media*.

A. me'dia. The *Stellaria media*. The plant known to the ancients under this name has been referred to *Stellaria nemorum* (Désfontaine), to *Cerastium aquaticum* (Sprengel), and to *Parietaria cretica* (Fée.) It was used locally in inflammations, abscesses, ulcers, affections of the eyes, and as an injection to the ears. (Waring.)

A. vulga'ris. The *Stellaria media*.

Alsin'eæ. (G. *Mierengewächse*.) A Suborder of the Nat. Ord. *Caryophyllaceæ*. Sepals distinct and opposite the stamens when the latter are equal to them in number.

Alsiracos'tum. Arabic name of a compound purgative medicine much praised by Mesue *in Operib. f.* 113, as a remedy in certain burning fevers.

Also'-Bisztra. Austria-Hungary. Alkaline chalybeate waters.

Also'-Erztergaly. Austria-Hungary; County of Neograd. A chalybeate spring with carbonic acid.

Also'-Kéked. Austria-Hungary; near Kaschau. Sulphur waters of 21° C. (69·8° F.) Used in gouty and rheumatic diseases.

Also'-Ro'na. Austria-Hungary. Mineral waters containing sodium chloride.

Also'-Sebes. Austria-Hungary, situated in the beautiful scenery of the Carpathian mountains; a well-arranged establishment. The principal constituents are sodium chloride and sulphate, potassium chloride and magnesium and calcium sulphate. Used in diseases of the lymphatic system, scrofula, abdominal and uterine congestions.

Also'-Tvaroszcza. Austria-Hungary; County of Saros. Mineral waters issuing from the sandstone, containing potassium and sodium chloride, iron and iodine, with carbonic acid.

Also-Vacza. Austria-Hungary. Sulphuretted mineral waters, having a temperature of 32° C. (90° F.), issuing from the foot of a mountain rich in iron and copper. Scenery picturesque.

Also'deæ. A synonym of *Alsodineæ.*

Alsodin'eæ. A Suborder of the Nat. Ord. *Violaceæ.* Flowers regular; petals with short unguiculæ; anthers without appendages.

Alsoph'ila. (Ἄλσος, wood: φίλος, friend.) A Genus of the Tribe *Cyatheæ*, Nat. Ord. *Filices.* Tree ferns, having no indusium. Starch is obtained in Tasmania from the roots of some species, and the leaves of others are eaten.

A. lu'rida. Hab. Java. A hairy-leaved species, used as a styptic.

A. arma'ta. Hab. Brazil. The caudex is mucilaginous and astringent; it is used in hæmoptysis, and as an expectorant in bronchitis.

Alston, Charles. An English physician and writer on Materia Medica; born 1683, died 1760.

Alsto'nia. A Genus of the Nat. Ord. *Apocynaceæ.*

A. constric'ta. A species from the bark of which *Alstonin* has been obtained.

A. schola'ris. (Sans. *Septaperna.* Tam. *ezhilaip-palai;* Mal. *pala;* Tel. *edakulapala.*) An Indian tree 50 feet high. Its planks are used as school boards, from whence its specific name. See *Dita bark* and *Alstoniæ cortex.*

A. theæfor'mis. Santa Fé Tea. Mexican plant; leaves used for tea. (D.)

Alsto'niæ cor'tex, Indian Ph. The bark of the *Alstonia scholaris.* It occurs in thick, irregular, more or less contorted pieces, easily broken; epidermis rough and grey; bark pale cinnamon-coloured, spongy, bitter, inodorous; it contains *Ditaine.* A powerful tonic, astringent, antiperiodic, and anthelmintic; much used in chronic diarrhœa and dysentery, and as a stomachic in convalescence from fever; also in splenic affections and toothache.

Al'stonin. An alkaloid found in the bark of the *Alstonia constricta.* It is orange-yellow, brittle, melts about 100° C. (212° F.); soluble in alcohol, ether, and dilute acids, sparingly soluble in water, and fluorescent.

Al'stonite. A baryto-calcite occurring in the Cumberland lead mines at Alston, hence its name.

Alstrœme'ria. A genus of the Nat. Ord. *Amaryllidaceæ.* Stem erect or climbing; leaves alternate, simple, oval; inflorescence usually in cymes; spathe two-leaved; flowers hermaphrodite, with irregular double perianth; receptacle concave; stamens six, in two rows; ovary inferior, trilocular; ovules numerous, anatropal.

A. ed'ulis. A species the tubers of which are eaten in Peru and Chili.

A. lig'tu. A species said to supply Talcahuana arrowroot.

A. orna'ta. An astringent.

A. pal'lida. A plant from which a variety of arrowroot is made, probably that known as Talcahuana arrowroot.

A. peregri'na. (F. *lis des Incas.*) Hab. Peru, Chili. The roots are full of starch, and are used as food.

A. salsil'la. The roots of this plant are eaten in Peru. A diaphoretic and diuretic. Used instead of sarsaparilla.

A. tomento'sa. A species the tubers of which are eaten in Peru and Chili

Alstrœme'riæ. (F. *alstrœmériées.*) A Tribe of the Family *Amaryllidaceæ* of Richard, with fibrous or bulbiferous root and leafy stem.

Alströmer, Clas. A Swedish naturalist, born 1736, a pupil of Linnæus.

Alsuren'giam. (Arab.) Ancient name for the *Hermodactylus.*

Al'tafor. Arabic name for Camphor.

Altai'ans. A term applied by Castrèn to the group of nations which occupy the country between the Bay of Okhotsk and European Lapland. They are closely allied to the Eastern and Southern Asiatics; they are yellow or yellowish brown, have cylindrical, stiff, and black hair, slight beard, obliquely set eyes, prominent cheek bones, flat nose, and broad and low skull.

Altam'bus. (Arab.) Old term for *Lapis rubeus*, or the venous blood of man. (Ruland.)

Alta'ris. Arabic for Sulphur vivum.

Al'ter sex'us. (Lat.) The other sex. A synonym of *Female.*

Al'terans. (Lat.) Alterative.

Al'terant. (L. *alter*, another. F. *altérant;* G. *verändernd.*) The same as *Alterative.*

Altera'tion. (L. *alteratio*, from *alter*, another. F. *altération;* I. *alterazione;* S. *alteracion;* G. *Umwandelung, Umstimmung, Veränderung.*) Change, as of the structure, form, quality, or property of a substance.

The French use the word to signify thirst, accompanied by dryness of the tongue and throat.

The action of alterative medicines.

A change for the worse in a disease.

A. of dimen'sions. (L. *magnitudo mutata;* F. *altération de dimension;* I. *cambiamento di dimensione;* G. *Veränderung der Grösse.*) A phrase used to signify a change in the bulk of an organ.

Al'terative. (L. *alter*, another. F. *altérant;* G. *verändernd, verbessernd.*) Having power to produce change.

Al'teratives. (L. *alter*, another. F. *altérants;* I. *alterativi;* S. *alteranti;* G. *alterirende Arznei, säftverbessernde Mittel.*) A term applied to certain drugs to express an unknown action by which they alter the processes of nutrition, when these are disordered, and reduce them to a healthy state; an action which is not made manifest by any excess of secretion or other sensible evacuation. In the absence of distinct knowledge it is a convenient phrase by which to describe the effects of small doses of such drugs as arsenic, iodine, and mercury, and of cod-liver oil.

A., re'nal. A term used to describe those diuretics which are supposed to act by producing an alteration in the system generally, as alkalies.

Altercan'genon. Ancient name for Hyoscyamus, or henbane. (Hooper.)

Alter'cum. Same as *Altercangenon.*

Al'tered. (L. *alter*, another.) A synonym of *Castrated.*

Alternan'thera. A Genus of *Amaranthaceæ.* Plants chiefly inhabiting tropical or subtropical regions.

A. ses'silis. Hab. Southern Asia. Used as a stomachic and for the cure of colic. In the Moluccas it is used as a pot herb.

Alter'nate. (L. *alterno*, to change by turns. F. *alterne;* G. *abwechselnd*, *wechselnd*, *wechselständig.*) Following by turns, or in succession.

A. æstiva'tion. Term applied to flowers in which the inner whorl alternates with the outer.

A. hemiple'gia. That form of paralysis in which the loss of power in the facial muscles is on the opposite side to that of the limbs.

A. leaves. Applied to leaves which arise singly from a node, and are placed alternately on opposite sides of the stem.

A. rub'bing. A term applied to a pericardial friction sound when it is heard in both systole and diastole.

A. squint. That form of strabismus or squint in which either eye can be fixed on a definite object, so that each eye may alternately be made to deviate from its right position.

Alter'nately pin'nate. The same as *Alternatipinnate.*

Al'ternating. (L. *alterno*, to do anything by turns.) Following by turns.

A. cal'culus. A urinary calculus which is made of strata of differing substances. See *Calculus, alternating.*

Alterna'tion. (L. *alternatio*, from *alterno*, to do anything by turns. F. *alternation;* I. *alternazione;* G. *abwechselung.*) The act of alternating; reciprocal succession.

A. of genera'tions. (F. *génération alternante;* G. *Generationswechsel.*) A term used to express a form of reproduction in which the original embryo develops, by budding or fission, a series of independent asexual organisms, the last term of which only possesses sexual organs and grows to the likeness of the original parent. The phenomena included under this title occur both in the animal and vegetable kingdoms. At a certain period in a plant's life single cells become detached from the organic connection, and either immediately, or after further preparation, enter upon an independent course of development; these cells are the reproductive cells, and the plant structures which result from similar reproductive cells, and are also like one another, form a generation. Now the alternation of generations occurs in the fact that the generations which proceed from one another are unlike, that is to say, in those organisms which multiply asexually and sexually; the offspring of the impregnated germ reproduces only by agamogenesis, so that from an ovum or ovule (A) is produced in the ordinary way an animal or plant, which grows up and ultimately divides or gives rise to a new individual (B) by budding, the organism so produced growing into a sexually mature individual, forming ova and spermatozoa, from the union of which arises anew the impregnated ovum.

In the vegetable kingdom the ferns afford an instance of alternation of generations; the spore on germination first produces a parenchymatous expansion, the prothallium, and not a plant like the parent, but from its under surface arise the sexual organs, the antheridium and the archegonium, from the conjunction of the products of which arises the new plant. A similar mode of development occurs in the Equisetaceæ.

The best known instances of the alternation of generations occur in the animal kingdom. Amongst the Cœlenterata it is observed in those cases in which the Medusoid form of Hydroid polypi alternates with the Hydroid. Amongst the Vermes it may be seen in the Trematoda and Cestoidea, and it has been followed in some of the Tunicated mollusca. In the two latter cases the alternation of generations is somewhat complicated; for instead of the impregnated ovum (A) producing a sexless organism (B) which develops the ova and spermatozoa from the union of which arises the ovum (A) again, B produces a sexless organism, which may either resemble itself (B_2) or may be of a different nature (C); in either case the organism may reproduce its like (B_3 or C_2) or may develop again a different form (D) which in turn may either produce its like (D_2) or may produce ova and spermatozoa from which an impregnated ovum (A) again arises. As for instance, the egg (A) of the common Distoma undergoes cleavage to form the morula, and afterwards the gastrula, the orifice of invagination closes up, and an elongated, ciliated larva is formed. This larva then escapes from its host, in the case of endoparasitic forms, and is swallowed by some aquatic animal, into whose blood-spaces and connective-tissue it passes; in this situation it grows to a large size and assumes a sac-like form, retaining its ciliated investment. This is the sporocyst (B). The interior of the sporocyst now breaks up into groups of cells, which grow till they consist of sacs devoid of cilia; these sacs form for themselves a head, a mouth, and a gullet; each zooid thus produced forms a *Redia* (C), or King's yellow worm. After a time vesicles appear in the body cavity of the Redia, and rapidly develop into tadpole-like zooids, the *Cercariæ* (D). By the atrophy of the Redia the Cercariæ escape, swim about freely for a time, and finally fix themselves on to a snail, a Paludina; they then lose their tails, and become enveloped in a structureless cyst. The encysted embryo (E) developes rudiments of coronal hooklets. If now the Paludina which is thus infested is swallowed by a water bird in which the adult Distoma is parasitic, the embryo gradually developes till it assumes the form of the parent Distoma, and acquires complete sexual organs. In this cycle of changes it is noticeable that the Redia may develop secondary Rediæ instead of Cercariæ, whilst the Cercariæ may develop secondary Cercariæ, and the sporocysts second sporocysts; or the Cercarian stage may be entirely omitted, whilst occasionally the Redia is developed directly from the ciliated larva. Amongst the Mollusca the Salpæ exhibit the alternation of generations in its simplest form—viz. that in which the organism (B) arising from the impregnated germ (A) produces offspring only agamogenetically, and so gives rise to a series of independent organisms, which are more or less different from the original one, and which sooner or later acquire generative organs, from which are formed impregnated germs, giving rise to the original form. Amongst the Arthropoda, the hexapod Insecta afford an example of alternation of generations, as in the Aphides, in which the independent organisms which correspond with B give rise agamogenetically to others (B_2), and these again to others (B_3), and so on, though ultimately a sexual individual (A) is produced.

Alternatipin'nate. (L. *alternatim*, by turns; *pinnatus*, feathered. F. *alternatipenné;* G. *wechselngefiedert.*) Applied to a pinnate leaf, the leaflets of which are alternate upon the common petiole.

Alter'native. (G. *abwechselnd.*) Same as *Alternate.*

A. æstiva'tion. The same as *Alternate æstivation.*

A. douche. See *Douche, alternative.*

Alter'natives, Vol'ta's. A term applied by Volta to the phenomena observed when an electrical current is made to pass through the leg of a galvanoscopic frog, and which he summed up in the two following laws:—(1) the current traversing a nerve diminishes its excitability differently according to its direction; and (2) the direct current renders the nerve less excitable than the inverse.

Alternifo'liate. (L. *alternus*, one after another; *folium*, a leaf.) Having alternate leaves, as the *Valeriana alternifolia.*

Alternipet'alous. (L. *alternipetalus.*) A term applied in Botany to the stamens, carpels, or styles, when these organs are inserted on the receptacle opposite the interspaces of the petals.

Alternipin'nate. The same as *Alternatipinnate.*

Alternisep'alous. (L. *alternisepalus.*) A term applied in Botany to the petals, stamens, carpels, ovarial loculi, or styles, when they are inserted opposite the interspaces of the sepals.

Al'tey plum'bi. Old term for the Sugar of lead.

Althæ'a. (Ἀλθαία, wild mallow.) A Genus of the Nat. Ord. *Malvaceæ.* Calyx 5-cleft; involucre 6—9-cleft; styles numerous; fruit orbicular, many-celled, with a convex centre.

Also, U.S. Ph., the officinal name of the root of the *Althæa officinalis.*

A. hirsu'ta. Hirsute; peduncles one-flowered, longer than the leaves. Emollient; seeds aperient and diuretic.

A. laurinen'sis. Used in Italy as a substitute for *A. officinalis.*

A. narbonen'sis. A species occasionally used instead of *A. officinalis.*

A. officina'lis. (F. *guimauve;* I. *altea;* S. *malvarisco;* G. *Eibisch.*) The marshmallow. Stems 2′—4′ high, woolly; leaves alternate, hoary on both sides, the lower 5-lobed, the upper 3-lobed; flowers terminal, axillary. The whole plant is mucilaginous, and supplies *Altheæ folia* and *Altheæ radix.*

A. ro'sea. (F. *rose tremière*, *passe-rose*; I. *alcea, bismalva;* G. *Stockrose, Malvenrose.*) Stem tall, straight, hairy; leaves cordate, 5—7-angled, crenate, rugose; flowers axillary, sessile, or in terminal spikes; petals hairy at base. The flowers, officinal in the Fr. Codex, are mucilaginous and demulcent, and supply a colouring matter which is used to adulterate wine, and as a test for acid and alkalies, like litmus.

Althæ'æ flo'res. (F. *fleurs de guimauve;* G. *Altheeblumen, Eibischblüthen.*) The flowers of the *Althæa officinalis.* Mucilaginous. Seldom used.

A. fo'lia. (F. *feuilles de guimauve;* G. *Eibischblätter.*) The leaves of the *Althæa officinalis;* they are used to make an emollient decoction.

A. ra'dix. (F. *racine de guimauve;* G. *Eibischwurzel.*) Marshmallow root, from the *Althæa officinalis*, collected in autumn from plants at least two years old. As seen in commerce it is deprived of its epidermis, is whitish, fleshy, more or less fibrous, having a feeble smell, and a sweetish mucilaginous taste. It contains bassorin, a small quantity of asparagine, sugar, starch, and a fixed oil, and tannin in the epidermis. It is demulcent, and is used in decoction, syrup, pill, and lozenge, in inflammation and irritation of the bronchial and other mucous membranes; and boiled and bruised as a poultice.

Althana'ca. (Arabic.) Old name for Orpiment. (R. and J.)

Althana'cha. Same as *Althanaca.*

Althebe'gium. Arabic for a swelling which occurs in cachectic and leucophlegmatic habits, as that under the eyes. (James.)

Altheben. (Arab.) Pterygium, or Pannus.

Althe'in. An alkaloid found in the marshmallow, *Althæa officinalis;* once supposed to be distinct, but now known to be asparagin.

Altheste'ria. (Ἀλθηστήριον, a remedy.) Remedies, especially those applied externally, or to wounds.

Al'theus. (Ἀλθεύς, from ἀλθαίνω, to heal.) A healer, a physician.

Althex'is. (Ἄλθεξις, from ἀλθαίνω, to heal.) An old term for the cure of a disease.

Althion'ic. Same as *Alcoöthionic.*

Al'thos. (Ἄλθος, a healing.) A medicine.

Altic'omous. (L. *altus*, high; *coma*, the hair of the head, the leaves of trees. G. *hochbelaubt.*) Clothed with leaves high up only.

Altij'ugus. (L. *altus; jugum*, a yoke, the summit. G. *hochgipfelig.*) Having a lofty summit or top.

Altil'ibat. A synonym of *Turpentine.*

Al'timar. Arabic for the Oxide of copper, or burnt copper. (R. and J.)

Altim'etry. (L. *altus*, high; *metrum*, a measure.) Term for the art of measuring heights or altitudes.

Altimio. Arabic for the Scoria of lead.

Altin'car. Arabic for a kind of factitious salt used in the separation of metals, according to Libavius, *S. Ch. Arc.* viii, 38.

Altin'gat. Arabic for the *Flos æris*, rust of copper, or verdigris. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Altin'gia excel'sa. A synonym of *Liquidamber altingia.*

Altingia'ceæ. Liquidambers. Balsamiferous trees. Leaves simple or lobed, alternate, with deciduous stipules; flowers unisexual, involucrate, amentaceous; male flowers naked, with many nearly sessile anthers; female flowers in a globular head; ovary two-celled; ovules numerous; fruit cone-shaped and scaly; seeds winged, peltate, albuminous; embryo inverted; radicle superior.

Also, called *Liquidamberaceæ.*

Altinur'aum. Arabic for the Sulphas ferri, or vitriol. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Altiros'træ. (L. *altus*, high; *rostrum*, a beak.) Applied by Blainville to a Section of his *Heterodactylous scausores*, having the beak higher than it is broad.

Al'tith. Arabic term for Asafœtida.

Al'titude. (L. *altitudo*, from *altus*, lofty. F. *altitude;* I. *altezza;* G. *Höhe.*) Term applied to the height of any place above the level of the sea. The greatest altitude attained by Glaisher in his balloon ascents was more than 29,000 feet, when he became insensible. One of the highest, if not the highest, known habitation of man is the village of Thok-djalauk in Thibet, which is upwards of 15,000 feet above the level of the sea.

The most elevated baths in Europe are those of St. Moritz, 5464 feet, and Leukerbad, 4670 feet, in Switzerland; Baréges, 4000 feet, Mont Dore, 3300 feet, Cauterets, 3200 feet, and Bourboule, 2600 feet, in France.

Altiv'olus. (L. *altus; volo*, to fly. G. *hochfliegend.*) Applied to the *Rhodolæna altivola*, a climbing shrub which attains even to the top of the largest trees.

Alt-oet'ting. See *Neu-oetting.*

Altri'ces. (L. *altrix*, a nourisher.) One of the two divisions of the Class *Aves* proposed by Owen, in which the young are excluded from the egg, feeble, naked, and blind, and dependent on their parents for support.

Al'truism. (L. *alter*, another.) Term employed by Auguste Comte to designate the mental state opposed to that which has received the name of egoism. In Physiology, it has been used to express the desires or instincts, which have also received the name of sympathetic instincts, as directing the conduct rather in the interest of others than of the individual. It is exemplified in the sentiments of friendship, veneration, and goodness. It is the source also of domesticity and sociability; sentiments that are recognisable in animals as well as in man.

Alt-Sohl. Hungary; County of Sohl. Mineral waters containing sodium sulphate, sodium, magnesium, calcium and iron carbonates, with free carbonic acid. Temp. 11° C. (52° F.) The most important is the Czerwena Woda, or *Eau rouge*, which contains and deposits a considerable quantity of iron.

Alt-Tura. Austria-Hungary; County of Oberneutra. Cold mineral waters, containing sodium, calcium, magnesium, and iron sulphate, sodium and calcium chlorides and carbonates. Used in anæmia and scrofula.

Al'tus. (L. *altus*, participle of *alo*, to fly.) High; profound; deep. Applied to words to signify intensity, as *Altus somnus*, *Altus sopor*, sound or deep sleep, as in a lethargy.

Altwas'ser. Germany; Silesia; a village near Salzbrun. Situated in a pleasant valley, 1255 feet high, having a mild climate and good accommodation. There are several springs, of a temperature varying from 21·5° C. (70·7° F.) to 35° C. (95° F.), containing iron with some alkaline and earthy carbonates and free carbonic acid. There are also chalybeate peat baths. Used in anæmic cases.

Al'uach. Arabic for Stannum, or tin.

Alucina'tio. (G. *Träumerei.*) The better form of *Hallucinatio.*

Alu'cita. A Genus of the Family *Pterophoridæ*, Group *Microlepidoptera*, Order *Lepidoptera*, Class *Insecta*. Wings divided to the base into six linear rays.

A. cerealel'la. (F. *alucite des céréales.*) The larvæ are very destructive to wheat. When the scales of the moth abound in the dust of wheat, they cause great cutaneous discomfort, conjunctivitis, and painful sensations in the throat.

A'lud. Arabic for Agallochum, Agillochum, or aloes wood.

Al'udel'. An old term for each vessel in an arrangement of a number of globe-shaped pots or glass vessels, one placed above the other, and communicating with each other from bottom to top, for subliming any matter; the lowest was a pot containing the substance to be sublimed, and the highest a receiver for the flowers, or sublimate.

Aludit. Arabic for Hydrargyrum, or mercury.

Al'uech. Arabic for pure Tin.

Alufir. (Arab.) Term for a diffused redness of the skin called Rubedo. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Alui'ne. (Fr.) A synonym of the *Artemisia absinthium.*

A'lula. (Dim. of *ala*, a wing. F. *alule*, *aillerette*, *ailette balancier*, *cuilleron.*) A little wing. Applied to the minute membranous scales situated above the *halteres* in certain of the *Diptera*, and under the *elytra* of some aquatic *Coleoptera.*

Also, the bastard wing, composed of feathers situated on the rudimentary thumb of the bird.

Alulif'era. (L. *alula*, a little wing; *fero*, to carry. F. *porte-aiguillons.*) A Group of the Order *Hymenoptera*. Antennæ generally with thirteen segments in the male, twelve in the female; abdomen always pediculated; female possessing a perforated retractile sting and poison glands. Larvæ without feet and anus.

Al'um. A plant in use by the ancient Romans for affections of the kidneys, lungs, and fauces; probably *Symphytum officinale.*

Also, a kind of garlic.

A. bat'tery. A galvanic battery consisting of carbon and unamalgamated zinc plunged into sand, which is kept moist by an aqueous solution of alum.

A. gal'licum. A synonym of the *Symphytum officinale.*

Al'um. See *Alumen.*

A., ammo'nia. A synonym of *Common alum.*

A., ammo'niofer'ric. A synonym of *Ferri et ammoniæ sulphas.*

A., burnt. The *Alumen exsiccatum.*

A. cake. The solid mixture of silica and aluminium sulphate, obtained in the preparation of the latter for dyeing purposes, by decomposing clay with sulphuric acid.

A. cat'aplasm. A synonym of *Coagulum aluminis.*

A., com'mon. See *Alumen.*

A. curd. The *Coagulum aluminis.*

A., dried. See *Alumen exsiccatum.*

A. earth of Nepa'l. An article of the native Indian Materia Medica, which is probably a more or less pure iron alum.

A., Egyp'tian. The *Αἰγύπτια στυπτήρια* of Hippocrates; an astringent salt.

A., En'glish. A synonym of common alum.

A., feath'er. A synonym of native iron-alum; and also of *Alunogene.*

A. gar'gle. See *Gargarisma aluminis.*

A., i'ron. A double salt in which iron is substituted for aluminium. See *Ferri et ammoniæ sulphas*, and *Ferri et potassii sulphas.*

A., pot'ash. The sulphate of alumina and potash.

A. poult'ice. A synonym of *Coagulum aluminis.*

A., Roche. A variety of common alum, so called because originally it came from Rocca, in Syria. It is in small pieces of a pale rose colour, obtained from bole or rose-pink.

A., Roche, com'mon. Small pieces of common alum moistened and then stained with bole.

A., rock. A synonym of common alum.

A., Ro'man. The purest variety found in commerce. It occurs in small fragments covered with a reddish-brown adventitious powder. It is crystallised in cubes; and is obtained by the repeated roasting and lixiviation of *Alunite.*

A. root. Common name of the *Heuchera americana* and *H. cortusa.* Also of the *Geranium maculatum.*

A. root, North Amer'ican. The root of *Heuchera americana.*

A. slate. An alum ore consisting of a mixture of iron pyrites with alumina, silica, and bituminous matter.

A. spring. See *Virginia mineral waters.*

A. stone. A felspathic rock, being a native mixture of aluminium sulphate and potassium sulphate, found at Tolfa and Piombino, in Italy.

A. whey. (G. *Alaunmolke.*) Two drachms of alum is boiled in a pint of milk, and the curd strained off. Used as an astringent in diarrhœa, menorrhagia, hæmatemesis, and internal hæmorrhages generally. Dose, a wineglassful, containing about 15 grains of alum.

Alumbo'ti. Arabic for Oxide of lead. (R. and J.)

Al'umen. The *Alumen liquidum;* also the Mercurius and Gemmæ optimum of the Arabian philosophers.

Also, applied to the metal Antimony.

Al'umen, Ph. Brit. and U.S. (F. *alun;* I. *allume;* S. *allumbre;* G. *Alaun.*) $Al_2(SO_4)_3 + (NH_4)_2SO_4 + 24H_2O$. Alum, or aluminium and ammonium sulphate. The only form of alum recognised by the Brit. Pharmacopœia. It is made by adding ammonium sulphate to solution of aluminium sulphate, and purifying by recrystallization from its solution in water. It is a white, somewhat efflorescent, crystalline mass, having the faces of regular octohedra, and possessing an acid sweetish astringent taste. It is insoluble in spirit, soluble in fifteen times its weight of cold, and three fourths its weight of boiling water. Alum precipitates albumen, and contracts the mucous and other soft tissues. It is absorbed from the stomach and intestines, as an albuminate probably, and has been found in the urine. It hinders decomposition. Its action on, and course through, the organs is not known. Alum is astringent and antispasmodic in small, purgative and emetic in large, doses. It is used as a styptic, in powder or solution, in hæmorrhage from leech bites, from the nose, or after tooth-drawing; as an astringent lotion or injection in too free discharge from ulcers, in eczema, leucorrhœa, gonorrhœa, and similar mucous discharges; as a gargle in relaxed throat and in aphthous ulceration of the mouth; and as a spray in chronic laryngeal congestion and inflammation. Alum is used in pyrosis, in hæmatemesis, in mucous diarrhœa, and in internal bleedings generally. It is of use in the later stages of hooping-cough; and has been given in bronchorrhœa, in profuse perspiration, and in painters' colic. Dose, as an astringent, 5—15 grains or more; as an emetic, 1—3 drachms.

Death has occurred in eight hours from swallowing an ounce and a half of alum; there was nausea, vomiting of sanguinolent fluid, small quick pulse, hurried breathing, and intense agony; and after death the whole digestive tract was found inflamed, the œsophagus softened, the stomach congested, its mucous coat grey, softened, and disorganised; the duodenum thickened and grey; and the peritoneum inflamed. White of egg in water, or magnesia suspended in milk, should be freely given, and vomiting immediately induced by irritation of the fauces, or the administration of an emetic.

Alum has been recommended for the purpose of purifying water from organic matter. It would appear that its action is confined to the suspended matters, and that organic substances in solution are little, if at all, affected by it.

Alum has been found in inferior bread; it is said to be used for the purpose of improving damaged flour and rendering its use possible. It is believed to prevent bread from becoming sour or mouldy, to increase its whiteness and lightness, and to cause it to retain more water. It is added, as an adulteration, along with salt and iron sulphate, to give a head to beer.

In the Ph. Germ., Ph. Helvet., Ph. Ital., and the Fr. Codex, the salt used is the aluminium and potassium sulphate.

A. al'bum. (L. *albus,* white.) Common alum.

A. al'kali. (Arab.) Nitre.

A. alko'ri. (Arab.) Nitre.

A. ammoniaca'le. Sulphate of alumina and ammonia. See *Alum.*

A. bulga'num. A red and transparent species of varnish resembling mastich.

A. calcina'tum. (L. *calcinatus,* calcined.) A synonym of *A. exsiccatum.*

A. cati'num. (L. *catinus,* a crucible.) The potash of commerce.

A. chroma'tum. Chrome alum, sulphate of chromium and potash.

A. commu'ne. Common alum. See *Alumen.*

A. cre'pum. The tartar of good wine.

A. cru'dum, Belg. Ph. (L. *crudus,* raw, crude.) The potassium alum of commerce.

A. crystal'linum. (Κρυστάλλινος, of crystal.) A synonym of common alum.

A. cu'pricum. (L. *cuprum,* copper.) Sulphate of copper and potash.

A. depura'tum. Ph. Helv. (L. *depuratus,* purified.) A synonym of *Alumen.*

A. de Roch'i. The *Alum, Roche.*

A. de Roch'i gal'lis. The *Alum, Roche.*

A. draconisa'tum. Belg. Ph. (L. *draconisatus,* mixed with dragon's blood.) Two parts of crude alum are melted in an iron vessel, and then one part of powdered dragon's blood added.

A. exsicca'tum. Ph. Br. and U.S. (L. *exsiccatus,* dried up.) Burnt alum. Four oz. of alum are heated in a porcelain dish at a temperature not exceeding 205° C. (401° F.) until aqueous vapour ceases to be given off, and the salt has lost 47 per cent. of its weight, when it is powdered. It differs from alum only in the absence of water. It is used as an escharotic; and has been given in constipation. Dose, 5—10 grains.

A. factit'ium. (L. *factitius,* made by art, artificial.) Manufactured, or common alum.

A. fæ'cum. (L. *fæx,* lees, dregs.) Potash made from the ashes of vine branches and wine lees.

A. fer'ricum. (L. *ferrum,* iron.) Sulphate of iron and potash.

A. glacia'le. (L. *glacialis,* frozen.) Common alum.

A. ital'icum. (L. *italicus,* Italian.) Roman or red alum.

A. kinosa'tum. Belg. Ph. (L. *kinosatus*, mixed with kino.) Two parts of crude alum is melted in an iron vessel, and then one part of powdered kino is added.

Also, a synonym of the *Pulvis aluminis compositus.*

A. liq'uidum. (L. *liquidus*, fluid.) An old term for a substance which appears to be the rock butter of modern mineralogists, consisting of alum with alumina and oxide of iron.

A. martia'lum. (L. *martialis*, relating to *Mars*, an old term for iron.) Sulphate of iron and potash.

A. natrona'tum. (L. *natronatus*, belonging to natron or soda.) The *Aluminii et sodii sulphas.*

A. o'dig. (Arab.) Sal ammoniac.

A. philosopho'rum. (L. *philosophus*, a philosopher.) The lime of egg-shells.

A. plu'meum. (L. *plumeus*, downy.) Asbestos.

A. plumo'sum. (L. *plumosus*, full of down or feathers.) A term applied to the fibrous variety of native alum; also to fibrous gypsum: feathery alum; asbestos.

A. plumo'sum Basil'ii Valent'ini. Basil Valentine's feathery alum. A synonym of *Boracic acid.*

A. prus'sicum. Common alum.

A. ro'chum. Roche alum.

A. Roma'num. Roman alum.

A. ro'sa. Boiled alum.

A. ru'brum. (L. *ruber*, red.) Red alum. The Roman alum, which has a reddish colour.

A. ru'peum. (L. *rupes*, a cliff.) A synonym of common alum.

A. ru'tilum. (L. *rutilus*, red.) A synonym of Roman alum.

A. sacchari'num. (L. *saccharinus*, sugary.) Term for a cosmetic preparation in former repute, made of rose water, alum, and white of egg.

A. scari'ola. Gypsum.

A. scis'sile. (L. *scissilis*, easily split or cleft.) A term for gypsum.

A. scis'sum. (L. *scissus*, split.) Old term for stone-alum. (Quincy.)

A. sco'jalæ. Same as *A. scojolæ.*

A. sco'jolæ. Selenite.

A. sicca'tum. (L. *siccatus*, dried.) A synonym of *A. exsiccatum.*

A. spongio'sum. (L. *spongiosus*, spongy, porous.) Burnt alum.

A. stir'iacum. (L. *stiriacus*, shaped like an icicle.) Common alum.

A. sy'rach. (Arab.) Burnt alum.

A. trichi'tis. (θρίξ, a hair.) Asbestos.

A. uri'næ. (L. *urina*, urine.) Common alum.

A. us'teum. Otherwise *A. ustum.*

A. us'tum. Ph. Germ. and Ph. Helv. (L. *ustus*, burnt; G. *gebrannter Alaun.*) A similar preparation to the *A. exsiccatum*, Ph. Br.

A. vena'le. Belg. Ph. (L. *venalis*, of, or belonging to, selling.) The same as *A. crudum.*

A. vulga're. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) Common alum.

Alumeni'zed. (L. *alumen.*) Charged or mixed with alum.

Al'umhair. Arabic name for Butyrum, or butter. (Quincy.)

Alu'mina. (L. *alumen*, alum. F. *alumine;* G. *Aluminiumoxyd, Alaunerde, Thonerde.*) A synonym of *Aluminium oxide.*

A. and ammo'nia, sul'phate of. The *Alumen* of the British Pharmacopœia.

A. and i'ron, sul'phate of. The *Aluminium and iron sulphate.*

A., ben'zinated solu'tion of. A substitute for Pagliari's styptic. Eight ounces of aluminium sulphate dissolved in water is saturated with gelatinous alumina, and six drachms of bruised amygdaloid benzoin added; it is kept at 66° C. (150·8° F.) for six hours, and after filtration should be of sp. gr. 1·26. In a few days crystals of alum are deposited, when the liquid is fit for use. It has a pleasant odour, and an astringent balsamic taste. Diluted with 4—10 parts of water it has been used as an injection in leucorrhœa.

A., sul'phate of. See *Aluminii sulphas.*

A., tan'nate of. A substance described as yellowish, crystalline, and soluble in hot water, and recommended in solution as an injection in gonorrhœa. Aluminium tannate is almost insoluble in water, and so it is supposed that this is probably a mixture only of tannic acid and alum.

Alu'mina ace'tica. A synonym of *Aluminium acetate.*

A. ace'tica liq'uida. A synonym of the *Liquor aluminii acetici*, Helv. Ph.

A. acid'ulo-sulphu'rica cum ka'li. Common potassium-alum.

A. ammonia'to-sulphu'rica. The *Alumen* of the British Pharmacopœia.

A. depura'ta. A synonym of *Alumina*, obtained by heating aluminium sulphate to redness.

A. hydra'ta, Germ. Ph. and Helv. Ph. (G. *Thonerdehydrat.*) Alum, 10 parts, is dissolved in 80 parts of hot distilled water, filtered, and then mixed with 9 parts of pure sodium carbonate dissolved in 80 parts of distilled water. The precipitate having been washed with distilled water till this does not cloud a solution of barium nitrate, is dried and powdered. It is a light white astringent powder, insoluble in water. Dose, 0·1—0·6 grammes.

A. hydrochlo'rica. A synonym of *Aluminium chloride.*

A. hypochloro'sa. (G. *unterchlorigsaure Thonerde.*) A solution of alum and of calcium chloride are mixed, and the solution filtered. It is only used externally as a disinfectant.

A. kali'na sulphu'rica. Common potash alum.

A. muriat'ica. A synonym of *Aluminium chloride.*

A. na'tri-sulphu'rica. A synonym of *Aluminii et sodii sulphas.*

A. ni'trica. A synonym of *Aluminium nitrate.*

A. pu'ra. The same as *A. depurata.*

A. sulfu'rica. A synonym of *Aluminii sulphas*, U. S. Ph.

A. sulphu'rica. Common alum.

A. vitriol'ica. (L. *vitriolicus*, containing vitriol, or sulphuric acid.) Common alum.

Alu'minæ ac'etas. A synonym of *Aluminium acetate.*

A. et ammo'niæ sul'phas. The *Alumen* of the British Pharmacopœia.

A. et potas'sæ hypersul'phas. A synonym of *Aluminii et potassii sulphas*, U.S. Ph.

A. et potas'sæ sul'phas. A synonym of *Aluminii et potassii sulphas*, U.S. Ph.

A. et potas'sæ supersul'phas. A synonym of the *Aluminii et potassii sulphas*, U.S. Ph.

A. hydrochlo'ras. A synonym of *Aluminium chloride.*

A. sul'phas. A synonym of *Aluminii sulphas*, U. S. Ph.

A. sul'phas acid'ulus cum potas'sa. A synonym of *Aluminii et potassii sulphas*, U.S. Ph.

A. sul'phas fu'sus. (L. *fusus*, spread out, melted.) A synonym of *Alumen exsiccatum.*

Alu'minate. A compound in which alumina acts towards the stronger bases as an acid-forming oxide, or in which the hydrogen of gelatinous alumina, aluminium trihydrate, is replaced by a metal. Aluminates occur native.

Alu'minated. (L. *aluminatus; F. aluminé; G. aluminirt, thonerdehaltig.*) Containing alum.

Alumin'iate. Same as *Aluminate.*

Alumin'ic. (F. *aluminique.*) A term formerly used to express the presence of alumina.

Alumin'ico. A prefix in several compound epithets, applied by Berzelius to double salts produced by combination of an aluminic salt with another indicated by the succeeding part of the epithet, as Aluminico-ammonicus, -baryticus.

Aluminif'erous. (L. *Alumen; fero*, to bear. F. *aluminifère; G. alauntragend.*) Containing alum.

Alumin'ii ac'etas. See *Aluminium acetate.*

A. et ammo'nii sul'phas. The *Alumen* of the British Pharmacopœia.

A. et fer'ri sul'phas. Prepared by dissolving alumina and iron carbonate in sulphuric acid. It has been used as an astringent and vermifuge. Dose, 5—10 grains.

A. et potas'sii sul'phas, U.S. Ph. (F. *alun, sulfate double d'aluminium et de potassium; I. allume; S. allumbre; G. Alaun.*) $Al_2(SO_4)_3+K_2SO_4+24H_2O$. Potash alum. A double salt of aluminium and potash. It is made from alum slate containing iron bisulphide. The ore is roasted, then moistened and exposed to the air, so that the sulphur absorbs oxygen, becomes sulphuric acid, and forms aluminium sulphate and ferrous sulphate, which are separated by lixiviation with water. The solution being concentrated is mixed with potassium chloride, which forms soluble iron chloride and potassium sulphate, the latter unites with the ammonium sulphate, and is purified by crystallization. It crystallises in transparent regular octohedra, which on exposure to the air become opaque and white; it is insoluble in alcohol, of an acid reaction, and a sweetish astringent taste. Its action is that of the ammonia alum. See *Alumen.*

A. et so'dii sul'phas. $Al_2(SO_4)_3+Na_2SO_4+24H_2O$. A similar salt to the potash alum, but more soluble and difficult to crystallise.

A. subac'etas. A salt called by this name has been used as an astringent to exuberant granulations.

A. sul'phas, U.S. Ph. (G. *Aluminium schwefelsaures.*) $Al_2(SO_4)_3.18H_2O$, or $Al_2O_3.3SO_3.18H_2O$. Prepared by adding solution of sodium carbonate to a solution of alum, dissolving the precipitated alumina in sulphuric acid and water and evaporating to dryness. It is a white powder, soluble in twice its weight of water, from which it crystallises in thin pearly six-sided monoclinic plates. It is used externally as an astringent and antiseptic in foul ulcers and fetid discharges; as a mild caustic in enlarged tonsils, polypi, and cancerous ulcers. A solution of a pound or more in a quart of water is an efficient preservative for some time of dead bodies when injected into the veins.

A. tan'nas. See *Alumina, tannate of.*

Alumin'io-sil'icate. Applied by Bonnsdorf to a group of salts in which alumina and silica are regarded as together playing the part of an acid.

Alu'minite. Native hydrated aluminium sulphate, occurring in whitish, somewhat rounded masses.

Alumin'ium. Symbol Al. Atomic weight, 27·3. An earth metal, existing abundantly in nature as a silicate in felspar and clay; it is contained in the solar atmosphere. It is prepared directly from cryolite and from the double chloride of aluminium and sodium. It is white, susceptible of a high polish, and light, its sp. gr. being 2·6. It forms alloys, and is trivalent in its combinations. It is soluble in hydrochloric and sulphuric acids, but not in nitric acid; organic acids have little action on it except in the presence of sodium chloride. Its salts, when mixed with cobalt nitrate, become blue in the blowpipe flame.

A. ac'etate. (F. *acétate d'alumine.*) $Al_2(C_2H_3O_2)_6$. Obtained by the direct combination of hydrated alumina with acetic acid, or by the double decomposition of plumbic acetate and aluminium sulphate. It is colourless, acid to litmus, deliquescent, and astringent in taste. When exposed in a dilute solution to a temperature of 100° C. (212° F.), the whole of the acetic acid is expelled and aluminium dihydrate is left in solution. It has been used as an astringent in chronic gonorrhœa and hæmoptysis, and as a disinfectant.

A. chlora'tum, Germ. Ph. A synonym of *Aluminium chloride.*

A. chlo'ride. Al_2Cl_6. (F. *chlorure d'aluminium.*) Prepared by heating a mixture of alumina and finely divided carbon in chlorine gas. It is a colourless, transparent, waxy, crystalline substance, boiling at 180° C. (356° F.) Very deliquescent.

The hydrated chloride ($Al_2Cl_6.12H_2O$) is obtained in hexagonal prisms from the solution of the chloride in water, or from the double decomposition of aluminium sulphate and calcium chloride. It has been used as a disinfectant under the name of chloralum.

A. dihy'drate. $Al_2O_3.5H_2O$. Formed when a dilute solution of aluminium diacetate is exposed for several days to a temperature of 100° C. (212° F.) in a closed vessel, and then evaporated to dryness. It is not a mordant.

A. group, met'als of. Aluminium, indium, and gallium.

A. hy'drate. See *A. monohydrate, A. dihydrate, A. trihydrate.*

A. hy'dricum. A synonym of *A. trihydrate.*

A. hydrox'ide. A synonym of *A. hydrate.*

A. monohy'drate. $Al_2O_2.(OH)_2$. This compound is found native in translucent masses known as diaspore; when heated it falls to powder, and loses the whole of its water at 360° C. (680° F.)

A. ni'trate. $Al_2(NO_3)_6$. This salt is obtained by dissolving aluminium hydrate in nitric acid, and evaporating; on cooling, deliquescent prismatic needles are deposited. It has been successfully used, in the proportion of 4 to 6 grains to the ounce of water, as a lotion or vaginal injection in vulvar pruritus.

A. ox'ide. (F. *aluminium oxydé, alumine;* I. *allumina;* S. *alumina;* G. *Thonerde, Alaunerde, Aluminiumoxyd.*) Al_2O_3. Alumina; the only oxide of aluminium. It occurs native, in a nearly pure state, as corundum, a grey, intransparent substance, which, when less pure, is called emery; and in an equally pure condition, but coloured with cobalt, as the ruby; or chromium salts, as the sapphire. It is prepared by adding ammonia to a solution of alum, when the hydrated oxide is precipitated, which, on being heated, yields alumina as a white amorphous powder of sp. gr. 3·9, tasteless, and very little acted on by acids. It is a very weak base, and its salts, the alums, have often an acid reaction. It is used in dyeing as a mordant.

Alumina in solution yields the white gelatinous hydrate to caustic potash, soda and ammonia, which is soluble in excess of the two former agents only; potassium, sodium, and ammonium carbonate deposit the hydrate with an escape of carbonic acid, insoluble in excess. Ammonium sulphide also precipitates the hydrate.

Alumina is not absorbed by any plants except some of the cryptogams.

A. oxyda'tum. A synonym of *Alumina hydrata*, Germ. Ph.

A. salts, tests for. The salts are colourless, have a sweet astringent taste, and an acid reaction. They become blue when moistened with cobalt nitrate and heated before the blowpipe, but do not colour the non-luminous gas flame. When in solution they are not precipitated by hydrogen sulphide; a white precipitate of aluminium hydrate is produced by ammonium sulphide; caustic potash and soda deposit white, gelatinous aluminium hydrate, soluble in excess; ammonia produces a similar precipitate, insoluble in excess; ammonium carbonate and the alkaline carbonates act in a similar manner.

A. sil'icates. (G. *Aluminiumkieselsaures.*) These salts, along with other silicates, are found in a large number of crystallised minerals; and in the form of felspar enter into the composition of granitic and other unstratified rocks, which on decomposition by natural causes form clays. The topaz, beryl, and garnet, are silicates of aluminium and other metals.

A. sulfu'ricum. A synonym of *Aluminii sulphas.*

A. sul'phate. See *Aluminii sulphas.*

A. trihy'drate, (G. *Thonerdehydrat.*) $Al_2O_3.2H_2O$. The bulky, white, gelatinous precipitate formed on the addition of ammonia or alkaline carbonates to a solution of alum; when dried it forms a soft friable mass, insoluble in water, but forming a paste with it. The trihydrate appears as white crystals when a solution of aluminium oxide in caustic potash is exposed to the air. It unites firmly with vegetable pigments; and is thus used as a mordant.

Alu'minized. (L. *alumen*, alum.) Mixed or charged with alum.

A. char'coal. Finely powdered charcoal is digested with sufficient of a solution of aluminium sulphate to give an impregnation of 7·5 per cent. of alumina; it is evaporated to dryness and then ignited in a covered Hessian crucible. It is recommended as a cheap and efficient substitute for animal charcoal as a decoloriser.

Alu'mino-ka'li sulphu'ricum. A synonym of common potassium-alum.

Alu'mino-na'trum sulphu'ricum. The *Aluminii et sodii sulphas.*

Alumino'sæ. An order of rocks comprising aluminated stones, in the geognostic method of Maraschine.

Also, a term formerly used to describe certain mineral waters which were said to contain an acid aluminous mineral salt dissolving a slight mixture of iron. (Parr.)

Alu'minose. (L. *aluminosus;* G. *alaunhaltig.*) Containing, or having relation to, alum.

Alumino'sis pulmo'num. A name given to the form of lung disease occurring in the workers in gypsum and lime. It commences first as a bronchitis, and in the end results in cirrhotic changes of the lung.

Alu'minous. (L. *alumen*, alum. F. *alumineux;* G. *alaunhaltig, alaunicht.*) Of or belonging to, or of the nature of, alum; full of alum.

A. schist. A synonym of *Alum slate.*

Alu'minum. Same as *Aluminium.*

Alu'mium. A synonym of *Aluminium.*

A. oxyda'tum. A synonym of *Alumina.*

Alumon'odig. A synonym of *Ammonii chloridum.*

Al'ums. Generic name for a group of salts, in which aluminium sulphate forms a double salt with the sulphates of potassium, sodium, ammonium, cæsium, or other substitute.

Alunif'erous. (F. *alun*, alum; L. *fero*, to bear.) The same as *Aluminiferous.*

Al'unite. (F. *pierre d'alun.*) Alum stone. A mineral found in trachytic formations and in some solfataras, as that of Tolfa, near Civita Vecchia. It occurs in minute rhombohedral crystals or in fine granular masses, intimately mixed with quartz or felspar. It is the source of Roman alum.

Alu'nogene. (F. *alun*, alum; Gr. *γεννάω*, to beget.) Hair salt; feather alum. Aluminium sulphate, occurring as a feathery efflorescence in rocks and clays, or in solfataras, as a product of decomposition from atmospheric or other action. It is acicular or fibrous or lamellar, whitish and silky in colour, and astringent to the taste. It also occurs as yellowish or greenish butyraceous efflorescences, known as mountain butter.

Alun'sel. A drop.

Al'upes. ('Αλώπηξ, the fox.) Its fat or oil, in the form of bath, was in use in gouty and rheumatic patients. Paulus Ægineta, Lib. vii, s. iii. (Waring.)

Al'us. The *Symphytum officinale.*

A. gal'lica. The *Symphytum officinale.*

Alu'sar. Arabic for Manna. (D., R. and J.)

Alu'sia. ('Αλύω, to become insane.) Hallucination; illusion; mental deception, error or misconception.

A. ela'tio. Sentimentalism, or mental extravagance.

A. hypochondri'asis. Low spirits, or hypochondriacism.

Alu'ta. Soft thin leather, used to spread plasters on. A term employed by Apuleius to designate the *Isatis tinctoria.*

Aluta'ceous. (L. *aluta*, dressed leather softened by means of alum. F. *alutacé;* G. *leder-*

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gelb, lederfarbig.) Having the colour of soft tanned leather.

Alu'tel. Same as *Aludel.*

Aluy'ne. The common name in France for the *Artemisia absinthium.*

Aluzar. (Arab.) Old term for sulphur.

Al'va mari'na. A name given to the dried sea wrack, *Zostera marina*, which is used for stuffing chairs and mattresses.

Alvaquil'la. The *Boralea glandulosa*, a Chilian shrub, used as a vulnerary. The leaves are used as a substitute for Paraguay tea.

Al'varas ni'gra. A synonym of *Ichthyosis.*

Alvea'rium. (L. *alveare* or *alveus*, a hollow vessel swelling out in the middle, hence a bee-hive.) The external meatus of the ear, so-called because the cerumen or wax is found there.

Al'veneu. Switzerland; Canton Graubünden. Situate in a beautiful district on the right bank of the Albula, 3000 feet above sea level. Cold sulphur waters of 8° C. (46·4° F.) Used in rheumatism and skin diseases. There is a whey-cure establishment.

Alve'olar. (L. *alveolus*, a small hollow; dim. of *alveus*, a hollow. F. *alveolé*; I. *alveolare;* G. *zahnfächerig.*) Of or belonging to the alveoli, or sockets of the teeth. Having little hollows or cavities.

A. ab'scess. A synonym of *Gum-boil.*

A. arch. (F. *arcade alveolaire;* G. *Zahnhöhlenfortsatz.*) The alveolar surface of either jaw. The superior alveolar arch in man is usually in the form of an hyperbola, with shortish branches; in the chief anthropoid apes it is U-shaped, with long parallel branches; in macacus it is elliptical.

A. ar'tery, infe'rior. (G. *Unterkieferarterie.*) A synonym of the *Inferior dental artery.*

A. ar'tery, supe'rior. (G. *Oberkieferarterie.*) A branch of the internal maxillary given off as the trunk of the vessel passes into the spheno-maxillary fossa. It descends on the tuberosity of the superior maxillary bone, and supplies the molar and bicuspid teeth, and the mucous membrane of the antrum.

A. bor'der. The free border of the upper or lower jaw in which the teeth are lodged.

A. can'cer. See *Cancer, alveolar.*

A. mem'brane. The dental periosteum.

A. nerves. A synonym of the dental branches of the maxillary nerves.

A. pas'sages. (G. *alveolengänge.*) The ultimate terminations of the bronchial tubes in the lung into which the air-cells or alveoli open.

A. plate. A bony plate, found in certain lizards, which may be single or double, developed on one or both sides of either jaw, to which teeth are attached. When double, there are occasionally transverse partitions forming alveoli.

A. point. Applied in craniometry to a point of the anterior extremity of the articulation of the alveolar borders of the two superior maxillary bones.

A. pro'cess. The border of the superior maxilla in which the alveoli are placed.

A. sarco'ma. See *Sarcoma, alveolar.*

A. vein. A vessel accompanying the alveolar artery.

Alveola'riform. (L. *alveolaris*, pertaining to alveoli; *forma*, shape. F. *alvéolariforme;* G. *zahnhöhlförmig.*) Resembling the cellules of honeycomb.

Alve'olate. (L. *Alveolus*, a little trough or cavity. F. *alvéolé;* G. *zahnfächerig, zellig.*) Having little troughs, hollow places, or cavities.

Alve'oli. (Same etymon.) Small hollows, sockets, or cells.

A. den'tis. (F. *alveoles des dents;* G. *Zahnhöhlen, Zahnfächer.*) The sockets of the teeth. See *Alveolus.*

A. laryn'gis. The ventricles of the larynx.

A. of glands. The ultimate sacs of a racemose gland.

A. of lungs. (G. *Lungenalveolen.*) The air-cells of the lungs.

A. of lymphat'ic glands. The ultimate meshes of a lymphatic gland formed by the trabeculæ of the cortex, and which contain the adenoid or proper gland substance.

A. of mu'cous mem'brane. The depressions on the surface of certain mucous membranes, especially those of the stomach, gall-bladder, and vesiculæ seminales.

A. of stom'ach. The depressions on the surface of the mucous membrane of the stomach, specially notable near the pylorus. They are polygonal, $\frac{1}{200}''$—$\frac{1}{100}''$ in diameter, with fringed or villous borders, especially at the pyloric end.

A., sal'ivary. The ultimate saccules of the salivary glands opening into the fine terminal branches of the ducts.

Alve'oliform. Same as *Alveolariform.*

Alve'olo-condyle'an plane. In Anthropology, an important plane determined by three readily accessible points—viz. the alveolar or middle point of the superior alveolar arch, and the most sloping points of the inferior surface of the occipital condyles. It is sometimes called the natural plane of the base of the skull.

Alve'olo-den'tal perios'teum. The periosteal membrane lining the alveoli, and covering the fangs of the teeth; the dental periosteum.

A. mem'brane. The same as *Alveolo-dental periosteum.*

Alve'olo-den'tary. That which relates to the cavities for the teeth and the teeth themselves, as the alveolo-dentary membrane.

Alve'olo-la'bial. (L. *alveolus*, the socket of a tooth; *labia*, a lip.) Chaussier's name for the buccinator muscle.

Alve'olus. (L. *alveolus*, from *alveus*, a trough. F. *alvéolé;* I. and S. *alveolo;* G. *zahnhöhle.*) The bony socket of a tooth. The alveoli vary in form and size according to that of the teeth they enclose. They are lined with periosteum and pierced at their base for the alveolar vessels and nerve; they are part of the external skeleton, being epidermic or ecderonic structures.

Also, the conical cavity in the guard of a Belemnite which contains the phragmacone.

Also, the individual pieces of the oral skeleton of the Echinidia.

Also, the ultimate vesicles of a racemose gland.

Alver'gnat's pump. An apparatus used in the determination of the gases of the blood; it consists of an upright barometer-tube connected at the bottom by means of an india-rubber tube with a receptacle containing mercury. At the upper end is a dilatation communicating above with a funnel, and laterally with a bulbous-ended tube, into which the blood is introduced. By means of a perforated stop-cock a communication can be made at will between any two of these parts. In using the instrument, the barometer-tube is filled with mercury by raising the receptacle connected with its lower end. The stop-cock is now so turned as to close the upper orifice. On depressing the receptacle the mercury runs out of the tube, and an almost perfect vacuum is formed; and now, by a turn of the stop-cock, the lateral tube and bulb, already filled with blood, are brought into connection with the barometer-tube, and the gases are more or less rapidly given off, and may be collected from the upper extremity of the tube, when the mercury is again made to fill it.

Al'veus. (L. *alveus*, a trough. G. *Mulde.*) A term applied to many tubes, or canals, especially the enlarged portions of them, through which some fluid flows, and particularly to ducts conveying the chyle from the receptacle to the subclavian vein.

A. ampulles'cens. (L. *ampulla*, a flask.) The swollen vessel. The dilated portion of the thoracic duct at its commencement from the receptaculum chyli.

A. ampullo'sus. (Same etymon.) The receptaculum chyli.

A. commu'nis. (L. *communis*, common, general.) The utricle of the membranous vestibule of the ear.

Also, a term given to the conjoined sacculus and utricle of the membranous vestibule of the ear as it exists in birds.

A. hippocam'pi. (Ἱππόκαμπος, from ἵππος, a horse; and καμπή, a bending; a monster with a horse's body and fish's tail, on which the sea gods rode; applied to certain structures in the cerebral ventricles.) A process of the medullary substance of the hemispheres investing the convex surface of each gyrus hippocampi; it is homologous to the white medulla in the axis of cerebral convolutions, and as it protrudes into the lateral ventricle is invested by the epithelium lining this cavity.

A. urogenita'lis. (L. *urogenitalis*, relating to the urinary and genital organs.) The *Sinus pocularis* of the male urethra.

A. utriculo'sus. (L. *utriculus*, a small leathern bottle.) The utricle of the membranous vestibule of the ear.

Al'vi astric'tio. (L. *astrictio*, astringency.) Constipation.

A. excre'tio. (L. *excerno*, to cleanse by sifting.) Defecation.

A. flux'us. (L. *fluxus*, a flow.) Diarrhœa.

A. flux'us aquo'sus. (L. *fluxus; aquosus*, watery.) Watery diarrhœa.

A. lax'itas. (L. *laxitas*, looseness.) Diarrhœa.

A. proflu'vium. (L. *profluo*, to flow forth.) Diarrhœa.

Alviduca. (L. *alvus*, the belly; *duco*, to lead, or draw.) A term for purgative medicines.

Alvidu'cous. (Same etymon.) Having power to lead from the belly, that is, to purge; applied to purgative medicines.

Alviduc'tio. (Same etymon.) An old term for an enema.

Al'vine. (L. *alvinus*, from *alvus*, the belly. F. *alvin.*) Of, or belonging to, the belly, stomach, or intestines.

A. concre'tion. A calculus generated in the stomach or bowels.

A. dejec'tions. (L. *dejicio*, to throw down.) The fæces.

A. flux. A synonym of *Diarrhœa.*

Alvi'to. Italy; Naples; in the Province of Campania. A carbonated mineral water which is little known.

Alvolon. An old name of the *Mentha pulegium.*

Al'vum evac'uans. (L. *alvus*, the fæces, *evacuo*, to empty out.) A purgative.

Al'vus. (Lat.) The abdomen; the stomach and intestines; the fæces; and also the womb.

A. adstric'ta. (L. *adstrictus*, drawn together.) Constipation.

A. astric'ta. (L. *astrictus*, drawn together.) Constipation.

A. ci'ta. (L. *citus*, quick.) Diarrhœa.

A. coac'ta. (L. *coactus*, of close texture.) The condition of constipation.

A. du'ra. (L. *durus*, hard.) Constipation.

A. flu'ida. (L. *fluidus*, fluid.) Relaxed bowels.

A. mol'lis. (L. *mollis*, soft.) Relaxed bowels.

A. re'num. (L. *renes*, the kidneys.) The pelvis of the kidney.

A. seg'nis. (L. *segnis*, slow.) Constipation.

A. solu'ta. (L. *solutus*, loose.) The condition of diarrhœa or purgation.

A. tar'da. (L. *tardus*, slow.) Constipation.

A. vir'idis. (L. *viridis*, green.) A fæcal evacuation.

Al'yce. (Said to be from ἀλύω, to wander in mind.) A term formerly used for that anxiety and restlessness which is attendant on fevers.

Alym'phia. (L. *a*, neg.; *lympha*, water, lymph. F. *alymphie;* G. *Lymphmangel.*) Term for the morbid absence or deficiency of lymph.

Al'yon. French physician; born 1760, died 1816.

A. oint'ment. An ointment prepared with 500 parts of lard and 64 of nitric acid, used in cases where the citrine ointment is now employed.

Alyp'ia. The same in derivation and meaning as *Alypon.*

Alyp'ias. Same as *Alypia.*

Al'ypon. (Ἄλυπος, free from pain and sadness, from ἀ, priv.; λύπη, sadness.) A plant described by the Greek physicians as a drastic purgative, producing a discharge of black bile, and hence called *Frutex terribilis*; it is supposed to be the *Globularia alypum*, which belongs to the Nat. Ord. *Selaginaceæ;* but Lindley thinks it was a Euphorbiaceous plant. A plant, according to Dioscorides, possessing the power of relieving pain.

Alyp'tæ. (L. *unctuarii reunctores.*) Slaves employed by the Romans to anoint those who attended the public baths.

Al'ypum. Same as *Alypon.*

Alyselmin'thi. (Ἄλυσις, a chain; ἕλμινς, a worm.) A synonym of the *Tæniæ.*

Al'ysis. (Ἄλυσις.) Anxiety.

Alys'mus. (Ἀλυσμός, from αλύω, to wander in mind, to be anxious. F. *alysme ;* G. *Unruhe.*) A term for the mental anxiety and mournfulness of spirits generally accompanying disease.

Alyssin'eæ. A Tribe of the Nat. Ord. *Cruciferæ ;* fruit a small pod with a broad septum; seeds two-seriate; cotyledons accumbent.

Alyssoi'deæ. A term applied by Tournefort to the Cruciferæ comprised by Linnæus in his Genus of *Alyssum*. By Ventenat it was employed to denote all Cruciferous plants having a siliquose fruit. De Candolle used it to designate a Sub-genus of his *Vesicaria*, which is an Alyssum.

Alys'son. (Ἄλυσσος, curing madness.) The plant thus designated by the ancients has been variously referred to *Rubia sylvestris*, *Veronica arvensis*, *Marrubium alyssum*, *Asperula arvensis*, and *Farselea clypeata*. Fée doubtfully regards it as a species of cultivated madder. The Alysson of Galen is supposed to be distinct from that of Dioscorides, which was used to cure hiccup, and has been referred to *Stachys annua*. (Waring.)

Also, a synonym of *Alisma plantago*, the water plaintain.

Also, in Pliny, the supposed worm existing beneath the tongue of dogs affected with rabies.

Alys'sum. (Ἀ, neg.; λύζω, to have the hiccough.) A plant recommended by the ancients for the relief of hiccough. (Krause.)

Also, the same as *Alysson*.

A. Gale'ni. Probably the *Marrubium alyssum*.

A. monta'num. (L. *montanus*, belonging to a mountain.) Lemery identifies this plant with that which was formerly used as a remedy in rabies.

A. Plin'ii. The *Galium mollugo*.

A. sati'vum. (L. *sativus*, that which is sown or planted.) A synonym of *Camelina sativa*.

A. verticilla'tum. (L. *verticillus*, the whirl of a spindle.) A synonym of *Marrubium verticillatum*.

Alys'sus. (Ἄλυσσος, curing canine madness.) Having antihydrophobic qualities.

Alyx'ia. A Genus of the Tribe *Plumiereæ*, Nat. Ord. *Apocynaceæ*. Calyx 5-partite; corolla salver-shaped with naked throat; fruit in pairs.

A. aromat'ica. A synonym of *A. stellata*.

A. Reinward'tii. A synonym of *A. stellata*.

A. stella'ta. (L. *stellatus*, set with stars.) Hab. Malay, Java. Leaves in sets of three or four, lance-shaped, blunt; flowers in short pedunculated spikes. The bark is known as *Pulassari*; it is bitter and aromatic, and is used in the pernicious fevers of Batavia, and as a vermifuge.

Alze'gi. Arabic for vitriol, or sulphate of iron; also, for ink. (R. and J.)

Alzemafor. (Arab.) Cinnabar.

Al'zilat. (Arab.) The weight of three grains.

Al'zir. Arabic name for all plants possessing bulbs.

Alzofar. (Arab.) Copper oxide.

Alzo'la. Spain; Province of Guipusçoa. Situated in a picturesque valley. The waters have a temperature of 31° C. (87·8° F.) and contain a small quantity of sodium chloride and calcium carbonate. The season lasts from the beginning of June to the end of November. Used in loss of nervous power generally and in urinary disorders.

Al'zum. An old term for the tree yielding bdellium.

Am. (Hind.) The Mango, *Mangifera indica*.

A'ma. A synonym of *Ames*.

Amab'ile. (L. *amabilis*, lovable.) The depression in the middle line of the upper lip.

Amacrat'ic. (Ἅμα, at once; κράτος, strength.) Applied to a lens in which the rays of light are all collected into one focus, on whichever part they may fall.

Amadam. (Tel.) The castor-oil plant, *Ricinus communis*.

Amadel'phous. (Ἅμα, together; ἀδελφός, a brother.) Living in society or in flocks.

Amadi'næ. (G. *Prachtfinken*.) Family *Ploceida*, Class *Aves*. A group of small Passerine birds inhabiting Africa, South Asia, and New Holland; plumage bright and varied.

Am'adou. (F. *agaric de chêne*; I. *escafocaja*, *esca*; S. *yesca*; G. *Zundschwamm*, *Zunderfeuerschwamm*.) German tinder, prepared in Northern Europe from *Polyporus officinalis*, Fr., and *Polyporus fomentarius*, Fr., common on the trunks of old oaks and beeches. The outer layer having been cut away, the inner spongy part of the fungus is cut into slices, dried and beaten till it is soft. This substance, besides being used as tinder, is made into warm caps, chest protectors, compresses for the support of varicose veins, and other articles. It is used as means of stopping local bleeding, and when saturated with nitre it makes a good moxa.

A. de Panama. (Fr.) A material made of the downy hairs on the inferior surface of the leaves of *Melastoma hirta*, and used as an hæmostatic.

A., false. (F. *amadou faux*.) A kind of tinder made from the *Boletus tuberosus*.

A., nitra'ted. (F. *amadou nitré*.) Amadou soaked in a solution of potassium nitrate and dried. Burned as nitre-paper to relieve asthma.

A., red. (F. *amadou roux*.) Amadou made from the *Polyporus officinalis*.

A., white. (F. *amadou blanc*.) Paulet has given this name to the thick felt-like mycelium of greyish colour of a fungus growing in the clefts of trees, and used for the same purpose as ordinary amadou.

Amadouvier. (Fr.) The *Polyporus officinalis* and the *P. fomentarius* are occasionally confounded under this name.

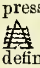
Amadum. (Tel.) The *Ricinus communis*.

Amaer'ythrine. A product of the action of air and ammonia on Erythrine, the colouring matter of orchella weed, *Roccella tinctoria*.

Amaigrisse'ment. (Fr.) Wasting of the body; loss of fat.

Amakosah. A Tribe of Kaffirs on the east coast of Africa.

Amal'fi. Italy. A sea bathing place near Salerno, and about twenty miles from Naples.

Amal'gam. (Ἅμα, together; γαμέω, to espouse; or more probably from μάλαγμα, from μαλάσσω, to soften. F. *amalgame*; I and S. *amalgama*; G. *Silberamalgam*, *Mercursilber*, *Verquickung*, *Quickbrei*.) Term for a combination or alloy of mercury with any other metal; a calcination or impastation of metals by mercury, according to Ruland and Johnson. It was expressed by the alchemical writers by the character  or . A natural amalgam, containing indefinite proportions of mercury and silver, forming more or less modified cubic crystals, is found in Moschellandsberg, in Rheinbaiern, and at Rosilla, in the Province of Atakama, in Chili. That obtained from Arqueros, in Coquimbo (Chili), contains 86·5 of silver, and 13·5 of mercury.

A. for elec'trical machi'nes. This may be made by melting 2 parts of zinc with 1 part of tin, and adding 5 parts of mercury previously heated to redness. Used when mixed with a little tallow, or simply softened in the hand, to apply to the cushions of electrical machines.

A. for fil'ling teeth. Amalgams of mercury, with one or more other metals, are used for filling those cavities of carious teeth in which the use of gold is impossible. They sometimes stain the tooth; most certainly, it is said, when the amalgam contains copper or silver. An objection has been made that salivation from the production and absorption of a soluble salt of mercury may ensue, but the objection does not seem to be based on well-authenticated cases. An amalgam of silver becomes black and stains the tooth dark grey; an amalgam known as Sullivan's cement contains copper, which also produces discoloration of the tooth; an amalgam of precipitated palladium is somewhat difficult to make, but it is very plastic and does not stain; an amalgam of cadmium and tin was at one time used, but the cadmium rapidly undergoes oxidation; an amalgam of gold and silver has been used, but it is somewhat wanting in uniformity of hardness and of time required for hardening; the most approved amalgam is one of silver, tin, and a small proportion of gold. In any case it is desirable to reduce the quantity of mercury to the lowest possible proportion.

A., nat'ural. An ore composed of mercury and silver.

A. of copper. (F. *mastic métallique.*) A mixture of 30 parts of copper and 70 of mercury; employed as a stopping by dentists. It is of grey colour, and is plastic.

A. of tin. (F. *amalgame l'étain.*) This is composed of 3 parts of tin and 1 of mercury. It has been employed as a vermifuge as well as a filling for carious teeth.

A. of tin and cad'mium. This amalgam has been used to stop carious teeth.

Amal'gama. (Lat.) An amalgam.

A. stan'no-mercuria'le. (G. *Zinnamalgam.*) Powdered tin and mercury in equal parts are mixed together into an amalgam, which is added to honey to form the *Electuarium stanno-mercuriale.*

Amalgama'ted. (L. *amalgamatus;* F. *amalgamé.*) Formed into an amalgam with mercury.

A. zinc. Zinc in plate or cylinder, the surface of which has been covered or amalgamated with mercury to serve in a galvanic battery. It is thus rendered homogeneous and more strongly positive than before. Dr. Althaus recommends the zinc to be immersed in diluted sulphuric acid, after which it is painted by means of a camel's hair brush with a solution of mercury, made by gently heating 4 parts of mercury in 5 parts of nitric and 15 parts of hydrochloric acid, and then adding a further 20 parts of hydrochloric acid.

Amalgama'tion. (Same etymon.) Term for the act or process of combining mercury with a metal, or forming an amalgam.

Also, applied to a mode of obtaining silver from the ore; this is roasted, powdered, then mixed with mercury, water, and some iron; the resulting amalgam of mercury and silver is dried, pressed to get rid of superfluous mercury, and then distilled, when the silver is left as a porous mass.

Gold is also purified by amalgamation.

Ama'lic acid. A synonym of *Amalinic acid.*

Amalin'ic acid. $C_{12}H_{12}N_4O_7$. A product of the decomposition of caffein. In contact with air and ammonia it becomes first red and then violet; with baryta, or other fixed alkali, violet blue. This reaction serves as a test for caffein. The fluid to be tested should be treated with chlorine water, slowly evaporated, and the residue exposed to the contact of ammonia, or concentrated nitric acid. A beautiful purple red coloration occurs, which disappears with excess of ammonia.

Am'alops. An erroneous spelling of *Hæmalops.*

Amal'tas. (Hind.) The *Cathartocarpus fistula.*

Amal'thea. (F. *amalthée.*) Applied by Desvaux to a union of many fruits, dry and horny, in a calyx which remains without becoming fleshy, as in the *Agrimonia eupatorium.*

Amal'thei. Applied by Debuch to a Tribe of the *Ammoneæ* having the *A. amaltheus* for their type.

Amam'bay-guaru. (S. *helecho.*) The name given in Paraguay to certain ferns of the Genus Polypodium, used in that country, in the form of decoction, as astringents. (Waring.)

Amam'bay-mini. (S. *culantrillo.*) The name given in Paraguay to a species of Adiantum, employed chiefly as an emmenagogue.

Amame'lis. (Ἅμα, at once; μῆλον, an apple, or any tree fruit.) Ancient name given to a fruit like a pear, particularly to that of a species of Mespilus, or medlar.

Aman'de. (Fr.) The almond.

A. de terre. (G. *Erdmandel.*) Round cynerus root. (Crabb.)

Aman'din. An albuminous substance contained in sweet almonds.

Amandi'nus la'pis. Old term for a gem, or stone, of various colours, which was supposed to destroy and dispel all poisons; wherefore it is not a stone to be despised, it was said. (Ruland and Castellus.)

Amani'ta. (Ἀμανῖται, a sort of fungus. G. *Fliegenpilz.*) A Sub-genus of the white-spored Series *Leucospori*, of the Genus *Agaricus.* Veil entirely enveloping the young plant; pileus convex, then expanded; stem distinct from the hymenophore, with a volva, free and lax, connate with the base or friable, and nearly obsolete; gills free from the stem. Some species are edible, others highly poisonous. The term amanita was anciently restricted to edible mushrooms.

The different species are described under the head *Agaricus.*

A. cæsa'rea. A synonym of *Agaricus cæsareus.*

Amani'tæ. (Same etymon.) An old term for edible fungi.

Amani'tin. The active narcotic principle of the *Agaricus* (or *Amanita*) *muscarius* and *Agaricus bulbosus.* It is brown, non-crystallizable, without taste or odour, and is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether.

Aman'siæ. A Tribe of Kützing's Heterocarpous algæ.

Amapalatangh vari. A large tree of Madagascar, the leaves of which are used as an astringent. (Flacourt.)

Ama'ra. (Ἀμάρα, a channel for water. G. *Wassergang.*) A cloaca or sewer.

Also (L. *amarus*, bitter; G. *bittere Mittel*). A term given to bitter medicines; bitters.

Also, the native name in Socotra of a tree which yields a light coloured gum, which is slightly odoriferous, but much inferior to the Olibanum obtained on the Arabian coast.

A. dul′cis. (L. *amarus*, bitter; *dulcis*, sweet.) The *Solanum dulcamara*, or bittersweet.

A. in′dica. An old term for the *Momordica.*

Amarac′ina unguen′ta. Amaracine ointments. A term applied anciently to all fragrant ointments, from the fabled circumstance of Amaracus, a youth employed as perfumer to Cinyras, king of Cyprus, having fallen and broken a box of ointment he was carrying, by which means its odour became more diffused and agreeable.

Amarac′inum. (Gr. ἀμαράκινον.) An oil, flavoured with marjoram, extracted from the Amaracus, which was employed by the ancients as a stimulant of the muscular system, and of the uterus. (Waring.)

Amar′acus. (Gr. ἀμάρακος, a plant named after Amaracus, perfumer to Cinyras, King of Cyprus; or from ἀ, neg., μαραίνω, to die away, as long retaining its virtues.) A plant with a bulbous root; in use amongst the ancients as a remedy for the stings of scorpions, affections of the eyes, stomach complaints, dropsy, and dysuria. It was likewise used in the form of pessary or ointment as an emmenagogue. The foreign species, called Persian or Egyptian, is generally regarded as the *Origanum marjorana*—the sweet marjoram; but Fée identifies it with *Origanum marjoranoides*, the wild or false marjoram; others with the Syrian herb mastich, *Teucrium marum.*

Amar′acus. (Same etymon.) A Genus of the Tribe *Satureæ*, Nat. Ord. *Labiatæ.* The plants closely resemble Origanum, from which they differ in their calyx, the tube of which has three nervures and is bilabiate; in having orbicular, membranous, coloured floral bracts equalling in length the tube of the corolla.

A. dictam′nus. (Δίκταμνον, from Δίκτη, a mountain in Crete, where it grows abundantly.) Dittany of Crete, a subfrutescent plant with entire leaves, and flowers solitary in the axils of the bracts. A celebrated aromatic plant, which formerly enjoyed a great reputation for its stimulant, nervine, emmenagogue, alexipharmic, and vulnerary properties, though its medicinal virtue seems to be similar to that of mint and sage.

A. tomento′sus. A synonym of *A. dictamnus.*

Ama′ræ. (Ἀμάρα, a water course.) The depressions in the cartilage of the ear.

Amaranta′ceæ. A synonym of the *Amaranthaceæ.*

Amaranta′ceous. (G. *Amaranthähnlich.*) Resembling, or related to, the Amaranth.

Am′aranth. (Ἀμάραντος, unfading.) A term applied by many poets to an unfading flower; the exact species meant is not known. At present the name denotes the species of the Genus *Amaranthus.*

Also, used to denote a purplish colour.

A. wood. (G. *Amaranthols.*) The wood of the *Copaifera bracteata.*

Amarantha′ceæ. (G. *Fuchsschwanzgewächse.*) The Amaranth Order. A Nat. Ord. of the Subclass *Monochlamydeæ*, Class *Dicotyledones;* or, according to some, a Family of the Order *Oleraceæ.* Herbs or shrubs. Leaves simple, exstipulate, opposite, or alternate; inflorescence spiked or capitate; flowers usually with an imbricated perianth of dry and scarious persistent bracts, often coloured, 3—5 in number, occasionally unisexual; stamens 5, hypogynous and opposite to the sepals, or a multiple of that number; anthers 2- or 1-celled; ovary free, 1-celled, with 1 or more ovules; style 1 or 0; stigma simple or compound; fruit a utricle, caryopsis, or berry; seeds 1 or more, pendulous, embryo curved round mealy abdomen, radicle next the hilum. The plants of this order are most abundant in the tropical regions.

Amarantha′ceous. (Same etymon.) Having a resemblance to, or possessing the characters of, the Amaranthus.

Amaran′thi. Jussieu's term for the *Amaranthaceæ.*

A. spi′ca. A Species of the *Phryma* of Linnæus. (Crabb.)

Amarantho affinis. The *Gomphrena globosa* and *Illecebrum sessile* of Linnæus. (Crabb.)

Amaran′thoid. (*Amaranthus*; εἶδος, form.) Like the Amaranthus, as the Celosia, Gomphrena, and Illecebrum, of Linnæus.

Amaran′thus. (Ἀ, neg.; μαραίνω, to decay; because the flower does not soon decay when plucked.) Annual herbs with alternate exstipulate leaves, petioles decurrent; flowers green or reddish, in small cymes, which collectively form a spike or a panicle; polygamous-diœcious, with three bracts; calyx with 3—5 imbricated sepals; stamens 3—5, filaments free, anthers introrse; ovary superior, unilocular; ovule single, campylotropal, attached to a basilar placenta; style with trifid stigma; fruit a pyxis, containing a single seed, with feculent albumen, surrounded by an arcuate embryo.

A. adscen′dens, Loisl. (L. *adscendo*, to climb.) A species used as food.

A. anardha′na. The seeds of this species are used as food.

A. bli′tum. (L. *blitum*, a salad herb. F. *la blette.*) Wild Amaranth. All seed. Upright blite. Least amaranth. A small annual plant, indigenous in many parts of Europe; used as a pot herb in France. Said to be refrigerant and slightly astringent.

A. campes′tris. (L. *campestris*, level field. Sansk. *May-kandana;* Tam. *Siru-kirei;* Tel. *Tseeri-koora.*) A native of Southern India. The roots are regarded by the Hindoo doctors as demulcent, and are prescribed in decoction in strangury.

A. cauda′tus. (L. *caudatus*, tailed. F. *queue-de-Renard.*) Love-lies-Bleeding. This species, originally from Peru, is now domesticated in all parts of Europe. The flowers are said to be astringent, and were formerly used in uterine and other hæmorrhages.

A. cer′nua. (L. *cernuus*, bending downwards. Hind. *sooryalee.*) A native of India. The seeds of this plant are used as a refrigerant and astringent, in doses of one half to two drachms.

A. deb′ilis. (L. *debilis*, weak.) A native of Madagascar, where it is used in the form of infusion as a cure for syphilis.

A. frumenta′ceus. (L. *frumentaceus*, of corn. Tam. *Poong-kirai.*) An Indian herbaceous plant. Stem erect; leaves petiolated, lanceolate, acute; panicles terminal, erect; sepals subulate; utricles wrinkled. The flour of the seeds is used largely as an article of diet by the natives.

A. hypochondri′acus. Prince's Feather. The leaves are astringent, and are used both externally and internally.

A. melanchol′icus. (L. *melancholicus*, melancholy.) A native of Brazil, where it is called *Caruru vermelho*, and is employed in making emollient poultices.

A. obtusifo'lius. (L. *obtusus*, blunt; *folium*, a leaf.) This plant is said to be a diuretic.

A. olera'ceus. (L. *oleraceus*, herb-like. Hind. *Mursa;* Beng. *Sada-nuti;* Tel. *Tola-Kura;* Burm. *Hen-kanway.*) A native of India and Burmah. Demulcent. In the Taleef Shereef it is said to prove aperient when boiled with salt and butter. The variety *Giganteus* has a thick succulent stem, which is eaten as a substitute for asparagus.

A. polyg'amas. (Πολύς, many; *γαμέω*, to take to wife. Hind. *Chumli-Sag*, *Chowlai;* Beng. *Champa-nuti.*) An Indian species, found also in the Moluccas and Cochin China. It possesses demulcent properties, and is said in the Taleef Shereef to prove useful in bilious disorders and to be aperient and diuretic.

A. polygonoi'des. (Πολυγονοειδές; from *πολύγονον*, the plant polygonum; *εἶδος*, likeness.) Goosefoot, sowbane. A native of Barbadoes and Jamaica, where it is alleged to have the property of making a sow cast her young. It is a strong rank weed, supposed by some to be poisonous. Barham states that, when made up with lard, it makes a good cataplasm for local inflammations and swellings. It has also been recommended internally for strangury, especially for that arising from the use of cantharides. In India it is considered very wholesome. (Waring.)

A. prostra'tus. (L. *prostratus*, low-lying.) A species used for food.

A. spino'sus. (L. *spinosus*, spiny. Hind. *Kanti-nuti;* Duk. *Kante mat;* Tam. *Mulluk-Kirai;* Tel. *Mundla tota-Kura;* Mal. *Mullan-chira;* Beng. *Kanta mari.*) A common weed in many parts of India, Ceylon, and Burmah. Erect, glabrous; leaves with two spines in the axils; panicles sparingly branched; utricles 2—3, cleft at top; bracts unequal, bearded; seeds black. The leaves of this plant are bruised and made into emollient poultices; and in the Mauritius a decoction of the leaves and root is administered internally as a diuretic.

A. sylves'tris. (L. *sylvestris*, belonging to a wood.) A species used for food.

A. tenuifo'lius. (L. *tenuis*, thin; *folium*, a leaf. Sindee, *mulleero.*) A plant used in Sindh as fodder for camels.

A. vir'idis. (L. *viridis*, green.) A native of Jamaica and Brazil domesticated in Europe. It is used in the form of enema in the dry belly-ache of Jamaica as the best and most common emollient herb that the island affords.

Amaran'tine. (Same etymon.) Everlasting, unwithering, undecaying.

Amaran'tous. (Ἀμάραντος, unfading; from *ά*, neg.; and *μαραίνω*, to quench, to decay. F. *amarante.*) Undecaying; unfading.

Amaran'tus. (Ἀμάραντος, unfading.) Amaranthus. A plant in use amongst the ancients as an emmenagogue and resolvent. It is supposed to be the *Celosia cristata*, or cock's comb.

Ama'rarit. A plant of Southern Abyssinia possessing emetic properties.

Ama're. (Lat.) Bitter.

Amarel'la. (L. *amarus*, bitter.) A name of the Gentian, *Gentiana lutea*. Also, the *Polygala vulgaris*, because of its bitterness.

Amarel'lus. (Lat.) Bitterish.

Amaril'la del Rey. A name of a bark furnished by the *Cinchona Bonplandiana*. It is of the size of a goose-quill, with a tawny-grey epidermis, a fracture clean on the outer part, fibrous within, a slightly aromatic odour, and a bitter, astringent taste. It contains 8 per cent. of alkaloids, of which seven is quinine.

Ama'rin. $C_{21}.H_{18}N_2$ (L. *amarus*, bitter.) An organic base obtained by boiling hydrobenzamide with alkaline solutions. It is insoluble in water, melting at 100° C. (212° F.), and it is poisonous.

Also, an alkaloid ($C_{12}H_{48}N_2$) resulting from the action of ammonia on essence of bitter almonds.

Also, a name formerly given to the supposed bitter principle of vegetables.

Amarini'te. A name proposed by Desvaux to be applied to the several bitter vegetable principles.

Amar'itas. (G. *Bitterkeit.*) Bitterness.

Amarit'ies. (Lat.) Bitterness.

Amaritu'do. (Lat.) Bitterness.

Amaron'cium. A typical Group of the Subfamily *Polyclinina*, Family *Botryllida*, Order *Ascidia*, Class *Tunicata*. (Schmarda.)

Ama'ror. (Lat.) Bitterness.

Amarthri'tis. (Ἅμα, together; *ἀρθρῖτις*, gout.) Gout of the whole body, or affecting many joints at the same time.

Amarucachu. The *Polianthes tuberosa.*

Ama'rum. (Lat.) Magnesium sulphate, or Epsom salt. (Crabb.)

A. sim'plex. (L. *amarus; simplex*, simple.) An old term for the compound infusion of gentian.

Ama'rus. (Lat.) Bitter. Applied to certain substances termed bitters, as distinctive of their medicinal properties.

A. dul'cis orienta'lis. (L. *dulcis*, sweet; *orientalis*, eastern.) A name of the *Costus*.

A. sal. (L. *sal*, salt.) An old name for magnesium sulphate.

Amary'gæ. (Ἀμαρυγή, from *ἀμαρύσσω*, to shine.) A term understood by some to mean the eyes, by others, the eyebrows. (Gorræus.)

Amaryl'leæ. A tribe of bulbous plants, belonging to the Nat. Ord. *Amaryllidaceæ*, characterised by the absence of a coronet in the flower.

Amaryllida'ceæ. (G. *amaryllisgewächse.*) Amaryllids. A Nat. Order of the Section *Epigynæ*, Subclass *Petaloidea*, Class *Monocotyledones;* or, according to some, a Family of the Order *Eusatæ*. Chiefly bulbous and scape-bearing herbs, not scurfy or woolly, with linear flat root-leaves, and perfect regular (or nearly so) flowers, 6-androus; perianth petaloid, 6-partite, superior, with or without a corona; stamens 6, inserted on the segments of the perianth; anthers introrse; ovary inferior, 3-celled; fruit capsular, 3-celled, 3-valved, with loculicidal dehiscence and numerous seeds, or a berry with 1—3 seeds; seeds with fleshy or horny albumen; embryo with the radicle next the hilum. Natives of many parts of the world, but most abundant at the Cape of Good Hope.

Amaryllid'eæ. A synonym of *Amaryllidaceæ.*

Amaryllid'eous. (G. *amaryllisähnlich.*) Resembling, or related to, the *Amaryllis.*

Amaryllidifor'mæ. Applied by G. Herbert to a section of the *Amaryllideæ*, which are more allied to the *Amaryllis.*

Amaryl′lis. (*Amaryllis*, a girl frequently mentioned in Virgil's Eclogues.) A Genus of plants belonging to the Nat. Ord. *Amaryllidaceæ.* The bulbs of many species possess acrid properties.

A. atamas′co. The Atamasco lily. The inhabitant of damp soils in Virginia, Georgia, and other parts of North America.

A. belladon′na. (F. *lis rouge; belladonne.*) Belladonna lily. A West Indian species, the bulbs of which, according to Endlicher and Guibourt, are poisonous. Lindley, however, thinks that this is a mistake, and that their statement applies to Hippeastea.

A. dis′ticha. (Δίστιχος, with two rows.) A species said to be poisonous.

A. eques′tris. (L. *equester*, belonging to horsemen.) The red or Barbadoes lily. A native of the West Indies; the bulbs are said to be poisonous, causing inflammation of the stomach and bowels, and death in two or three hours.

A. lute′a. (L. *luteus*, yellow, orange-coloured.) False saffron. A native of Southern Europe. The flowers are small, yellow, and appear in autumn. Purgative properties are assigned to the bulbs.

A. orna′ta. (L. *ornatus*, adorned.) This species is an inhabitant of the Cape and of Sierra Leone. In the former place it is used as an astringent, in the latter the cold aqueous infusion is applied as a wash to children suffering from rickets.

A. prin′ceps, Vell. (L. *princeps*, a prince.) Used for arrow poison.

A. regi′næ, Lin. (L. *regina*, a queen.) Used for arrow poison.

Amar′ythrine. The same as *Amaerythrine.*

Amase′sis. ('A, neg.; *μάσησις*, from *μασάομαι*, to chew.) Term for inability to chew.

Ama′si. Milk rendered sour by being placed in vessels charged with the remains of former operations. It is used by the natives of Central Africa, and is considered by them more wholesome than fresh milk.

Amas′itine. A synonym of *Isamide.*

Amasse′sis. See *Amascsis.*

Amas′ta. ('A, neg.; *μαστός*, the breast, a teat.) A name applied to the Ornithodelphia or Monotremes, from the absence of any nipple to the mammary gland.

Amasthen′ic. ("Αμα, together; *στενός*, narrow.) A term applied to a lens which collects the actinic rays of light into a focus.

Amas′tia. ('A, neg.; *μαστός*, the breast.) In Teratology, absence of the breasts. This deformity has not been observed in the human male.

Amastozoa′rius. ('A, neg.; *μαστός*, the breast; *ζῷον*, an animal.) Applied by Blainville to a Sub-type of the Vertebrata, having no breasts.

Ama′tes. A term for the amethyst.

Am′ativeness. (L. *amo*, to love.) The sexual passion.

In Phrenology, a term for the sexual propensity common to man and the lower animals; its organ is said to be the cerebellum, and its amount is calculated by the size of the skull between the mastoid process and the occipital spine.

Amato′ria fe′bris. The amatory fever. In Vogel's nosology amatoria is defined to be a fever of a few hours' continuance, beginning with a great degree of coldness, and arising from expectation of marriage.

Also, a term for Chlorosis, because occurring when the amatory passion is strongly developed.

A. venefic′ia. (L. *veneficium*, a poisoning.) The same as *Philtra.*

Amato′rii mus′culi. A synonym of the superior and inferior oblique muscles of the eye, because they are used in ogling. (Crabb.)

Amato′rium. (L. *amatorium*, a means of exciting love.) The depression in the middle line of the upper lip.

A. venefic′ium. (L. *veneficium*, a poisoning, sorcery.) A term for a philtre. (Castellus.)

Amato′rius. (L. *amo*, to love.) Of or belonging to love, or lovers; amorous; amatory.

A. mus′culus. See *Amatorii musculi.*

In Anatomy, applied to the oblique muscles of the eye, from their use in ogling.

Ama-tsja. A Japanese word signifying tea of heaven, applied to the leaves of *Hydrangea thuribergii*, or *thunbergii*, which are employed as tea.

Ama′tum. (Tel.) The *Spondias mangifera.*

Am′atyste. The amethyst.

Amaurochæta′ceæ. ('Αμαυρός, dusky; *χαίτη*, long, flowing hair.) A Family of the Order *Amaurochæteæ*, of the Myxomycetous Fungi. Æthalium consisting of numerous elongated, entirely naked sporangia, arranged close together in several layers; along the sporangia of the lower and middle stratum run the columellæ; the columellæ of the single sporangia grow together amongst themselves, and form tree-like branches attached to the base of the æthalium in several places; sporangia of the middle and upper stratum possessed of a capillitium, with the threads combined into a net, common to all the sporangia; branchings of the net dense at the point of union, expanded triangularly.

Amaurochæ′teæ. (Same etymon.) An Order of the Section *Trichophoræ*, of the Subdivision *Amaurosporæ*, of the Myxomycetous Fungi. Single sporangium or æthalium, without true spores, capillitium, and columella, almost always uniformly black or brownish violet colour.

Amauro′sis. ('Αμαύρωσις, a becoming dull of sight, from *ἀμαυρόω*, to darken. F. *amaurose;* G. *schwartze Staar.*) Partial or total loss of vision (when partial the term amblyopia is now usually applied to it), depending on disease of the optic nerve, retina or brain, sometimes without any change appreciable under the ophthalmoscope, but usually accompanied by more or less whiteness of the optic disc. The iris is usually widely dilated and motionless, and there is a peculiar blank expression in the eyes, which has led to the terms gutta serena and aqua serena being applied to it. Many of the conditions formerly classed under the head of amaurosis can now be distinguished from each other by the aid of the ophthalmoscope.

A., abdominal. Reflex amaurosis is due to disease of the abdominal viscera.

A., albuminu′ric. See *Retinitis albuminurica.*

A., amblyop′ic. An old term for impairment of vision without visible alteration of the eye.

A., cat's eye. A term formerly applied to the bright, glistening, yellowish-white reflection frequently seen in the earlier stages of glioma of the retina.

A., cer′ebral. In this form of amaurosis the loss of vision may be complete or partial, may affect the whole of the field of vision, or only a part, as in hemiopia, and may be immediate or progressive. It may result from injury, inflammation, hæmorrhage, or growth of tumour in the cranium, affecting the cerebrum or cerebellum. The impairment of vision is commonly preceded by optic neuritis, which gradually leads to atrophy of the nerve, recognisable by the whiteness of the optic disc. The vessels are usually diminished in number and size in the later stages. In the treatment the hypodermic injection of strychnia may be tried as well as electricity.

A., cil'iary. A synonym of *Abdominal amaurosis.*

A., congen'ital. Amaurosis resulting from imperfect development of the fœtus.

A., diabe'tic. This form presents symptoms similar to those of albuminuric retinitis, viz. a preliminary stage of optic neuritis, often accompanied by extravasation of white corpuscles or by hæmorrhage, succeeded by white atrophy. The patient suffers from impaired vision (amblyopia), often from scotomata and hemiopia. The prognosis is bad, and the treatment merges into that of the constitutional affection.

A., diur'nal. (L. *diurnus*, belonging to the day.) A synonym of *Nyctalopia.*

A. from light'ning. This form has occasionally been noticed after exposure of the eye to the light of a vivid flash of lightning, though the shock to the system must be taken into account. Optic neuritis is sometimes present.

A. from tobac'co. See *A. toxic.*

A., ganglion'ic. A synonym of *Abdominal amaurosis.*

A., glycosu'ric. A synonym of *A. diabetic.*

A., hæmorrhag'ic. A term applied to impairment or loss of vision from rupture of retinal or choroidal vessels, or from the escape of blood-corpuscles through their walls by diapedesis. When the hæmorrhage takes place in the fibrous layer of the retina, the blood spreads in a radial direction, following the course of the fibres, and more or less fusiform or linear spots are the result; but when it occurs in the ganglionic or external layers the spots are more rounded in form. The quantity of blood thrown out is sometimes so large as to separate a great part of the retina from the choroid, or to burst through into the vitreous humour. When small or of moderate size, the hæmorrhages may gradually disappear, becoming first darker and diminishing in size, without leaving any impairment of vision behind; but choroidal atrophy and displacement of pigment with scotomata often follow. The symptoms presented are sudden impairment or loss of vision, which is more noticed by the patient as the lesion is nearer the fovea centralis, coming on without known cause, or more frequently after violent coughing or sneezing, and sometimes with, sometimes without, any symptoms of irritation in the eye affected. Sparks or flashes of light may be observed, and a glaucomatous condition is sometimes set up. Atrophy of the optic disc is an occasional sequela. Hæmorrhages of the retina are of common occurrence in Bright's disease, and are not unfrequently observed in hypertrophy of the left ventricle, in diabetes, in pregnancy, scurvy, and some other constitutional diseases. Of course it may result from accident. Its existence without obvious cause should lead to careful investigation of the condition of the vessels and of the brain. The treatment should consist in cautioning the patient against all circumstances that may lead to congestion of the head. Locally cold and a compress bandage may be applied.

A., hyster'ical. A condition occasionally observed in young persons of both sexes. It is unattended by symptoms of irritation or inflammation, and usually disappears under treatment directed to the general condition of the system.

A. in anasar'ca. This form sometimes occurs in patients shortly after an attack of scarlet fever; the symptoms and treatment are those of albuminuric retinitis.

A., intermit'tent. A typical form of amaurosis occurring as a complication of intermittent fever, or of masked ague. It presents periodical cessations and returns. (Good.)

A., mus'cular. Deficient sight from weakness of the muscles of accommodation.

A., noctur'nal. (L. *nox*, night.) A synonym of *Hemeralopia.*

A. of preg'nancy. This condition supervenes usually towards the later months of pregnancy, and is accompanied by symptoms closely resembling those of albuminuric retinitis. The urine commonly contains albumen. Complete recovery may take place, even after optic neuritis is well expressed, and there have been somewhat considerable hæmorrhages. The cause is unknown, but it may perhaps be due either to pressure on the renal veins, or to hypertrophy of the left ventricle, or to blood-poisoning.

A., rachialgic. A synonym of *Spinal amaurosis.*

A., re'flex. Amaurosis proceeding from irritation of other nerves, especially of the fifth and sympathetic. Mr. Coleman knew a case in which a boy broke a tooth. It was pegged, which caused great pain, and soon after amaurosis occurred. The tooth was extracted, and recovery of vision took place. Worms are an occasional cause of amaurosis.

A., sat'urnine. The impairment or loss of vision that occurs occasionally from the toxic influence of lead. The amblyopia is usually slowly progressive. The disc becomes paler, the edges are somewhat blurred, and the retinal vessels smaller than natural. It is a kind of atrophy. The treatment that may be adopted is to remove the patient from the operation of the cause of the disease, to administer potassium iodide, and subsequently strychnia, iron, and quinine, and to promote by all means the general health.

A., sim'ulated. See *Feigned diseases.*

A., spinal. Amaurosis dependent on disease of the spinal cord.

A. syphilit'ic. Loss or impairment of vision from hereditary or acquired syphilitic disease.

A., tox'ic. This form is most commonly the result of alcoholic excess. It may be observed as the result of the abuse of tobacco, after large doses of quinine or of belladonna, and is sometimes seen in lead-workers. Lastly, it is common as a result of blood-poisoning in the later stages of Bright's disease. There is often a premonitory stage of subacute optic neuritis. In other instances the optic disc presents the appearance of slowly progressive atrophy.

A., traumat'ic. This may either be direct and owing to injury of the eye, optic nerve tract, or brain, or reflex, and then due to injury of some sensory or afferent nerve, as the supra-orbital. The blow of a suddenly expelled soda-water bottle or champagne cork often produces temporary, and sometimes permanent, amaurosis; in the former case apparently from shock to the retina, in the latter to shock, or separation of the retina, or hæmorrhage. In cases where the optic nerve has been injured, the seat of the injury may sometimes be determined by noticing whether optic neuritis be present or absent. If *present*, the lesion is probably *in front* of the penetration of the sheath by the arteria centralis retinæ; if *absent*, *behind* this point. The prognosis in cases of shock to the retina, even if blood be poured out, is good. Of injury to the optic nerve, either from penetrating wounds, or from jamming of the nerve at the optic foramen, bad. In injuries of the brain, the ophthalmic affection is of secondary importance. In all instances rest should be maintained. If inflammatory symptoms arise, moderate antiphlogistic measures may be adopted.

A., trifa'cial. Amaurosis resulting from disease of one of the branches of the fifth nerve, most frequently a dental branch. See *A. reflex.*

A., uræ'mic. A synonym of *Uræmic retinitis.*

Amauro'sis a myo'si. Blindness from closure of the pupil.

A. a syn'chysi. Blindness from closure of the pupil.

A. aton'ica. A form of amaurosis of older authors, with permanent atony and dilatation of the pupil.

A. dimidia'ta. (L. *dimidiatus*, divided.) A synonym of *Hemiopia.*

A. ex hæmorrha'gia. See *Amaurosis, hæmorrhagic.*

A. hyster'ica. See *Amaurosis, hysterical.*

A. imperfec'ta. (L. *imperfectus*, incomplete.) Imperfect amaurosis.

A. intermit'tens. See *Amaurosis, intermittent.*

A. lactan'tium. (L. *lactans*, giving suck.) Disturbance of vision arising from too prolonged nursing.

A. partia'lis fu'gax. (G. *Flimmer skotom.*) A disturbance of vision lasting for some minutes or hours, and usually associated with other nervous affections, and especially with hemicrania. It consists of a dark spot or obscuration affecting some part of the field of vision. Its occurrence should put the surgeon on his guard for glaucoma, of an impending attack of which it is often a sign.

A. pellagro'sa. A form of amaurosis observed to accompany pellagra in the districts where that disease is prevalent, as in Lombardy, Spain, and some parts of France.

A. progressi'va. That form of the disease which results from gradually advancing atrophy of the optic nerve, or of its central or peripheral termination.

A. reflecto'ria. See *Amaurosis, reflex.*

A. saturn'ina. See *Amaurosis, saturnine.*

A. spasmod'ica. An old division in which the pupil is said to be permanently contracted.

A. uræ'mica. See *Amaurosis, uræmic.*

Amaurospo'reæ. (Ἀμαυρός, dim, dusky; σπόρος, seed.) A Subdivision of Division *Endosporeæ*, of the Class *Myxomycetes*. The spores are violet or brownish violet.

Amaurot'ic. Belonging to amaurosis.

Amause. (Ger.) Enamel.

Ama'zia. (Ἀ, neg.; μαζός, the breast.) Absence of one or both breasts.

Am'azon stones. Small green stones used as amulets by the natives of Rio Negro. They consist of Jade or Orthoclase tinged with copper.

Amazo'nios. (Ἀμαζόνιος, named after the target or shield worn by the Amazons, from its likeness.) Pastil or lozenge used against flatulence and vomiting, according to Galen, *de C. M. sec. Loc. l.* viii. *c.* 3. It was composed of seeds of smallage and anise, tops of wormwood, myrrh, pepper, and sugar.

Amazo'nius. Same as *Amazonios.*

Ama-zulus. A tribe of Kaffirs in Africa, near Cape Colony, now, with additions of neighbouring tribes, called simply Zulus.

Am'ba. (Cing.) The cultivated Mango tree.

Ambad'edo. (L. *ambi*, around; *ad, do*, to eat up. G. *ringsum befressen, ganz verzehren.*) To eat away entirely.

Amba'iba. A tree of Brazil. The *Cecropia peltata* of Linnæus.

Amba'jo. (G. *Irrweg, Täuschung.*) Error, illusion.

Am'ba-Kan'da. A gall-like excrescence from the Mango tree, which in Behar is employed medicinally.

Am'balam. A name of the Mango tree, *Mangifera indica.*

Ambalan. (Malay.) Lac, obtained from the *Annona squamosa.*

Am'bapooree. The Indian name of the inspissated juice of the ripe Mango, which is cut into cakes and sold in the bazaars. It is both acid and sweet, and is used, like red currant jelly, with certain kinds of meat. (Birdwood.)

Am'bar. (Malay.) Amber.

Ambara. (Hind.) The *Spondias mangifera.*

Ambarbarees. (Arab.) The *Berberis aristata.*

Ambaree. A term applied in Bombay to the *Hibiscus cannabinus.* (Birdwood.)

Ambaree-chucka. A term applied in Bombay to the *Rumex vesicarius.* (Birdwood.)

Amba'rum. A synonym of *Ambergris.*

A. cinerit'ium. (L. *cineritius*, resembling ashes.) Ambergris.

Ambarva'lis flos. (L. *ambarvalis*, that goes round the fields; *flos*, flower.) A synonym of the *Polygala.*

Ambashta. (Sansk.) The *Oxalis corniculata.* (Birdwood.)

Am'baville. The Creole name in Bourbon of two species of Senecio, which enjoy a high reputation in the treatment of many diseases.

Am'be. (Ἄμϐη, the ridge or superior prominence of a rock.) A mechanical contrivance, used by the ancients for the reduction of dislocation of the shoulder, the extremity of which was ridged or shaped off for its reception into the axilla, described by Scultetus.

Also, a superficial crest or eminence of a bone.

Ambel. The *Nymphæa pubescens.* (Willd.)

Ambe'la. The Arabian name of a tree of which there are two species; the fruit of one is ascescent and is eaten as a condiment, and the wood is boiled with sandal wood and taken in decoction against fevers. The roots of both plants yield a white purgative juice, which is administered in drachm doses.

Also, a synonym of *Phyllanthus cicca*, and of the *Nymphæa lotus* of Linnæus.

Ambella'nia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Apocynaceæ.*

A. ac'ida. A small shrub growing in Guiana and Cayenne. The fruit, though milky, is edible, and when macerated in water communicates to it a pleasant acid flavour and acts as a refrigerant. The unripe fruit is slightly laxative, and is employed in dysentery. (W.)

Ambeloo'na. A fruit of Hindostan, acid and astringent. Considered useful in affections of the throat and in carbuncle. (Waring.)

Amber. (Arab. *amb'r; kerabe*, an attractor of straw; Gr. *ἤλεκτρον, ἅρπαξ*, the snatcher; L. *succinum, electrum;* F. *ambre, succin;* I. *ambra, succino;* S. *ambar;* G. *Amber, Bernstein.*) A fossil resin, occurring in irregular nodules and masses of various sizes in connection with Tertiary lignites; it is found in the Tertiary clays of Sicily, Saxony, and Liberia, on the north coast of England, and the Prussian shores of the Baltic, having been washed up after storms, and in some lignite beds in North Germany; it also occurs in the United States. It is brittle, of vitreous fracture, easily cut, permanent in the air, of various shades of yellow, tasteless, inodorous when cold, fragrant when heated, generally translucent, and of sp. gr. 1·0 to 1·1. It becomes negatively electric on friction. It is often in parts of plants and insects, and is the product of the extinct Conifer *Pityoxylon succiniferum* of Kraus, the *Pinites succinifer* of Göppert. Ether dissolves 18—23, alcohol 20—25, turpentine 25, chloroform 20 parts in a 100. It contains carbon 78·9, hydrogen 10·5, oxygen 10·6 parts per cent. It melts at 286·6° C. (547·5° F.) On distillation it yields succinic acid and oil of amber, besides resinous and other substances. Amber is made into ornaments, and mouthpieces for pipes; it is used to prepare oil of amber and succinic acid. In olden times it was considered an aphrodisiac; as a fumigation and in tincture it was used as a stimulant and antispasmodic in hysteria and in chronic coughs. Dose, 10—60 grains in powder.

A., ac'id of. A synonym of *Succinic acid.*

A., bal'sam of. The resinous material left in the retort during the rectification of oil of amber.

A. bitu'men. A synonym of *Succinin*, which is a resin obtained from amber, and insoluble in alcohol and ether.

A. cam'phor. A yellow-coloured light sublimate, which appears in the neck of the retort in the later stages of the destructive distillation of amber.

A., eu'pion. One of the constituents of oil of amber, according to Elsner.

A., grey. A synonym of *Ambergris.*

A. hap'pi. An electuary containing musk, catechu, and opium; largely used in Constantinople, where it is regarded as a calmative.

A., liq'uid. A term for liquidamber, or copalm balsam; otherwise called liquid storax. Also, a synonym of the *Liquidambar styraciflua.*

A. oil. (L. *oleum succini æthereum;* G. *Bernsteinöl.*) An oil obtained by the dry distillation of amber. It is dichroic dark brown by reflected, and olive green by transmitted, light. It has an unpleasant penetrating smell, and is lighter than water. The crude oil is of composite nature, containing acetic and butyric acids, and perhaps also valerianic and capronic acids; when rectified by distillation it is chiefly composed of two hydrocarbons, probably camphenes.

A. res'in. (L. *colophonium succini;* G. *Bernsteincolophon.*) A black resin, with vitreous fracture, obtained by the dry distillation of amber. It dissolves in oil of turpentine, and may be used as a varnish.

A., salt of. A synonym of *Succinic acid.*

A. seed. The seeds of the *Abelmoschus moschatus.*

A., vol'atile oil of. See *Oleum succini.*

A., vol'atile res'in of. A synonym of the *A. camphor.*

A., white, of Brazil. One of the varieties of gum animë.

A., white, of Cay'enne. A term for a variety of gum animë.

A., yel'low. A synonym of *Amber.*

Amberee. A term applied in Bombay to the *Glycycarpus racemosus.*

Am'bergrease. Same as *Ambergris.*

Am'bergris. (*Amber;* F. *gris*, grey. I. *ambregris;* G. *ambra, grauer-amber.*) A substance excreted by the sperm whale, *Physeter macrocephalus*, but whether it is merely the inspissated fæces or a pathological product is not certainly known. In Japan it is termed Kusuranofu, which, according to Kämpfer, means simply whales' dung. Ambergris is found floating on the sea near Madagascar, the Coromandel coast, and Japan, in masses weighing from a few ounces to several pounds of lighter or darker ash colour, opaque, fatty, saponaceous to the feel, and on being warmed exhales a peculiar musk-like odour. The larger fragments often contain the beaks of the *Sepia moschata* and *Octopus*, which constitute the ordinary food of the Pott's whale. Its sp. gr. is ·780 to ·926. It melts at 60° C. (140·6° F.), and volatilises, in the form of a white vapour, at 100° C. (212° F.). It is composed of ambreine, an alcoholic extract, with benzoic acid, an aqueous extract. It has no repute in Europe as a medicinal agent, but it enters into the Materia Medica of the Persian and other Indian nations, by whom it is held to be a stimulant, cephalic, and aphrodisiac. It has been prescribed in adynamic fevers, dyspepsia, and chronic catarrh, in gastric atony, epilepsy, ataxia, hypochondria, spasmodic hiccough, in doses of one, two, or three grains, and as an antiseptic.

A., es'sence of. An alcoholic tincture of ambergris, which is only employed as a perfume.

Amberkund. A term used in Bombay to designate the *Eulophia bicolor.* (Birdwood.)

Am'bert. France; Puy de Dôme; Arrondiss. d'Ambert. Here are four cold springs charged with gas. One of them (Hameau de Rodde) has a temperature of about 11—12° C. (51·8°—53·6° F.). Another contains iron.

Ambet'uway. A plant of Guinea, the leaves of which are given to convalescents to improve the appetite.

Am'bi. The same as *Ambe.*

Am'bia. A yellow liquid petroleum, smelling like tacamahaca, oozing from the soil near the Indian Sea. It is used for the cure of itch.

A. monard. The same as *Ambia.*

Ambi'cus. (G. *Destillerhelm.*) An alembic.

Ambidex'ious. (*'Αμφί*, on both sides; *δεξιός*, on the right side.) Having two right hands; able to use both hands alike.

Ambidex'ter. (*Ambo*, both; *dexter*, the right hand.) Able to use both hands alike; one who uses his left hand as well as his right.

Ambidex'trous. (Same etymon.) Having ability to use both hands alike.

Am'bient. (L. *ambio*, to go around.) A term applied to whatever encompasses other bodies; thus the atmosphere which surrounds all bodies on the earth is called the ambient air.

Ambifa'rius. (G. *doppelsinnig, zweideutig.*) Doubtful.

Am'biga. (L. *ambiga*, a small pyramidal vessel, from Gr. ἄμβιξ, a cup, the cap of a still.) An alembic.

Ambig'enous. (*Ambo*, both; *genus*, race, kind.) A term applied by Mirbel to a multifoliate calyx, of which the outer row of sepals presents the ordinary characters of sepals, and the inner row those of petals, as in *Grewia passiflora*.

It is also used in the sense of bastard.

Ambiguiflo'rous. (L. *ambiguus*, doubtful; *flos*, a flower.) Applied to plants having flowers with ambiguous corollæ.

Ambi-huldee. (Dec.) The *Curcuma zedoaria*.

Ambilæ'vus. (L. *ambi*, both; *lævus*, the left.) Having left hands only; that is, clumsy.

Ambio'pia. (*Ambo;* ὤψ, the eye.) A synonym of diplopia.

Ambipa'rous. (L. *ambo*, both; *pario*, to bring forth.) Applied to a bud that contains the rudiments of both flowers and leaves.

Am'bitus. (L. *ambitus*, a going round. F. *contour;* G. *umfang*, *umkreis.*) The perimeter of a body or figure.

In Botany, applied to the border of any organ; the contour of a surface.

A. genita'lis mulie'bris. (*Ambitus*, circumference.) The vestibule of the vagina.

Ambje'gua. An odorous vegetable oil, obtained by the Brazilians from a tree that is believed to be the Ambaitinga, a Species of *Cecropia*.

Amble. A term applied to that pace of a horse which is characterised by the alternate and exclusive action of two lateral bipeds. In the amble the ear perceives only two beats at each pace, the two limbs on the same side striking the ground at the same instant. The pressure of the body on the ground is said to be lateral.

Ambleocar'pous. ('Αμβλόομαι, to be abortive; καρπός, fruit.) Applied to fruits of which the seeds are altogether, or in great part, abortive.

Ambleteu'se. France; Pas-de-Calais; Arrond. de Boulogne. A sea bathing place, with excellent arrangements for visitors.

Ambli. (Hind.) The *Tamarindus indicus*.

Amblig'onal. (Gr. αμβλυγώνιος, obtuse angled.) An epithet for a figure that contains an obtuse angle.

Amblig'onite. The same as *Amblygonite*.

Amblo'ma. Abortion.

Amblo'sis. ('Αμβλωσις, an abortion, from ἀμβλόομαι, to abort.) Another term for abortion; a miscarriage.

Amblos'mus. ('Αμβλωσμός.) Abortion.

Amblothrid'ion. ('Αμβλωθρίδιον, an aborted child.) The product of an abortion.

Amblot'ic. ('Αμβλωτικ. G. *misgebärend.*) Of or belonging to amblosis, or abortion; having power to induce abortion.

Amblot'ica. (Same etymon. G. *frucht-abtreibende mittel.*) Medicines which tend to produce abortion.

Amblyaph'ia. ('Αμβλύς, dulled, dim; ἀφή, the sense of touch.) Diminution, or imperfection of the sense of touch.

Amblyg'onite. ('Αμβλυγώνιος, obtuse-angled, from ἀμβλύς, blunt; γωνία, an angle.) A greenish-white, translucent mineral, occurring in granitic rocks; it is found in oblique rhombic prisms, and consists of aluminium and lithium phosphate.

Amblyg'onous. ('Αμβλυγώνιος, obtuse angled.) Having an obtuse angle.

Amblyog'mos. ('Αμβλυγμός, dull-sighted, from αμβλώσσω, to be dim-sighted.) An old term used by Hippocrates, the same as *Amblyosmos* and *Amblyopia*.

Amblyo'pia. ('Αμβλυωπία, dim-sightedness, from ἀμϐλύς, dulled; ὤψ, the eye. F. *amblyopie;* G. *Stumpfsichtigkeit*, *Augenschwäche*, *Blodsichtigkseit.*) Generally impaired vision from defective sensibility of the retina; from haziness or cloudiness of the media; from incomplete amaurosis, or the weakness of sight attending certain stages and forms of this disorder, and from errors of refraction.

The causes and forms of amblyopia are for the most part similar to those of amaurosis, though the dimness of vision is less in degree. Amblyopia is, in fact, often premonitory to, or represents, the early stages of amaurosis.

A., amaurot'ic. The same as *Amblyopia.*

A., uræ'mic. The defect of sight which occurs in uræmic poisoning.

Amblyo'pia alcohol'ica. Impairment of vision from the toxic influence of alcohol on the optic nerve and central nervous system.

A. asthen'ica. Amblyopia depending on general or local weakness.

A. congesti'va. Amblyopia depending on congestion of some ocular structure.

A. crapulo'sa. (L. *crapulosus*, drunken.) The same as *A. alcoholica.*

A. crepuscula'ris. (L. *crepusculum*, twilight.) A synonym of *Hemeralopia.*

A. dissito'rum. (L. *dissitus*, distant.) A synonym of *Myopia.*

A. ex anop'sia. ('A, neg.; ὄψις, eye-sight.) Impairment of vision resulting from want of use, as often occurs in an eye affected with strabismus unilateralis.

A. hydrophthal'mica. An old term for enlargement of the eye depending upon increase of the humours.

A. hyster'ica. Dimness of vision occurring in hysterical patients.

A. lu'minis. A term for hemeralopia.

A. meridia'na. (L. *meridianus*, belonging to mid-day.) A synonym of *Nyctalopia.*

A. potato'rum. (L. *potator*, a drinker.) The same as *A. alcoholica.*

A. proximo'rum. (L. *proximus*, nearest.) A synonym of *Presbyopia.*

A. sthen'ica. Amblyopia depending upon over-excitement of nerves.

A. tenebra'rum. A term for nyctalopia.

A. tox'ica. Dulness of vision arising from the poisonous influence of certain drugs, as quinine and tobacco.

Amblyos'mos. ('Αμβλυωσμός). Same as *Amblyopia.* (Hooper.)

Amblyp'terus. ('Αμβλύς, blunt; πτερύξ, a wing.) A ganoid heterocercal fish of the Millstone Grit and Permian series; body fusiform, with large obtuse fins.

Amblyrhyn'chus. A Genus of the Family *Iguanidæ*, Suborder *Crassilingues*, Order *Sauria.* A lizard, which is esteemed a very delicate food.

Amblysto'ma. ('Αμβλύς, obtuse; στόμα, the mouth.) The Amphibian termed Siredon.

Amblystom'idæ. (Same etymon.) A Family of the Suborder *Salamandrina.* Palatine teeth in two transverse rows; sphenoidal teeth absent.

Ambol'ic. ("Αμ, for *ἀνά*, up; *βάλλω*, to throw.) Having the power to produce abortion.

Am'bon. ("Αμϐων, whatever is elevated on a plane.) Applied to the edge or margin of the sockets in which the heads of bones are received. Galen, *de U. P.* ii. 17.

Am'bor. A term for ambergris.

Ambo'ra. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Monimiaceæ*.

Also, the *Mithradatea* of Linnæus. (Crabb.)

A. quadrif'ida. This tree is indigenous in the forests of the Mauritius and Madagascar. In the Mauritius the leaves and stems are much used in baths and lotions for cutaneous affections, and a decoction of them is given internally as a refrigerant and diuretic.

Ambo'reæ. (F. *amborées.*) A Tribe of the Nat. Ord. *Monimiaceæ*. Anthers opening by a longitudinal furrow; seeds inverted; embryo with the cotyledons often divergent.

Ambos. (Ger. an anvil.) The Incus.

Ambotay. (Fr.) The name applied in French Guiana to the *Anona ambotay*, the bitter and aromatic bark of which is used as a remedy in bad ulcers.

Ambouton. A plant of Madagascar, probably the *Piper betel.* It resembles flax, has a slightly bitter and austere taste, and is employed as a masticatory, to blacken the teeth, and render the breath agreeable. (Waring.)

Amboy'na. One of the Moluccas or Spice islands, belonging to the Dutch.

A. cloves. A name given to cloves grown in the Moluccas.

A. ki'no. See *Kino, East Indian.*

A. pim'ple. A term for a disease which was endemic in the Island of Amboyna. It was described by Bontius in 1718, and is believed to have been syphilis. Its symptoms were ulcers of the skin, with indurated and raised edges; pains in the bones and caries.

Am'bra. Arabic for succinum, or amber; also, ambergris, or ambergrease.

Also, a vessel amongst the Saxons, containing a measure of salt.

Am'bra. (Ger.) A term applied by Martius to the agreeably odorous balsam of the *Liquidambar styraciflua*, now called Copalbalsam.

Also, a term for amber.

A. al'ba. (L. *albus*, white.) A synonym of *Cetaceum.*

A. ambrosi'aca. (L. *ambrosiacus*, ambrosial.) A term for ambergris.

A. arab'ica. A term for ambergris.

A. cinera'ceus. (L. *cineraceus*, ash-coloured.) A term for ambergris.

A. cinerit'ia. (L. *cinereus*, ash grey.) A synonym of *A. grisea.*

A. fla'va. (L. *flavus*, yellow.) A term for amber.

A. gris'ea. (F. *gris*, grey.) Ambergris.

A. liq'uida. Copalm balsam, from the *Liquidambar styraciflua.*

A. marit'ima. (L. *maritimus*, belonging to the sea.) A synonym of *A. grisea.*

A. subal'bida. (L. *subalbidus*, whitish.) A synonym of *A. grisea.*

Am'bra ambros'ica. Ambergris.

Ambragris'ea. Ambergris.

Am'bram. A term for amber.

Am'breine. (G. *Amberfett.*) $C_{33}H_{32}O$. A peculiar, inodorous, tasteless, non-saponifiable fat, forming 85 per cent. of ambergris, from which it may be extracted by boiling alcohol, which on cooling deposits fine colourless needles of ambreine. It is soluble in alcohol, ether and oils, but insoluble in water, and resembles cholesterin.

Ambrette. (Fr.) The seeds of the *Hibiscus abelmoschus.* Used as a perfume.

A., graines d'. (Fr.) The seeds of *Hibiscus abelmoschus.*

Ambri'na. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Chenopodiaceæ.*

A. ambrosioi'des. This plant has an aromatic, sub-acrid taste, and is regarded in Brazil as a carminative, diaphoretic, and emmenagogue; prescribed in amenorrhœa, and for the expulsion of the dead fœtus.

A. anthelmin'tica. (F. *ansérine vermifuge.*) Worm-seed; worm goose-foot. Hab. United States. The fruit and its essential oil are a powerful anthelmintic. Dose, of the powdered fruit, a teaspoonful or more; of the oil, 8 to 10 drops.

A. bo'trys. Possesses an essential oil, which renders it tonic and antispasmodic.

Ambrol'ogy. (*Amber; λόγος*, a discourse.) The science of amber, or a treatise on it.

Ambro'sia. ('Αμβροσία, the food of the gods, from *ἄμβροτος*, immortal.) The name of a celebrated antidote of the ancients, invented by Zopyrus for King Ptolemy. It consisted of costus, saffron, cinnamon, cassia fistula, pepper, and other aromatics and stimulants.

This term is also applied by Virgil to a plant having odoriferous juice, and of a mythological character, the identification of which it is useless to attempt. The Gr. *ἀμβροσία* is closely allied with *ἀμβροτος*, and both to the Sanskrit *amrta*, immortal, from *ά*, neg., and the root *Mr*, in Latin *mori*. In Sanskrit, *amrtr* in the neuter signifies ambrosia, and all objects offered in sacrifice to the gods; *amrta* in the fem., various plants, such as Phyllanthus, Emblica, Terminalia, and Ocimum, all of which are odoriferous plants. The ambrosia of Dioscorides and of Pliny, which was probably an Artemisia, was applied by the botanists of the middle ages to *Ambrosia maritima*, which has retained the name. This name is also given to the *Ambrina botrys.*

Ambro'sia. (Same etymon.) A Genus of the Family *Ambrosiaceæ*, Nat. Order *Compositæ*. Herbaceous plants with deeply cut exstipulate leaves, and monœcious flowers, the males forming a spike of capitula, at the base of which are the females. The male florets have a common receptacle, and a common involucre formed by a single row of bracts; calyx 0; corolla tubular, 5-partite; style rudimentary; female florets regular, ovary unilocular, surmounted by two flattened styles, the ovule ascending and anatropal; embryo without albumen. Hab. North America, North Africa, and Tropical Asia.

A. ambrosioi'des. The *Chenopodium ambrosioides.*

A. artemisiæfo'lia. Hab. North America. It yields an extract that is employed as a febrifuge and anthelmintic.

A. ela'tior. An annual herbaceous plant of North America and the West Indies, growing chiefly in barren, sandy, and rocky localities. It is known in Jamaica under the name of Wild Tansy. It has the appearance and taste of wormwood. Barham states that the plant boiled in sesamum oil and wine is serviceable, both externally and internally, in dropsy and abdominal abscesses, and that the root, either boiled in oil or in powder, is a good application to ulcers. It is said also to afford ease to after-pains.

A. campes'tris. (L. *campestris*, pertaining to a level field.) Swine's cresses and Ruellius' buckshorn.

A. marit'ima. (L. *maritimus*, pertaining to the sea.) A plant of Southern Europe, possessing a pleasant odour and bitter taste. It is regarded as tonic, stomachic, and antispasmodic.

A. trif'ida. (L. *trifidus*, three-cleft.) Horse weed, horse mint, rich weed, bitter weed. This plant is common in North America, and has been recommended as a remedy for ptyalism. Dr. Robertson, of Harrodsburg, was led to employ it from observing that it completely cured a horse affected with slabbering. An infusion of the leaves should be employed as a gargle.

A. villosis'sima. (L. *villosissimus*, very hairy.) An Egyptian species. According to Forskal, the vapour of the decoction of this plant is employed in diseases of the eyes.

Ambrosia'ceæ. (Same etymon.) A family of the Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*, characterised by the absence of calyx in the male, and of floral envelopes in the female, flowers, and by the ovary being almost always superior.

Ambrosia'ceous. (Same etymon.) Resembling the *Ambrosia*; having a pleasant odour.

Ambrosie'æ. (Same etymon.) A Subtribe of the *Helianthoid compositæ*, with heterogamous or unisexual capitula; monœcious; receptacle with subsetous scales between the male florets; female florets apetalous, or with small corolla, tubular; sterile male florets with the limb of the corolla campanulate; anthers contiguous, free, or scarcely coherent, with mucronate and sagittate appendices; style single; achænia naked.

Ambro'sin. A fossil resinous exudation, probably of some coniferous trees of South Georgia. It resembles amber; yields on melting succinic acid, and a fragrant volatile oil. It dissolves freely in oil of turpentine, alcohol, ether, chloroform, and solution of potassium carbonate; in less quantity, but without decomposition, in concentrated mineral acids.

Ambubei'a. A synonym of the *Common cichory*; and also of the *Dandelion*.

Ambuj. (Hind.) The *Nelumbium speciosum*.

Ambula'cra. (L. *ambulacrum*, a place for walking.) The perforations in the plates of the ambulacral areas of the Echinodermata, which give passage to the ambulacral tubes, or tube feet.

A. circumscrip'ta. (L. *circumscriptus*, bounded.) Applied to that group of Echinoidea in which the ambulacral areas do not extend from base to summit.

A. perfec'ta. Applied to that group of Echinoidea in which the ambulacral areas extend from base to summit.

Ambula'cral. (Same etymon.) Related to the ambulacra.

A. a'rea. The five double rows of plates alternating with the non-perforated rows in the Echinodermata, which are perforated by minute apertures for the emission of the tube-feet or ambulacral tubes.

A. os'sicles. (L. *ossiculum*, a little bone.) The plates which bound the sides and roof of the ambulacral groove of Asteroidea.

A. tubes. The prolongations of the radiating branches of the circular canal of Echinodermata, which are protruded through the ambulacra, and serve for locomotion; they terminate in suctorial discs, and have a lateral dilatation or ampulla at their origin, by the alternate contraction and dilatation of which movement is effected.

A. ves'sels. Water-vascular canals in many of the Echinodermata, which traverse the middle line of the ambulacral metameses, and unite into a circular canal around the mouth.

A. zone. The same as *A. area.*

Ambula'criform. (*Ambulacra; forma*, likeness.) Having the shape or appearance of ambulacra.

Am'bulance. (L. *ambulo*, to walk from place to place. F. *ambulance*; G. *Feldhospital*, *Feldlazereth*; I. *ambulanza ospitale ambulante*; S. *ambulancia militar*.) The term ambulance is applied to the surgical staff and arrangements following an army on active service. A part accompanies the combatants to the field of battle, and is charged with the duty of attending to the more serious cases that require immediate assistance during and after the action; whilst a part remains some distance in the rear, and is occupied with the formation of provisional hospitals. The young, strong, and active surgeon should belong to the former, the older and more experienced to the latter division. The ambulance on the field should be placed in a shaded and protected spot, near the combatants. Peasants' houses may be taken possession of, and arrangements made to obtain abundance of clean hay or straw, to admit free ventilation, to secure cleanliness, and to avoid overcrowding.

In the English service the duties are performed by what is termed a bearer company, consisting of 1 surgeon-major (in command), 3 surgeons-major, 4 surgeons, 1 captain of orderlies, 2 lieutenants of orderlies, 1 transport officer. To these are added 36 non-commissioned officers from the Army Service Corps, the number of the latter being increased to 163 from the Militia Reserve on taking the field, making a total of 210. One bearer company is attached to each of the infantry divisions of the army corps, and one to the corps troops, including the cavalry brigade, making a total in all of 4 bearer companies for service with the army corps. The "surgery waggons" are provided with all requisites, and remain at the "dressing station." A proportion of the wheeled transport is reserve transport, and consists of 23 ambulance waggons, known as waggons of the second line.

The "bearers" go through a course of instruction, and are fitted to be dressers. The whole company is drilled in "stretcher" exercise, in loading and unloading ambulance waggons, in improvised methods of removing the wounded, in exercises with mountain equipment, such as cacolets or panniers, litters, country and railway waggons for the transport of wounded.

In France the ambulance staff for a division of infantry of about 10,000 men consists of—

1 Surgeon-major of the first class.
2 Surgeons-major of the second class.
4 Assistant surgeons.
1 Pharmacien-major of the second class.
1 Assistant pharmacien.

The administrative staff consists of—

1 Officier d'administration comptable.
1 Adjutant en premier.
2 Adjutants en second.
3 Infirmiers-majors (head nurses).
17 Infirmiers ordinaires.

The materials required by this staff are carried by five waggons. Each waggon is divided into compartments variously arranged, containing 163 kilogrammes (=358 lbs.) of linen for dressing, thus divided:—18 sheets, 300 roll bandages (spica), 1260 ordinary bandages, 36 bandages, 16 squared body-bandages, 10 T-bandages, 16 triangular body-bandages, 105 echarpes, 10 suspensory bandages, 10 fracture bandages for the thigh (preparé avec attelles), 18 cushions, 10 sacs, 114 kilogrammes (250 lbs.) of linen in small quantity for dressing, as 3000 compresses, 100 fenestrated compresses, &c., 120 kilogrammes of charpie.

No. 20 box, or compartment for instruments, contains 21 medicine bottles, 2 delf pots, 24 sounds, 2 œsophageal sounds, a spatula, a pair of scales and weights, 10 corks, an amputation and trephine case, a box of knives, a box containing 2 lbs. of gum arabic, 2 lbs. of sugar, 2 lbs. of yellow wax and 2 lbs. of waxed cloth, 30 gum elastic bougies and 30 wax bougies, 5 quires of paper, 3 penknives, 6 pencils, 2 lbs. of soap, 8 surgical aprons, 6 nurses' aprons, 14 napkins, 8 dusthorns, 3 inkhorns, 2 candlesticks, 1 lantern, a box of matches, 15 needles in a case, 2 oz. of sewing thread, 1 lb. of cotton wool, 3 surgical boxes with bands, compresses, charpie, ligatures, sponges, &c. The waggon also contains 3 wheelbarrows, 3 coverlets, and still some things are omitted, as a reflector, a shade for candles to prevent them being extinguished, &c. &c.

When ambulance waggons cannot travel, the boxes are placed in canteens carried on the backs of mules.

American ambulances are of three kinds—four-wheeled, two-wheeled, and those adapted for pack-saddles. *Arnold* suspends his cot upon pivots, which enable it to swing in accordance with the inclination of the ground, so as to avoid rolling in the patient. The pivots rest on springs. *M'Kean's* carriage has stretchers which run in longitudinally upon rollers resting upon a false bottom suspended by rubber springs from the sides of the carriage. A water vessel with flexible pipe is under the control of the patient; a fan is suspended from the roof. In *Moss's* plan the sectional folding seats are arranged along the sides, and may be converted into couches. Hammocks form an upper tier for patients; an adjustable door serves for a table. Medicines and instruments are carried in cases which fit in and under the seats. The water keg is suspended beneath the rear. *Rucker*, *Allan*, and *Smith's* ambulance has a double or single tier. Each couch of the lower tier is divided longitudinally and hinged. It may lie flat on the floor, while the upper tier is occupied by other patients, or it may be bent so as to form a seat. The two-wheeled ambulances are spring carts, with provision for recumbent or sitting patients.

A. volan'te. (Fr.) The flying ambulance. This consists of two surgeons, a controlling officer, and two nurses.

Am'bulans. (L. *ambulo*, to walk.) Walking. Applied to diseases that shift from one part to another, as *Erysipelas ambulans*, erratic erysipelas, &c.

Ambula'tion. (L. *ambulatio*, a walk.) The act of walking.

Ambulati'va. (L. *ambulo*, to walk.) A term formerly applied to the more rapidly spreading forms of herpes.

Ambulato'res. (L. *ambulaton*, one who walks about.) A synonym of *Passeres*.

Ambulato'ria. (L. *ambulatorius*, movable, changeable.) A term applied to the class of animals now called *Dasyuridæ*.

Ambulatory. (Same etymon.) Effecting locomotion by, or formed for, walking.

Also, applied in the same way as *ambulans*.

Ambulei'a. A name of the chicory, *Cichorium intybus*. Probably erroneous orthography for *Ambubeia*.

Ambuli. An Indian aquatic herb of the Nat. Order *Primulaceæ*. Aromatic, bitter, tonic, and febrifuge.

Ambu'lia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Scrophulariaceæ*, constituted by a single plant, the *A. aromatica* of Malabar, named Manganari by the Indians. All the parts of the plant have a slightly bitter taste, and an agreeable aromatic odour resembling that of pepper. It is employed in fever.

Ambulipe'des. (L. *ambulo*, to walk; *pes*, a foot.) A Family of carnivorous mammals, according to Blainville, who walk on the feet.

Am'bulo. (L. *ambulo*, to walk.) Old name for a disease, otherwise called *Flatulentus*, *Flatus furiosus*, and *Vareni*, consisting in a painful periodical inflation, arising in various parts of the body.

Ambulo flatulen'tus et furio'sus. A term signifying the same as *Ambulo*.

Ambus'ta. (L. *ambustum*, that which is burnt; from *amburo*, to burn.) Term applied to blisters caused by burns or scalds.

Ambus'tial. (L. *ambustio*, a burn.) Produced by, or being in connection with, a burn.

Ambus'tio. (L. *ambustio*, from *amburo*, to burn; G. *Brandschaden*.) A burn or scald on any part of the body; a lesion of the body caused by the application of heat; ambustion.

A. bullo'sa. (L. *bulla*, a bubble.) Term applied to a burn sufficiently severe to raise a blister.

A. erythemato'sa. Erythematous burning; simple redness following a burn.

A. escharot'ica. (L. *escharoticus*, producing a scar.) A burn producing destruction of the cutaneous tissues.

A. gangræno'sa. (Γάγγραινα, a gangrene). A burn sufficiently severe to destroy the life of the skin.

A. vesiculo'sa. (L. *vesiculosus*, full of bladders.) A burn or scald producing a blister.

Ambus'tum. (L. *ambustum*, that which is burnt.) A burn.

A. ex frigo're. (L. *frigus*, cold. G. *Frostschaden*.) A term for frostbite.

Ambuti. (Hind. Dec.) The *Oxalis corniculata*.

Ambu'tua. The *Pareira brava*.

Ambuya-Embo. A plant of the Nat. Order *Aristolochiaceæ*, a Brazilian shrub, used in decoctions by the natives as deobstruent.

Amduri. (Sansk.) The *Boswellia thurifera*.

Amea. A plant of Guinea which, dried and reduced to powder, is taken as snuff to arrest hæmorrhage from the nose.

Ameda'na. The *Alnus communis*.

Amei-nerunshil. (Tam.) The *Pedalium murex*.

Ameisensäure. (Ger.) Formic acid.

Amei'vidæ. A Family of the Suborder *Fissilingues*, Order *Sauria*, or a Family of the Suborder *Cyclosaura*, Order *Sauria*. American lizards with strong, obliquely directed teeth; no palatine teeth; head covered with plates, the back with rhomboid scales, the abdomen with transverse rows of square plates; two transverse neck folds; tail long and cylindrical or compressed.

Amel corn. French rice, from which starch is made.

Amelan'chier. A Genus of the Suborder *Pomeæ*, Nat. Order *Rosaceæ*. The Shad- or Service-berry. A small tree or bush, with alternate simple leaves, characterised by its gynœcium, the ovary of which contains 2—5 biovulated compartments, subdivided into uniovulated compartments by false dissepiments. The fruit of this plant, which is a small berry with 4—10 seeds, is used in Rupert's Land for mixing with pemmican.

Amelanchier. A synonym of the *Chionanthus virginica;* also of the *Mespilus amelanchia.*

Amelectic. ('Αμελής, indifferent.) Careless.

Amelei'a. ('Αμέλεια, indifference.) The condition of apathy.

Ameli. A Malabar shrub, genus not ascertained, a decoction of the leaves of which is used against colic, and its roots boiled in oil for the dispersion of tumours.

Ame'lia. ('A, neg.; μέλος, a limb.) A form of arrested development in which the limbs are entirely absent. In such cases it is impossible to determine whether the condition arises from primitive deficiency of the limb or from subsequent arrest followed by atrophy.

Amelie-les-Bains. France; Department Pyrénées Orientales; Arrondiss. de Ceret; formerly known as Bains d'Arles; about eighteen miles from Perpignan. Prettily situated at the foot of a hill at an altitude of 278 mètres, or about 900 feet. The waters are alkaline and sulphuretted, with a temp. of 20—61° C. (68° to 142° F.) There are three establishments here, two due to private enterprise, and one built by government on a large scale for the military. There are above twenty springs. The favorable climatic conditions—dry and protected from the north winds—of Amélie-les-Bains in winter make it a favourite resort at that season, and it is much recommended for those suffering from cutaneous affections, catarrh, rheumatism, and the early stages of phthisis.

Amella. Same as *Spilanthes acmella.*

Amel'liki. The native name in Guinea of a shrub, the leaves of which, either alone or conjoined with grana paradisa, enjoy a great reputation as a cure for diarrhœa. (Waring.)

Amel'lus. A plant named by Virgil, regarded by some commentators as the *Aster amellus*, Lin., one of the *Compositæ;* by others, with more probability, as the *Galatella punctata*, which is still called amello in Italy.

Also, a Genus of African *Compositæ*, Tribe *Asteroidiæ*, characterised by having a short pappus.

A. umbella'tus. Woundwort. A native of Jamaica. Its taste is sourish, and it is used as a vulnerary.

Amelpodi. An Indian tree, used as an alexipharmic.

Ame'lus. The same as *Amelia.*

Amenda'nus. An old term for the elder tree, *Sambucus nigra.*

Amene. (Arab.) Sodic chloride, or common salt. (Ruland.)

Ame'nia. (A, neg.; μήν, a month.) A synonym of *Amenorrhœa.*

Amenoma'nia. (L. *amoenus*, agreeable; Gr. μανία, madness. F. *aménomanie;* G. *lustiger wahnsinn.*) A term employed by Rush to indicate gay partial insanity, the monomania proper of Esquirol. It ordinarily manifests itself under the form of a tranquil mania, the patient being infatuated with his beauty, his grace, his mind, his dress, talents, titles, and birth. This class of patients seize on the cheerful side of everything. They are happy, joyous, and communicative. They are susceptible and irritable, their impressions are vivid, their affections energetic, their determinations violent; disliking opposition and restraint, they easily become angry and even furious.

Amenorrhœ'a. ('A, priv.; μήν, a month; ῥέω, I flow. L. *menstruorum defectus, privatio*, or *suppressio;* F. *amenorrhée;* I. and S. *amenorrea;* G. *amenorrhoe, verzögerte Menstruation.*) The absence, irregularity, or suppression of the menstrual discharge during some part of the period of life in which it is naturally present, thus including both *Emansio mensium* and *Suppressio mensium.*

The occurrence of amenorrhœa is referable either to imperfect formation of the secretion or to some defect or vice of conformation preventing its discharge.

Imperfect or suppressed formation of the secretion may result from exposure to wet and cold during menstruation, may proceed from constitutional conditions, as general debility, inanition, anæmia, consequent on syphilis, scrofula, phthisis, cirrhosis, Bright's disease, or other wasting disease; or it may be sympathetic and dependent on disease of some distant organ, or be due to some psychical cause, as mental distress, or it may be caused by indolent and luxurious habits of life, or confinement in a close atmosphere, or by over-exertion; and the discharge is commonly, though not always, suppressed in pregnancy.

Retention of the secretion when formed results from congenital or acquired disease of the sexual organs, as from absence of the ovaries, uterus, or vagina; or from occlusion of the passages, as in cases of imperforate hymen; or from contraction of the cervix, the presence of tumours, or other disease.

Amenorrhœa frequently leads to other maladies, as dyspepsia, neuralgia, hysteria, hæmorrhages from other organs, and chlorosis.

The treatment must depend on the cause, and in cases of debility, however produced, merges into that appropriate for anæmia, whilst organic changes sometimes demand operative proceedings. Where it has come on suddenly in an otherwise healthy woman, hot hip-baths, leeches to the vulva, and aloetic purges may be prescribed.

A., acciden'tal. A term used in the same sense as *A. secondary.*

A., prim'itive. A term given to those cases of amenorrhœa in which there has never been any menstrual secretion. It is usually accompanied by the condition called *chlorosis*, with pale, yellowish skin, deficiency in number of red blood-corpuscles, short breath, bad or unnatural appetite, pain in left side of the chest, œdematous feet, anæmic, cardiac, and jugular murmurs, leucorrhœa, and often erythema nodosum. Occasionally this form of amenorrhœa is a result of plethora, and it may be caused by imperfect development of the ovaries or uterus, or from closure of the genital passages. When plethora is present, local bloodletting, purgatives, and exercise are advised. In chlorotic cases iron in some form, preceded by salines and aperients, is the chief remedy; potassium has been much extolled, the liquor ammoniæ acetatis, saffron, Indian hemp, galvanism, strychnia, savin, ergot, apiol, aloetic purgatives, are also used in fitting cases. Great attention is to be paid to general hygiene and to the digestion; good nutritive food and beer or wine, especially a red wine, is to be given; and exercise in the open air and early hours are to be enjoined. When there is pain or heat in the back or pelvis, the occurrence of the discharge may be promoted by hip or foot baths of hot water, with or without mustard; or warm vaginal injections may be used; or two or three leeches may be applied to the anus or the groins. Galvanic pessaries have been used, the interior of the uterus has been dry-cupped, and it has been advised to pass the uterine sound every day for three or four days before the day on which the discharge should be expected. The physical conditions, as imperforate hymen, are themselves to be treated.

A., sec'ondary. A term applied to those cases of amenorrhœa in which the discharge, having once existed, has become, from some cause or other, arrested. The remarks on treatment in the other sections apply here.

Amenorrhœ'a destillato'ria. (L. *destillo*, to drip down. F. *aménorrhée distillante.*) A term applied to those cases of retention of menstrual discharge within the uterine cavity, in which there is a continual drop-by-drop escape.

A. diffic'ilis. (L. *difficilis*, difficult.) A synonym of *Dysmenorrhœa.*

A. emansio'nis. (L. *emansio*, a remaining absent beyond one's furlough.) The non-appearance of the menses at the usual age.

A. hymen'ica. Amenorrhœa depending upon an imperforate hymen.

A. partia'lis. Partial amenorrhœa; a synonym of *Dysmenorrhœa.*

A. suppressio'nis. (L. *suppressio*, a keeping back.) Suppression or absence of the menses subsequent to their first appearance.

Amenorrhœ'al insan'ity. Insanity often attended with homicidal impulse, occurring at each menstrual period.

Amen'ta lu'puli. A synonym of *Strobili humuli*, Helv. Ph.; the dried strobiles of the hop, *Humulus lupulus.*

A. u'væ marit'imæ. Under this name the flowers and branches of some Species of *Ephedra*, to which a styptic property was attributed, were formerly sold.

Amenta'ceæ. (L. *amentum*, a thong; G. *Kätzchenträger.*) A Group of dicotyledonous plants, under which were formerly ranged Fothergilla, Ulnus and Cellis, Salix and Populus, Myrica, Betula and Alnus, Carpinus, Fagus, Castanea, Quercus, and Corylus, Liquidambar and the Plane; all characterised in common by having diclinous flowers arranged in catkins, achlamydeous or dichlamydeous; ovary one-celled, superior; seeds numerous, almost or quite exalbuminous. These Families are, however, now generally distributed under other groups.

By some botanists it is retained as an Order, including the Families *Plataneæ*, *Salicineæ*, *Juglandeæ*, *Cupuliferæ*, *Carpineæ*, *Betulineæ*, *Myricaceæ*, and *Casuarineæ.*

Amenta'ceous. (Same etymon. G. *kätzchenartig.*) Catkin-bearing plants.

Amenta'les. (Same etymon.) In Lindley's classification, an alliance of *Diclinous* Exogens, having the flowers in catkins, achlamydeous or monochlamydeous; carpels superior; embryo small, with little or no albumen.

Amen'tia. (L. *a*, neg; *mens*, the mind. G. *Unverstand*, *Wahnssieré.*) A term employed both by Vogel and by Crichton. Vogel included it with mania and melancholia in his class of Paranoiæ. In Crichton's classification, Amentia included Fatuitas memoria imminuta, Perceptio imminuta, Vis idearum associandi imminuta, Vis fingendi imminuta, and Vis judicandi imminuta.

A. acqui'sita. (L. *acquisitus*, acquired.) Imbecility from accident.

A. congen'ita. (L. *ingenitus*, inborn, participle of *ingeno*, or *ingigno*, to instil by nature.) A synonym of *Idiocy.*

A. occul'ta. (L. *occultus*, hidden.) An old term applied to describe those cases of insanity in which the motive for the injury of a person has been present, but never expressed.

A. seni'lis. (L. *senilis*, belonging to old age.) The deficiency of intellect of the aged.

Amentif'eræ. (L. *amentum*, a thong; *fero*, to bear.) A name of an Order, according to some, which includes the Families *Plataneæ* and *Salicineæ.*

Amentif'erous. (Same etymon.) A term applied to plants whose inflorescence is an amentum or catkin.

Amen'tum. (L. *amentum*, a leathern thong attached to the middle of a spear to help in throwing it. F. *chaton;* G. *Katzchen Bluthenkätzchen.*) In Botany, a catkin; a spike, composed of sessile unisexual flowers, in which the perianth is replaced by simple scales, as in the nut. Amenta, at least when composed of male flowers, are articulated at their bases, and fall off entire.

A. attenua'tum. (L. *attenuatus*, from *attenuo*, to make thin.) Term applied to an amentum which grows thinner towards the point.

A. cylin'dricum. (L. *cylindrus*, a cylinder.) An amentum that is equally thick above and below.

A. grac'ile. (L. *gracilis*, slender.) An amentum that is slender in proportion to its length.

A. ova'tum. (L. *ovatus*, egg-shaped.) An amentum that is thick below and round above.

Amer. (Fr.) Bitter.

A. au max'imum. (Fr.) A synonym of *Picric acid.*

A. cinchoni'que. (Fr.) A bitter acid substance obtained by Schwartz from ordinary cinchona bark. It is gummy, yellow, slightly soluble in water and ether, very soluble in alcohol and in alkalies. It appears to be a glycoside, and identical with chinovine.

A. d'absin'the. A synonym of *Absinthin.*

A. d'eryth'rine. (Fr.) A synonym of *Amaerythrine.*

A. d'in'digo. (Fr.) A synonym of *Picric acid.*

A. de bœuf. (Fr.) Ox gall.

A. de chino'va. (Fr.) A synonym of *A. cinchonique.*

A. de rhu'barbe. A synonym of *Rhabarbarin.*

A. de Scil'le. (Fr.) A synonym of *Scillitin.*

A. de Séné. (Fr.) A synonym of *Cathartin.*

A. de Wel'tre. (Fr.) A synonym of *Picric acid.*

A. des Al'lemands. (Fr.) Ratafia. Gentian 15, orangette 15, coriander 14, canella 4, calamus 4, inula 2 grammes. Reduce all to coarse powder, macerate for 8 days in 2 litres of hollands, and add 90 parts of sugar.

A. des Hol'landais. (Fr.) A synonym of *A. des Allemands.*

A. du ro'ti. A synonym of *Assamare.*

A. quinovi'que. (Fr.) A synonym of *Amer cinchonique.*

Ameri. (Arab.) Old name for indigo. (Quincy.)

Amer'ican alcorno'que. A kind of bark imported for tanning purposes from America, and said to be the produce of *Byrsonima laurifolia*, *B. rhopalæfolia*, and *B. coccolobæfolia;* plants belonging to the *Malpighiaceæ.*

A. aga've. The *Agave americana.*

A. al'oe. The *Agave americana.*

A. as'pen. The *Populus tremuloides.*

A. balm of Gil'ead. A kind of balsam produced by the *Icica heterophylla*, one of the *Amyridaceæ*, or, according to Birdwood, by the *Icica earana.*

A. bal'sam. See *Balsamum peruvianum.*

A. beech. The *Fagus ferruginea.*

A. calum'ba. False calumba. The root of the *Frasera carolinensis*, or *Walteri*, a Gentianaceous plant.

A. cen'taury. The *Sabbatia angularis*, Nat. Ord. *Gentianaceæ.* The herb and root are employed in the U.S. for their tonic and febrifugal properties. See *Sabbatia.*

A. chi'na-root. The rhizomes of the *Smilax lancifolia.*

A. col'ocynth. The fruit of the *Luffa purgans* and *Luffa drastica.*

A. colom'bo. The root of *Frasera carolinensis*, or *F. Walteri.*

A. cress. The *Barbarea precox.*

A. date plum. The *Diospyros virginiana.*

A. dit'tany. The *Cunila mariana.*

A. earth-nut. The *Arachis hypogœa.*

A. gen'tian. The root of the *Frasera Walteri* sliced longitudinally so as to imitate gentian.

A. gum'mi gut'tæ. The produce of the *Vismia guaianensis* of Mexico and Surinam. (Birdwood.)

A. hel'lebore. The *Veratrum viride.*

A. hemp. The *Cannabis sativa*, grown in America, and used to prepare an extract, which is employed instead of that of the Indian hemp.

A. hol'ly. The *Ilex opaca.*

A. ipecacuan'ha. The root of *Euphorbia ipecacuanha*, which is used as an emetic.

A. i'vy. The Virginia creeper, *Ampelopsis quinquefolia.*

A. net'tle tree. The *Celtis occidentalis.*

A. pennyroy'al. The *Hedeoma pulegioides.*

A. pop'lar. The tulip tree, *Liriodendron tulipifera.*

A. san'icle. The *Heuchera americana.*

A. sarsaparil'la. The roots of *Aralia nudicaulis*, which is used as an alterative and stimulant diaphoretic in rheumatic affections.

A. sen'na. Common name for the *Cassia marilandica*, in the United States.

A. sil'ver fir. The *Abies balsamea.*

A. spike'nard. The *Aralia racemosa.*

A. tube-well. A pointed iron pipe in lengths, the lower part perforated, which is driven into the ground; when the water, which passes through the holes, is drawn up by a pump.

A. tur'pentine. The product in part of the *Pinus palustris*, and in part of the *Pinus taeda.*

A. wa'ter hem'lock. The *Cicuta maculata.*

Amer'icans. The original inhabitants of North and South America are, by most authorities, considered to be alike, and to have no characteristics separating them essentially from the Asiatic Mongols. The hair is long, glossy, black, stiff, and cylindrical in section; the eyebrows and eyelashes are thick, but the beard and the hair of the body is scanty or absent. The colour of the skin varies from a darkish European complexion to an olive brown or a copper red. The eyes are small and sunken; the eyelids are sometimes oblique, sometimes horizontal. The nose is frequently large, prominent, and it may be aquiline; the nostrils are dilated. The malar bones are prominent, and the jaws are heavy and often projecting. The skull is probably merocephalic or brachycephalic. They are divisible into the hunting tribes of the North, the hunting tribes of the South, and the civilised races, as the Mexicans.

America'num tubero'sum. The Jerusalem artichoke, *Helianthus tuberosum.*

Also, the potato, *Solanum tuberosum.*

Ameristoneu'ra. ('A, neg.; *μεριστός*, divided; *νεῦρον*, a nerve.) Ferns, the nervures of which do not undergo division.

A'mes. ("Aμης.) A sort of cake made with milk.

Amesbury. An English surgeon.

A.'s appara'tus for frac'ture. The general principle of Amesbury's apparatus for fractures of the *lower* limb is to make one part of the limb form a point of resistance, from whence extension can be made and kept up at the opposite end without other aid than the machine itself; this being accomplished so as to bring the fractured ends of the bone into proper place, the splints attached to the apparatus are adjusted to the limb, and having been properly fastened there is little chance of displacement. In the apparatus for the *upper* limb the weight of the arm principally keeps up the extension, but the immobility of the fractured ends is especially provided for by an angular splint applied in front of both upper and forearm.

A.'s appara'tus for frac'tured clav'icle. This is a modification of Earle's apparatus.

Ametab'ola. ("A, neg.; *μεταβάλλω*, to change.) Term applied to those insects which do not undergo any metamorphosis in the course of their development, and which do not, when mature, possess wings.

Ametabol'ic. (Same etymon.) Not undergoing metabolism or metamorphosis.

Amet'allous. ('A, neg.; *μεταλλον*, a metal.) Non-metallic; a term given to such of the elements as are believed to be not of a metallic character, as oxygen.

Am'ethyst. ('Aμέθυστος, not drunken; from *ἀ*, neg.; *μεθύω*, to be drunk; because it was supposed to enable to resist intoxication; or because its colour approaches that of wine.) A well-known beautiful transparent gem, of a rich purple or violet colour, or sometimes without any colour at all. It is quartz tinted with oxides of manganese and iron. It was worn as an amulet to counteract the effects of wine, and was also held to be useful in diarrhœa.

A., orien'tal. A violet-coloured form of native hydrate of alumina.

Amethys'ta. ('Αμέθυστος, not drunken, from ἀ, neg.; μεθύω, to be drunken with wine.) A term for remedies against drunkenness.

A. phar'maca. (Φάρμακον, a drug.) Remedies against drunkenness.

Amethys'tine. (L. *amethystinus;* G. *amethystroth.*) Term applied to flowers and fruits of a violet colour tending to blue, like the amethyst.

Amethys'tine. (Fr.) A violet colouring-matter obtained by M. Baudrimont from the action of sulphuric acid on cacotheline.

Amethys'tus. ('Αμέθυστος, not drunken; from ἀ, neg.; μεθύω, to be drunk.) A remedy against drunkenness. Certain medicines, used for the purpose of correcting the effects of excess of wine, were termed *Amethysta medicamenta.*

Also, the gem amethyst.

Also, the name of a now unknown plant.

Ameth'ysum. ('Αμέθυσον.) A remedy for drunkenness.

Ame'tra. ('A, neg.; μήτρα, the womb.) The state of a woman without a womb.

Ame'tria. A synonym of *Ametra.*

Amet'ria. ('A, neg.; μέτρον, a measure; G. *Unmässigkeit, Masslosigkeit, Uebermass.*) Excess, intemperance.

Ame'trohæ'mia. ('A, neg.; μήτρα, the womb; αἶμα, blood.) Defective supply of blood to the uterus.

Also, a synonym of *Amenorrhœa.*

Ametro'pia. ('A, neg.; μέτρον, measure; ὤψ, the eye.) An abnormal condition of the refraction of the eye. The state in which, when the eye is at rest, or, in other words, no accommodation is exercised, parallel rays are not brought to a focus upon the retina, but either in front of or behind it. When a healthy eye is at rest parallel rays of light, or those proceeding from a remote object, are brought to a focus on the retina. If, by reason of the prolongation of the antero-posterior axis of the eye, parallel rays are brought to a focus in front of the retina, *myopia* is said to exist. If by reason of the shortness of the antero-posterior axis, they are brought to a focus behind the plane of the retina, *hypermetropia* is present; or if this last condition be due to the flattening and deficient refractive power of the lens consequent on advancing age, *presbyopia* exists. Lastly, if the curvature of the cornea differ in different diameters, so that no focus exists for parallel rays, *astigmatism* is present.

Ame'trous. ('A, neg.; μήτρα, the womb.) Having no uterus.

A mez'za a'ria. Italian for the notes which keep the middle compass of the voice.

Amfrac'tus. (Lat.) Synonym of *Anfractus.* A convolution.

Am-haldi. The Hindu name for the *Curcuma amada.*

Amhersti'eæ. A Tribe of the Suborder *Cæsalpineæ,* Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ.*

Ami'adæ. A Group of the Order *Ganoidei.* Osseous fishes having large, round, enamelled scales; branchiostegous rays ossified; tail heterocercal. It contains only one living Family, of which there is only one species, the *Amia calva* of American waters.

Amianta'ceous. (F. *amiantacé.*) Pertaining to the Amianthus.

Am'iante. (Fr.) Asbestos.

Amianthiform. (*Amianthus,* asbestos; *forma,* resemblance.) Feathery and silky, like asbestos.

Amian'thinopsy. ('A, neg.; ἰάνθινος, violet; ὄψις, eyesight.) Inability to distinguish violet-coloured rays of light.

Amian'thium. A Genus of the Nat. Ord. *Melanthaceæ.*

Amian'thus. ('Αμίαντος, undefiled, pure; from ἀ, neg.; μιαίνω, to defile; because not destroyed by fire, or because its silvery appearance is not easily soiled. F. *amianthe;* G. *Bergflachs.*) Asbestos, especially that form of it which occurs in delicate and regular fibres.

Amian'thus muscætox'icum. Fly poison; fall-poison. Hab. North America. It is a narcotic poison, and is employed for destroying flies, for which purpose the bulbs are triturated with molasses; the flies thus secured require to be killed, or they revive. Its foliage is said to prove fatal to cattle in the autumn.

Amiantoi'des. (*Amianthus.*) Resembling Amianthus: amiantoid.

Also, in Chemistry, applied to arseniate of copper, the filamentous crystals of which are disposed in tufts.

Ami'ba. A synonym of *Amœba.*

Amici, J. B. An Italian botanist and physician, born at Modena in 1784, died 1863. He constructed the first achromatic microscope.

A.'s cam'era lu'cida. An instrument which serves to take an accurate outline of an object. It consists of a rectangular glass prism, having one of its perpendicular faces touching at right angles an inclined glass plate, and the other presented to the object to be drawn. The rays proceeding from the object are reflected from the base, deflected as they pass out to the glass plate, and are seen by the eye, placed over the plate, as if on a piece of paper, underneath, where the outline may be marked by means of a pencil.

A.'s prism. A prism with its base plane and the two other surfaces convex; used in the microscope as a reflector and condenser, producing oblique illumination. It has three adjustments, one on a horizontal axis, to direct the rays upwards at the required angle, one for distance from the axis of the microscope, to vary the obliquity, and one by rotation on a vertical axis, to determine the direction whence the rays shall proceed.

Amici'num. (Lat., the neck of a wine sac.) The aperture or mouth of a tube.

Amicto'rium. (G. *Umschlagtuch, Gewand.*) A mantle.

Amic'ulum. (*Amicio,* to wrap, or cover.) A little cloak or short garment.

An old name for the amnion in animals, and for the membrane which covers the germ-sac in plants.

It also signified a covering for the pubes, used by those who exercised in the gymnasium.

Ami'cus cu'riæ. (*Amicus,* a friend; *curia,* a court.) A friend of the court; one who, as a stander by, when a judge is doubtful or mistaken in a matter of law, may inform the court. (Crabb.)

Amidace'tic acid. A synonym of *Glycocin.*

Am'ide phe'nique. (Fr.) A synonym of *Anilin.*

Am'ides. A series of compounds derived from ammonium salts by abstraction of water; or from acids by substitution of amidogen, NH_2, for hydroxyl, OH; or from one or more molecules of ammonia by substitution of acid-radicles for hydrogen. They are divided into monamides, diamides, and triamides, each of which groups is further subdivided into primary, secondary, and tertiary amides, according as one third, two thirds, or the whole of the hydrogen is replaced by acid radicles. Most of the nitrogenous animal bases are amides.

Amidi'de d'hydrogene. (Fr.) A synonym of *Liquor ammoniæ.*

Am'idin. (F. *amidon*, starch.) The soluble matter in the interior of each grain of starch.

Also, a term applied to starch in a state of solution, or rendered gelatinous by the imbibition of water, or altered by heat so as to become a transparent mass, like horn.

Amidi'nus. A name given by Cbevreul to the smooth tegument forming the exterior part of each grain of amylum.

Amidoben'zenes. Compounds in which the hydrogen of hydrocarbons, analogous to benzine, is replaced by amidogen, NH_2. Anilin is the best known member of this group.

Amidoben'zine. A synonym of *Anilin.*

A. ben'zol. A synonym of *Anilin.*

A. capro'ic ac'id. A synonym of *Leucin.*

A. chlo'rure de mer'cure. (Fr.) A synonym of *White precipitate.*

A. lac'tic ac'id. See *Lactamidic acid*, also, a synonym of *Serin.*

A. propion'ic ac'id. A synonym of *Lactamidic acid.*

A. sulphethyl'ic ac'id. A synonym of *Taurin.*

A. tol'uine. A synonym of *Toluidene.*

Amidoe'thane. A synonym of *Ethylamin.*

Amid'ogen. NH_2. A hypothetical body, according to Kane, occurring in white precipitate.

Amidol'ica. (F. *amidolique.*) Term by Bèral for combinations of starch, or some other fecula, to form paste and gum.

Amidome'thane. A synonym of *Methylamin.*

Am'idon. (Fr.) Starch.

A. azoti'que. (Fr.) A synonym of *Pyroxam.*

A. gril'lée. (Fr.) Dextrin.

A. nitri'que. A synonym of *Pyroxam.*

A. tung'state. (Fr.) A combination of starch with tungstate of soda and steatite; employed in starching linen and cotton to render the tissue uninflammable.

Amidon'nière. (Fr.) The *Arum maculatum.*

Amidopar'affins. A synonym of *Amines.*

Amidophe'nas. A synonym of *Anilin.*

Amidophe'nols. Compounds obtained by the action of reducing agents on the nitrophenols.

Amid'ulin. Soluble starch. To prepare it, starch is treated with water and sulphuric acid, as in the preparation of dextrine; the heat is stopped at the moment that all the starch is dissolved; the acid is saturated with chalk, and filtered whilst hot; as the liquid cools amidulin is slowly deposited in white flocculi. When dried this substance resembles sago, dissolves completely in hot water, and is coloured red by iodine.

Am'idum. A synonym of *Amylum.*

Also, a synonym of *Amidogcn.*

Amim'ia. ('A, neg.; *μῖμος*, an imitator, an actor. F. *amimie.*) Loss of the power of pantomimic expression. It results from cerebral lesion.

Aminæ'um vi'num. (*Aminea*, or *Aminæa*; a region of Italy, which produced the richest wines.) Aminean wine, a highly valued wine of the ancients.

A. ace'tum. Vinegar of Aminean wine, or very strong vinegar.

Aminæ'us. (*Aminæa*, a country of Italy, famous for the redness of its wines.) Of or belonging to Aminea.

Am'ines. A series of compounds which may be derived from hydrocarbons by substitution of the univalent radicle amidogen, NH_2, for an equivalent quantity of hydrogen, or from the alcohols by similar substitution of NH_2 for OH. They are called monamines, diamines, triamines, &c., according to the number of amidogen groups thus introduced. The amines are basic compounds, capable of uniting with acids and forming salts, which bear a close resemblance to the salts of ammonia. In the free state they are also very much like ammonia, being volatile bodies, having a more or less ammoniacal odour and alkaline reaction. They may in fact be regarded as derivatives of ammonia, formed by substitution of alcohol radicles, univalent or multivalent, for an equivalent quantity of hydrogen, in a single, double, or triple molecule of ammonia. The lower members of the group are gases, the higher oily liquids.

Aminœ'a. The gum animé.

Amisa'du. (Ar.) Prepared sal ammoniac.

Amizadir. (Ar.) A synonym of *Ammonium chloride.*

Amkuda. (Tel.) The *Wrightia tinctoria.*

Amla. (Beng.) The *Phyllanthus emblica.*

Amlaki. (Hind.) The *Phyllanthus emblica.*

Amla-lonika. (Sansk.) The *Oxalis corniculata.*

Amlee. (Beng.) The *Tamarindus indica.*

Amluj. (Arab.) The *Phyllanthus emblica.*

Am'ma. (*Ἅμμα*, a knot, a band.) Hence, more correctly, Hamma, a band, or a truss.

Ammani'eæ. A Tribe of the Family *Lythraceæ*, characterised by having a membranous calyx, without ribs or striæ, small inconspicuous flowers; petals plain or absent. They are either aquatic or of small size.

Amman'nia. A Genus of the Nat. Ord. *Lythraceæ.* Calyx campanulate, with a double row of teeth; petals absent; stamens four.

A. vesicato'ria. (Beng. *Bunmurich;* Hind. *Daderbootee, Dàd-mári;* Duk. *Agui-búti;* Tam. *Kallurivi, Miumel-neruppa;* Tel. *Aquivenderpaker;* Mal. *Kallar vauchi.*) An herbaceous Indian plant with a strong muriatic odour. Stem erect, branched; leaves sessile, opposite, lanceolate, tapering to the base; flowers small, almost sessile, in close whorls, red. The leaves are extremely acrid, and when bruised and applied to the skin raise a blister; but they produce great pain, and act very slowly. The leaves are also applied in herpetic eruptions, and the juice has been applied externally in obstinate splenic disease; the pain it causes is said to be agonising.

Ammapteno'dytes. (*Ἄμμος*, sand; *ἀπτήν*, not winged; *δύω*, to get into, and so to live in.) Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family of birds that do not fly, and live in sandy regions, as the ostrich.

Am'mar. (Fr.) A synonym of *Dammar resin*.

Am'meline. A product of the fusion of urea at 120° C. (248° F.)

Am'meos vulga'ris fruc'tus. See *Ammi fructus*.

Am'mi. (Ἄμμι, the *Ammi copticum*, now called *Ptychotis coptica;* from ἄμμος, sand; from its likeness to particles of gravel; or ἀμίς, a urinal, from its diuretic effects.) A Genus of the Nat. Ord. *Umbelliferæ*. The calyx almost obsolete; petals obovate, bilobed, emarginate, with an inflected lobule. The disc often depressed, entire; fruit oval-oblong, compressed laterally, with prominent primary ridges; columella bipartite; seeds convex externally, plane or concave internally. Annual or biennial herbs with ternate pinnate leaves, with the last segments serrated; flowers arranged in compound umbels, with involucres and involucels.

A. bolbe'ri. The *Ammi majus*.

A. cicutæfo'lium. The *Ammi majus*.

A. cop'ticum. A synonym of *Ptychotis coptica*. Nat. Ord. *Umbelliferæ*. An erect annual herb cultivated in Egypt and Persia, and especially in India, where it is well known as Ajvan, Ajowan, or Omam, and yields small spicy seeds, known under the name of *Ajowan* seeds.

A. cre'ticum aromat'icum. A synonym of *Ptychotis verticillata*.

A. de Can'die. The *Sison ammi*.

A. de Crête. The *Sison ammi*.

A. fruc'tus. The fruit of the *Ptychotis fœniculifolia;* used as a stomachic, carminative, and emmenagogue.

A. ma'jus. Common Bishop's weed. The fruit of this plant, which is a native of Europe, has been mistaken for that of the *Ammi copticum*, but is smooth, whereas the latter is tuberculated.

A. matthi'oli, Daleschamp. A synonym of *Ptychotis verticillata*.

A. odo're orig'ani. A drug mentioned by Anguillara in 1549, probably identical with the ajowan seeds obtained from *Ptychotis coptica*.

A. officina'lis, Fr. Codex. The fruit of the *Ptychotis fœniculifolia*, D.C. It is small, acrid, and aromatic, and now rarely employed; it is one of the "*quatre semences chaudes.*"

Guibourt affirms that it has been attributed to the *Ptychotis verticillata*, the *P. coptica*, and the *P. fœniculifolia*.

Also, a synonym of *A. majus*.

A. par'vum fo'liis fœnic'uli. A synonym of the *Ptychotis fœniculifolia*.

A. perpusil'lum. (L. *perpusillus*, very small.) A drug mentioned by Lobel; probably identical with the ajowan seeds obtained from *Ammi copticum*.

A. se'men. A term applied to the very small fruits of *A. majus* and of *Sison amomum*, which have been often confounded with those of *Ammi copticum*, but the absence of minute tubercles on the two former, with other differences, negatives any supposition of identity.

A. sem'inæ a'pii, Bauhkin. A synonym of *Ptychotis verticillata*.

A. ve'rum. The *Ptychotis fœniculifolia*.

A. visna'ga is the "Herbe aux-cure-dents" or "Herbe aux gencives" of the south of France. The fruit was formerly considered to be diuretic, and was employed in pleurisy.

A. vulga're. The *Ammi majus*.

Ammin'eæ. A Tribe of the Nat. Ord. *Umbelliferæ*, characterised by hermaphrodite or polygamous, didynamous, variously arranged flowers, fruit compressed at the sides, with or without alæ.

Ammin'idæ. A synonym of *Ammineæ*.

Am'mion. Minium, or red lead. (Castellus.) Red mercury sulphide. (D.)

Am'mios murica'ta. (L. *muricatus*, shaped like the murex shell, pointed.) A synonym of *Ammi majus*.

Ammis'mus. (Ἄμμος, sand.) The cure of disease by sand baths. See *Psammismus*.

Ammium. A synonym of *Ammi alica*.

Am'mo. An African plant, growing in Ashantee, the juice of which is applied to cuts and bruises. (Bowditch.)

Ammobro'ma sono'ræ. (Ἄμμος, sand; βρῶμα, food.) A plant growing in Mexico in sandy places, as a parasite, on the roots of an undetermined plant. It is eaten by the wandering tribes of Papigos Indians.

Ammocæ'tes. (Ἄμμος; κοίτη, bed.) An early stage of development of the sea lamprey.

Ammochar'idæ. A Family of the Suborder *Sedentaria*, Order *Polychæta*. Body composed of elongated rings, surrounded in front by the branchial apparatus in the form of a crown of ramified lobes; digestive tube enclosed in a hæmal space.

Ammocho'sia. (Ἄμμος, sand; χόω, to heap up. G. *Sandbad.*) Term for a remedy consisting in drying the body by immersing it in sand or salt heated by the sun's rays, employed by the Greeks in dropsy. (Oribasius, as stated by Gorræus.)

Ammody'tes. (Ἀμμοδύτης, a sand burrower; from ἄμμος, sand; δύω, to enter into, and so to live.) Growing or living in sand.

Also, the name of the sand eel.

The term ammodytes was also formerly applied to a species of Coluber inhabiting Southern Europe.

A. tobia'nus. (F. *anguille de sable;* G. *Sandaal.*) Order *Anacanthini*, Class *Pisces*. The sand eel.

Am'moline. (Formed from the first parts of the words *ammoniacum*, and *oleum*, oil.) One of the salifiable bases of *Dippel's animal oil;* it is a liquid which is heavier than water. (L. and R.)

Ammonæ'mia. The same as *Ammoniæmia*.

Ammo'nia. (From *sal ammoniacum*. F. *ammoniaque;* G. *Ammoniak.*) NH_3. A colourless pungent gas possessing powerful alkaline properties, turning turmeric brown, reddened litmus blue, and neutralising acids. Its sp. gr. is 0·589; a litre weighs 0·76271 gramme. It is obtained by heating ammonium chloride with slaked lime. It assumes the liquid form under a pressure of 6·5 atmospheres at 15·5 C. (60° F.); it has been solidified at a low temperature. Water takes up about 700 times its volume. The salts of ammonia are rather widely distributed in nature, the chloride and sulphate being found near volcanoes, the chloride in sea water and in chalybeate waters generally, the nitrate in hyoscyamus and other plants. They appear in the urine and fæces as products of the regressive metamorphosis of the proteids.

In the gaseous state ammonia is highly irritating to the conjunctiva and mucous membranes. It does not act so energetically on the integument as the fixed alkalies, but if its escape be prevented it soon produces redness, burning pain, vesication, and sloughing. The gas excites strong irritation and spasmodic closure of the glottis, and the solution when swallowed induces most severe pain, swelling, and inflammation of the mouth, pharynx and larynx, and stomach. The voice is lost, and there is terrible distress. Death occurs from collapse.

Ammonia and its salts have a high diffusion-power, and are rapidly absorbed into and speedily escape from the body. It is probably quickly eliminated from the blood, since no free ammonia nor any increase in the proportion of its salts can be discovered in this fluid after its administration, though it has been recovered from the breath; and in large proportion from the urine, either in the form of a salt or as urea. The toxic action of ammonia and its compounds is chiefly exerted on the nervous system and heart. The respiratory movements are at first lowered in frequency or even arrested from stimulation of the peripheric branches of the vagus; they are then greatly increased in frequency owing to central irritation, since this effect is not interfered with by section of the vagus. The blood pressure is at first momentarily lowered, and then immensely augmented, unless indeed the dose is overpowering, partly owing to its action on the vaso-motor centre, and partly, perhaps, on its interfering with the oxidation of the blood, and causing stasis in the capillaries, though these are dilated. The temperature is raised, and the quantity of urine is increased.

Therapeutically, ammonia is used as a ready stimulant in fainting; as a rubefacient and derivative in neuralgia and rheumatism; as a speedy vesicant; to relieve itching in various skin diseases; to relieve the pain, by neutralising the acidity of the poisonous fluid, in the bites and stings of many insects; and it has been strongly recommended subcutaneously or intravenously injected in snake bites.

Ammonia and its salts are used as a stimulant and expectorant in cases of chronic bronchial catarrh; as an antacid in flatulent dyspepsia and in the colic of children; as a cardiac stimulant in the acute exanthemata, in asphyxia, typhus, cholera, and adynamic fevers, in poisoning by prussic acid, tobacco, mushrooms, and alcohol; they are also employed as a diaphoretic in catarrhal and rheumatic affections. Ammonia has been recommended in scarlet fever and in embolic conditions.

In poisoning by the strong solution death has occurred within four minutes, and two drachms have proved a fatal dose. Dilute acids or acid fruits, olive oil, and milk may be given, with opium if there be much pain, and stimulants if there be great depression.

In regard to the tests for ammonia, see *Ammoniacal salts.*

Aust. Ph. A colourless liquid, sp. gr. 0·960. It contains in 100 parts 10 parts of gaseous ammonia.

A. albu'minoid. See *Albuminoid ammonia.*

A. al'um. A synonym of *Aluminium and ammonium sulphate.*

A., arse'niate of. See *Ammoniæ arsenias.*

A., benzo'ate of. See *Ammoniæ benzoas.*

A., bicar'bonate of. See *Ammoniæ bicarbonas.*

A., bo'rate of. See *Ammonium biborate.*

A., carbazo'tate of. A synonym of *Ammonium picrate.*

A., car'bonate of. See *Ammoniæ carbonas.*

A., caus'tic. A synonym of *Ammonia.*

A., chlorhy'drate of. A synonym of *Ammonii chloridum.*

A., ci'trate of. See *Ammoniæ citras.*

A., for'miate of. See *Ammonium formate.*

A., hydri'odate of. A synonym of *Ammonii iodidum.*

A., hydrochlo'rate of. A synonym of *Ammonii chloridum.*

A., hydrosul'phuret of. A synonym of *Ammonium sulphide.*

A., i'odide of. See *Ammonii iodidum.*

A., liq'uid. A synonym of *Liquor ammoniæ.*

A., lith'ate of. A synonym of *Ammonium urate.*

A., mu'riate of. The *Ammonii chloridum.*

A., ni'trate of. See *Ammonii nitras.*

A., nitrosul'phate of. See *Ammoniæ nitrosulphas.*

A., phos'phate of. See *Ammoniæ phosphas.*

A., solu'tion of. See *Liquor ammoniæ.*

A., solu'tion of ac'etate of. See *Liquor ammoniæ acetatis.*

A., subcar'bonate of. A synonym of *Ammoniæ carbonas.*

A., suc'cinate of. Fr. Codex. See *Succinas ammoniæ impurus.*

A., sul'phate of. See *Ammonii sulphas.*

A., sul'phuret of. A synonym of *Ammonium sulphide.*

A., tar'trate of. See *Ammonium tartrate.*

A., u'rate of. See *Ammonium urate.*

A., vale'rianate of. See *Ammonii valerianas.*

Ammo'niac. (G. *ammoniakhaltig.*) Having the properties of or related to ammonia.

A. gum. See *Ammoniacum.*

A., sal. (Ἀμμωνιακόν, so-called because it was found near the temple of Jupiter Ammon, in Cyreniaca; or from ἄμμος, sand, because the place in which it was found was sandy.) A synonym of *Ammonii chloridum.*

Ammoni'aca. A gaseous alkali, composed of three parts hydrogen to one of nitrogen, and which Berzelius regarded as an oxide of ammonium.

Ammoni'acæ ni'tras. A synonym of *Ammonii nitras.*

A. sul'phas. A synonym of *Ammoniæ sulphas.*

A. sulphure'tum. A synonym of *Ammonium sulphide.*

Ammoni'acal. (G. *ammoniakalisch.*) Belonging to, resembling, or containing ammonia or ammoniacum.

A. amal'gam. See *Ammonium amalgam.*

A. ce'rate. Four parts of carbonate of ammonia intimately mixed with thirty-two parts of simple cerate.

A. cop'per. A synonym of *Cuprum ammoniatum.*

A. fermenta'tion. The fermentation of the urine which occurs when it is long retained in the body, or in the presence of purulent secretion from the mucous surfaces of the urinary passages, and of which one of the chief chemical conditions is the change of urea into carbonate of ammonia.

A. gas. Term for ammonia, the volatile alkali; otherwise called alkaline air.

A. lin'iment. Four parts of strong solution of ammonia mixed with 32 parts of olive or almond oil.

A. liq'uor. A product of dry distillation of coal in the manufacture of gas; it consists of water holding in solution ammonia, ammonium carbonate and sulphide, and other substances.

A. pomma'de. A synonym of *Pommade de Gondret.*

A. salt. A synonym of *Ammonii sulphas.*

A. salts. (F. *Sels ammoniacaux.*) Salts in which ammonia acts as a base. They are characterised by giving no precipitate with hydrosulphuric acid, with ammonium sulphide, nor with the alkaline carbonates. Heated with potash, ammonia is disengaged, recognisable by its odour and the white fumes that appear on the approach of a glass rod dipped in hydrochloric acid. With concentrated solution of tartaric acid crystals of ammonium bitartrate are preciptated; no precipitate with hydrofluosilicic acid or perchloric acid. With platinum chloride a pale yellow precipitate falls, slightly soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol. With aluminium sulphate alum is slowly deposited, but in dilute solutions there is no change. With sodium hypobromite nitrogen gas is disengaged in the cold. Mixed with potash and a solution of mercuric iodide in potassium iodide added, a brown precipitate or discoloration of dimercurammonium iodide is produced (Nessler's test).

A. soap. A synonym of *A. liniment.*

A. tar'tar. A synonym of *Ammonium tartrate.*

A. tur'bith. A synonym of *Ammonium and mercury sulphate.*

Ammoniaca'lia. A term for stimulant remedies containing ammonia.

Ammoni'aci præpara'ta. The preparations of ammonia.

A. vegetab'ilis. A synonym of the *Liquor ammoniæ acetatis.*

Ammoni'aco. A term indicating the presence of ammonium in a compound.

Ammoni'aco-magne'sian phosphate. A synonym of *Magnesium and ammonium phosphate.*

A. cal'culus. This form of urinary calculus is white, friable, crystalline on the surface, not laminated on section. It is soluble in dilute acids, insoluble in potash. Under the blowpipe it exhales an ammoniacal odour, and at length melts into a vitreous substance. It sometimes attains a very large size.

Ammoni'acon. ('Αμμωνιακόν.) Dioscorides, Paulus Ægineta, and other Greek writers, mention ἀμμωνιακόν; and Pliny, under the same name, describes two kinds of this gum—Thrauston, which resembles male frankincense, and is the most esteemed, and Phyrama, which is of an unctuous and resinous nature. It is now generally admitted that the ammoniacon of the ancients differs from the ammoniacum of the present day, the former being the produce of the *Ferula tingitana*, and the latter of the *Dorema ammoniacum.*

Ammoni'acum. ("Αμμωνιακόν, so-called because the plant yielding it chiefly grew in Cyreniaca, around the temple of Jupiter Ammon. F. *ammoniaque;* I. *Gomma ammoniaco;* S. *goma amoniaco;* G. *Ammoniakharz, Ammoniakgummi;* Hind. *ooshak-feshook;* Arab. *fooshook ashek;* Pers. *ushak, semugh-bilshereen.*) A gum resin, the product of the *Dorema ammoniacum*, collected in Persia, and the Punjaub. One of the chief localities for it is the desert plains about Tezdikhast, between Ispahan and Shiraz. It occurs either in the form of whitish and brittle rounded tears, varying from the size of a small pea to that of a cherry, and breaking with a conchoidal shining fracture, or in large yellowish masses composed of agglutinated tears, and often mixed with foreign fragments. It has a faint odour, and a bitter, acrid, and nauseous taste. The nodules are of a pale creamy yellow, or in old specimens of a cinnamon brown outside, opaque, and milk white within; they easily soften with warmth, but do not melt; they are partly soluble in alcohol, ether, vinegar, alkaline solutions, and water; with the latter they form a milky emulsion. They are coloured yellow by caustic potash, and bright orange by the hypochlorites, as by common bleaching powder. Ammoniacum contains 70 to 72 per cent. resin, 18 to 22 per cent. gum, 2 to 4 per cent. of bassorin, about 2 of volatile oil, and 5 of water and loss. It is stimulant, antispasmodic, expectorant, emmenagogue, and resolvent; in large doses it is an irritant, producing vomiting and diarrhœa; and it has also been credited with diaphoretic and diuretic properties. It has been employed in pulmonary affections, especially in asthenic cases, as in spasmodic asthma, hysterical asthma, chronic catarrh of old age, and chronic cough accompanied with torpor of the alimentary canal, in anasarca, in passive dropsy; used in chlorosis, amenorrhœa, and in chronic and painful catarrhal conditions of the intestinal mucous membrane. It has been used in the form of plaster in indolent swellings of the glands and joints, and in enlarged bursæ. Dose, 10 to 20 grains, in emulsion or pill.

Also, a synonym of *Ammonia.*

A., Af'rican. A milky gum resin, having some resemblance to ammoniacum, obtained from the *Ferula tingitana*, growing in Morocco, and still an object of traffic with Egypt and Arabia, where it is employed in fumigations. Flückiger and Hanbury believe it to be identical with the ammoniacon of Dioscorides.

A. gum'mi. See *Ammoniacum.*

A. in gra'nis. (F. *ammoniaque en larmes;* G. *Ammoniac in Thränen, Körnerammoniak.*) Ammoniacum in tears or grains.

A. in lac'rymis. The same as *A. in granis.*

A. in placen'tis. (F. *ammoniaque en masse*, or *en pains;* G. *Ammoniak in Kuchen, Massenammoniak.*) Ammoniacum in cakes or masses.

A. pulvera'tum. Helv. Ph. Ammoniacum thoroughly dried and reduced to powder.

A. suffi'men. (L. *suffimen*, fumigation, incense.) An ancient term for a variety of ammoniacum.

A. thymia'ma. (Θυμίαμα, a preparation for fumigation, incense.) An ancient term for a variety of ammoniacum.

Ammoni'acum ace'ticum solu'tum. The *Ammonium aceticum solutum*, Aust. Ph.

A. carbon'icum. A synonym of the *Ammonium carbonicum* of the G. Ph.

A. carbon'icum py'ro-oleo'sum. A synonym of the *Ammonium carbonicum pyro-oleosum* of the G. Ph.

LEEDS SCHOOL OF

A. caus'ticum. The *Liquor ammoniæ.*

A. caus'ticum solu'tum. A synonym of the *Liquor ammoniæ fortior.*

A. cu'prico-sulfu'ricum. A synonym of the *Cuprum sulfuricum ammoniatum*, G. Ph.

A. depura'tum. Aust. Ph. Purified ammoniacum.

A. hydrochlora'tum. A synonym of the *Ammonium chloratum* of the Aust., Helv., and G. Ph.

A. hydrochlora'tum ferra'tum. A synonym of *Ammonium chloratum ferratum*, G. Ph.

A. hydroiod'icum. A synonym of *Ammonii iodidum.*

A. muriat'icum. A synonym of *Ammonii chloridum.*

A., sal. A synonym of *Ammonii chloridum.*

A. solu'tum anisa'tum. A synonym of the *Liquor ammonii anisatus* of the G. Ph.

A. succina'tum. A synonym of the Eau de luce, *Spiritus ammoniæ succinatus.*

A. succin'icum solu'tum. A synonym of the *Liquor ammonii succinici* of the G. Ph.

A. sulfocarbol'icum. A synonym of *Ammonium sulphocarbolate.*

A. volat'ile mi'te. A synonym of *Ammoniæ carbonas.*

Ammo'niæ ace'tas (acid). $NH_4C_2H_3O_2.C_2H_4O_2$. A salt crystallising in transparent, oblique, rhomboidal prisms. Obtained as a sublimate by heating ammonium chloride with potassium or calcium acetate.

A. ace'tas. (neutral). $NH_4C_2H_3O_2$. A salt prepared by saturating dilute acetic acid with ammonium carbonate. A diffusible stimulant in large, and an antispasmodic in small, doses. See *Liquor ammoniæ acetatis.*

A. a'qua. Ed. Ph. A solution of ammonia, sp. gr. 0·960.

In U.S. Ph. A name of *Liquor ammoniæ.*

A. a'qua for'tior. Ed. Ph. A solution of ammonia, sp. gr. 0·880.

In U.S. Ph. A name of *Liquor ammoniæ fortior.*

A. a'qua solu'ta. A synonym of *Ammonia*, Aust. Ph.

A. arse'nias. (F. *arséniate d'ammoniaque;* G. *arseniksaüres ammonium.*) Prepared by saturating a solution of arsenious acid with ammonia. It crystallises in rhomboidal prisms. It is a neutral salt, and is soluble in water and alcohol. Recommended by Biett as an efficient remedy in one sixth to a quarter of a grain doses for psoriasis and other obstinate skin diseases.

A. benzo'as. B. Ph. $NH_4C_7H_5O_2$. (F. *benzoate d'ammoniaque.*) Benzoate of ammonia. Two ounces of benzoic acid is dissolved in three fluid ounces of solution of ammonia mixed with four fluid ounces of water; the solution is evaporated at a gentle heat, keeping ammonia in slight excess, and then set aside that crystals may form. A salt crystallising in colourless laminæ, which are soluble in 5 parts of water and 12 of rectified spirit. When heated it sublimes without residue. It gives a bulky yellow precipitate with persalts of iron; heated with caustic potash it evolves ammonia; and on the addition of hydrochloric acid benzoic acid is precipitated. It is converted in the system into hippuric acid, possibly by taking up the elements of glycocoll, and acts as a slight diuretic. It has been recommended in chronic inflammation of the vesical and pulmonary mucous membranes, accompanied with mucous discharge, in cases of phosphatic urine, in gout to procure the solution of chalk stones, and in jaundice. Dose, from 10 to 20 grains in solution.

A. bicarbo'nas. $NH_4.HCO_3$. Mild carbonate of ammonia; also called hydrogen ammonium carbonate. This salt may be obtained as a white powder by exposing the commercial sesquicarbonate of ammonia to the air for 24 hours; one equivalent of ammonia passes off, leaving bicarbonate. It crystallises in six-sided prisms, is permanent in air, and soluble in 8 parts of water. Its medicinal properties resemble those of the carbonate, but are milder. It is antacid, stimulant, and diaphoretic. Dose, 5—30 grains in solution. For effervescing draughts, 20 grains require 18 grains of citric or 19 of tartaric acid.

A. bo'ras. See *Ammonium biborate.*

A. carbo'nas. $N_3H_{11}C_3O_5$. (L. *ammonium carbonicum.* F. *carbonate d'ammoniaque;* G. *ammoniumcarbonat, Flüchtiges Langensalz.*) Carbonate or sesquicarbonate of ammonia. A volatile, pungent salt produced by submitting a mixture of sulphate of ammonia or chloride of ammonium and carbonate of lime to sublimation. It occurs in translucent crystalline masses, with ammoniacal odour and alkaline reaction. When slowly formed it occurs in large rhombic crystals. It is soluble in 4 parts of water, and sparingly in spirit. It is dissolved by acids with effervescence; 15 grains are neutralised by 17 grains of citric acid or a tablespoonful of lemon juice. It is a compound of hydrogen ammonium carbonate with ammonium carbamate.

It is a stimulant, antacid, diaphoretic, expectorant, and antispasmodic. In large doses it proves emetic, and is an irritant poison. It has been recommended in diabetes, scarlatina, measles, and erysipelas; in psoriasis and other skin diseases; in chronic bronchitis; and as a stimulant in states of debility, and in narcotic poisoning. Dose, 2 to 10 grains, in pill or solution. See *Ammonium carbonate.*

A. carbo'nas alkali'nus. The *Ammoniæ carbonas.*

A. carbo'nas incomple'tus. A synonym of *A. carbonas.*

A. caus'tica. A synonym of *Ammonia.*

A. caus'tica liq'uida. A synonym of *Liquor ammoniæ.*

A. chlorhy'dras. A synonym of *Ammonium chloratum.*

A. ci'tras. A crystalline salt, refrigerant and diuretic; used in febrile and inflammatory attacks, scarlet fever, and gastric irritation; recommended by Dr. Prout in diabetes.

A. cuprosul'phas. A synonym of the *Cuprum ammoniatum*, U.S. Ph.

A. et fer'ri mu'rias. A synonym of *Ferri ammonio-chloridum.*

A. hydri'odas. A synonym of *Ammonii iodidum.*

A. hydrochlo'ras. A synonym of *Ammonii chloridum.*

A. hydrosul'phas. A synonym of *Ammonium sulphide.*

A. hydrosulphure'tum. A synonym of *Ammonium sulphide.*

A. hypocarbo'nas. A synonym of *A. carbonas.*

A. liq'uida. Belg. Ph. Solution of ammonia, prepared in the same way as the *Liquor ammoniæ*, B. Ph.

A. liq'uida. Belg. Ph. A synonym of *Liquor ammoniæ fortior.*

A. li'quor. Dub. Ph. A solution of ammonia. Sp. gr. 0·950.

A. li'quor for'tior. Dub. Ph. A solution of ammonia. Sp. gr. 0·900.

A. mu'rias. A synonym of *Ammonii chloridum.*

A. muria'ta. A synonym of *Ammonii chloridum.*

A. muriat'ica. A synonym of *Ammonii chloridum.*

A. ni'tras. See *Ammonii nitras.*

A. nitrosul'phas. A salt formed by transmitting nitric oxide gas through a solution of sulphate of ammonia. It has been used in France as a remedy in typhoid fever.

A. ox'alas. $(H_4N)_2C_2O_4,H_2O$. B. Ph. Oxalate of ammonia. One ounce of oxalic acid dissolved in eight fluid ounces of water is neutralised with carbonate of ammonia at 100° C. (212° F.), filtered while hot, and set aside that crystals may form; these are long, colourless, efflorescent, rhombic prisms; not very soluble in cold, freely in hot water. It is used, in solution of half an ounce to a pint of water, as a test of the presence of lime.

A. phos'phas. $(NH_4)_2HPO_4$. B. Ph. (L. *ammonium phosphoricum.* G. *ammonium-phosphat.*) Phosphate of ammonia. Solution of ammonia is added to twenty fluid ounces of dilute phosphoric acid until the solution is slightly alkaline; it is evaporated, with the occasional addition of ammonia, to the formation of crystals as the solution cools. A salt crystallising in transparent colourless prisms, which become opaque on exposure to air from loss of water and ammonia. They are soluble in 2 parts of water, insoluble in rectified spirit. When heated with potash ammonia is evolved. The aqueous solution gives a yellow precipitate with nitrate of silver. It has been chiefly recommended in the uric acid and gouty diatheses. It has also been employed in rheumatism, and as a diaphoretic and discutient. Dose, 5—20 grains.

A. prepara'ta. (L. *præparatus*, prepared.) A synonym of *Ammoniæ carbonas.*

A. pu'ra. (L. *purus*, pure.) Ammonia gas.

A. pu'ra liq'uida. A synonym of the *Ammonia* of the Aust. Ph., and the *Liquor ammoniæ*, Br. Ph.

A. sesquicarbo'nas. A synonym of *Ammoniæ carbonas.*

A. sul'phas. See *Ammonii sulphas.*

A. sulphure'tum. A synonym of *Ammonium sulphide.*

A. superammoni'acus. A synonym of *A. carbonas.*

A. tar'tras. See *Ammonium tartrate.*

A. u'ras. See *Ammonium urate.*

Ammoniæ'mia. (*Ammonia*, and αἷμα, blood.) A term applied to that condition of the blood supposed to be due to the decomposition of urea in the system into carbonate of ammonia, and the absorption of this into the circulation. The decomposition of the urea in the urinary passages, as a consequence of its retention, may result from sacculated kidneys, dilatation of the ureter and pelvis of the kidney, renal abscess, paralysis of the bladder, enlarged prostate with retention, and stricture with retention. In this condition the urine is said to be ammoniacal when passed, and to contain mucous or muco-purulent secretion; the breath and perspiration are ammoniacal. The mucous membrane of the mouth is remarkably dry and shining, the complexion is sallow, the temperature high, and there is emaciation. No dropsical symptoms are present; convulsions are rare. In the acute form, vomiting and diarrhœa may occur, but these symptoms are not present in the more common chronic form. Death is usually preceded by coma. The intestines are said to contain a greenish yellow, alkaline, mucous fluid, having an ammoniacal odour; and their mucous coat to be œdematous and sometimes ulcerated. In the general absence of vomiting, diarrhœa, and convulsions, ammoniæmia differs from uræmia.

In the treatment, the cause of the retention of urine should, if possible, be removed, in other respects it resembles the treatment of uræmia.

Ammoniam'eter. (*Ammonia*; μέτρον, a measure.) An instrument used for the purpose of determining the density of solutions of ammonia gas.

Ammonia'que al'coolisée. A synonym of *Liquor ammonii caustici spiritussus*, Ph. G.

A. an'isée. A synonym of *Liquor ammonii anisatus*, Ph. G.

A. suc'cinée. A name of one of the formulæ of *Eau de luce.*

Ammonia'ted. (G. *ammoniakhaltig.*) Charged with or containing ammonia.

A. cop'per. The *Cuprum ammoniatum.*

A. i'ron. A synonym of *Ferri ammonio-chloridum.*

A. mer'cury. The *Hydrargyrum ammoniatum.*

Ammon'ic. Of or belonging to ammonia.

A. salts. Salts of ammonium.

Ammo'nii arse'nias. A synonym of *Ammoniæ arsenias.*

A. bromi'dum. B. Ph., U.S. Ph. NH_4Br. Bromide of ammonium. A salt crystallising in small colourless crystals. It dissolves in 1½ parts of water, and in 13 parts of rectified spirit. It becomes yellow on exposure to the air. It is an excellent nervine, and has been found useful in epilepsy, hooping-cough, in hysteria, and in the sleeplessness of nervous persons. It relieves neuralgic pains, and is recommended in strumous ophthalmia. The dose is from 5—20 grains or more.

The U.S. Ph. orders a troy ounce of iron wire to be added to half a pint of distilled water and shaken until the smell of bromine has gone and the liquid becomes of a greenish colour; four fluid ounces and a half of solution of ammonia and half a pint of distilled water are then added; the mixture is heated and filtered, the precipitate on the filter washed in boiling distilled water, evaporated until a pellicle forms, and stirred at a moderate heat until granulation occurs.

A. caus'tici li'quor. Ph. Bor. and Russ. A synonym of *Liquor ammoniæ.*

A. chlori'dum. B. Ph. NH_4Cl. Chloride of ammonium or sal ammoniac. This salt occurs in the fumeroles of volcanoes and in the fissures of recent lava streams. It is obtained by heating the ammoniacal liquor of gasworks with lime, and passing the ammonia which then escapes through dilute hydrochloric acid until it is saturated; the solution is evaporated, and the crystals dissolved in hot water and recrystallised, or they are sublimed. It is a colourless, inodorous, translucent, fibrous mass, tough and difficult to powder; soluble in 4 parts of water and

55 of rectified spirit. Ammonium chloride in over-doses acts as an irritant poison; in small medicinal doses it is stated to be alterative, sedative, diaphoretic, diuretic, emmenagogue, resolvent, liquefacient, discutient, refrigerant, and, in larger doses, purgative. It has been recommended as a substitute for mercury and iodide of potassium for the removal of chronic indurations and enlargements and in chronic inflammatory diseases; it has been given in neuralgic and rheumatic affections; in passive dropsies, especially of hepatic origin; in chronic hepatitis, in syphilis, typhoid, and intermittent fevers; in chronic bronchitis and hooping-cough; in vesical catarrh, and in amenorrhœa and dysmenorrhœa. In facial neuralgia it frequently gives great relief. Externally, as a discutient lotion, applied to glandular enlargements, incipient abscesses, ecchymoses, and as a refrigerant lotion in sprains, or to cool a heated head.

Dose, from 5 to 20 grains, in powder, pills, or solution. It has been used externally as a discutient lotion, 2 to 4 drachms in a pint of water or vinegar, with or without rectified spirit. As a refrigerant lotion, 2 ounces with 5 ounces of nitre, dissolved in water.

A. chlori'dum purifica'tum, U.S. Ph. Twenty troy ounces of ammonium chloride is dissolved in two pints of water, with the aid of heat, and the addition of five fluid drachms of water of ammonia; the heat is continued for a while, the solution filtered while hot, and then evaporated, constantly stirring until it granulates. It is a snow-white crystalline powder, soluble in two and a half parts of cold water. The object of the process is to remove any iron chloride.

A. hydrochlo'ras. A synonym of *A. chloridum.*

A. hydrosulphure'tum. A synonym of *Ammonium sulphide.*

A. iodi'dum. NH_4I. Obtained by saturating ammonia with hydriodic acid. It consists of colourless cubes, soluble in water and alcohol. It closely resembles iodide of potassium in its properties and uses. The dose is from 2—5 grains three times daily.

A. iodure'tum. A synonym of *A. iodidum.*

A. ni'tras. Ph. U.S. NH_4NH_3. Nitrate of ammonia. Prepared by treating carbonate of ammonia with nitric acid till effervescence ceases, filtering the solution and evaporating. A white deliquescent salt, in confused masses, or in long prismatic crystals, having a bitter acrid taste; soluble in less than its own weight of water, and sparingly soluble in rectified spirit. It fuses at a temperature of 160° C. (320° F.), and at 176·6° C.—232·2° C. (350° F.—450° F.) it is entirely resolved into nitrous oxide gas (NO_2) and the vapour of water. Used for the making of nitrous oxide gas.

A. phos'phas. See *Ammoniæ phosphas.*

A. præpara'ta. Preparations of ammonia.

A. sesquicarbo'nas. A synonym of *Ammoniæ carbonas.*

A. sul'phas. U.S. Ph. $(NH_4)_2SO_4$. The impure salt resulting from the sublimation of gas liquor or fetid bone spirit, saturated with sulphuric acid, is submitted repeatedly to solution and crystallisation until it is obtained pure. It is in colourless rhombic prisms, easily soluble in water. It is used in the preparation of ammonia-alum, and ammonium and iron sulphate.

A. valeria'nas. $NH_4O,C_{10}H_9O_3$. Valerianate of ammonium. Valerianic acid four fluid ounces, ammonium chloride and lime, of each a sufficiency; the two latter being mixed, gaseous ammonia is evolved, and after passing over lime is directed into the valerianic acid to neutralisation, when, on being set aside, crystals of ammonium valerianate form. They are snow-white, pearly, four-sided and tabular, of valerianic odour, and sharp, sweetish taste. Very soluble in water and alcohol. It has been recommended in neuralgia, chorea, hysteria, epilepsy, and other nervous diseases, Dose, 2 to 8 grains.

Ammo'nii collyr'ium. (Ἄμμος, sand.) A collyrium formerly believed to be useful in removing sand or gravel from the eyes. (Parr.)

Ammonim'eter. (*Ammonia; μέτρον,* a measure.) The same as *Ammoniameter.*

Ammonio-. A prefix indicating the presence of ammonium or one of its salts in a compound.

Ammo'nio-chlo'ride of iron. See *Ferri ammonio-chloridum.*

A.-chloride of mer'cury. NH_2HgCl. White precipitate. See *Hydrargyri ammonio-chloridum.*

A.-chloride of sil'ver. See *Argenti ammonio-chloridum.*

A.-fer'ric al'um. See *Ferri et ammonii sulphas.*

A.-magne'sian phos'phate. A synonym of *Magnesium and ammonium phosphate.*

A.-ni'trate of sil'ver, solu'tion of. B. P. Nitrate of silver, ¼ oz., is dissolved in eight fluid ounces of water, and solution of ammonia added until the first-formed precipitate is nearly dissolved; it is then filtered and made up to ten ounces by the addition of distilled water. A test solution, used to detect arsenious and phosphoric acids; the produce a pale yellow precipitate.

A.-sul'phate of cop'per, solu'tion of. B. P. Half an ounce of sulphate of copper is dissolved in eight ounces of distilled water, and solution of ammonia added until the first-formed precipitate is nearly dissolved; the fluid is filtered, and distilled water added to make it up to ten fluid ounces. Used as a test for the presence of sulphur in strong solutions of ammonia, which produces a black precipitate; and for arsenic, which produces an emerald-green precipitate.

A.-sul'phate of magne'sia, solu'tion of. B. P. An ounce of sulphate of magnesia and half an ounce of chloride of ammonium is dissolved in eight fluid ounces of water, and half a fluid ounce of solution of ammonia and distilled water to make ten fluid ounces are then added. Filter. Used as a test for phosphoric acid and the phosphates, which produce a white precipitate of triple phosphate.

Ammoniocu'pricus subsul'phas. A synonym of *Cuprum ammoniatum.*

Ammo'nion. (Gr. ἀμμώνιον.) Collyrium, said to be of great efficacy in curing many diseases of the eye; referred to by Aëtius, *l.* vii.

Ammoniorrhœ'a. (*Ammonia; ῥέω,* to flow.) The occurrence of a large quantity of ammonia in the urine, perspiration, or other excretion.

Ammoni'tes. Snake stones, a Genus of *Ammonitidæ.* So called from the resemblance to the horn of the Egyptian god Ammon.

Also, a term employed by Porat to designate mushrooms and boleti, several of the edible species of which are called ammoniti in Naples.

Ammonit'idæ. A Family of the Order

Tetrabranchiata, Class *Cephalopoda*. Fossil species only. Septa many times folded and complex; sutures angulated, zigzag, lobed, or foliaceous; tube external.

Ammo'nium. NH_4. A hypothetical compound metallic base, capable of replacing potassium and sodium, to which metals it presents close analogies.

A. aceta'tum. A synonym of *Ammoniæ acetas*.

A. ace'ticum liq'uidum. A synonym of the *Liquor ammoniæ acetatis*.

A. ace'ticum solu'tum. Aust. Ph. Diluted acetic acid 100, coarsely powdered ammonium carbonate about 20·5 parts, distilled water in sufficient quantity to make the solution of sp. gr. 1·03; a diaphoretic. Dose, ½ drachm to 5 drachms.

A. al'um. The *Alumen* of the B. Ph.

A. amal'gam. A soft, solid substance produced when a globule of mercury, connected with the negative pole of a voltaic battery, is placed on a piece of moistened ammonium chloride and laid on platinum attached to the positive pole of the battery. It is believed to be an amalgam of ammonium and mercury.

An amalgam of the same nature has been believed to be formed when a globule of mercury is placed in a solution of ammonium chloride and connected with the negative pole of a voltaic battery; it swells up and floats to the surface; very shortly it contracts, expels hydrogen and ammonia, and the mercury resumes its original appearance. It is probable that this is caused merely by the interposition of gas in the substance of the mercury.

A. and hy'drogen sul'phide. A synonym of *A. hydrosulphide*.

A. arse'niate. See *Ammoniæ arsenias*.

A. arsenic'icum. Ph. Russ. A solution containing 1 part of arsenic acid dissolved in 8 parts of water, and to which 3 parts of liquor ammonia have been added, is evaporated till crystals form. These are directed to be dried and kept in a glass vessel.

Also a synonym of *Ammoniæ arsenias*.

A. arsenic'icum solu'tum. Ph. Russ. A solution containing one part of crystals of arseniate of ammonia, dissolved in 480 parts of distilled water.

A. arsen'icum. A synonym of *Ammoniæ arsenias*.

A. benzo'ate. See *Ammoniæ benzoas*.

A. benzo'icum. Fr. Codex. A solution of 10 parts of benzoic acid in 8 parts of liquor ammoniæ. Sp. gr. 0·92.

Also a synonym of *Ammoniæ benzoas*.

A. benzo'icum solu'tum. Ph. Russ. Two parts of benzoic acid are dissolved in 16 parts of distilled water; and to the warmed solution 1 part of carbonate of ammonia is added, or as much as is required for saturation; 8 parts contain 1 part of dry benzoate of ammonia.

A. bibo'rate. Boracic acid in excess is dissolved in a solution of ammonia, gently heated, and then allowed to cool, when the salt crystallises in semitransparent, truncated, rhombic octohedra. It is alkaline, and dissolves in twelve parts of water. It has been given in doses of 10 to 20 grains every hour in renal and vesical calculus, and in chronic vesical catarrh.

A. bicarbon'icum. A synonym of *Ammoniæ bicarbonas*.

A. bitartar'icum. (F. *Tartre ammoniacal acidule, tartre d'ammoniaque acidule, alcali volatil tartreux acidule, tartrate d'ammoniaque acidule, bitartrate d'ammoniaque;* G. *Uebersaures weinsteinsaures ammonium, uebersaurer weinsteinsaurer Salmiak; fluchtiger Weinsteinrahm.*) Bitartrate of ammonia, or *ammonium tartrate* (acid).

A. biwolfram'icum. Tungstate of ammonia.

A. borac'icum. See *A. biborate*.

A. bo'rate. See *A. biborate*.

A. broma'tum. A synonym of the *Ammonii bromidum*.

A. bro'mide. See *Ammonii bromidum*.

A. car'bamate. $NH_4CO_2NH_2$. Formed when dry carbon dioxide is brought into contact with dry ammonia. It is a crystalline powder with an ammoniacal odour, and soluble in ammonia. It is contained in commercial carbonate of ammonia.

A. carbazo'tate. A synonym of *A. picrate*.

A. car'bonate. See *Ammoniæ carbonas*.

A. car'bonates. The carbonates of ammonia are normal ammonium carbonate, $(NH_4)_2CO_3+H_2O$, and hydrogen ammonium carbonate or bicarbonate, $H(NH_4)CO_3$. The former is prepared by digesting commercial carbonate of ammonia, at a temp. of 12° C. (53·6° F.), with strong solution of ammonia, when a crystalline powder falls; and the latter is the white mealy powder formed on the surface of the crystals of the normal carbonate.

A. carbon'icum. Aust., Belg., Helv., G., and Russ. Ph. A synonym of the *Ammoniæ carbonas*.

A. carbon'icum py'ro-oleo'sum. G. and Helv. Ph. (G. *brenzlich-kohlensaures Ammonium.*) Sal volatile cornu cervi. Impure or empyreumatic carbonate of ammonia. Ammonium carbonicum, reduced to powder, 32 parts, ethereal animal oil 1 part; mix gradually. A whitish powder, becoming yellow with time; soluble in water, to which it imparts a yellow colour. The dose is from 3—6 grains.

The Swiss Pharmacopœia directs it to be prepared by mixing 100 parts of carbonate of ammonia with 1 part of ethereal animal oil.

A. carbon'icum pyro-oleo'seum liq'uidum. The *Carbonas ammoniæ pyro-oleosus liquidus*.

A. carbon'icum py'ro-oleo'sum solu'tum. Fr. Codex. A liquid obtained from the dry distillation of hartshorn purified by one distillation.

G. Ph. A liquid prepared by dissolving 1 part of impure or empyreumatic carbonate of ammonia in 5 parts of distilled water. Sp. gr. 1·065—1·070.

Russ. Ph. Prepared in the same way as that directed by the G. Ph. Sp. gr. 1·070—1 074.

A. carbon'icum solu'tum. Ger. and Russ. Ph. A liquid prepared by dissolving 1 part of carbonate of ammonia in 5 parts of distilled water. Sp. gr. 1·070—1·075.

A. caus'ticum. A synonym of *Liquor ammoniæ*.

A. caus'ticum solu'tum. A synonym of *Liquor ammoniæ*. B. Ph. Sp. gr. 0·059.

Fr. Codex. Sp. gr. 0·92; 100 parts contain 21 of gaseous ammonia.

G., Russ., and Swiss Ph. Sp. gr. 0·960; 100 parts contain 10 parts of gaseous ammonia.

A. caus'ticum solu'tum for'tius. A

synonym of the *Liquor ammoniæ fortior*, Br. Ph., which has a sp. gr. of 0·891, and contains 32·5 per cent. of gaseous ammonia. That of the Fr. Ph. has a sp. gr. of 0·920.

A. caus'ticum spir'itu solu'tum. A synonym of the *Liquor ammonii caustici spirituosus* of the G. Ph.

A. chlora'tum. Aust. Ph. Ordinary sublimed ammonium chloride 500, hot distilled water 1500 parts; dissolve, and add of pure liquid ammonia 20 parts; filter and evaporate. A white crystalline powder.

G. Ph. (G. *Salmiak;* S. *ammonium-succinat.*) The *Ammonii chloridum* of the B. Ph.

A. chlora'tum ferra'tum. G. Ph. (G. *Eisensalmiak.*) Take of ammonium chloride 16 parts, distilled water 32 parts; when complete solution is effected, add fluid chloride of iron 3 parts. An orange-coloured deliquescent powder, completely soluble in water which contains 2·5 per cent. of iron and 7·25 per cent. of iron chloride. Dose, 3—7 grains.

A. chlo'ride. See *Ammonii chloridum.*

A. chlori'dum. See *Ammonii chloridum.*

A. cit'ricum. A synonym of *Ammoniæ citras.*

A. cit'ricum solu'tum. A synonym of *Liquor ammoniæ citratis.*

A. cu'prico-sulphu'ricum. A synonym of *Cuprum ammoniatum*, U.S. Ph.

A. cy'anate. NH_4OCN. Produced by the action of dry ammonia on cyanic acid. It is flocculent and crystalline; soluble in water, and easily undergoes molecular change into isomeric urea.

A. cy'anide. NH_4Cy. A colourless, crystalline, volatile salt, very soluble in water. It is produced by distilling together potassium cyanide and ammonium chloride; by mixing anhydrous hydrocyanic gas with ammonia; and also by passing ammonia over red-hot charcoal. It is very poisonous.

A. for'mate. (F. *formiate d'ammonium;* G. *ameisensaures Ammon.*) CHO_2NH_4. Crystallises in square prisms, and is very soluble in water. It is decomposed, when heated to 180° C. (356° F.), into water and hydrocyanic acid. It has been recommended in chronic paralytic diseases, when the central irritation has subsided, in doses of five grains.

A. for'miate. See *A. formate.*

A. hy'drate. $NH_4.HO$. A compound supposed to exist in solution of ammonia, but not known to exist in the solid state.

A. hydri'odate. A synonym of *Ammonii iodidum.*

A. hydrobro'mate. A synonyn of *Ammonii bromidum.*

A. hydrobro'micum. A synonym of *Ammonii bromidum.*

A. hydrochlo'rate. A synonym of *Ammonii chloridum.*

A. hydrochlora'tum. A synonym of *Ammonii chloridum.*

A. hydrochlora'tum ferra'tum. A synonym of *A. chloratum ferratum.*

A. hydroiod'icum. A synonym of *Ammonii iodidum.*

A. hydrosul'phate. A synonym of *A. sulphide.*

A. hydrosul'phide. $H(NH_4)S$. The name now usually given to ammonium sulphide, as used in solution.

A. hydrosulphura'tum. A synonym of *A. sulphide.*

A. ioda'tum. A synonym of *Ammonii iodidum.*

A. i'odide. See *Ammonii iodidum.*

A. joda'tum. A synonym of *Ammonii iodidum.*

A. molybdana'tum. A solution of this salt in distilled water, in the proportion of about 5 per cent., is employed to stain microscopical sections.

A. muriat'icum. A synonym of *Ammonii chloridum.*

A. muriat'icum depura'tum. A synonym of *A. chloratum.* Aust. Ph.

A. muriat'icum ferra'tum. A synonym of *A. chloratum ferratum.*

A. muriat'icum martia'tum. A synonym of the *A. chloratum ferratum* of the G. Ph.

A. muria'tum. A synonym of *Ammonii chloridum.*

A. ni'trate. See *Ammonii nitras.*

A. nitra'tum. The same as *Ammonii nitras.*

A. ni'tricum. (F. *nitrate d'ammoniaque;* G. *Salpetersaures Ammonium.*) A synonym of *Ammonii nitras.*

A. nitrosul'phate. A salt described by Pelouze under this name, was made by him by passing nitric oxide gas through a solution of ammonium sulphate, and five or six times its volume of solution of ammonia; crystals are formed, which, after being washed with solution of ammonia, are dried without heat. It has been recommended in typhoid fever, in doses of twelve grains.

A. oxalate. See *Ammoniæ oxalas.*

A. oxal'icum. (F. *oxalate d'ammoniaque, sel ammoniaque d'oseille;* G. *Sauerkleesäures Ammonium, zuckersäures flüchtiges alkali.*) A synonym of *Ammoniæ oxalas.*

A. ox'ide. A hypothetical compound, supposed by Berzelius to have the composition $NH_4.O$.

A. phos'phate. See *Ammoniæ phosphas.*

A. phos'phates. There are three phosphates of ammonium: normal ammonium phosphate, $(NH_4)_3PO_4$; hydrogen diammonium phosphate, $H(NH_4)_2PO_4$; and dihydrogen ammonium phosphate, $H_2(NH_4)PO_4$; in the two latter of which hydrogen takes the place of one and two equivalents of ammonium respectively.

A. phosphor'icum. G. Ph. (G. *Phosphorsäures Ammonium.*) A synonym of *Ammoniæ phosphas.*

A. pi'crate. A salt that has been used as a substitute for quinine in ague and in neuroses. A yellow discoloration of the skin and orange-coloured urine may occur after its use. Dose, ¼—½ grain.

A. picrin'icum. A synonym of *A. picrate.*

A. picro-ni'tricum. See *A. picrate.*

A. sacchar'icum. A synonym of *Ammoniæ oxalas.*

A. salicyl'ate. (G. *salicylsaure ammonium.*) The crystals are soluble in water and alcohol, and have a faint sweetish taste. It is used for the same purposes as salicylic acid.

A. salicyl'icum. A synonym of *A. salicylate.*

A. schee'licum. Tungstate of ammonia.

LEEDS SCHOOL OF

A. sesquicar'bonate. A synonym of *Ammoniæ carbonas.*

A. sesquicarbon'icum. A synonym of *Ammoniæ carbonas.*

A. subcarbon'icum. A synonym of *Ammoniæ carbonas.*

A. suc'cinate. (G. *Ammoniumsuccinat.*) $C_4H_4O_4NH_3$. When added to a solution of a ferric salt, ammonium succinate throws down a reddish-brown precipitate of ferric succinate. It has been recommended in delirium tremens.

A. succin'icum liq'uidum. A synonym of the *Eau de luce.*

A. succin'icum solu'tum. G. Ph. and Helv. Ph. A liquid obtained by dissolving 1 part of succinic acid in 8 parts of distilled water, and adding 1 part, or as much as may be required to effect neutralisation, of empyreumatic carbonate of ammonia. Sp. gr. 1·050—1·054.

Russ. Ph. Succinic acid 24 parts, distilled water 192 parts, rectified oil of amber 1 part, and empyreumatic carbonate of ammonia 24 parts, or as much as may be necessary. Sp. gr. 1·050—1·054.

A. sul'phate. See *Ammonii sulphas.*

A. sul'phide, solu'tion of. B. Ph. Three fluid ounces of solution of ammonia are put into a bottle and a stream of hydrogen sulphide passed through until gas ceases to be absorbed; two fluid ounces of solution of ammonia are then added. Ammonium hydrosulphide, $H(NH_4)S$, called in the B. Ph. ammonium sulphide, is formed and is held in solution. A fœtid, dark green fluid, possessing sedative and emetic properties, which has been administered in diabetes in doses of from 7—20 drops for the purpose of controlling the morbid appetite. It has also been recommended, though rarely employed, in cardiac disease and consumption. Used in testing for the metals.

A. sul'phides. The sulphides of ammonium are: ammonium monosulphide, $(NH_4)_2S$; ammonium hydrosulphide, $H(NH_4)S$; ammonium tetrasulphide, $(NH_4)_2S_4$; ammonium pentasulphide, $(NH_4)_2S_5$; and ammonium heptasulphide, $(NH_4)_2S_7$.

A. sulphocar'bolate. A salt prepared in the same way as *Sodium sulphocarbolate*, and used for the same purposes; it crystallises in scales.

A. sulphu'ricum. A synonym of *Ammonii sulphas.*

A. sulphydra'tum. A synonym of *A. sulphide.*

A. tartar'icum. A synonym of *Potassium and ammonium tartrate.*

A. tartar'icum acid'ulum. (F. *tartre ammoniacal acidule;* G. *Uebersäures weinsteinsäures Ammonium.*) Bitartrate of ammonia, or *A. bitartrate* (acid).

A. tar'trate (Neutral). $C_4H_4(NH_4)_2O_6$ It is a soluble and efflorescent salt.

A. tar'trate (Acid.) $C_4H_5(NH_4)O_5$. A salt very similar to acid potassium tartrate.

A. u'rate. $C_5H_3(NH_4)N_4O_5$. A salt frequently found in urinary sediments and calculi. It constitutes a large portion of the urine of birds and serpents, and is generally obtained from the excrement of the boa. It is usually a white, amorphous, and sparingly soluble powder. Under the microscope it is occasionally seen to form crystalline needles, but more frequently spheroids with crystalline spines. It has been used as an ointment, in the proportion of one scruple to one ounce of lard, in skin diseases, and in tuberculous disease of the lung. It has also been given internally in phthisis, in doses of $\frac{1}{4}$—7 grains. It should be given cautiously, lest it occasion the formation of oxalic acid in the urine.

A. u'ricum. (F. *urate d'ammoniaque;* G. *harnsaure sammoniak.*) The *A. urate.*

A. vale'rianate. See *Ammonii valerianas.*

A. valerian'icum. (G. *Baldriansaures Ammoniak.*) A synonym of *Ammonii valerianas.*

A. wolfram'icum. (F. *wolframate d'ammoniaque;* G. *wolframsaures Ammoniak.*) Tungstate of ammonia.

Ammoni'uret. (F. *ammoniate, ammoniure;* I. *ammoniuro;* S. *amoniuro.*) Term for a combination of ammonia with a metallic oxide, as ammoniuret of silver, copper.

A. of perox'ide of gold. See *Auric fulminate.*

Am'mon's horn. A synonym of the *Hippocampus major* or *Cornu ammonis.*

Ammo'num. $(NH_4)_2O$. A term for the hypothetical oxide of ammonium.

This word has also been used as synonymous with ammonium in many pharmaceutical preparations.

Ammoph'ilous. (Ἄμμος, sand; φιλέω, to love.) Loving sand.

In Botany, applied to plants growing in sandy places.

Am'mos. (Ἄμμος, sand. L. *arena.*) Sand. Used as a dry fomentation and sudorific in dropsy by the ancients. (Dioscorides, Celsus.)

Ammox'alon. (G. *Sandsaüre.*) A synonym of *Silicic acid.*

Am'na. Ancient term for aqua, or water, or rather that which flows through lime, and where the earth is white; in other words, water impregnated with saline matters. (Quincy.)

A. alkalisa'ta. Same as *Amna.*

Amnemon'ic. (Ἀ, neg.; μνημονικός, of memory.) Applied to affections characterised by loss of memory.

Amnemos'yne. (Ἀ, neg.; μνημοσύνη, remembrance. G. *Vergessenheit.*) Forgetfulness.

Amne'sia. (Ἀμνησία, forgetfulness. G. *Gedächtnisswache.*) Absence or want of remembrance; defect of memory; forgetfulness; amnesy; amnesty. It may be congenital or acquired, in the former case being associated with the organic changes producing idiocy; it may result from gunshot or other wounds of the head, from disease of the brain or of its envelopes, as fungus of the dura mater or arachnoid, cancer, tubercle, ramollissement, chronic diffuse meningo-encephalitis, hæmorrhages, cysts, abscesses, exostosis, syphilitic tumours, from insolation; from chronic intoxication with lead, alcohol, and opium, anæmic states of the constitution during convalescence; from fevers, cholera, &c., hæmorrhages, venereal excess, from epilepsy, and old age. Of late it has been restricted to the loss of memory of words. In typical cases the organs of articulation, of vision, and of motion of the right arm may be perfect, and yet the person can neither talk, nor read, nor write, in consequence of the forgetfulness of words.

Amne'sic. (Same etymon.) Belonging to or connected with *Amnesia.*

A. apha'sia. Loss of the memory of words. Same as *Amnesia.*

Amnes'tia. ('Αμνηστία, forgetfulness.) Same as *Amnesia.*

Amnes'tic. (Same etymon. F. *amnestique;* G. *vergesslich, vergessen.*) Applied to poisonous agents, or cerebral diseases or injuries, causing loss of memory.

Amnestotha'leæ. ('A, neg.; μνηστεία, a wooing; θάλεια, flourishing.) A term applied by G. Allman to plants having the sexes in separate flowers.

Am'nic. The same as *Amniotic.*

A. ac'id. A synonym of *Amniotic acid.*

Amnic'olous. (L. *amnis*, a river; *colo*, to inhabit. G. *flussliebend.*) Living on the borders of rivers.

Amnii'tis. Same as *Amnitis.*

Amnioclep'sis. (*Amnion;* κλέπτω, to get rid of imperceptibly.) The unperceived escape of the liquor amnii.

Am'nion. ('Αμνίον, the membrane round the fœtus. In Anatomy (L. *angina tunica.* F. *aminos;* G. *Schaafhautchen*), a double non-vascular membrane (the inner layer derived from the epiblast, the outer consisting of a fold of the somato-pleural layer of the mesoblast), which, rising up at the sides and two extremities of the embryo, meet on the dorsum. The outer layer fuses with the chorion, and is fibrous in structure; the inner or amnion proper is continuous with the skin of the fœtus, and consists of nucleated cells. Between the inner layer and the embryo is the liquor amnii. The cavity between the two layers of the amnion is part of the cœlom or pleuro-peritoneal cavity, and is lined by two layers of cells, one, the deeper of the two, flat and pavement-like, the other, large, nucleated, and with crenulated outline. In the chick the amnion on the seventh day begins to pulsate slowly and rhythmically, due to contraction of muscular fibres, which are developed apparently in the mesoblastic layer. The folds of the two layers, as above described, being inflected backward at each extremity of the embryo, and having reached each other, respectively unite, and form two cavities; that enclosed by the union of the inner folds is the true amnion, that enclosed by the outer folds is the false amnion. The amnion is absent in amphibia and fishes.

Also, in Botany (G. *Keimsack*), the internal membrane of the seed or germ sac.

Also, a former name for the Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum.

A., false. The outer cavity formed by the union of the external one of the folds which form the amnion. In birds and reptiles it is probably absorbed, in mammals it is believed to aid in the development of the chorion.

A., drop'sy of. A condition of pregnancy, in which there is excessive secretion of liquor amnii; it is sometimes a cause of protracted labour, in consequence of over-distension and inertia of the muscular structure of the uterus.

Amniorrhœ'a. (*Amnion;* ῥέω, to flow.) Discharge of the waters.

Am'nios. Same as *Amnion.*

Amnio'sis. Same as *Amnitis.*

Amnio'ta. (*Amnion.*) Animals which, in the course of their embryonic development, possess an amnion and allantois. It includes reptiles, birds, and mammals.

Am'niotate. A salt of amniotic acid.

Amniot'ic. (*Amnion*, the amnion.) Of or belonging to the amnion.

A. ac'id. A synonym of *Allantoic acid.*

A. liq'uid. The *Liquor amnii.*

A. sac. A term applied to the inner layer of the *Amnion.*

In Botany, the term is applied to an inner central compartment, or sac, in which the embryo of some plants, as the Canna, is contained. The perisperm is consequently here double.

Amni'tis. Inflammation of the amnion.

Am'nium. A synonym of *Amnion.*

Amœ'ba. (Αμείβω, to change. F. *amibe.*) A monocellular organism found chiefly in fresh water, but also in the sea and damp earth. It is one of the types of Haeckel's Subkingdom *Protista.* It is composed of a mass of finely granular sarcode or protoplasm, soft, transparent, colourless, like a speck of white of egg or jelly, containing a nucleus with nucleolus, capable of performing movements both of change of form and place. Its nutrition is effected by extending itself over and enclosing minute organisms like diatoms, and after extracting the contents eliminating the exuviæ by simply withdrawal of its body from them. It multiplies by fission.

Amœ'bea. (Same etymon.) One of the Orders into which the Class *Rhizopoda* is divided by some authors, and is described as comprising, with one or two exceptions, naked forms, having short, blunt, lobose pseudopodia, which do not anastomose with each other, and containing a nucleus and one or more contractile vesicles.

Amœ'bidæ. A Family of the Suborder *Lobularia*, Order *Foraminifera*, Class *Rhizopoda*, Subkingdom *Protozoa.* The position of the living beings included in this group is variously determined; they have a great similarity to many low vegetable organisms, and possess only one general characteristic, namely, their faculty of amœboid movement.

Amœ'biform. (*Amœba; form*, a likeness.) Resembling the amœba; especially in regard to the slow and characteristic changes of form and place executed by various cell structures.

A. cells. A term which has been applied to the white corpuscles of the blood.

Amœ'bina. A Suborder of the Order *Amœbea*, having the body naked.

Amœ'boid. (*Amœba;* εἶδος, likeness.) Having the characteristic movements of the *Amœba.*

A. move'ments. Movements typically performed by the Amœba, but seen also in the white corpuscles of the blood and in various other free masses of sarcode. The movements are most active at temperatures between 20° C. and 40° C. (68° F. and 104° F.) They are greatly retarded or altogether arrested at temperatures near the freezing point, and the sarcode is coagulated and deprived of vitality in general a few degrees above 100° F. (109°, F. Schultze). The sarcodal substance appears to be composed of fine granules distributed through a transparent substance. In the movements the initiative seems to be taken by the transparent substance which protrudes itself in the form of fingers, more or less obtuse or acuminate, and a rush of the protoplasmic granules then follows. After a time the stream becomes slower and ceases, a new protrusion occurring towards some other point, whilst the first one is retracted.

Amœnoma'nia. See *Amenomania.*

Amoga'briel. Arabic for Cinnabar. (Wallich, Dornæus, Ruland, and Johnson.)

Amoma'ceæ. A synonym of *Amomeæ.* According to some, a Family of monocotyledonous plants, divided into two Tribes, *Marantaceæ* and *Zingiberaceæ*.

Amoma'les. In Lindley's classification, an alliance of the Class *Endogens*, having unsymmetrical flowers with 1—5 stamens, some of which at least are petaloid, and albuminous seeds.

Amo'meæ. A Group of the Nat. Ord. *Zingiberaceæ* or *Scitamineæ*, characterised by a bilocular anther and multiovulated ovarian loculi. They are usually annuals, with tuberous, fasciculated, and woody roots.

Amo'meous. Resembling or related to the *Amomum*.

Amo'mi bac'cæ. Belg. Ph. The berries of the Pimenta.

A. u'va. The substance mentioned by Pliny under this name was probably the round cardamom, the fruit of the *Amomum cardamomum*.

Amo'mis. A plant mentioned by Dioscorides and Pliny, identified by Cordus and Cæsalpinus with *Anastatica hierochuntica*.

A. pimen'to. A synonym of *Myrtus pimento*.

A. pimento'ides, Berg. A synonym of *Myrtus pimentoides*. (Nees.)

A. pseudocaryoph'yllus. A synonym of *Myrtus pseudo-caryophyllus*.

Amo'mum. ("Αμωμον) An odoriferous plant not well characterised in the writings of the ancients. Avicenna, in describing the Hamama of the Arabs, which corresponds to the 'Αμωμον of the Greeks, gives details which have enabled Sprengel to identify it with the *Cissus vitiginea* of Armenia. By others, in consequence of Hamama signifying Columba, the plant has been identified with *Forstera muscifolia* and with *Geranium columbinum*. During the renaissance period Pimenta was termed Amome in the shops of Paris. The term has also been applied to the *Solanum pseudocapsicum*.

Also, a synonym of *Pimenta*.

Amo'mum. A Genus of the Tribe *Amomeæ*, Nat. Ord. *Zingiberaceæ*. They are plants of the tropical regions of the Old World, characterised by having a short calyx, trifid at the apex, corolla with 3 external unequal divisions, and a single internal division, which is plane and of large size, and constitutes the labellum, and is anterior in position. The andrœcium is reduced to a single fertile stamen with bilocular anther, the filament forming a crest over it. The gynœcium consists of an inferior ovary with a filiform style lying between the lobes of the anther. The ovary has 3 multiovulated loculi. The fruit, though usually fleshy, is loculicidal, and contain numerous arillated seeds.

A. Afze'lii. The *A. grana-paradisi*.

A. angustifo'lium, Sonnerat. (L. *angustus*, narrow; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. Madagascar. The fruit of which is the Great Cardamom of Madagascar.

A. aromat'icum, Roxb. This plant is a native of the valleys on the eastern frontier of Bengal. According to Roxburgh the plant blossoms during the hot season before the periodical rains, and matures its fruit in September; the latter, which is fleshy and the size of a nutmeg, is then gathered and sold to the drug dealers under the name of Morung elachi or *Bengal cardamom*.

A. cardamo'mum, Willd. (F. *amome en grappes*.) A native of Cambodia, Siam, Sumatra, and Java. It is from this plant that the Round or Cluster Cardamoms are obtained.

A. citra'tum, Pereira. (L. *citratus*, citron flavoured.) The species said to supply the *Cardamomum majus citratum*. The seeds of this cardamom are remarkable for their strong flavour of verbena.

A. Clu'sii. A species described by Clusius, having polished seeds, probably supplying the large cardamom.

A. curcu'ma. A synonym of *Curcuma tinctoria*.

A. Daniel'li. The bastard Melegueta of Pereira, probably identical with *A. angustifolium*.

A. exsca'pum. (L. *ex*, forth from; *scapus*, a stem.) A synonym of the *A. grana-paradisi*.

A. galan'ga. A synonym of *Alpinia galanga*.

A. genui'num. (L. *genuinus*, natural.) A synonym of *A. cardamomum*.

A. globo'sum. (L. *globosus*, spherical.) The species which supplies the Round Cardamom of China, called Tsao-Keu.

A. gra'na-paradi'si, Smith. A species yielding one of the varieties of *Grains of paradise*.

A., great wing'ed. The *A. maximum*.

A. hirsu'tum, Lam. (L. *hirsutus*, hairy.) The *Costus speciosus*, Linn.

A. korari'ma. A term suggested by Pereira for a species of Cardamom producing fruits, which are strung and used as necklaces by the inhabitants of Uganda in Central Africa. The fruit is named Korarima by the natives.

A. latifo'lium. (L. *latifolius*, broad-leaved.) Long or grape-seeded amomum. Hab. Sierra Leone. Fruit very large; pulp refrigerant.

A. longisca'pum. (L. *longus*, long; *scapus*, a stem.) The long-scaped amomum. Hab. Sierra Leone. Feebly aromatic.

A. macrosper'mum, Smith. (Μακρός, long; σπέρμα, a seed.) This plant is probably identical with *A. melegueta*.

A. Madagascarien'se. The *A. angustifolium*.

A. max'imum, Roxb. (L. *maximus*, largest. F. *cardamome ailé de Java*.) The plant producing the Java Cardamom. It is cultivated in Java, and the fruits are sold for the sake of their agreeable edible pulp.

A. me'dium. (L. *medius*, middle.) This plant produces the Ovoid Cardamom of China.

A. melegue'ta (F. *méléguette* or *maniguette*.) An herbaceous reed-like plant, 3—5 feet high, producing on a scape, rising scarcely an inch above the ground, a delicate, wax-like, pale purple flower, which is succeeded by a smooth, scarlet, ovoid, fruit 3—4 inches in length, rising out of sheathing bracts. The fruit has a thick, fleshy pericarp, enclosing a colourless acid pulp of pleasant taste, in which are embedded numerous seeds known as *Grains of paradise*. It is widely distributed in tropical West Africa.

A. monta'num. (L. *montanus*, of a mountain.) The *Zingiber cassumunar*.

A. palus'tre. (L. *paluster*, marshy.) Swamp amomum. Hab. Western Africa. Seeds highly aromatic. Used locally in neuralgia.

A. pimen'ta. A synonym of *Pimento*.

A. racemo'sum. (L. *racemosus*, clustering. F. *l'amome en grappes*.) A term given to the Round Cardamom of Java when met with in clusters. It is the *A. cardamomum*.

A. re'pens, Roscoe. (L. *repens*, from *repo*, to creep.) The *Elettaria cardamomum*.

A. re'pens, Willd. This plant supplies the small Cardamom of Malabar.

A. sylves'tre. (L. *sylvestris*, of a wood.) A synonym of the *Zingiber zerumbet.*

A. ve'rum. (L. *verus*, true.) The *Elettaria cardamomum.*

A. villo'sum. (L. *villosus*, hairy.) This plant probably supplies the Hairy Cardamom of China.

A. xanthioï'des. Wild or bastard Cardamom of Siam and Tenasserim. The seeds of this plant deprived of their capsules are sometimes imported into the London market. They closely resemble the seeds of Malabar Cardamom, differing chiefly in flavour and in being rather more finely rugose. Occasionally they are imported still cohering in ovoid three-lobed masses, as packed in the pericarp. The fruits of this species grow in round clusters, and are remarkable for having the pericarp thickly beset with weak fleshy spines, which gives them some resemblance to a xanthium, and has suggested the specific name.

A. zedoa'ria. A synonym of the *Curcuma zedoaria.*

A. zerum'bet. An Indian plant, yielding *cassumunar*, the root of the *Zingiber cassumunar* or *Z. zerumbet.*

A. zin'giber, Linn. A synonym of *Zingiber officinale.*

Amongeaba. The Brazilian name of a grass resembling *Panicum spicatum.* Used in S. America in fomentations and baths as an emollient in tenesmus and other painful affections.

Amoorta. The Sanskrit name of the *Tricospora cordifolia.*

Amoos. The Arabic name of the *Ptychotis ajowan.*

Amor'ge. (Ἀμόργη, fine flax from the island of Amorgos.) See *Amurca.*

Amor'ginë. A synonym used by Dioscorides of the plant *Parietaria.*

Amor'pha. A Genus of the Tribe *Galegeæ*, Nat. Order *Leguminosæ*, consisting of a single species, growing in America.

A. frutico'sa. (G. *Zierstrauch.*) Hab. America. It has irregularly formed flowers; the bruised root is used against toothache. Bastard indigo, according to Quincy.

Amor'phia. (Ἀ, neg.; μορφή, form. F. *amorphie; G. Formlosigkeit.*) Formless; shapeless; destitute of definite form.

Amor'phism. (Same etymon. F. *amorphisme;* G. *Gestaltlosigkeit.*) A condition of shapelessness.

Amorphogran'ular. Consisting of amorphous granules.

Amorphophal'lus. (Ἄμορφος, misshapen; φαλλός, the penis.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Araceæ.* It is characterised by having an androgynous spadix without sterile flowers, terminating in a voluminous, irregularly-shaped, somewhat conical body, the whole surrounded by a spathe convoluted at the base and dilated, spotted with brown and white. The ovaries have 2—4 loculi, with an anatropal ovum in each. The plants constituting the genus are chiefly Indian.

A. campanula'tus. (L. *campana*, a bell.) Telinga potato. Mal. and Tam. *Karuna;* Tel. *Muncha Kunda;* Hind. *Ol.* The flower exhales a fœtid carrion-like odour. Stemless; leaves decompound; spathe campanulate, margins curled; club ovate, lobate; anthers two-celled. The acrid corms are used medicinally in boils and ophthalmia, as a stimulant and expectorant, as an emmenagogue, and in acute rheumatism. After roasting, the corms are sometimes eaten.

A. gigante'us, Bl. Hab. India. The corms of this species are also used as food.

A. monta'num. (L. *montanus*, of the mountain.) Another species, similarly used.

A. orixen'sis. Hab. India. The root is very acrid, and is used when fresh as an irritant poultice to swellings to promote suppuration.

Amor'phophyte. (Ἄμορφος, misshapen; from ἀ, neg.; μορφή, form; φυτόν, a plant.) Applied by Necker to plants that have irregular or anomalous flowers.

Amorphopyga'gra. (*Pygagra*, pain in the anus.) Irregular pain in the anus.

Amorpho'sis. See *Anamorphosis.*

Amorphos'teophyte. (Ἄμορφος, shapeless; *osteophytum*, an osseous tumour.) A shapeless outgrowth of bone.

Amor'phous. (Ἄμορφος; from ἀ, neg., μορφή, form. F. *amorphé, difforme, informe;* G. *amorphisch, misgebildet, missgestaltet.*) Wanting form or shape; shapeless.

A. car'bon. Carbon in its uncrystallisable forms, as charcoal.

A. phos'phorus. See *Phosphorus, amorphous.*

A. quini'ne. This substance, which has also been called quinoidine, is a yellowish or brownish uncrystallisable substance precipitated from the mother-liquor of sulphate of quinine by an alkaline carbonate. It is generally impure, but is believed to consist chiefly of quinicine and cinchonicine. It is used in the same manner and for the same purposes as the sulphate of quinine.

A. rocks. Rocks which have no regular structure.

Amorphozo'a. (Ἀ, neg.; μορφή, form; ζῶον, an animal.) A term applied to the lower forms of the animal kingdom, as to the sponges and their allies, so called from their want of regular symmctrical structure.

Amorphozo'ary. (Same etymon.) A sponge.

Amorphozo'ous. (Same etymon.) Related to or resembling the *Amorphozoa.*

Amor'phy. (Ἀμορφία, shapelessness.) Same as *Amorphia.*

Amos'teus. Osteocolla, or petrified carbonate of lime.

Amo'tes. Potatoes. (Quincy.)

Am'pac. Name of an East Indian tree which yields a highly odoriferous resin, and the leaves of which are used to medicate baths.

Am'par. A synonym of *Amber.*

Am'pelas a'gria. A synonym used by Pliny of the *Tamus communis.*

A. idai'a. A synonym used by Theophrastus of the *Vaccinium vitis idæa.*

Ampelida'ceæ. (Ἄμπελος, a vine.) A synonym of *Vitaceæ.*

Ampel'idæ. (Same etymon.) A synonym of the *Vitaceæ.*

Ampelid'eæ. (Same etymon. G. *Weinstockgewächse.*) A synonym of *Vitaceæ.*

According to some systems, a Family of the Nat. Order *Discanthæ* of Polypetalous exogens.

Ampelid'eous. (Same etymon.) Resembling the vine.

Ampel'ides. Same as *Ampelidæ.*

Ampel'ion. (Ἀμπέλιον, dim. of ἄμπελος, a vine.) Vine leaves, or the tendrils of the vine, recommended by Hippocrates for pessaries to induce the catamenia. (Quincy.)

Ampeli'tis. (Ἀμπελῖτις, belonging to the vine.) The ancient name of an earth resembling bitumen, regarded as refrigerant and resolvent. Cannel coal. (Waring.)

Ampelocar'pus. (Ἄμπελος, a vine; καρπός, fruit.) A synonym of the *Galium aparine;* so called because of the likeness between its seed and young grapes.

Ampelodes'mos. (Ἄμπελος, a vine; δεσμός, a band. So called because of its use in tying up vines.) A Genus of *Graminaceæ*, closely resembling the Arundo, from which it chiefly differs in its subulate glumes.

A. te'nax. (L. *tenax*, holding fast.) The Diss of the Arabs is well known in Algeria; it is liable to the growth of the mycelium of the *Claviceps purpurea*, from which is developed a peculiar form of ergot. See *Ergot of Diss.*

Ampelog'raphy. (Ἄμπελος, the vine; γράφω, to write.) A treatise on the vine.

Ampeloleu'ce. (Ἄμπελος, a vine; λευκός, white.) A synonym used by Pliny of the *Bryonia alba.*

Ampelop'rason. (Gr.) A synonym used by Dioscorides of the *Allium porrum.*

It has also been identified with *Allium ampeloprason.* Used by the ancients as an emmenagogue, diuretic, and antidote to the bites of serpents.

Ampelop'sis. (Ἄμπελος, the vine; ὄψις, appearance. G. *Epheuspringer.*) Nat. Ord. *Vitaceæ.* A genus including some tropical species of vines, characterised by having the disc entirely confluent with the ovary.

A. hedera'cea. (L. *hederaceus*, of ivy.) Nat. Ord. *Vitaceæ.* Its fresh leaves contain pyrocatechin.

A. quinquefo'lia. (L. *quinque*, five; *folium*, a leaf. F. *vigne vierge;* G. *wilder Wein.*) The Virginian creeper. An indigenous American plant, said to be expectorant, alterative, and tonic. The bark, collected late in autumn, has been recommended in decoction for the cure of dropsy.

Am'pelos. A synonym of the white bryony, *Bryonia alba.*

Also of the vine, *Vitis vinifera.*

A. a'gria. (L. *agrius*, wild.) The *Bryonia alba.*

A. idæ'a. (L. *idæus*, belonging to Mount Ida.) The *Vaccinium vitis idæa.*

A. melæ'na. (Μελαιναῖος, black.) The *Tamus communis.*

A. oinoph'orus. (Οἶνος, wine; φορέω, to bear.) The *Vitis vinifera.*

Ampelosag'ria. (Ἄμπελος, a vine; ἄγριος, wild.) Another name for the *Bryonia alba.*

Ampelo-ther'apy. (Ἄμπελος, the vine; θεραπεία, treatment.) The grape cure.

Ampeluk'kia. A synonym used by Dioscorides of the *Atriplex halimus.*

Ampelur'gia. (Ἄμπελος; ἔργον, a work. G. *Weinbau.*) The culture of wine-bearing vines.

Ampère, André Marie. French physicist. Born 1775, at Lyons; died 1836, in Marseilles. Especially devoted himself to electrodynamics.

A.'s laws. These relate to the material forces between conductors conveying currents. They are—1. That successive portions of the same rectilinear current repel one another. 2. That parallel currents, if in the same direction, attract, and, if in the opposite direction, repel one another; and 3. That currents whose directions are inclined to each other at any angle, attract each other if they both flow towards the vertex of the angle (or if they are not in the same plane, towards the feet of their common perpendicular), or if they both flow from it; and repel each other if one of them flows towards the angle and the other from it.

The law that equal volumes of all substances, when in the state of gas, and under like conditions, contain the same number of molecules, first enunciated by Avogadro, is often called Ampère's law.

A.'s rule relates to the direction in which either pole of a needle is deflected by a current, whatever their relative position may be. It may be thus expressed: if an observer be so placed that the current passes through him, entering at his feet and leaving at his head, then the deflection of a north-seeking pole will be to the left as seen by him. The deflection of the south-seeking pole will be in the opposite direction.

Ampet'okos. A synonym used by Dioscorides either of the *Athanasia maritima*, or of some Gnaphalium with white flowers.

Amphamphoterodiplo'pia. (Ἄμφω, both; ἀμφότερος, both of two; *diplopia*, double sight.) Double sight in both eyes together, and particularly with a single eye.

Amphan'thium. (Ἀμφί, about; ἄνθος, a flower.) Name by Link for a receptacle dilated by the opening of the peduncles which support, as in *Synanthereæ*, or contain, as in *Fici*, the flowers.

Amphare'tidæ. A Family of the Suborder *Sedentaria*, usually included in the *Terebellidæ.*

Amphari'steros. (Ἀμφαρίστερος, with two left hands.) Left-handed; awkward.

Amphemer'inus. (Ἀμφημερινός. G. *taglich.*) Occurring daily; quotidian; applied by the ancients to a quotidian ague.

Amphe'merus. Same as *Amphemerinus.*

Am'phiam. An old name of opium.

Amphiarthro'sis. (Ἀμφί, on both sides; ἄρθρον, an articulation.) An articulation partaking of the characters of diarthrosis and synarthrosis, in which there is some amount of motion between the bones, and also a more or less complete connection by means of intervening ligament or other substance; as that between the bodies of the vertebræ.

Amphib'ia. (Ἀμφί, both; βίος, life. G. *Lurche.*) A Class of the Subkingdom *Vertebrata* represented by the Frog (Anura), Newt (Urodela), Cæcilia (Peromela), and extinct Labyrinthodonts. Their essential characters are that the skin is naked, rarely presenting scales or ossifications; the limbs, seldom absent, have the same segments as those of higher animals, and terminate in feet; the median fins, if present, are never supported by rays; the occipital bone has two condyles, and the basioccipital region of the skull is very incompletely, if at all, ossified; there is no basisphenoidal ossification; the vertebral centra are always bony; true ribs are either absent or quite rudimentary; the visceral arches of the embryo develop gills, which are either subsequently supplanted by lungs, or continue to perform a respiratory function through life; the blood is red and cold; the heart has a single ventricle and a more or less completely divided auricle; the yolk undergoes complete cleavage; there is no trace of an amnion or allantois.

Amphib'ial. (Same etymon. G. *doppellebig.*) Capable of living in water or air.

Amphib'ian. (Same etymon.) Related to or resembling the *Amphibia.*

Amphibichni'tes. (*Amphibia ;* ἴχνος, a footstep.) The generic term for fossil footprints that seem to have been impressed by the feet of amphibious reptiles as they passed over the soft yielding beach.

Amphibicori'sæ. (*Amphibia ;* κόρις, a bug.) Applied by L. Dufour to a Family of *Hemiptera heteroptera.* Latreille had already created this Family in 1804 under the name *Ploteres.*

Amphib'iolith. (*Amphibia ;* λίθος, a stone.) A fossil amphibian.

Amphibiol'ogy. (*Amphibia ;* λόγος, a discourse.) A treatise on the amphibia.

Amphibiot'ica. ('Αμφί, both; *βίος*, life.) A group of the Suborder *Orthoptera pseudoneuroptera.* Larvæ live in water, and have branchial tracheæ.

Amphib'ious. ('Αμφί, both; *βίος*, life. G. *amphibisch.*) Capable of living in water or air.

Amphiblas'tic. ('Αμφί, on both sides; βλαστός, a bud.) One of the forms of egg cleavage in which the cleavage cells are of unequal size, whilst some of them are charged with food material. The eggs of the Amphibia, Petromyzon, and the majority of Mollusca, are instances of this type of development. The series of this type are the Amphimonerula, Amphicytula, Amphimorula, Amphiblastula, and Amphigastrula.

Amphiblestrocarcino'ma. ('Αμφίβληστρον, a net; *carcinoma.*) Carcinoma of the amphiblestroid membrane, or retina.

Amphiblestro'des. ('Αμφιβληστροειδής, the retina.) Net-like; the retina.

Amphiblestrodomala'cia. The same as *Amphiblestroideomalacia.*

Amphibles'troid. ('Αμφιβληστροειδής, net-like, the retina.) Resembling a net; retiform. Sometimes applied to the retina, or retiform membrane of the eye.

A. apoplex'ia. Apoplexy of the retina.
A. at'rophy. Atrophy of the retina.
A. mala'cia. Softening of the retina.
A. mem'brane. The retina.
A. phthi'sis. Wasting of the retina.

Amphiblestroideapoplex'ia. ('Αμφιβληστροειδής; *apoplexia.*) Apoplexy of, or hæmorrhage in or on, the retina.

Amphiblestroideatro'phia. ('Αμφιβληστροειδής; *atrophia.*) Atrophy of the retina.

Amphiblestroideomala'cia. ('Αμφιβληστροειδής, the retina; μαλακία, softness.) Softening of the retina.

Amphiblestroideophthi'sis. ('Αμφιβληστροειδής; *phthisis.*) Atrophy of the retina.

Amphiblestroidi'tis. (Same etymon.) Term applied to retinitis, or inflammation of the retina.

Amphiblestromala'cia. (Same etymon.) Same as *Amphiblestroidcomalacia.*

Amphiblestrophthi'sis. The same as *Amphiblestroideophthisis.*

Amphibles'tron. ('Αμφίβληστρον, a net; from ἀμφί, around, and βάλλω, to cast.) A net.

Amphib'ola. ('Αμφίβολος, doubtful.) In Botany, applied by K. Sprengel to a Section of *Hydrophyta* corresponding to the *Diatomcæ* of Agardh.

In Ornithol., applied by Illiger and Goldfuss to a Family, by Savi to a Tribe, of *Passeres* having two toes in front and two behind, the external posterior of which is versatile.

Amphib'olë. The same as *Amphibolite.*

Amphibol'ia. ('Αμφιβολία, double meaning. G. *Zweidentigkeit.*) Ambiguity; double meaning.

Amphibol'ic. ('Αμφίβολος, ambiguous.) Containing or relating to amphibolite; doubtful.

A. pe'riod. The period of perturbation, or doubtful stage, which usually follows the acme of a disease, and in which the temperatures generally show a more or less irregular course.

Amphibolif'erous. (*Amphibolite ; fero,* to bear.) Containing amphibolite, as amphiboliferous granite.

Amphiboli'nus. A term synonymous with *Amphibolite.*

Amphib'olite. ('Αμφίβολος, doubtful.) A synonym of *Hornblende.*

Amphibol'ogy. ('Αμφίβολος, doubtful. G. *Zweidentigkeit.*) An ambiguity in the formation of a sentence, which renders it capable of more than one construction.

Amphibolosty'lous. ('Αμφίβολος, doubtful; στῦλος, a pillar.) Applied by Wachendorff to plants in which the style is not apparent.

Amphibran'chia. ('Αμφίβράγχια.) A term applied by Hippocrates, *l. de. Int. Affect.* lx, 6, to the tonsils and parts near them.

Amphibron'chia. The same as *Amphibranchia.*

Amphibry'a. ('Αμφί, around; βρύον, a kind of moss. G. *Umsprosser.*) A term employed by Eudlicher to indicate those plants in which the stem grows at the circumference. It included the Gramineæ, Liliaceæ, Iridaceæ, Orchidaceæ, and Palmaceæ, and corresponded therefore nearly to the Monocotyledons of other authors.

Amphicar'pium. ('Αμφί, about; καρπός, fruit. G. *Samenkapsel, Fruchthülle.*) The capsule or envelope of fruit.

Amphicar'pous. ('Αμφί, on both sides, double; καρπός, fruit. G. *doppelfruchttragend.*) Having fruit of two kinds, either as to form or time of maturation.

Amphicaus'tis. A kind of wild barley. Some (but not medical writers) use this word to express the pudenda muliebræ. (Quincy.)

Amphiceph'alus. A sexually mature form of Trematode worm. One species of which the *A. paradoxus* of v. Beneden has been found in the intestines of *Zoarces viviparus.*

Amphicœ'lia. A Suborder of the Order *Crocodilia*, having amphicœlous vertebræ. They are entirely extinct.

Amphicœ'lous. ('Αμφί, on both sides; κοῖλος, hollow.) A term applied to vertebræ, both surfaces of which are concave, as in most fishes and some reptiles.

Amphicon'dyla. ('Αμφί, on both sides; κόνδυλος, a knob.) A synonym for the Mammalia, from the fact that all mammals have two convex occipital condyles, which are co-existent with a well ossified basi-occipital bone.

Amphicot'yle. A sexually mature form of Cestoid worm, of which one species, *A. typica,* has been found in the intestines of *Centrolophus pompilius*.

Amphicten'idæ. A Family of the Suborder *Sedentaria*, Order *Polychæta*. Tentacles disposed in two bundles on the buccal ring; two pairs of tentacular cirrhi; branchiæ pectinated on the second and third ring; tube straight, or slightly curved.

Amphicur'tous. ('Αμφίκυρτος, curved on each side like the moon in its third quarter.) Curved on both sides, as the umbel of the *Equoria amphicurta*.

Am'phide salts. ('Αμφί, on both sides.) A term used by Berzelius to denote those salts which arise from the combination of an oxyacid with an oxybase, of a sulphide with a sulphuret, of a selenide with a seleniuret, of a telluride with a tellururet, because they are due to the combination of compounds produced by amphigenous bodies. (L. and R.)

Amphid'eon. ('Αμφίδεα, a woman's bracelets; from ἀμφὶ, about; δέω, to bind.) This word, which properly signifies a bracelet, either for the neck or the arm, has been applied by Hippocrates, *l*. i, *de Morb. Mul.*, lxxxiii, 8, to the round extremity, or the mouth, of the uterus.

Amphider'mis. ('Αμφί, on both sides; δέρμα, the skin. G. *Hüllhaut.*) A term applied by some botanists to the cuticle of the epidermis.

Amphidesmit'ic. ('Αμφί; δεσμός, a band.) Applied by Latreille to a Family of *Conchifera* having a double cardinal ligament.

Amphid'eum. Same as *Amphideon*.

Amphidex'ius. ('Αμφιδέξιος, having two right hands.) Equally dextrous with the right hand as with the left.

Amphidiarthro'sis. ('Αμφί, both; διάρθρωσις, an articulation.) A term applied to the articulation of the lower jaw with the temporal bone, because it is of the nature both of ginglymus and arthrodia.

Amphid'ion. Same as *Amphideon*.

Am'phidiscs. ('Αμφί; δίσκος, a quoit.) Peculiar asteroid spicula, resembling two toothed wheels united by an axle, which form a layer surrounding the gemmules of sponges.

Amphies'ma cor'dis. ('Αμφίεσμα, a covering; L. *cor*, the heart.) The pericardium.

Amphig'amous. ('Αμφί; γάμος, marriage. F. *amphigame.*) A term formerly employed synonymously with Agamous and Cryptogamous, to designate the lower forms of vegetable life.

Amphigas'tria. ('Αμφί, around; γαστήρ, belly. G. *Beiblätter*, *Bauchblätter.*) A term applied to that row of leaves in the Jungermannieæ and Hepaticæ, which is developed upon the under or shaded side of the slender filiform stem. They are of smaller size than those which form the ordinary double longitudinal row, and are commonly regarded as being stipular in character.

Amphigas'trium. (Same etymon.) A stipule which is inserted on the stem, which it covers and surrounds.

Amphig'enæ. A synonym of *Thallogen*.

Amphig'enous. (Same etymon as *Amphigens.*) Having the characteristics of *Amphigens*.

It has also been applied to fungi in which the hymenium is not restricted to a particular surface.

It has also been applied to organisms supposed to occupy an intermediate position between plants and animals.

A. bod'ies. Bodies, according to Berzelius, which are capable, in combining with metals, of forming electro-positive and electro-negative bodies (bases and acids). He included under this term oxygen, sulphur, selenium, and tellurium. (L. and R.)

Am'phigens. ('Αμφί; γεννάω, to engender. F. *amphigéne.*) Brongniart applied this name to those Cryptogams which were classed as Thallogens by Lindley, namely, the Algæ, Fungi, and Lichens. The term is applied because in these plants the organs of vegetation or thalli grow in all directions, whilst in the Acrogen group they grow only by the apex.

Amphig'ony. ('Αμφί, on both sides; γόνος, offspring.) A term for bisexual reproduction.

Amphihe'lia. A Genus of the Family *Oculinidæ*, Group *Aporosa*, Suborder *Madreporaria*, Order *Zoanthasia*. A coral in which the cœnenchyma is well developed.

A. ocula'ta, Edw. (L. *oculatus*, having eyes.) Hab. India. Furnishes white coral, which was used in powder or electuary as a tonic and absorbent.

Am'philine. A sexually mature form of Trematode worm, one species of which, *A. foliacea*, has been found encapsuled in the abdominal cavity of *Sciæna aquita*.

Amphimas'chalus. ('Αμφιμάσχαλος, covering both arms; from ἀμφί, on both sides; μασχάλη, the armpit. G. *geflügelt.*) Winged.

Amphimer'ina. ('Αμφί; ἡμέρα, a day.) Hectic fever; tertian fever.

A. angino'sa. (L. *angina*, quinsy.) A kind of quinsy termed, by Huxham, febris anginosa; erysipelatous quinsy; scarlatina anginosa.

A. catarrha'lis. (L. *catarrhus*, a catarrh.) A synonym of *Quotidian ague*.

A. Hungar'ica. A synonym of *Tertian ague*, occurring among soldiers in camp. Sauvages believed it to differ little from typhus.

A. tussiculo'sa. (L. *tussiculosus*, full of cough.) A synonym of ordinary catarrh.

Amphimer'inos. (Same etymon.) Quotidian fever. (D.)

Amphime'trion. ('Αμφιμήτριος, that which is about, or near the womb; from ἀμφί, about; μήτρα, the womb.) Applied by Hippocrates, *l*. vi, *Epid*. *s*. 8, *t*. 38, as an epithet for a sign or symptom of an affection of the womb.

Amphime'trium. Same as *Amphimetrion*.

Amphimor'phæ. ('Αμφί, on both sides; μορφή, form.) An Order of the Desmognathous Aves, according to Huxley, having the lachrymal region remarkably long; the basi-sphenoidal rostrum has oval, sessile, basi-pterygoid facets; the flat and lamellar maxillo-palatines unite and form a bridge across the palate.

Amphinoma'cea. The same as *Amphinominæ*.

Amphinom'ea. Applied by Blainville to a Family of *Chetopoda;* by Savigny, Lamarck, Latreille, to a Family of *Annelides*.

Amphinom'eæ. A Family of *Appendiculata polychæta;* synonymous with *Amphinomidæ*.

Amphinom'idæ. ('Αμφίνομη, a daughter of Nereus and Doris.) A Family of the Suborder *Nereideæ*, or a Family of *Notobranchiata*. Body quadrate or flat, with a small number of similar rings; cephalic tube indistinct, or represented on the dorsal surface by a nodule; usually three tentacles, two palpi, and one or two pairs of eyes; mouth ventral; proboscis well developed, toothless; branchiæ wanting only on the last ring.

Amphinom'inæ. A Subfamily of the Family *Amphinomidæ*. A caruncle and two branchial trunks on each ring.

Am'phion. France; department of Savoy; a village on the south shore of the lake of Geneva, about three miles from Evian. The water contains sulphuretted hydrogen gas, calcium, magnesium and sodium carbonate, calcium sulphate and chloride, with some iron. It is used in abdominal congestions, urinary deposits, hypochondriasis, hysteria, and menstrual irregularities.

Also, a Turkish compound containing opium. (Dunglison.)

Amphiox'us. ('Αμφί, on both sides; ὀξύς, sharp.) The only Genus of the Subclass *Leptocardia*, or *Pharyngobranchii*, Class *Pisces*.

A. lanceola'tus. (L. *lanceolatus*, lance-shaped.) The Lancelet lives in sand, at moderate depths in the sea; it is noticeable because it is the only vertebrate whose cranium in the adult condition is wholly membranous; because it has no brain, auditory, or renal organs, such as exist in the higher Vertebrata; because the heart is not centralised, whilst the main longitudinal trunks are contractile; because the liver is saccular; and because the notochord extends to the anterior end of the body. In some respects the Amphioxus shows affinity to the Ascidians. The endoskeleton is reduced to the notochord. The mandible and limbs are absent. The skin is naked. There are no fin rays. The gills are replaced by a perforated pharynx. There are no red blood-corpuscles. Pallas was the first to describe this form, which he supposed to be a naked Mollusc, and so called it *Limax lanceolatus*. Costa, in 1834, gave it the name Branchiostoma; whilst Yarrell, in 1836, denominated it Amphioxus.

Amphipleu'ra. A Genus of *Diatomaceæ*, certain species of which are frequently employed as test objects to determine the relative excellence of microscopes, on account of the delicacy of the striæ on their valves, the closeness of which has been estimated to be so great that there are from 125 to 130 in 1-1000th of an inch.

Am'phiplex. Old name for the perinæum. (Quincy.)

Amphipneu'ma. ('Αμφί, on both sides; πνεῦμα, breath.) Used by Hippocrates, *l.* iv, *Epid.* xxiv, 17, for strong and laborious breathing; urgent respiration on both sides; a species and symptom of great difficulty of breathing.

Amphipneus'ta. ('Αμφί, of both kinds; πνέω, to breathe.) Applied by Merrem to a Tribe of Reptiles having both branchiæ and lungs, *i.e.* two respiratory apparatus, otherwise called perennibranchiate.

Amphip'oda. ('Αμφί, both; πούς, a foot.) A Suborder of the Order *Edriophthalma*, Class *Crustaceæ*. Body generally compressed laterally, having seven, rarely six, free thoracic segments, possessing branchiæ and carrying limbs, the four anterior of which are directed forwards, the others backwards; abdomen long, consisting of six segments, the three anterior bearing swimming feet, the three posterior bearing natatory limbs projecting backwards.

Amphipod'ifo'rm. (*Amphipoda; forma*, likeness.) Term applied by Kirby to hexapodous, herbivorous larvæ which, with long antennæ, have a body short and compressed, like that of *Amphipoda*.

Amphip'odous. ('Αμφί, on both sides; πόυς, a foot. G. *doppelfüssig.*) Having feet on both sides, or all round, or possessing both swimming and walking feet.

Amphiri'na. ('Αμφί, on both sides; ῥίν, a nose.) Animals having double or paired nostrils in Haeckel's classification, including all Vertebrata except Leptocardia (Amphioxus) and Cyclostoma (Lamprey, Myxine).

Amphisar'ca. ('Αμφί; σάρξ, flesh.) Name by Desvaux for a fruit indehiscent, superior, multilocular, dry, and ligneous on the exterior, pulpy in the interior, as *Adansonia Baobab*.

Amphisar'cous. (Same etymon.) Fleshy on both or on all sides.

Amphisbæ'næ ve'næ. ('Αμφίσβαινα, a serpent that can go either forwards or backwards.) An old term for the veins running between the uterus and breast, probably the internal mammary and the epigastric.

Amphisbæ'nidæ. ('Αμφίς, on both sides; βαίνω, to walk.) A Family of the Suborder *Amphisbænoidea*, Order *Sauria*. The only family having the characters of the Suborder.

Amphisbænoi'dæ. (Same etymon.) A Suborder of the Order *Sauria*. Tongue short, thick; pupil round; tail short; anus terminal.

Amphisbæ'nous. ('Αμφίς; βαίνω, to walk.) Walking equally in opposite directions.

Amphis'cii. ('Αμφί; σκιά, a shade.) Applied to the people that inhabit the torrid zone, because their shadows turn now to the south, now to the north, according to the position of the earth in relation to the sun.

Amphismi'la. ('Αμφίσμίλη, from ἀμφί, on both sides; σμίλη, an incision-knife or scalpel.) A double-edged knife, mentioned by Galen, *l.* i, *Anat. Adm. c.* 10. (Castellus.)

Amphiso'rex. A synonym of *Sorex fodieus*, the water shrew.

Amphisper'mium. ('Αμφί, about; σπέρμα, a seed. G. *Samenhülle.*) A unilocular, one-seeded fruit, as the achenia.

Amphisphal'sis. ('Αμφίσφαλσις.) Used by Hippocrates, iv, *de Artic. t.* 47, for circumduction.

Amphis'toma. ('Αμφί, on both sides; στόμα mouth. F. *amphistome.*) A Genus of Trematode Entozoa, the members of which infest many ruminants and other mammals. They agree in having a single large sucker at their posterior extremity. The body is muscular, rather thick, attenuated in front, larger and obliquely truncated behind. The mouth is orbicular, followed by an oval œsophageal sac and bifurcated intestine, nervous system distinct; highly developed system of excretory canals; genital orifice situated beneath the œsophagus; eggs elliptical, rather large; embryo ciliated. (Davaine.)

A. asperum occurs in the Tapirus americanus; *A. attenuatum* in Myletes bidens; *A. cheloniæ imbricatæ* in that animal; *A. conicum* in the rumen and psalterium of the Bos urus and other Herbivora; *A. cornu* in the Doras vacu; *A. crumeniferum* in the Bos taurus; *A. cylindricum* in Doras muricus; *A. emarginatum* in Nyctipithecus trivirgatus; *A. explanatum* in the bile ducts and gall-bladder of the Bos taurus; *A. fabaceum* in Manatus exunguis; *A. ferrum equinum* in Doras costatus; *A. giganteum* in Dicotyles labiatus; *A. grande* in Peltocephalus dumerilianus; *Podocnemis expansa* and *P. tracaxa* in Rhinemys nasuta and Phrynops geoffroanus, gibbus, miliusii, and in Chelys fimbriata; *A. hirudo* in Palamedea cornuta; *A. lunatum* in Cervus paludosus; *A. megacotyle* in Ageneiosus militaris; *A. oxycephalum* in Pimelodus megacephalus; *A. pyriforme* in Tapirus americanus; *A. scleroporum* in Halichetys atra; *A. subclavatum* in the intestines of Rana viridis; *A. subtriquetrum* in Castor fiber; *A. truncatum* in Phoca grœnlandica and in the domestic cat; and *A. unciforme* in Icterus cristatus.

A. hom'inis. (L. *homo*, man.) Body red, pointed in front, rounded behind, 1·5″ to 1·8″ long; mouth at the anterior extremity; genital pore near the centre; caudal termination very large and contractile, enclosing a large sucker; integument smooth, studded with many small glands and hyaline cells. Eggs ovoid, having an operculum. Found in the cæcum and colon of two natives who had died of cholera in India.

Amphisty'lic. ('Αμφί, on both sides; στῦλος, a pillar.) A term applied to the skulls of certain sharks, as Notidanus and Cestracion, in which the mandible is partly supported by its own pier, the quadrate, and partly by that of the hyoid arch, the hyomandibular.

Amphite'rium. A Genus of Didelphous mammals of small size, the jaws of which have been found in the great Oolite of Stonesfield.

Amphitrit'inæ. A Subfamily of the Family *Terebellidæ*. Usually with branchiæ; cephalic lobe short, furnished with many tentacles; possessing both simple and hooked setæ.

Amphit'ropal. ('Αμφί, on both sides; τρέπω, to turn. G. *doppellaufig*, *ringsum umlaufend*.) A term employed by Mirbel to designate Campylotropal ovules that have a short raphé. A term applied to the ovule when it is horizontal or in an intermediate position between straight and inverted, the adherent funiculus pushing up the chalaza at one end, while the micropyle descends to a corresponding extent until the axis of the ovule becomes horizontal and parallel with, instead of at right angles to, the placenta. An example is seen in the ovule of *Lemna trisulca*.

Amphit'ropous. (Same etymon.) A synonym of *Amphitropal*.

Amphiu'midæ. A Family of the Group *Derotrema*, of Urodelous Amphibia. Body long, snake-like; feet short, distant from each other; three rudimentary toes.

Amphiu'ridæ. A Family of the Order *Ophiuroidea*, Class *Stelleridæ*, Subkingdom *Echinodermata*. Disc rugose, scaly; arms covered with spines; buccal papillæ variable in number; no dentiform papillæ.

Amphodiplo'pia. (Ἄμφω, both; *dipiopia*, double sight.) Double vision with both eyes together.

Amphodon'tus. (Ἄμφω, both; ὀδούς, a tooth.) Having teeth in both jaws.

Am'phora. ('Αμφορεύς, shortened form of ἀμφιφορεύς; from ἀμφί, on both sides; φέρω, to carry; because it had two auricles, by which it could be carried.) Name of an ancient wine-vessel, or liquid measure, a foot square, and capable of containing about 9 gallons; of oil, 72 pounds; wine, 80 pounds; honey, 180 pounds. The Attic amphoreus was about half as large again.

Also, in Botany, the lower part of a Pyxidium.

Amphor'ic. (Same etymon.) Belonging or relating to an amphora.

A. brea'thing. A synonym of *A. respiration*.

A. bronchoph'ony. The same as *A. vocal resonance*.

A. bub'ble. A sound occasionally heard in cases of pneumothorax, like that produced in the pouring of fluid out of a wine bottle. It is heard in the interscapular region when the patient, after sitting upright, slowly leans forwards, and is caused by the air passing under the dependent lung from the front to the back part of the chest as the position is gradually changed.

A. cough. (F. *toux amphorique*.) Amphoric resonance accompanying the sound of cough as heard through the stethoscope.

A. ech'o. A synonym of *A. resonance*.

A. hum. A synonym of *A. resonance*.

A. note. The amphoric resonance produced by percussion over a large lung cavity, or a stomach distended with air.

A. res'onance. (G. *metallisches Nachklange*.) A term used in auscultation for a variety of the metallic tinkling accompanying the respiratory murmur and resembling the sound produced by blowing or speaking into any large vessel, or bottle, having a narrow aperture. The cause of its occurrence is the reverberation of sound in the interior of a cavity. Its presence does not absolutely prove that there is communication between the cavity and the outer air, though this is usually the case. It is sometimes due to fluid in a stomach distended with air. It attends the respiratory sounds, especially that of inspiration, and is heard both during vocalisation and in coughing. When the cavity is large it may be produced by percussion of its walls. It gives a metallic quality to the various moist râles produced in or near the cavity, and it may accompany the heart sounds when heard through a pneumothorax, a lung cavity, or a flatulent stomach.

A. respira'tion. The amphoric character accompanying the respiratory sounds, especially the expiratory.

A. ring. The same as *A. note*.

A. vo'cal res'onance. The amphoric note communicated sometimes to bronchophony in cases of pneumothorax.

A. voice. (F. *voix amphorique*.) The condition of amphoric resonance accompanying the voice when heard through the stethoscope; the same as *A. vocal resonance*.

Amphoric'ity. The condition in which an amphoric resonance is heard.

A., pleurit'ic. The condition in which an amphoric resonance is heard in the pleura.

Amphoteramphodiplo'pia. ('Αμφότερος, both of two; ἄμφω, both; *diplopia*.) The same as *Amphamphoterodiplopia*.

Amphoter'ic. ('Αμφότερος, both of two; F. *amphotère*.) A term applied to substances that are indifferent, neither acid nor alkaline, as gum and sugar.

Amphoterocot'yle el'egans. A sexually mature form of Cestoid worm found in the intestines of *Procellaria capensis*.

Amphoterodiplo'pia. ('Αμφότερος, both of two; *diplopia*, double sight.) Double vision of both eyes.

Amphoterodiop'sia. ('Αμφότερος, on both sides; δίς, twice; ὄψις, eyesight, sight.) Double vision.

Amphoteromor'phus penic'ulus. ('Αμφότερος, double; μορφή, form. L. *peniculus*, a brush.) A sexually mature form of

Cestoid worm found in the intestines of *Bagrus Goliath.*

Amphyt'oky. ('Αμφί, both; τόκος, birth.) The production in Parthenogenesis of both male and female forms, as in Aphides on the setting in of cold weather.

Amplec'tens. (L. *amplector*, to embrace. F. *embrassante;* G. *umfassend, umgebend.*) That which clasps or embraces.

In Botany, usually applied to sessile leaves or to petioles which surround the whole of the stem.

Amplec'tive. (L. *amplectivus*, from *amplector*, to clasp. F. *amplectif.*) Embracing; clasping.

In Botany, usually applied to that arrangement of leaves (amplective prefoliation) in which a leaf completely envelopes those which are to appear after it. Examples are seen in the Aroideæ.

Amplex'ans. (L. *amplexo*, to embrace. G. *umfassend.*) A term synonymous with *Amplectens.*

Amplex'atile. (Same etymon.) A term employed in Botany by L. C. Richard to a radicle that envelopes the embryo.

Amplexa'tio. (Same etymon.) Coition.

Amplexa'tion. (L. *amplexor*, to embrace.) A method of treating fracture of the clavicle. It consists of resorting to certain attitudes, such as the forced elevation of the point of the shoulder, combined with the application of an irremovable bandage, as a plaster apparatus, the pressure of which can be conveniently extended over the whole upper limb and the lateral part of the neck. (Chassaignac.)

Amplexicau'date. (L. *amplexo*, to embrace; *cauda*, a tail. F. *amplexicaudé;* G. *umarmeschwanzig.*) Term applied to insects having the tail entirely enveloped in the interfemoral membrane, as *Phyllostoma amplexicaudata.*

Amplex'icaul. (L. *amplexicaulis*, from *amplexor*, to embrace; *caulis*, a stem. F. *amplexicaule;* G. *stengelumfassend.*) In Botany, a term applied to a sessile leaf or a petiole which, at its insertion, envelopes the whole circumference of the stem.

Amplexicau'line. (Same etymon.) Embracing or surrounding the stem.

Amplexiflo'ral. (L. *amplexiflorus*, from *amplexo*, to embrace; *flos*, a flower.) Under this term Cassini designated the squamellæ of the clinanthium of Synanthereæ.

Amplexifo'liate. (L. *amplexo; folium*, a leaf.) Having amplexicauline leaves, as *Loranthus amplexifolius.*

Amplex'us. (L. *amplexus*, an embrace. G. *umfasst.*) A term applied to an organ surrounded or embraced by another.

A synonym of *Equitant vernation.*

Also, a term for coition.

Ampliatiflo'rus. (L. *amplio*, to widen; *flos*, a flower.) Applied by H. Cassini to the corona of *Synantheræ* when composed of flowers with amplified corollæ.

Amplia'tiform. (L. *amplio*, to widen; *forma*, likeness.) In Botany, applied to organs of large dimensions, capable of enclosing or covering another.

Amplia'tion. (L. *ampliatio*, an extending. F. *ampliation;* I. *ampliazione;* G. *Erweiterung.*) Increase of size; as of the thoracic cavity during inspiration, or of the abdomen in ascites.

Amplia'tus. (L. *amplio*, to widen. G. *erweitert, vergrossert.*) Amplified; enlarged. In Botany, applied by H. Cassini to every corol of *Synanthereæ*, the limb of which, notably enlarged or dilated, is widened in all directions, as *Cyanus segetum.*

In Entomology, applied by Kirby to elytra when disproportionably broad at their extremity, as *Lycus fasciatus.*

Amplicol'lis. (L. *amplus*, large; *collis*, neck.) In Botany, a term applied to the neck of an organ, as of a fruit, when larger than usual.

Amplifica'tio. (Lat.; from *amplifico*, to extend. G. *Erweiterung, vermehrung.*) An extending; a term formerly applied to a morbid extension of an organ.

Amplio'pia. Same as *Amblyopia.*

Amplipen'nis. (L. *amplus*, full; *penna*, a wing.) In Entomology, having large or broad wings.

Am'plitude. (L. *amplitudo*, the wide extent of a thing. G. *Weite, Umfang.*) Fulness; especially applied to the extent or height of undulations, hence applied to the pulse, and to the height of the sphygmographic tracing of it.

Applied to the vibrations of sound or light, it signifies the distance of the extreme positions from the middle position; in other words, the extent of the vibration on either side of the position of rest.

The arc of the horizon comprised between the true point of east or west and the centre of a star at the instant of its rising or setting.

Am'po. A ferruginous earth eaten in Java to prevent obesity. (Humboldt.)

Ampo'sis. ("Αμπωσις, contraction for ἀνάπωσις, drinking up or swallowing down; a doubtful form from ἄμπωτις. L. *resorptio;* G. *aufsaugung, einsaugung.*) Absorption, resorption. A term applied by Hippocrates to indicate the retreat of the fluids from the circumference to the centre of the body.

Also, the ebb and flow of the sea.

Ampul'la. (L. *ampulla*, a flask with narrow neck and bulged body. F. *ampoule;* I. and S. *ampolla.*) The dilated, or trumpet-mouthed termination of a canal.

In Chemistry, a term applied to all bulged-out or flask-shaped vessels.

In Botany (G. *Blase*) this term has been applied to a small membranous bag attached to the roots and immersed leaves of certain aquatic plants.

A. canalic'uli lacryma'lis. (L. *canaliculus*, a small channel; *lacrima*, a tear.) A slight enlargement of the lacrymal canaliculus at the angle of junction between the vertical and horizontal portions of its course. It is about two lines distant from the punctum in each lid.

A. chy'li. (L. *chylus*, juice, chyle. F. *citerne de Pecquet;* G. *Milchsaftbehälter.*) The enlargement at the lower end of the thoracic duct; the *Receptaculum chyli.*

A. chylif'era. (L. *chylus*, chyle; *fero*, to carry.) The *Receptaculum chyli.*

A. duc'tus lactif'eri. (L. *ductus*, a leading; *lactiferus*, milk carrying.) The dilatation of the excretory ducts of the mammary gland near the nipple.

A. Fallo'piæ tu'bæ. (L. *tuba*, a straight trumpet.) The outer extremity of the Fallopian tube; that part of it which is near the ovary.

A. lactif'era. (L. *lac*, milk; *fero*, to carry. G. *Milchsackchen.*) A small enlargement or dilatation of the several ducts of the mammary

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gland just before they enter the nipple. They serve as a reservoir of the secretion during the intervals of suckling. They are each from 5—8 mm. in diameter.

A. membrana'cea labyrin'thi. The dilatation of the membranous semicircular canal which occupies the ampulla of each osseous semicircular canal. The ampulla of the superior vertical semicircular canal is at the outer and anterior orifice, that of the posterior vertical semicircular canal is at its lower and posterior orifice, that of the horizontal semicircular canal is at its outer orifice.

A. op'tici ner'vi. The dilatation of the subvaginal lymphatic space surrounding the anterior extremity of the optic nerve. It is connected with the supravaginal space by lacunæ in the sheath of the nerve.

A. os'sea exter'na. (L. *osseus*, bony.) The dilatation of the anterior extremity of the horizontal semicircular canal. It lies immediately beneath the superior ampulla above, in front of and to the outer side of the fenestra ovalis.

A. os'sea infe'rior. The dilatation of the outer limb of the posterior vertical semicircular canal. It opens into the inferior and posterior portion of the vestibule near the aqueduct.

A. os'sea labyrin'thi. The dilatation at one end of each of the semicircular canals of the internal ear.

A. os'sea supe'rior. Situated at the anterior extremity of the superior vertical semicircular canal. It opens near the roof of the vestibule.

A. va'sis deferen'tiæ. The sacculated enlargement presented by the vas deferens at its vesical extremity.

A. Vate'ri. The dilatation presented by the combined pancreatic and biliary ducts as they traverse the walls of the intestine.

A. vit'rea. (L. *vitreus*, of glass.) An alembic or retort.

Ampulla'ceous. (Same etymon. G. *blasenförmig*, *flaschenförmig*.) Having the appearance of an *Ampulla*.

Ampul'læ of Fallo'pian tube. See *Ampulla Fallopiæ tubæ*.

A. of mam'mary gland. See *Ampulla lactifera*.

A. of semicir'cular canal's. The dilated extremities of the osseous and membranous semicircular canals. See under *Ampulla*.

A. of vas de'ferens. See *Ampulla vasis deferentiæ*.

Ampul'lar. (Same etymon. F. *ampullaire*.) Having the appearance of an *Ampulla*.

Ampullari'idæ. A Family of the Subgroup *Holostomata*. Shell conical, spherical, or discoidal, closing by a concentric, lamellar operculum; buccal and pulmonary cavities and respiratory tubes are present.

Ampullas'cens. A synonym of the *Receptaculum chyli*.

Ampulla'te. Possessing an *Ampulla*.

Ampul'lula. (L. dim. of *ampulla*.) Term applied to the expanded extremities of the villi of the intestines.

Amputa'tion. (L. *amputatio*, a pruning, from *amputo*, to cut away. Gr. *ἀποτομή*, *ἀποκοπή*; F. and S. *amputation*; I. *amputazione*; G. *Amputation*, *Abschneidung*, *Beschneidung*.) The complete removal of any limb or segment of the body, by the knife, ligature, or other means.

The chief reasons for which it is resorted to are mortification, the presence of cancer or other kind of tumour, diseases of joints, especially those attended with suppuration, severe injuries of one of the extremities, as comminuted and compound fractures and dislocations, extensive necrosis and caries, burns, extensive laceration of skin, division of arteries and nerves, aneurysm, gunshot wounds, malformations and deformities, tetanus, ulcers. To prevent the loss of blood in the operation Esmarch has proposed that the limb, when practicable, should have an elastic bandage applied from below upwards, and a strong elastic cord wound tightly round the limb above the seat of operation, and this proceeding is now commonly practised. Amputations performed immediately after the receipt of an injury are termed primary; whilst, if some days be allowed to elapse, or inflammation to be established, they are termed secondary, and are always more serious. As a general rule it may be stated that the nearer the trunk an amputation is performed the greater is the danger to life. The incision should, however, pass through healthy tissue, yet no more should be removed than is absolutely necessary.

The instruments and apparatus required in ordinary amputations are an Esmarch's bandage or a tourniquet, two or more knives of length proportionate to the cut to be made, a bistoury, saws, common and artery forceps, tenaculum, cutting pliers, scissors, osteotrite, needles, carbolised catgut, silver wire, horsehair or silk ligatures, lint, bandages, and strapping, a piece of strong sheeting to act as a retractor, sponges, and hot water.

The various methods of performing amputations are described below under their several names. See *Circular*, *Flap*, *Oval*, *Cutaneous amputation*, as well as *Hey*, *Lisfranc*, *Syme*, &c. In all the different methods the patient should, if possible, be rendered insensible by the use of anæsthetics. An elastic bandage may be applied from the extremity of the limb upwards with a view of pressing as much blood as possible out of the limb. The main artery or arteries may be compressed by the fingers of an assistant, or by the tourniquet. An assistant should take charge of the limb, supporting it, especially during the section of the bone, so that no splintering may occur. Another assistant is required to retract the flaps, and to pick up the divided ends of the vessels. The limb being removed, hæmorrhage from the blood-vessels is suppressed by catgut or other ligatures, or by torsion, or by the application of a styptic or cautery, or by a compress.

In the after treatment, early and complete closure of the wound is the object to be attained, with, in the case of the lower extremity, the preservation of such fulness and roundness of the stump as may enable an artificial limb to be worn. With these objects in view some, after applying sutures, leave the wound open to the air. Others endeavour to prevent the access of septic germs. Others carefully arrange for thorough drainage of the wound by the method called pneumatic occlusion; others adopt the antiseptic method; whilst by many a few straps of adhesive plaster are placed across the edges of the wound, and a compress and bandage are applied. Some have recommended the application of acids; others of nitrate of silver, or chloride of zinc, or balsam of Peru, to the cut surface, but these are rarely employed. The patient is generally kept on somewhat spare diet, as beef tea, broth, rice panada, during the first few days; but if there be much exhaustion, wine or spirits and stronger food may be given in moderate quantity.

The early troubles and dangers of amputation are shock, hæmorrhage, retention of urine, erysipelas, spasms of muscles, pain, inflammation, osteomyelitis and retraction of muscles, and tetanus. The later troubles and dangers are secondary hæmorrhage, pyæmia, septicæmia, necrosis, caries, exostosis from the cut surface of the bone, neuralgia, trembling of the muscles, bursa over the bone, fibroid degeneration of the muscles, ulceration and malignant disease of the stump, shortening of the tendons, hectic. Each of these conditions requires early and prompt treatment. Shock must be met by the careful administration of stimulants, warmth to the surface, and perfect rest; hæmorrhage, by the local application of cold, by pressure, position, or by cutting the sutures and applying pressure, torsion, a ligature, or the actual cautery, to the bleeding vessel. The employment of a catheter will relieve retention of urine; and the application of a moderately firm bandage will sometimes arrest painful jumpings and spasms of the divided muscles.

If superficial closure of the wound occur, and matter appear to have accumulated beneath, it must be allowed to escape, and a drainage tube may be inserted.

Erysipelas may be combated by the administration of the perchloride of iron, quinine, or salicine, and by the local application of belladonna and glycerin, collodion, or nitrate of silver.

Phlebitis and septicæmia may be treated with quinine, or salicine, or salicylate of soda, and stimulants.

Conical stump sometimes involves a second operation for the removal of a portion of the protruding bone, or demands very careful adaptation of apparatus.

Neuromata, if very painful, may be removed by the operation of excision, but in some instances require a second amputation.

A., cir'cular meth'od of. This, the most ancient method, was originally performed by division of all the parts at the same level, a proceeding that led to necrosis and conical stump. Now, a modification of the plan of double incision, suggested by Cheselden, is adopted. The surgeon, standing on the left side of the patient, with an amputating knife of appropriate length, held lightly, commences the incision just external to the median line of the limb, and divides with one circular sweep the integuments and subcutaneous tissue down to the muscles, and forcibly draws them up or turns them back for about two inches; the muscles are then cut through and drawn up, after being freed from the bone for two inches more; the bone is then sawn through, splintering at the end of the section being avoided by the limb being well supported. In amputation of the forearm, both bones should be divided simultaneously; in amputation of the leg, the fibula should be divided first; in amputation at the joints, the cartilages should, if possible, be preserved.

The advantages of the circular operation are, that the soft parts are divided vertically to the plane of the limb. Arteries, veins, and nerves, are all cut transversely, and the wound in the muscles is exactly equal to their transverse breadth. The larger arteries are readily seized and tied, and the smaller ones retract and cease to bleed, or are twisted. The integuments are brought over the cut extremities of the muscles, and unite to them and to each other by adhesion. The stump obtained by this method is in general inferior to that made by other plans of proceeding.

A., cuta'neous meth'od of. In this method of amputation, the flaps are composed exclusively of the integuments, and may be taken from either side of the limb, and be two or several in number. They are said to unite with less chance of suppuration; caries and necrosis are stated to be less frequent; and they are thought to be better adapted to bear the pressure of an artificial limb. The chief objections are the liability of the skin to slough and to retract.

A., flap meth'od of. This operation consists either in transfixing the limb and cutting from within outwards, as in the thigh and arm; or, in commencing at the surface and cutting from without inwards; or, in a combination of these methods, as is usual in the case of the forearm, leg, and smaller segments of the limbs. The flaps are generally made of the same length, and should be sufficiently long to form, after allowing for retraction, a good cushion for the bone. As a general rule, their length should be three fourths of the diameter of the limb. Before applying the saw to the bone, the knife is passed circularly round it, to divide all muscular fibres and the periosteum. The limb being removed, and the vessels tied, Professor Gross recommends that the principal nervous trunks should be again cut off a little above the level of the surface of the stump, in order to avoid, as far as possible, subsequent irritation and the formation of neuromata.

The advantages of the flap chiefly consist in the greater rapidity, and the consequently less pain and smaller loss of blood, with which it can be executed, points, however, of less importance since the introduction of anæsthetics and of Esmarch's elastic bandage. It has the advantage also that the cuts may be made to suit the special conditions of disease or accident, and thus a longer and more useful stump obtained.

Its disadvantages are, that the soft parts are all cut through obliquely; the smaller arteries cannot, therefore, retract, and a larger number of ligatures are required. The difficulty of finding the vessels is also increased; the cut surfaces of the muscles are large, and cannot be accurately adapted.

A., interme'diate. An amputation performed immediately, or soon after the supervention of inflammation, and before the establishment of suppuration.

A., intrau'terine. The same as *A. spontaneous.*

A., ma'jor. The operation on the two chief sections of a limb.

A., mi'nor. The operation on the fingers or toes.

A., mix'ed. A term applied to a combination of the flap with the circular method of operation.

A., obli'que meth'od of. See *A., oval method of.*

A., o'val meth'od of. In this mode of operation, which was practised by Scultetus, and is best adapted to amputation at the smaller joints, though occasionally employed for amputation at the larger, the flaps are formed by cutting from without inwards, or one is formed in this way, and the other by cutting in the opposite direction, or from within outwards. The two incisions are in the form of a V reversed, the angle of union falling a little above the place where it is intended to saw the bone or effect disarticulation. The tissues left undivided and periosteum are then divided by a circular cut, and the bone sawn through. By adopting this plan, the principal vessels and nerves can be left till the operation is nearly completed, thus diminishing the amount of bleeding, whilst the resulting stump is an excellent one. (Gross.)

A., patholog'ical. Amputation performed on account of disease.

A., pri'mary. An amputation performed immediately after the occurrence of reaction.

A., rectang'ular meth'od of. This method was suggested by Mr. T. P. Teale, and consists in substituting a long and a short rectangular flap for the double flap operation. The long flap should be made from the portion of the limb which does not contain important blood-vessels and nerves. The lines of the incision may be previously traced with ink. The large flap should be equal in length and breadth to one half of the circumference of the limb at the point amputated. The short flap, which should be made last, should be one fourth the length of the long one. The parts having been dissected off in close contact with the periosteum, the long flap will be found to be square, and to form a good cushion for the end of the bone. The short flap is attached to the long by several points of the interrupted suture, both in front and laterally, as is also the reflected portion of the long flap to its unreflected portion. No dressings are employed unless the wound gapes, when a few strips of adhesive plaster may be used for support.

A., sec'ondary. An amputation performed after the limb has passed through the several stages of inflammation.

More frequently the term is used so as to include all amputations performed after the supervention of inflammation, thus including intermediate amputations.

A., sponta'neous. This occurs occasionally in the fœtus as the result of constriction of some of the limbs by a band of plastic matter arising from the amnion or by the umbilical cord. The division may be complete or partial.

Spontaneous amputation occurs in the remarkable affection termed *Ainhum.*

A., subperios'teal. The plan by which a longer or shorter flap of periosteum, attached or not to its superficial surroundings, is retained on the upper and lower surface of the bone to cover the cut end; necrosis of the end of the bone, and adhesion of the skin to it, is by this means said to be avoided.

A., syn'chronous. In some cases of accident it becomes necessary to amputate two or more limbs simultaneously, or in immediate succession. This constitutes what is termed the synchronous double operation. It may be performed by two surgeons, or by one alone. It is founded on the assumption that the shock and hæmorrhage are less, recovery more rapid, and mental anxiety to a considerable extent removed.

A., traumat'ic. Amputation performed on account of injury.

Am'ra. (Sansk.) The *Mangifera indica.* Also, the Bengali and Hindu name for the *Spondias mangifera.*

Amrata'ka. (Sansk.) The *Spondias mangifera.*

Amrool. (Beng., Hind.) The *Oxalis corniculata.*

Amrut. (Hind.) The *Psidium guayava.*

Am'sterdam, Isle of. One of the group of volcanic islands of Western Australia, noted by John Barrow for its numerous hot springs. The waters appear to be both chalybeate and sulphuretted, the temperature in different springs varying from 35°—45° C. (95°—113° F.).

Amuc'tica. ('Αμυκτικός; from ἀμύσσω, to tear.) Provocative medicines, specially those which provoke expectoration.

Amuk-kara. (Cing.) The *Physalis somnifera.*

Amul changerie. The Hindustani name of an acid fruit, probably a species of Solanum. It enters into the Indian Materia Medica, and is said to be stomachic, to promote digestion, and to cure relaxation of the bowels. (Waring).

Amulbedh. The Hindustani name of a very acid fruit, probably a species of Citrus. It is said to be aperient, and to prove useful in promoting digestion and in relieving rheumatism.

Amuleh. (Pers.) The *Phyllanthus emblica.*

Am'ulet. (L. *amuletum*, from *amolior*, to put away. Gr. *βασκάνιον*, *περεαπτον*, *φυλακτήριον*; F. *amulette;* I. and S. *amuleto;* G. *amulet.*) Term for a gem or stone of some particular form, or having mystical characters engraved upon it; or for a piece of paper with certain words inscribed upon it, formerly believed to have the power of endowing with some special gift—strength, eloquence, courage, &c., or of guarding against some evil. They were used as prophylactic against various diseases.

Amulki. (Sansk.) The *Phyllanthus emblica.*

Amul'la. The native name in Queensland of the *Myoporum diffusum*, the fruit of which is edible though slightly bitter.

Am'ulum. The same as *Amylum.*

Am'ulung ka'lung. (Tamul.) The Indian name of the root of the *Withania somnifera.* (Dunal.)

Amur'ca. ('Αμόργη. L. *amurca;* G. *Oehlhefen Oehlsalz.*) Lees of wine, and also the scum of the olive after the expression of the oil. Used as an application to ulcers. Also, applied to a kind of expectoration, and to fæces resembling the lees of olive.

Amur'ga. The same as *Amurca.*

Amu'sa. A synonym of the *Musa paradisiaca.*

Am'ussat, J. Z. French surgeon, b. 1796, d. 1856.

A.'s opera'tion for artific'ial a'nus. This operation consists in the re-establishment of an anus in its normal position. It is applicable to cases of complete anal atresia, to recto-vaginal atresia, and to ano-rectal atresia. The child is placed on the back on a hard cushion, with the thighs raised and separated. The perineal region is carefully explored with the fingers, assisted by a catheter introduced into the bladder or vagina. An incision is made in the middle line from the central point of the perineum to the tip of the coccyx through the skin and subjacent tissue. As the infant cries the projection or the pouch-like closed extremity of the rectum can usually be felt, but the dissection, which should be carefully conducted, may require to be extended to the depth of an inch or more. When recognised, the intestine must be drawn down with a hook, or by means of a loop of silk made to pass twice through the wall with a needle. Two wire sutures are passed through the integuments and the intestine, which is then divided in the middle line, and the mucous membrane and skin are sutured together on either side. This operation succeeds best when undertaken at a very early period after birth, and when the extremity of the rectum is near the surface. In other cases, it is better to make the artificial anus in the inguinal region.

A.'s opera'tion of colot'omy. The establishment of an artificial anus in the lumbar region, by making a transverse incision outside the quadratus lumborum muscle and midway between the crest of the ilium and the last rib, through the parietes of the abdomen and the colon.

Amycetosep'tin. See *Amykosaseptin.*

Am'ychæ. (Ἀμυχή, scarification. G. *Schröpfwunden.*) Slight and superficial wounds; scratches.

Am'yche. (Ἀμυχή, a scratch.) Slight exulceration, excoriation, or abrasion. Hipp. *l. de Int. Affect.* xxxv, 7, and *in Coac. prænot.* 444.

Amyc'tic. (Ἀμυκτικός, provocative.) Excoriating; irritating; vellicating. Applied by Joh. Tagaultius, *Instit. Chir.* vi, ii, *p. m.* 467, and Aurelianus, *de Morb. Chron.* ii, 6, to irritating medicines, used for the purpose of exciting torpid parts into action.

Am'ydes. Name by Oppel for a Family established by him in the Chelonian reptiles.

Amydri'asis. (*A*, intens.; *mydriasis.*) The same as *Mydriasis.*

Amydro'sis. (Ἀμύδρωσις, a making indistinct.) Same as *Amaurosis.*

Am'ydum. A synonym of *Amylum.*

Amyelencepha'lia. (Ἀ, neg; μυελός, marrow; ἐγκέφαλος, the encephalon.) In Teratology, the complete absence of the central nervous system.

Amyel'ia. (Ἀ, neg.; μυελός, marrow.) In Teratology, a monster fœtus, with partial or complete absence of the spinal marrow.

Amyeloner'via. The same as *Amyeloneuria.*

Amyeloneu'ria. (Ἀ; μυελός; νεῦρον, a nerve. F. *amyélonévrie.*) Defective action, or paralysis of the spinal cord. (L. and R.)

Amyelotroph'ia. The same as *Amyelotrophy.*

Amyelot'rophy. (Ἀ; μυελός; τροφή, nourishment. F. *amyélotrophie.*) Atrophy of the spinal cord.

Amyg'dala. (Ἀμυγδάλη, the almond. F. *amande;* I. *mandorla;* S. *almendra;* G. *Mandel, mandelkern.*) The almond; the fruit of the *Amygdalus communis.*

Also, a synonym of the *Tonsil.*

A. ama'ra. B. Ph. (L. *amarus*, bitter. F. *amande amère;* I. *mandorle amare;* S. *almendra amarga;* G. *bitter Mandel.*) Bitter almond. The seed of the *Amygdalus communis*, var. *amara*, brought chiefly from Mogador. It is bitter to the taste, and has a peculiar odour when moist. In addition to the constituents of the sweet almond it contains *amygdalin*, which, when mixed with emulsin and water forms hydrocyanic acid. An emulsion is used as a sedative application in irritable skin diseases; and internally in troublesome cough, in ague, and in tapeworm. Bitter almonds sometimes produce urticaria, and in large quantities may produce poisonous symptoms. They are used as a flavouring in cookery.

A. dul'cis. B. Ph. (L. *dulcis*, sweet. F. *amande douce;* I. *mandorle dolce;* S. *almendra dulce;* G. *süss Mandel.*) The sweet almond. It contains more than 50 per cent. of oil, 24 of a form of albumen called *emulsin*, with a little sugar and gum. Almonds are nutrient and demulcent; for the former purpose they are used, because of the absence of starch, as a food in diabetes, and for the latter as a mixture in catarrhs, and as a vehicle for other medicines.

The pharmacopœial name (Ed., Dub., and U.S.A.) of the fruit of the *Amygdalus communis*, varieties β and γ (De Candolle), or sweet.

A. of cerebel'lum. A rounded lobe on each side of the uvula of the cerebellum.

Amygdala'ceous. (L. *amygdala*, an almond. G. *mandelartig.*) Resembling or related to the almond.

Amyg'dalæ ceraso'rum. (L. *cerasus*, the cherry tree. F. *noix des cerises, noyaux des cerises;* G. *Kirschenkerne, Kirschenmandeln.*) The kernels of cherry stones.

A. Jordan'icæ. A synonym of *Amygdalus communis*, var. *dulcis.*

A. pas'ta. (L. *pasta*, paste.) See *Almond paste.*

A. pecunia'riæ. (L. *pecuniarius*, belonging to money.) The fruit of the *Theobroma cacao* or chocolate bean.

A. persico'rum. (L. *persicus*, Persian. F. *noix des pêches;* G. *Pfirsich-Kerne, Pfirsich mandeln.*) The kernels of peach stones.

A. pi'neæ. (L. *pineus*, belonging to the pine. F. *noix* or *amandes de piguier, pignons;* G. *Pinienmandeln, Harzmandeln, Pignolen.*) Pine nuts obtained from the *Pinus pinea*, Linn.

A. placen'ta. (L. *placenta*, a cake.) See *Almond cake.*

A. ter'ræ. (L. *terra*, the earth. F. *racine de souchet esculent, amandes de terre;* G. *essbare Cyperngraswurzel, Binsennuss.*) The root of *Cyperus esculentus.*

Amyg'dalate. (*Amygdala.*) Prepared from or mixed with almonds.

Amygdala'tum. (G. *Mandelmilch.*) Term for almond emulsion.

Amygda'leæ. (G. *Mandel-* or *Steinfruchtgewächse.*) A Suborder of the Nat. Ord. *Rosaceæ*, or a Family of the Order *Rosæfloræ*, called also *Drupaceæ* and *Pruneæ.* They are trees or shrubs, with simple leaves and free stipules. Calyx deciduous; carpel solitary, not adherent to the calyx; style terminal; fruit a drupe; seed suspended. This Suborder comprehends all the Rosaceæ that have stone fruit, as plums, peaches, almonds.

Amyg'dali fruc'tus. (L. *fructus*, fruit.) The fruit of the almond tree. See *Amygdala.*

A. per'sicæ flo'res. Belg. Ph. The flowers of the *Amygdalus persica.*

Amygdal'ic ac'id. $C_{20}H_{28}O_{13}$. Formed by boiling amygdalin with an alkali.

Amygdalif'erous. (L. *amygdala*, an almond; *fero*, to bear.) In Botany, applied to a plant that yields almonds.

In Geology, applied to rocks containing pale oval substances of different composition.

Amyg'dalin. (Ἀμυγδάλη, an almond. G. *Bittermandelstoff.*) $C_{20}H_{27}NO_{11}+3H_2O$. A glucoside obtained in two different forms, viz. in the *crystalline* form, in which state it is contained in the seeds of *Amygdalus communis*, *A. persica*, *Prunus domestica*, *P. laurocerasus*, *P. padus*, and from the leaves, flowers, and bark of the last; and in the *amorphous* form, in which form it exists in the leaves of *Amygdalus persica* and *Prunus laurocerasus*, and from the seeds of *P. cerasus*. Its existence has been deduced from the presence of hydrocyanic acid in the distillate of the following plants:—*Prunus capricida* (leaves); *P. spinosa* (flowers and seeds); *P. virginiana* (bark); *Amelanchier vulgaris*, *Cotoneaster vulgaris*, *Crataegus oxyacantha*, *Pyrus aucuparia*, *hybrida*, and *torminalis* (flowers), *Spiræa aruncus*, *Japonica sorbifolia* (leaves). It is obtained by extracting with alcohol, and precipitating with ether. It crystallises from alcohol in white shining laminæ, has a taste at first sweet and then bitter. It dissolves in 15 parts of water and in 12 parts of hot alcohol of 0·939. By boiling with dilute acids and by contact with water and *emulsin* or *synaptase*, a ferment contained in bitter almonds, amygdalin is resolved into bitter almond oil, glucose, and hydrocyanic acid, $C_{20}H_{27}NO_{11} + 2H_2O = C_7H_6O + CNH + 2C_6H_{12}O_6$. Bitter almonds contain from 1—2½ per cent. of amygdalin.

When taken into the stomach it is decomposed in the body, and appears in the urine as formic acid.

Amygdali'na. See *Amygdalin.*

Amygdalina'ceous. Having flowers like those of *Amygdalus.*

Amygdalin'eous. Same as *Amygdalinaceous.*

Amygdali'num. See *Amygdalin.*

Amygdali'nus. Same as *Amygdalinaceous.*

Amygdali'tis. (*Amygdala*, the tonsil. F. *amygdalite.*) Inflammation of the tonsils.

Amyg'dalo-glos'sus. (L. *amygdala*, tonsil; *glossus*, tongue.) A muscle of the tongue, arising from that part of the pharyngeal aponeurosis which invests the outer surface of the tonsil, descends between the tonsil and the pharyngoglossus to the base of the tongue, where it changes its direction and runs transversely to the median line, appearing to meet its fellow of the opposite side. It aids the stylo-glossus in raising the margin of the tongue and rendering the dorsum concave.

A.-hypertroph'ia. (L. *Amygdala*, tonsil. Gr. ὑπέρ, excessive; τροφή, nourishment; G. *Mandelgeschwulst.*) Enlargement of the tonsils.

Amyg'daloïd. (L. *amygdalus*, the almond; εἶδος, like. F. *amygdaloide;* G. *mandelsteinartig.*) Resembling an almond: or containing white bodies, like almonds, distributed through it.

In Botany, this term has been applied by Fée to plants or products resembling in smell that of the bitter almond.

In Geology, igneous rocks containing small oval cavities which are, partially or entirely, filled with agate, jasper, calcareous spar, or other mineral.

Amygdalon'cus. (*Amygdala*, the tonsil; ὄγκος, a mass.) Enlargement of the tonsil.

Amygdalopath'ia. (*Amygdala;* πάθος, disease.) Disease of the tonsils.

Amygdaloplethо'ra. (*Amygdala;* πληθώρη, fulness.) Congestion of the tonsils.

Amyg'dalotome. (*Amygdala;* τομή, a cutting, from τέμνω, to cut.) An instrument for removing the tonsil; a tonsillotome.

Amyg'dalus. (G. *Mandelbaum.*) A Genus of the Section *Prunus*, Nat. Ord. *Rosaceæ*, characterised by having a drupe with coarsely furrowed and wrinkled putamen; young leaves conduplicate.

A. commu'nis. (L. *communis*, common. F. *amandier;* I. *mandorla;* S. *almendra;* G., Dan., and Swed. *Mandel;* Port. *amendo;* Arab. *Louz;* Dut. *amandelboom;* Sans. *Inghardi;* Turk. *Badem aghadji.*) Nat. Ord. *Amygdaleæ*, or *Drupaceæ*, or *Rosaceæ*. The almond tree. A tree originally growing in the South of Europe and Barbary, and now cultivated in Provence. Gen. Char. Flowers, solitary; calyx, 5-cleft, inferior; petals 5; drupe downy, with a tough fibrous sarcocarp; leaves oblong-lanceolate, serrulate.

A. communis (var.) **ama'ra.** (L. *amarus*, bitter; F. *amandiers amère;* S. *almendra amarga;* G. *Bitter mandelbaum.*) Bitter almond tree. A variety of the *A. communis*, characterised by having the style as long as the stamens, and the petioles spotted with glandulæ. The seeds contain about 28 per cent. of oil, 30 of emulsin or synaptase and 1—1½ of amygdalin.

A. communis (var.) **dul'cis.** (L. *dulcis*, sweet. F. *amande douce;* I. *mandorla dolce;* S. *almendra dulce;* G. *süss mandelbaum;* Dut. *zoete amandelen.*) Sweet almond tree. A variety of the *A. communis*, in which the style is much longer than the stamens, and the glands, instead of being on the petioles, are at the base of the dentations of the leaves. The seeds contain 54 per cent. of fixed oil, 24 of albumen, emulsin, or synaptase, 6 of uncrystallisable sugar, 5 of pellicle, 4 of fibrous matter, 3 of gum, 3·5 of water, and 0·5 acetic acid and loss. Used in the form of emulsion, as a demulcent in catarrhal affections, and to make a kind of bread. By Dr. Pavy in diabetes. The pharmacopœial preparations are Mistura Amygdalæ, Oleum Amygdalæ, and Pulvis Amygdalæ comp., containing almonds 8 parts, sugar 4, and gum arabic.

A. per'sica. (L. *persicus*, Persian; F. *pêcher;* I. *persico;* G. *Persich.*) The peach. The nectarine. Leaves oblong-lanceolate, serrulate; flowers solitary; drupe downy or smooth, with a tender, succulent, sapid sarcocarp. Hab. North of India, Persia. The fruit is nutritious and refrigerant. The blossoms have been employed as a laxative and vermifuge.

A. sati'va. (L. *sativus*, that which is sown.) A synonym of *A. communis.*

Amyg'mus. ('Αμυγμός, a rending; from ἀμυσσω, to scratch.) Scarification.

Am'ykos. An antiseptic liquid made of infusion of cloves, boric acid, and glycerin.

Amykosasep'tin. (*A*, neg.; *mucor*, mildew; σῆψις, fermentation.) An antiseptic solution of borax in a decoction of cloves.

Am'yl. C_5H_{11}. The fifth term of the series of alcohol radicles, CnH_2n_{+1}, the presence of which is admitted in the derivatives of amylic alcohol. When attempts are made to isolate it, it doubles its molecule and gives the diamyl $C_{10}H_{22}$, identical or isomeric with hydride of decyl. It was first obtained in the free state by Frankland, by the action of zinc amalgam upon iodide of amyl, the reaction being completed by the action of potassium, or by the action of sodium upon iodide of amyl, or by the electrolysis of caproate of potassium, or lastly, by the destructive distillation of certain kinds of coal. It is a transparent colourless liquid, of agreeable smell and burning taste. Sp. gr. 0·77 at 11° C. (52° F.); boiling point 155°—159° C. (311°—318° F.); vapour density 4·90. It is miscible with alcohol, unmiscible with water. It is not acted on by fuming sulphuric acid, and is only slowly attacked by nitric and nitro-sulphuric acids.

A. ac'etate. Has a very similar action to amyl nitrite, but is much less active.

A. al'cohol. See *Alcohol, amylic.*

A. chlo'ride. $C_5H_{11}Cl$. This compound, which boils at 102° C. (216° F.), has been used as an anæsthetic.

A. e'ther. $(C_5H_{11})_2O$. A colourless liquid, obtained by the action of amyl iodide on potassium or sodium amylate. It boils at 176° C. (348·8° F.).

A. hy'drate. A synonym of *Alcohol, amylic.*

A., hy'drated ox'ide of. A synonym of *Alcohol, amylic.*

A. hy'dride. $C_5H_{11}H$. A volatile liquid, occurring, along with other hydrides, in American petroleum; it may be obtained by heating amyl iodide with zinc and water. It boils at 30° C. (86° F.) It is an anæsthetic.

A., hy'druret of. A synonym of *A. hydride.*

A. i'odide. Possesses the same properties in a minor degree as *Amyl nitrite*, and produces tremors, like those caused by amylic alcohol.

A., ni'trate of. A synonym of *A. nitrite.*

A. ni'tris. See *A. nitrite.*

A. ni'trite. $C_{10}H_{11}O,NO_3$ or $C_5H_{11}NO_2$. A compound produced by the action of nitric or nitrous acid on amylic alcohol. It is of yellowish colour, and possesses a peculiar odour. Sp. gr. 0·877, boiling point 96° C. (204·8° F.), insoluble in water, very soluble in alcohol. When inspired, a powerful cardiac stimulant. It increases the frequency of the pulse, and by paralysing the vasomotor branches of the sympathetic nerves, especially of the head and neck, from the periphery towards the centre, causes dilatation of the vessels, and diminution of the blood pressure; it ultimately causes paralysis and diminishes muscular contractility. It prevents hæmoglobin from giving up its oxygen. It has been found useful in angina pectoris, in spasmodic asthma, cardiac dyspnœa, syncope, tetanus, epilepsy, laryngeal spasm, colic and enteralgia, headache and facial neuralgia, and has been used as an antidote in cases where toxic doses of chloroform have been administered, and has been recommended in strychnia poisoning. Care, however, should be taken in giving it to elderly people. Dose, 2 to 5 minims, carefully inhaled.

A. ox'ide. A synonym of *A. ether.*

A., vale'rianate of. A preparation recommended as a good and pleasant substitute for the more disagreeable preparations of valerian.

Amyla'cea cor'pora. (L. *amylum*, starch; *corpus*, body. F. *corpuscules amylacés.*) See *Amyloid bodies.*

Amyla'ceous. (L. *amylum*, starch. G. *stärkemehlartig.*) Consisting of or containing starch.

A. bod'ies. See *Amyloid bodies.*

Also, a term including starch and its congeners.

Amyl'amine. (F. *amyliaque.*) $C_5H_{13}N$. Is obtained by distilling isopentyl isocyanate with potash. It is a colourless liquid, of ammoniacal odour, slightly soluble in water, which it renders alkaline. It boils at 95° C. (203° F.), and has a sp. gr. of 0·7503 at 18° C. (64·4° F.)

A. hydrochlo'rate. $C_5H_{13}NHCl$. Recommended in doses of half to one gramme to reduce febrile action. In small doses, in animals, it lowers the force and frequency of the pulse and reduces the temperature; in large doses it produces convulsions and death.

Am'ylate of am'yl. A synonym of *Amyl ether.*

A. of hy'drogen. A synonym of *Alcohol, amylic.*

Amyl'ea fari'na. A synonym of *Amylum.*

Am'ylene. C_5H_{10}. (G. *amylen.*) This hydrocarbon is a homologue of ethylene or olefiant gas and the fifth term of the series CnH_2n, and is produced by the dehydration of amylic alcohol by sulphuric acid, phosphoric anhydride, or chloride of zinc; also by the dry distillation of amyl sulphate of calcium. It is a transparent, colourless, very thin liquid, having a faint but disagreeable odour. Sp. gr. 0·663 at 0° C. (32° F.), boiling at 35° C. (95° F.) It possesses anæsthetic properties, and has been tried as a substitute for chloroform, but in several instances it has led to fatal results.

Amyle'num. See *Amylene.*

A. hy'dricum. See *Amyl hydride.*

A. nitro'sum. A synonym of *Amyl nitrite.*

Amyl'eon. Amylum.

Amyl'eous. A term synonymous with *Amylaceous.*

Am'yli iodi'dum. See *Amyl iodide.*

A. iodure'tum. A synonym of *A. iodidum.*

A. ni'tris. See *Amyl nitris.*

A. nitri'tum. See *Amyl nitrite.*

Amyl'ic. (L. *amylum*, starch.) Of, or belonging to, starch. Applied to an acid obtained from starch moistened in water, and submitted to gentle heat in a retort with an equal weight of peroxide of manganese.

A. al'cohol. See *Alcohol, amylic.*

A. e'ther. A synonym of *Amyl ether.*

A. e'ther, ac'etate of. U.S. Ph. See *Amyl acetate.*

A. e'ther, vale'rianate of, U.S. Ph. See *Amyl, valerianate of.*

A. ni'trite. A synonym of *Amyl nitrite.*

Am'ylide cell. A term used by Kützing as synonymous with *Primordial utricle.*

Am'ylin. A synonym of *Glycogen.*

Also, a term for that part of a granule of starch which is soluble in water.

Amyli'na. The same as *Amylin.*

Amyli'num. The same as *Amylin.*

Amyl'ion. A synonym of *Amylum.*

Amyl'lier. An old name of the almond tree, *Amygdalus communis.*

Amylobac'ter. A term used by Trecal for certain microscopic forms, probably Micrococci and Bacteria, which are found in the cells of plants.

Am'ylo-cel'lulose. One of the constituents, according to Nägeli, of starch granules, the other being *granulose;* it is coloured copper-red by iodine. The existence of these substances is by no means certain.

Amyl'ogen. A term applied by Delffs to that part of granulose which is soluble in water.

Am'yloïd. (L. *amylum*, starch; εἶδος, form. G. *stärkenmehlähulich.*) The amyloid of Schleiden and Vögel is a starch-like substance, forming the cell-walls in the cotyledons of various leguminous plants, as in those of *Scholia latifolia* and *speciosa*, *Hymenæa courbaril*, *Alcanna urens*, and *Tamarindus indicus.* When dry it is soft and horny, but on boiling with water it swells up and forms a paste, which is coloured yellow with watery solution of iodine, but blue with alcoholic solution of iodine. It is soluble in hot water and in solution of potash, but is insoluble in alcohol and ether.

The amyloid of Virchow is an albuminous substance, found in pathologically degenerated spleen and in cerebral granulations, from which it may be obtained by treatment with water, pure spirit, and alcohol acidulated with hydrochloric acid, artificial gastric juice, and again with acidulated alcohol and ether. It remains as a vitreous mass, which neither dissolves nor swells up in water or diluted acids, though dissolving, like albumen, in strong nitric or hydrochloric acid. It swells up in diluted alkaline solutions and ultimately dissolves, forming a cloudy fluid. On boiling with diluted potash it forms potash-albuminate. It undergoes no change in artificial gastric juice, nor by decomposition. In the purest condition as yet obtained it contains 53·6 per cent. carbon, 15·5 nitrogen, 1·3 sulphur. (Fehling.)

A. bod'ies. Round or oval bodies, varying in size from 1-25th to 1-650th of an inch, composed of concentric layers of a homogeneous material, surrounding one or more granular nuclei, without any disposition to coalesce. Under polarised light they present, like starch grains, a black cross; with feeble solutions of iodine they give a blue reaction, especially if a little sulphuric acid be added; when the acid is more concentrated, the colour passes into violet or reddish or blackish brown. They occur in various organs, especially in the nervous substance and in the prostate. They have also been noticed in the degenerated connective tissue surrounding the capillaries of the grey matter of the brain in the general paralysis of the insane. The corpuscles found in the prostatic liquid and in the canals of the epididymis are large, yellowish, or brownish-red, transparent, and become of a greenish tint on the addition of a solution of iodized iodide of potassium; those that are of a brownish colour are scarcely affected, but when sulphuric acid is added they become purple or yellowish; with dilute sulphuric acid alone they become blue, passing into indigo. They dissolve in sulphuric acid, and also in potash solution when heated.

Some consider them to be primarily of a composition analogous to starch, though admitting that this material may be replaced by azotised calcareous and colouring substances (Paulicky). Others, as Robin, regard them as being transitional between ternary compounds and nitrogenous substances, in favour of which is the lively red colour they give when acted on by Millon's reagent, and the orange tint of xanthoproteic acid they assume when treated with ammonia and nitric acid. They are insoluble in alcohol, by which they are sharply distinguished from cholesterin and fatty bodies generally.

A. degenera'tion. (F. *amyloïde dégénérescence, metamorphose lardacée;* G. *Amyloidentartung*, *Speck-krankheit.*) Sometimes called waxy or lardaceous degeneration. A form of disease most frequently observed in the spleen, liver, and kidney, but also seen in the lymphatic glands, the intestinal mucous membrane, the great omentum, and the adrenals, and more rarely in the pancreas, thyroid body, in the heart and muscular tissue of the intestines, in the lungs, muscles of animal life, and even in the skin. The occurrence of the disease is an indication of profound impairment of the nutritive functions, and it is most commonly developed in the course of chronic suppurative diseases, such as chronic disease of bones, pulmonary phthisis, pyelitis, and such like, and in tertiary syphilis. It has been noticed in chronic diarrhœa. The organ affected, as the liver or kidney, when examined with the naked eye, is enlarged from the infiltration of a translucent material, and at the same time is paler than natural, partly from the pressure of the deposit, partly from diminished supply of blood. Its substance is firm and resistant, the surface of its section polished and homogeneous, so that in advanced cases neither the vessels nor the proper tissue of the gland, nor the connective tissue, can be distinguished. When the diseased structure, except in the very early and late stages, is touched with a solution of iodine it becomes of a dark red-brown colour, which gradually fades and leaves the surface its original colour; with care, a blue colour may frequently be obtained by touching the iodine-stained surface with a drop of concentrated sulphuric acid; in this latter respect the reaction is similar to that of cholesterine and cellulose; but with starch, iodine alone produces a blue colour. Amyloid matter is also stained blue by solution of sulphate of indigo. Microscopic examination has shown that the smaller arteries are first affected, the deposit being formed in the middle coat. The unstriated muscular-fibre cells are replaced by a compact homogeneous material, and the vascular wall is transformed into a uniform friable mass, through which the blood is transmitted with difficulty or not at all. By degrees, this extends to the cells and intercellular structure of the affected organs; and gradually the nuclei, together with the cell-walls of adjoining cells, become obliterated. Amyloid degeneration is frequently accompanied by a deposit of fat or of cholesterin in the substance of the tissue. In the case of the spleen, the corpora Malpighii, and in the kidney, the glomeruli are primarily affected; the term sago-spleen being applied at a certain stage to the former, and the affection constituting one of the forms of Bright's disease in the latter, organ. In 1200 autopsies, Wagner met with 48 cases of amyloid degeneration, 13 of which occurred in males from 20 to 30 years of age.

Late observations clearly show that amyloid substance is not a starch, but a nitrogenous body; its exact composition is not known, but it is generally regarded as a modification of albumen or fibrin and a new formation. It has been suggested that it is the result of diminution of potash salts in the blood.

A. mat'ter. A synonym of *Glycogen.*

Am'yloïds. Non-nitrogenous starchy foods.

Amylolyt'ic. (L. *amylum*, starch; λύω, to loosen.) Term applied to ferments that are capable of converting starch into dextrine and sugar, like those of the saliva and pancreatic juice.

Am'ylon. According to Maumené, a body which, in grape-juice, is combined with a substance he calls zymoproteine; these substances determine, by their separation in contact with air, fermentation. (L. and R.)

Also, a synonym of *Amylum.*

Also, a synonym of *Glycogen.*

Amyl'onin. A term applied to a substance produced by the united action of sulphuric and nitric acids on starch.

Amyloni'trous e'ther. A synonym of *Amyl nitrite.*

Amylop'sine. A name given by Defresne to that ferment of the pancreatic juice which converts starch into sugar.

Amyloscle'ma. (*Amylum ; σκλῆμα,* dryness. G. *Stärkemehlkleien.*) Bran; the refuse of starch.

Amylo'ses. One of three classes, the others being sucroses and glucoses, into which the carbo-hydrates have been divided. They are starch, glycogen, dextrin, inulin, gums, cellulose, and tunicin.

Am'ylum. B. Ph. ('Αμυλον, fine meal, prepared more carefully than by grinding; from ἀ, neg.; μύλη, a mill. F. *amidon ;* I. *amido ;* S. *almidon ;* G. *Stärkemehl, Stärke.*) The starch from the seeds of common wheat, *Triticum vulgare.* It is white, opaque, and pulverulent, and, as found in the shops, in columnar masses. It is insoluble in alcohol, ether, and cold water; with boiling water it forms a gelatinous fluid, which, when dried in thin layers, is converted into a yellowish horny substance like gum. Starch is nutritive and demulcent. It is used as a powder to sore surfaces, dissolved in glycerin as a vehicle for other medicines, and in boiling water as a demulcent application or injection.

A. al'bum. (L. *albus,* white.) Wheat starch.

A. america'num. A synonym of *Arrowroot.*

A. a'ri triphyl'li. The starch from the tuber of the *Arum,* or *Caladium sequinum,* used as a substitute for arrowroot.

A. ave'næ. (L. *avena,* oats. G. *Haferstärke.*) Oat starch. Starch obtained from the *Avena sativa.* It is composed of simple and compound granules; the former are spheroidal or barrel-shaped; the latter contain from 2—70, usually regularly 3—6-angled granules, 0·003—0·008 mm. in size.

A. canna'ceum. (L. *canna,* a reed.) A synonym of *Tous-les-mois,* a starch obtained from the *Canna edulis.*

A. curcu'mæ. (G. *Tikmehl.*) East Indian arrowroot, obtained from the tuber of *Curcuma angustifolia* and *C. leucorrhiza.*

A. en'ulæ. Starch from the root of elecampane. See *Inulin.*

A. glutino'sum. (L. *glutinosus,* gluey.) A synonym of *Mucilago amyli.*

A. hele'nii. The same as *A. enulæ.*

A. hor'dei. (L. *hordeum,* barley. G. *Gerstenstärke.*) Starch made from barley.

A. ioda'tum, Russ. Ph. (G. *Jodstärkemehl.*) Pure iodine 1 part, spiritus vini alcoholisati 10 parts; mix, and rub down with starch 29 parts. Dose 1—5 grammes.

A. ioda'tum solu'tum. The *A. iodatum* after being heated for some time in a water bath, when it becomes liquid from the production of dextrin and glucose.

A. ipecac'uanhæ. A synonym of *Ipecacuanha, white.*

A. leguminosa'rum. (L. *legumen,* pulse.) Starch obtained from peas, beans, lentils, and other leguminous plants.

A. ma'idis. (G. *Hulsenfrüchtestärkemehl.*) Starch obtained from maize, or Indian corn.

A. mandiocæ. The starch of the *Jatropha manihot,* or Mandioc plant.

A. man'ihot. (G. *Cassawastärke.*) A synonym of *Tapioca,* which is obtained from the *Jatropha manihot.*

A. maran'tæ. (F. *amidon de marante ;* G. *Pfeilwurzelstärke.*) West Indian arrowroot, from the *Maranta arundinacea.*

A. maranta'ceum. A synonym of *Arrowroot,* a product of the *Maranta arundinacea.*

A. nitro'sum. A synonym of *Amyl nitrite.*

A. ory'zæ. (L. *oryza,* rice. G. *Reisstärke.*) Rice starch.

A. palma'ceum. (L. *palma,* a palm-tree.) A synonym of *Sago,* the product of several species of Palma.

A. palma'rum. (L. *palma,* a palm-tree.) Sago.

A. quer'neum. (L. *querneus,* belonging to the oak.) A synonym of *Racahout ;* a starch which, according to some, is obtained from the acorn of the *Quercus ilex.*

A. sa'gi. Sago.

A. sagitta'riæ. Arrowroot.

A. seca'lis. (L. *secale,* rye. G. *Roggenstärke.*) Starch obtained from the rye.

A. sola'ni. (F. *fécule de pomme de terre, fécule de parmentière ;* G. *Kartoffelstärke.*) Potato starch, *Solanum tuberosum.*

A. sola'ni tubero'si, Belg. Ph. Potato starch.

A. tac'cæ. Tahiti arrowroot, obtained from the *Tacca pinnatifida.*

A. tritic'eum. (L. *triticeus,* of wheat.) A term for the starch of wheat.

A. trit'ici. (L. *triticum,* wheat. F. *amidon ;* G. *Weizenstärkemehl.*) Wheat starch.

Amy'lus. The same as *Amylum.*

Am'yon. The same as *Amyos.*

Am'yos. ('A, neg.; μῦς, a muscle. G. *muskellos, fleischlos.*) Without muscle or flesh; fleshless. Applied to limbs in a state of extreme emaciation, so that they appear to be without flesh or muscle altogether.

Amyosthe'nia. ('A, neg.; μῦς, a muscle; σθένος, force.) Failure of muscular power. Impaired contractibility of the muscles without obvious disease of the muscles or nerves. It is best seen in cases of anæmia, chlorosis, dyspepsia, hysteria, and hypochondria. The treatment should be directed both to the improvement of the general health by tonics and hydrotherapeutic means; and of the local debility by active and passive movements, the application of electricity, and shampooing.

Amyosthen'ics. (Same etymon. F. *amyosthéniques.*) Medicines which depress muscular action. They are divisible into general and special amyosthenics; to the former belong belladonna, opium, curare, nicotine, chloral, chloroform, amyl nitrite, camphor, bromides; to the latter, calumba and creasote, as gastro-intestinal, and stramonium as a pulmonary amyosthenic.

Amyotroph'ic. (A, neg.; μῦς, a muscle; τροφή, nutrition.) Muscular atrophy. Amyotrophic paralysis is paralysis that is due to muscular atrophy.

Amyot'rophy. (Same etymon. F. *amyotrophie.*) Atrophy of muscle. (Hammond.)

Am'yous. ('A, neg.; μῦς, a muscle.) Weak or poor in muscle.

Amyr'idæ. ('A, intens.; μύρον, a fragrant juice.) According to Lindley, a Tribe of the Nat. Ord. *Amyridaceæ*, having the ovary one-celled.

Amyrida'ceæ. (Same etymon.) According to Lindley, Rutal Exogens, with consolidated, hard, dry, and somewhat valvular fruit, valvate petals, free stamens, and generally dotted leaves.

Amyrid'eæ. (Same etymon.) Bentham and Hooker, instead of forming a separate class of these plants, as Lindley has done (see *Amyridaceæ*), make them a Suborder of *Burseraceæ*, whilst Jussieu places them under the *Terebinthaceæ*, and Baillon makes them a Tribe of *Rutaceæ*. Trees or shrubs with compound leaves, chiefly natives of America. Flowers regular, hermaphrodite; petals free, valvate, or imbricated; andrœcium iso- or diplo-stemonous; gynœcium consisting of one carpel; ovary unilocular, containing two descending ovules, with micropyle external and superior; fruit fleshy; embryo without albumen.

Am'yrin. (Same etymon.) $C_{25}H_{42}O$. A snow-white crystalline resin, obtained from *Manilla elemi*, of which it constitutes about 20 per cent., by treating it with cold spirit of wine. The fusing point of the crystals is 171°—176° C. (340°—349° F.). Water does not dissolve it, but ether, chloroform, and carbon bisulphide dissolve it easily. The alcoholic solution rotates the plane of polarised light to the right. Concentrated sulphuric acid dissolves amyrin with a reddish colour. It is not attacked by solution of potash.

Amyri'na. (Same etymon.) Name by Bonastre for a sub-resin obtained from the resinous juice of *Amyris elemifera; Amyrin.*

Am'yris. ('A, intens.; μύρον, a fragrant juice.) The name of a Genus of the Nat. Ord. *Rutaceæ*. Trees or shrubs, chiefly found in the Antilles and North and South America. Leaves exstipulate, compound, imparipinnate; flowers cymose, regular, hermaphrodite, or polygamous, with convex receptacle; calyx gamosepalous, persistent, quadrifid; corolla with 4 imbricated petals; stamens 8, 4 being opposite the petals; anthers introrse, with longitudinal dehiscence; ovary with fleshy disc, and short capitate style, unilocular, with two anatropal ovules; fruit a drupe; seed solitary, exalbuminous. Every part of these plants is charged with glandular fronds, containing a resinous and odorous fluid.

A. agal'locha, Roxb. ('Αγάλλοχον, bitter aloe wood.) The source of the elemi of Bengal.

A. ambrosi'aca. ('Αμβρόσιος, immortal.) A synonym of *Icica icicariba.*

A. balsamif'era. (L. *balsamum*, a fragrant gum; *fero*, to yield.) Hab. Jamaica. Furnishes one of the kinds of rosewood, *Lignum rhodii.*

A. caran'na. Hab. Mexico. A tree said to yield caranna resin or gum.

A. commiph'ora. (Κόμμι, gum; φορέω, to bear.) The *Balsamodendron agallocha.*

A. elemif'era. (*Elemi; fero*, to bear.) The plant to which the elemi resin of the London and Dublin Pharmacopœias was formerly ascribed.

A. gileaden'sis. Hab. Shores of the Red Sea. A tree which yields the balm of Gilead.

A. gummif'era. (L. *gummi*, gum; *fero*, to yield.) A synonym of *Balsamodendron Roxburghii.*

A. gummiph'ora. (L. *gummi;* φορέω, to bear.) A synonym of *Balsamodendron Roxburghii.*

A. heterophyl'la, Willd. ("Ετερος, different; φύλλον, leaf.) A synonym of *Icica aracouchini.*

A. hexan'dra. (*Hexandra*, six stamens.) A species which is said to yield a part of the gum elemi of commerce.

A. ka'taf, Forsk. A tree believed at one time to yield myrrh.

A. lign-aloe. A Mexican tree, from the wood of which a perfume is distilled.

A. niout'tout. The source of African bdellium which is often used for myrrh.

A. opobal'samum. A tree growing in Arabia Felix, and yielding balsam of Mecca.

A. papyra'cea, Del. (L. *papyraceus*, made of papyrus.) A synonym of *Plosslea papyracea.*

A. plumie'ri. A plant of the Antilles, which yields a resin, formerly supposed to be elemi.

A. sylvat'ica. (L. *silvaticus*, belonging to a wood.) One of the trees yielding the Bois de citron, and also a kind of elemi. It grows in St. Domingo. It is said to be poisonous.

A. tomento'sa. (L. *tomentum*, a stuffing for cushions.) A synonym of *Elaphrium tomentosum.*

A. toxif'era. (L. *toxicum*, a poison; *fero*, to bear.) A synonym of *A. sylvatica.*

A. zeylan'ica. A tree growing in Ethiopia, which is believed by some to produce elemi.

Am'yron. A synonym of *Kentrophyllum lanatum*, or *Carthamus tinctorius.*

Amythao'nis medicamen'tum. A compound, ascribed to Amythaon, either for plasters or used in malagmata, applied in tension of the præcordia, contracted and convulsed limbs, as described by Paulus Ægineta, Adams's Transl. vol. ii. p. 89, and recommended by him for scirrhous and other tumours.

Amyx'ia. ('A, neg.; μύξα, mucus. G. *Schleimmangel.*) A want or deficiency of mucus: amyxy.

Amyx'is. ("Αμυξις, a tearing. G. *Stechen, Kratzen, Schröpfen.*) Scarification.

Amyxo'des. ('A, neg.; *myxodes*, having mucus. F. *amyxeux;* G. *ohne Schleim.*) Without or having no mucus.

Also (ἄμυξις, a scratch), scratched or scarified.

An. (Arab.) Term for Sulphur.

An'a. ('Ανά, a distributive preposition with numerals.) Of each; abbreviated, as *ā̄ā̄*, in the writing of prescriptions.

Anabæ'na. ('Αναβαίνω, to climb; F. *anabéne.*) Name by J. A. Ritgen for a Family of Saurian Reptiles that climb to the tops of trees, as chameleons.

Anabænodac'tylous. ('Αναβαίνω; δάκτυλος, a finger. F. *anabénodactyle.*) Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family of Saurian Reptiles having the toes proper for climbing, as chameleons.

Anabænosau'rus. ('Αναβαίνω, to climb; σαῦρος, a lizard. F. *anabénosaurien.*) Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family of *Reptilia*, comprising saurians that, as chameleons, climb to the tops of trees.

Anabai'na. (’Αναβαίνω, to mount up.) One of the Genera of filamentous Algæ found in *Baregine*.

Many authors refer this Genus to *Trichormus*.

Anabantoïd'ei. (F. *anabantoïde*.) Term applied by Eichwald to a Family of Osseous *Acanthopterygii*, having the *Anabas* for their type.

Anaba'seæ. (F. *anabasé*.) Applied by C. A. Meyer to a Tribe of *Chenopodeæ*, having the *Anabasis* for their type.

Anab'ases. (’Αναβαίνω, to go up.) An old term for fevers which increase steadily as they proceed to the period of decline.

Anab'asis. (’Ανάβασις, a going up. G. *Aufsteigen*.) Used by Galen for the increase either of a disease, or of a particular paroxysm.

Anab'asis. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Chenopodiaceæ*. A Genus presenting the characters of Salsola, from which it only differs in its thick and fleshy calyx, its five staminodes, alternate with the stamens, and its spiral and upright embryo. Under-shrubs growing in cold and temperate regions.

A. aphyl'la. (’A, neg.; φύλλον, a leaf.) A plant employed in Persia as a detergent.

A. creta'cea. (L. *cretaceous*, chalk-like.) A perennial growing in Siberia.

A. folio'sa. (L. *foliosus*, leafy.) Leafy anabasis. An annual growing in the south of Europe.

A. tamariscifo'lia. (*Tamarisk; folium*, a leaf.) A plant yielding the drug named *Chouan*. All parts of the plant yield soda.

Anabat'ic. (’Αναβατικός.) Of, or belonging to, anabasis; augmenting; increasing.

Anabat'ica. A term applied formerly to a continued fever, the symptoms of which gradually increase in severity.

Anabe'nic acid. (F. *acide anabénique*.) A synonym of *Oxaluric acid*.

Anabex'is. (’Αναβήσσω, to cough up.) Term formerly used for expectoration and ptyalism.

Anabiot'ic. (’Αναβιόω, to come to life again.) A term applied to stimulants and tonics which restore strength.

Anablaste'ma. (’Αναβλάστημα, a shooting up again. F. *anablastème*; G. *thallodische Legersprosse*.) Applied by Wallroth to peculiar productions of certain lichens, called by Gærtner *Propagines bracteolatæ*, by Dillenius *Fimbriæ farinosæ crispæ*.

Anablaste'sis. (F. *anablastèse*; G. *Legersprossenbildung*.) The production of anablastemata.

Anablep'sis. (’Αναβλέπω, to see again.) A term for the recovery of sight.

Anaboa'ma. (’Αναβόαμα, a loud shout.) The same as *Anaboesis*.

Anaboe'sis. (’Αναβόησις.) A loud cry or scream.

Anaboe'tic. (’Αναβοήσις.) Causing loud cries.

Anabolæ'on. (’Αναβόλαιων, from ἀνάβαλλω, to lift up.) Applied to forceps used to extract darts, or other foreign bodies.

Anab'ole. (’Αναβολή, from ἀναβάλλω, to throw up.) Term, used by Galen, *de C. M. sec. Loc.* viii. 3, for the rejection or discharge of anything by vomiting. It also came to mean expectoration and regurgitation.

Anabroch'esis. (’Αναβροχίζω, to draw out. F. *anabrochèse*; G. *Aufsaugung*.) Resorption, as of pus.

Anabrochis'mus. (’Αναβροχισμός.) Used by Galen for the extraction or turning up of the eyelashes by a small loop.

Formerly applied to the ablation of the eyelashes, and the operation for trichiasis.

Also, the application of a ligature to a limb or tumour.

Anabronchis'mus. The same as *Anabrochismus*.

Anabro'sis. (’Ανάβρωσις, an eating up. G. *Anfressen*, *Aetzen*.) Used by Galen, *de Loc. Affect.*, v, 5, for a corrosion, or ulceration of the soft parts.

Anabro'tic. (’Αναβρωτικός, corrosive.) A term formerly applied to corrosive agents.

Anacahui'te wood. (G. *Anacahuiteholz*.) A Mexican plant, exported from Tampico, believed to belong to the Papilionaceæ. It appears to be the *Cordia boissieri*. The decoction of the wood is almost tasteless, and it contains no special constituent on which any medicinal action could be supposed to depend. It has been greatly extolled in the treatment of phthisis, but its use in Europe has not been productive of benefit; its action has been attributed to the large amount of oxalate of lime it contains.

Anacamp'seros. (’Ανακαμψέρως, from ἀνακάμπτω, to make to turn; ἔρως, love. L. *amoris redux*.) A plant that can reanimate decaying love; the *Sedum telephium*.

Anacamp'sis. (’Ανακάμψις, from ἀνακάμπτω, to bend back. F. *anacampsie*; G. *Zurückbeugung*, *Rückwirkung*, *Gegenwirkung*.) Reflection; also, reaction or reciprocation.

Anacamp'tic. (’Ανακάμπτω, to bend back. F. *anacamptique*.) Pertaining to anacampsis. Applied to a body which reflects sound or light.

Anacamp'tics. (Same etymon.) A synonym of *Catoptrics*.

Anacamp'tis. (Same etymon.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Orchidaceæ*.

A. pyramida'lis. (F. *orchis pyramidal*.) A species supplying *Salep*.

Anacam'pyla. (’Ανακάμπτω, to bend back. F. *anacampyle*.) Name by Hedwig for scales exposed and bent back at the summit, found in some Cryptogamia; on the pileus of certain *Agarici*; on the thallus of certain lichens, as *Lichen squamosus*.

Anacan'thini. (’Aν, neg.; ἄκανθα, a thorn.) A Suborder of the Order *Teleostei*. Fishes with fins supported by soft rays, not spiny ones; ventral fins absent, or if present attached to the throat, beneath or in front of the pectoral fins; they approximate to the Acanthopterygii in having a swim-bladder without an œsophageal duct.

An'acar. (’Ανάκάρ, up to the head, upwards.) Raising up to the head.

Old term signifying (etym. as *Anacardium*) in the superior part. (Gorræus.)

Anacardia'ceæ. (Same etymon as *Anacardium*.) A group of plants regarded by Lindley as a distinct Order, and by Baillon as a Tribe of *Terebinthaceæ*.

They are Rutal Exogens with apocarpous fruit, and a single ovule rising by a cord from the base of the cell. Seeds exalbuminous, or nearly so.

Anacar'diæ. (Same etymon. F. *anacardié*.) A Tribe or Section of the Family *Tercbinthaceæ*, having a single unilocular monospermous carpel; seed borne on a basilar podosperm; radicle folded on thick cotyledons.

Anacar'dic ac'id. An acid substance found in the *Anacardium occidentale.*

Anacar'dium. ('Ανά, up to; καρδία, the heart; because its fruit was thought to be like the heart of a small bird.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Anacardiaceæ.* The plants belonging to this Genus are trees or shrubs; with alternate, petiolated, simple, and entire leaves; flowers in compound terminal clusters, irregular, polygamous, and pentamerous; receptacle concave; calyx with five sepals, caducous; corolla with five petals, imbricated or twisted; stamens 8—10; ovary surmounted with a simple lateral style, containing in its single cell a placenta, on which is placed the long single fertile stamen, and to which is attached a single anatropal ovule; the fruit a reniform achenium, supported by the greatly hypertrophied peduncle; the pericarp presents cavities filled with a resinous juice, and containing a seed; embryo fleshy, exalbuminous.

A. hu'mile. (L. *humilis*, low.) A bush resembling in its character the *A. occidentale.*

A. in'dicum. A synonym of *A. orientale.*

A. latifo'lium. (L. *latus*, broad; *folium*, a leaf. F. *Anacarde d'Orient.*) A synonym of *Semecarpus anacardium.*

A. longifo'lium. (L. *longus*, long; *folium*, a leaf.) A synonym of *A. orientale.*

A. na'num. (L. *nanus*, a dwarf.) A small tree or bush, the properties of which resemble those of *A. occidentale.*

A. occidenta'le. (L. *occidentalis*, belonging to the West. F. *anacardier d'Occident*, or *Acajou à pommes*, or *Acajou à fruit*, *noix d'acajou;* I. *anacardio;* S. *anacardo;* G. *Elephantenlaus;* Hind. and Duk. *Kaju;* Tam. *Mindiri-marum;* Tel. *Jidi-mamidi*, *Muntamamidi;* Mal. *Parauki-mava*, *Kappa-marakum;* Hind. *Hijli-badam.*) The Cashew-nut tree. A large tree; leaves oval, very blunt or emarginate, a little narrowed to the base, rather longer than broad. The nutshell or husk contains an acrid oil, known as *Cardol*, capable of blistering the skin, and used to destroy warts, stimulate ulcers, and for the cure of chronic skin diseases. It forms a good marking ink. On roasting the nut the juice volatilises; the vapour irritates the larynx, provoking cough, but is said to act beneficially on eyes suffering from scrofulous ophthalmia. The seed is edible and contains a sweet oil. In Brazil it is sometimes named the Salsepareille des pauvres, which indicates its sudorific or antisyphilitic properties. The juice of the fruit and the hypertrophied peduncle, when fermented, yields an agreeably flavoured wine; when fresh, it is used in diarrhœa and diabetes; when fermented, it produces a diuretic wine. The bark is a good astringent, and from it a gum resembling gum Arabic exudes, named Cashew gum. In fusion of the bark is given for syphilitic swellings.

A. officina'rum. (L. *officina*, a shop.) See *Semecarpus.*

A. orienta'le. (L. *orientalis*, belonging to the East. F. *anacarde orientale.*) The Malacca bean tree. Hab. India. A species the fruit of which is said to have an intoxicating effect; the pericarp supplies a corrosive oil. See *Semecarpus.*

A. rhinocar'pus. ('Ρίν, the nose; καρπός, fruit.) Hab. South America. The bark is poisonous, and is used by the natives to poison fish.

Anacathar'sis. ('Ανακάθαρσις, a clearing away; from ἀνακαθαίρω, to cleanse upwards. F. *anacatharsie.*) Used by Hippocrates, *Aph.* v, 8, for purgation by sputa, or expectoration; it has also been applied to purging upwards by any medicament, emetic, sternutatory, or masticatory.

A. catarrha'lis sim'plex. Catarrh.

Anacathar'tic. (*Anacatharsis*, expectoration. F. *anacathartique.*) Of, or belonging to, *Anacatharsis.* Promoting expectoration, or vomiting.

Anacathar'tica. (Same etymon.) Medicines which act as emetics or expectorants.

Anacephalæo'sis. ('Ανακεφαλαίωσις, a summary; L. *recapitulatio.*) The recapitulation of facts of a chapter or book.

Also, applied to man, as the microcosm, or summary of the whole animal kingdom.

Anaces'tus. ('Ανάκεστος; L. *insanabilis.* F. *incurable;* G. *unheilbar.*) Incurable; unhealthy.

Anacharid'eæ. A Tribe of the Nat. Order *Hydrocharidaceæ.*

Anach'mus. Arabic term for an incorporated spirit. Dornæus *in Dict. Paracels.*

Anachonchylis'mus. Same as *Anaconchylismus.*

Anachremp'sis. ('Ανάχρεμψις; from ἀναχρέμπτομαι, to cough up.) Expectoration, according to Hippocrates, *Coac. prænot.* 320.

Anachremp'tum. (Same etymon.) Same as *Sputum.*

An'achron. A synonym of soda.

Anacine'ma. ('Ανάκινημα, motion of the arms; from ἀνακινέω, to sway to and fro.) Ancient term used by Hippocrates, *l.* ii, *de Diæta* xlii, 5, for a movement of the arms upwards, forming a species of exercise then employed.

Anacine'sis. ('Ανακίνησις, the gesticulations used by combatants before they entered the lists. F. *anacinèse;* G. *Anakinesis.*) Term for excitement.

Anac'lasis. ('Ανάκλασις; from ἀνακλάω, to bend back. F. *anaclase.*) Reflection, as of light or sound.

Also, a figure of speech which is understood by the auditor in a sense contrary to what was intended by the speaker.

Used by Hippocrates for the bending back of a joint upon its external parts; or of a broken limb.

Anaclas'tic. (F. *anaclastique.*) Relating to *Anaclasis.* Applied to that point where a luminous ray is refracted.

Anaclas'tics. ('Ανακλάω, to refract.) That department of Optics which treats of the refraction of light; synonymous with *Dioptrics.*

Anaclinte'rium. ('Ανακλιντήριον, a recumbent chair; from ἀνακλίνω, to lean back, as of persons asleep, or rowers.) A kind of couch or seat, so formed that a man could lie down on it in a reclining posture; a pillow.

Anaclin'trum. Same as *Anaclinterium.*

Anac'lisis. ('Ανάκλισις, a lying back; from ἀνακλίνω.) The mode of reclining, or the attitude of the sick in bed, which affords important indications in several diseases, according to Hippocrates, *de Dec. Orn.* xi, l.

Anaclis'mos. ('Ανακλισμός, the back of a chair or couch.) That part of a chair or couch on which the back of a sick person rests.

Anacnes'mus. ('Ανά, up to; κνησμός,

an itching. F. *anacnesme.*) An itching on or in a part.

An'acoche. Properly *Anocoche.*

An'acock. The name of the seed of an undetermined Leguminous plant, probably *Abrus.*

Anacœlias'mus. ('Ανά, up to; κοιλία, the belly.) A remedy used by Diocles, which seems to have been gentle purging, to relieve the lungs. (Parr.)

Anacolle'ma. ('Ανακόλλημα, that which is glued on; from ἀνακολλάω, to glue together. G. *Klebmittel.*) Used by Galen, *de Rem fac. Par. c.* 10, for an epithem of medicinal substances, employed to prevent defluxion of humours into the eyes.

Also, any substance causing rapid healing.

Anacolle'mata. (Same etymon.) Frontal bandages.

Anacolup'pa. A Malabar plant, used as a remedy in epilepsy, and an antidote against the bite of the Naja, a Genus of highly venomous serpents. Believed to be the *Zappania nodiflora.*

Anacolu'thon. ('Ανακολουθία, a sentence in which the construction changes aud so becomes ungrammatical. F. *Révasserie;* G. *Aerwirrtheit.*) Incoherence.

Anacom'idë. ('Ανακομιδή, a recovery; from ἀνακομίζω, to bring back, to recover.) Used by Hippocrates, *Coac. Prænot. t.* 220, 335, for the refreshing or recreating of the convalescent after sickness.

Anacomp'tis. An undetermined species of tree growing in Madagascar, the milky fruit of which is used to curdle milk.

Anaconchylias'mus. ('Ανακογχυλιασμός; from ἀνακογχυλίζω, to gargle.) Used by Galen, according to Gorræus, for a gargling, or the act of using a gargle.

Anaconchylis'mus. The same as *Anaconchyliasmus.*

Anac'opë. ('Ανακοπή, the act of forcing back. L. *fastidium.*) Nausea.

Anacouphis'ma. See *Anacuphisma.*

Anacrot'ic. ('Ανακροτέω, to lift up and strike together.) A term applied to a secondary wave observed on the ascending line of a sphygmographic curve.

Pertaining to, or exhibiting, anacrotism.

Anac'rotism. (Same etymon.) An oscillation in the ascending portion of the curve obtained in a syphygmographic tracing. Landois, using a schematic artery, obtained it under one of three conditions: when the exit opening was narrowed; when the elasticity of the walls was diminished; and when from increased volume of the contents the internal tension was augmented. Eulenberg showed that an anacrotic elevation may be obtained by compression of the artery beyond the point at which a sphygmograph is applied.

It occurs in dilatation and hypertrophy of the left ventricle; in conditions in which the vessels possess diminished extensibility; in conditions in which the flow of blood is greatly diminished in rapidity, as in paralysed limbs; in vessels given off distally to the point where a ligature has been applied to the main vessels, and in which the channels of communication are small or narrow; and in cases of insufficiency of the mitral valve.

Anacrot'ous. ('Ανά, upwards; κρότος, a striking.) A term applied to a dicrotic pulse in which the dicrotism occurs in the rise of the blood-wave, and is shown in the upward stroke of the sphygmographic tracing.

Anacter'ion. See *Anactirion.*

Anacte'sis. ('Ανάκτησις, a regaining. F. *anactesie.*) Restoration of strength, and recovery of health; the same as *Analepsis;* used by Hippocrates, *de Vet. Med.* ix, 6.

Anactir'ion. This plant, regarded as a vermifuge by Dioscorides, has been identified with *Artemisia.*

A. au'reus. (L. *aureus*, golden.) A plant that is employed in Spain in the same way as chamomile.

A. officina'rum. (L. *officina*, a shop. F. *pyréthre commun*, or *de Germanie.*) A plant used in the South of Europe in the same way as the Pellitory of Spain.

A. valenti'nus. (*Valentinus*, from *Valentia.*) A plant growing in the South of Europe, and used for the same purposes as the Pellitory of Spain.

Anacto'rion. A synonym of the *Gladiolus communis.*

Anacuphis'ma. ('Ανακούφισμα, a relief; from ἀνακουφίζω, to lift, or hold up.) A term used by Hippocrates, *l.* i, *de Diæt.* xlii, 6, for the raising up, or swaying up the body, as a species of exercise.

Anacyc'leon. ('Ανακύκλέω, to turn.) A mountebank, a quack. Same as *Agyrta.*

Anacycle'sis. (Ανακύκλησις. L. *circumactio.*) The phenomeua of circulation in cells. See *Cyclosis.*

Anacycles'mus. ('Ανακύκλησμός.) The same as *Anacyclosis.*

Anacyclo'sis. (Ανακύκλωσις.) The same as *Cyclosis.*

Anacyc'lus. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*, differing from Anthemis only in that the achenia are winged and obcordate.

A. officina'rum. (L. *officina*, a shop. G. *Deutscher Bertram.*) A species cultivated in Thuringia for medical purposes, and said to be substituted for the *A. pyrethrum.*

A. pyre'thrum. (F. *pyréthre officinal;* I. *piretro;* S. *piletre;* G. *Römisher Bertram.*) Pellitory of Spain. Hab. Barbary, Spain, Levant. Stems procumbent, downy; radical leaves nearly smooth, pinnate, with pinnatifid segments and linear subulate lobes; branches monocephalous; pappus 0; florets of the ray ♀ or 0, in one row of the disc ⚥; bracts imbricated; receptacle conical, scaly; achænia winged and obcordate. The root, which is the part employed in medicine, is perennial, and sends up numerous stems; when dried it is slightly curved, wrinkled, and ash-brown. whitish within, hard, and brittle. Its taste is burning, and it excites a free flow of saliva. It contains 0·59 of an acrid resin, insoluble in potash; 1·06 of a dark brown oil; 0·35 of a yellow acrid oil, both soluble in potash; 9·40 parts of gum, inulin; 7·60 parts of potassic sulphate, carbonate, and chloride, calcic, and other salts; and 19·80 of lignin. It is used as a sialogogue in toothache, neuralgia, and paralysis of the tongue, and as a gargle in relaxed uvula. Dose, 30 grains as a masticatory. See *Pyrethri radix.*

Anacyrio'sis. ('Ανακυρίωσις, authoritative confirmation.) An ancient term used by Hippocrates, *de Decent. Ornat.* ix, 9, for the authority and gravity which the physician ought to maintain at the sickbed.

Anacys'tis. ('Ανά, throughout; κύστις, the bladder.) An Alga belonging to the Tribe of *Palmelleæ*. It consists of isolated gelatinous cells containing colored gonidia.

A. Grevil'lei. Inhabits certain thermal waters; it is one of the species which form *Baregine*.

A. margina'ta. (L. *marginatus*, bordered.) Grows on the dead stems of asparagus.

A. parasit'ica. (L. *parasiticus*, parasitic.) Lives on the Cladophora of ponds.

Anadendromala'chia. ('Αναδενδρομαλάχη, the tree mallow; from ανά, up; δένδρον, a tree; μαλάχη, the mallow.) A synonym of the *Althæa rosea*. Apuleius also uses it, in all probability, as a synonym of the *Lavatera arborea*.

Anaden'dron. ('Ανά, up to; δένδρον, a tree.) Name for *Althæa*.

Anades'ma. ('Αναδέσμη, a band for women's hair.) A bandage for wounds.

Anades'mus. (Same etymon.) A fascia, or bandage.

Anadicrot'ic. ('Ανά, upwards; δίς, twice; κρότος, a striking.) A term applied to the venous pulse-wave which is dicrotic, but in which the dicrotism occurs in the rise of the blood-wave, as shown in the upward stroke of the sphygmographic tracing.

Anadicrot'ous. The same in etymology and meaning as *Anadicrotic*.

Anadiplo'sis. ('Αναδίπλωσις; from ἀναδιπλόομαι, to be made double. F. *anadiplose*.) A figure in rhetoric, otherwise, reduplication. Used by Galen, *de Typis*, *c*. 4, to the reduplication of the paroxysm in ague of a double type. (Gorræus.)

Anadip'sia. ('Ανά, intensive; δίψα, thirst. F. *anadipsie*.) Intense thirst.

Anadip'sic. (Same etymon. F. *anadipsique*.) Applied to things which produce excessive thirst.

Anad'ora. ('Αναδορά, a stripping off the skin.) Excoriation, especially of the urethra.

Anad'osis. ('Ανάδοσις, a yielding up, distribution; from ἀναδίδωμι, to send forth or produce. F. *anadose*.) Used by Galen, *l*. 2, *de Fac. Nat*. *c*. 6, for the distribution of chyle through its proper vessels, or of nourishment through the vessels generally; digestion; congestion of the upper parts of the body.

Anad'romē. ('Αναδρομή, a running up; from ανατρέχω, to run back.) Used by Hippocrates, *Coac. Prænot. t*, 308, 314, 316, for the retreat of a pain from the lower to the upper parts of the body; also a recession of the humours, according to Charlton and Thompson.

Anad'romi. ('Ανάδρομος, a running up. F. *anadrome;* G. *aufwartzlaufig*.) Applied to those fishes that swim up from the sea into the interior of rivers.

Anadyomen'eæ. A Subtribe of the Tribe of *Acetabularieæ*, Group *Algæ*, characterised by its being formed of articulated, branched, anastomosing tubes connected by an amorphous membrane, the whole forming a flat frond. The species are found in the Mediterranean, the Atlantic, and the Southern Seas.

Anædœ'us. ('Αν, neg.; αἰδοῖα, the privy parts. F. *anædé;* G. *ohne Geschlechtstheile*.) Wanting the genitals.

Anæ'ma. ('Αν, neg.; αῖμα, blood. F. *anème;* G. *blutlos*.) Applied by Latreille to every animal without organs of circulation and without blood, as intestinal worms.

Anæ'masis. Same as *Anæmia*.

Anæmatopoie'sis. ('Αν, neg.; αῖμα, blood; ποιέω, to make.) Imperfect formation or development of the blood. (Dunglison.)

Anæmatopoiet'ic. (Same etymon.) Interfering with the formation of blood.

Anæmato'sis. (*An*, neg.; *hæmatosis*. F. *anématose*.) Deficient action and preparation of the blood.

Also, a synonym of *Anæmia, idiopathic*.

Anæ'mia. ('Αν, neg.; αῖμα, blood. F. *oligémie, anémie;* G. *Blutarmuth, Blutleese, Blutmangel*.) A want, or deficiency, of blood; the condition of the body after great loss of blood; exsanguinity. There may either be a defect in the total quantity of blood, as occurs for a short time, perhaps, after profuse hæmorrhages, or a diminution in the relative amount of red corpuscles as compared with the other constituents of this fluid, as occurs in chlorosis. In many organic diseases, as in cancer, both conditions are present. In an extreme case the proportion of red corpuscles, which is normally 127 in 1000, but may fall, without decided indication of disease, to 80, has been known to be reduced to 21 (Lorain); the white corpuscles are probably not much diminished in number; the fibrin and the solids of the serum are not diminished; the water is increased. The causes of anæmia are hæmorrhages, such as those occurring in menorrhagia after delivery, and from injury; long-continued discharges, as from leucorrhœa, diarrhœa, chronic suppurations; general disorders of the system, as fever; affections without organic lesion, as chlorosis, dysmenorrhœa, hysteria, and dyspepsia; cachectic conditions resulting from the development of disease, impairing the functions of nutrition, as organic disease of the stomach, cancer, pulmonary tubercle; the toxic influence of lead, alcohol, tobacco, insufficient food, and deprivation of light. Amongst the more important symptoms are pallor, debility, loss of appetite, dyspnœa on slight exertion, diminished activity of all the functions, leading again to many indications of defective nerve power, indicated by convulsive neuroses, paralysis, neuralgia, dyspepsia, palpitation of the heart, perverted mental faculties; murmurs are heard over the heart, in the veins, and occasionally in the arteries. The treatment of anæmia consists in removing the cause if practicable, in paying the strictest attention to the diet and regimen, in the administration of various remedies, amongst which iron holds the first place, and manganese, zinc, arsenic, and the vegetable tonics, a secondary; in extreme cases transfusion.

A., acu'te. Anæmia depending on rapid and great loss of blood, on great muscular exertion, on pregnancy, and such like.

A., cer'ebral. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) A synonym of *Syncope*.

Also, a synonym of *Hydrocephaloid disease*.

A., chron'ic. Anæmia arising from repeated small losses of blood, from chronic suppurations, from chronic disturbances of digestion, from insufficient food, or other slowly acting cause.

A., collat'eral. Anæmia the result of dilatation of the arteries and hyperæmia of a contiguous and connected part.

A., compens'atory. The same as *A., mechanical*.

A., essen'tial fe'brile. A synonym of *A., idiopathic.*

A., essen'tial malig'nant. A synonym of *A., idiopathic.*

A., idiopath'ic. A form of anæmia, tending uninterruptedly towards a fatal issue. The causes of the disease are unknown, though its frequent occurrence in the Canton of Zurich renders it possible that it may have an endemic origin. Lebert thinks it not unlikely that there is a special neurosis of the great sympathetic. It is more common in females than in males, pregnancy being a powerful predisposing cause, and between the ages of twenty and forty years than at other periods of life. The subjects of it have often been exposed to debilitating influences, but the removal of these does not effect the cure of the disease. The affection commences insidiously, the patient gradually presenting the aspect of chlorosis or extreme anæmia with the concomitant symptoms, as palpitation, dyspnœa, digestive atony, fainting fits, and anasarca of the legs. There is no bronzing of the skin, nor any disproportion between the number of the red and white blood-corpuscles, nor enlargement of the spleen or lymphatic glands, as in leukæmia, nor is emaciation at all frequent. Loud blowing systolic murmur, with purring tremor, is usually audible at the base of the heart and in the jugular veins. Epistaxis, retinal ecchymoses, or some other form of hæmorrhage, is of common occurrence. Febrile symptoms of an irregular character are almost always present, until a little before death. It must be diagnosed from chlorosis, leukæmia, and Hodgkin's disease. The duration of the disease is from six weeks to eight months. After death the lesions found are œdema, ecchymosis of the serous membranes and other parts, fatty degeneration of the abdominal viscera, and specially of the heart. Minute red corpuscles have been found in the blood, as also under other circumstances; and the medulla of the bones has in many cases been found with all its cytogenic structures hypertrophied.

Tonics and nutritive diet have been found useless, and transfusion of blood has been recommended.

A., lo'cal. Deficient supply of blood to an organ or part.

A., lymphat'ic. A synonym of *Hodgkin's disease.*

A., mechan'ical. Local anæmia resulting from pressure.

A., pas'sive. Local anæmia resulting from pressure.

A., progres'sive pernic'ious. A synonym of *A., idiopathic.*

A., spi'nal. A synonym of the condition known as *Spinal irritation.*

A., splen'ic. A synonym of *Hodgkin's disease.*

Or, according to some, a condition of simple anæmia connected with enlargement of the spleen.

A., trop'ical. A form of anæmia which occurs in Europeans resident in hot climates, and which appears to be the direct effect of the high temperature. The development of Entozoa in the blood has been found to be concurrent with the symptoms of this form of anæmia.

Anæ'miæ cuta'neæ. (L. *cutis*, the skin.) Morbid appearances of the skin caused by deficiency of blood in the cutaneous capillaries.

Anæ'mial. (*Anæmia*, a want of blood.) In a state of anæmia; bloodless; exsanguine.

Anæ'mic. (*Anæmia.*) Wanting in blood.

A. bru'it. See *A. murmur.*

A. goi'tre. A synonym of *Exophthalmic goitre.*

A. insan'ity. One of Batty Tuke's classes of insanity.

A. mur'mur. A soft sound heard on applying the stethoscope over various parts of the vascular system.

Cardiac murmurs are systolic, and are heard as a soft bellows sound over the base of the heart, where they are loudest; the murmur heard in diastole is probably venous.

Arterial murmurs are only occasionally heard in anæmia; they are synchronous with the systole of the heart, and are confined to the larger arteries.

Venous murmurs are of a different character and are more common; they have been likened to the sound made by a humming-top, and are heard in the jugular vein, sometimes in the femoral, and also over the site of the torcular herophili.

Anæmoch'röous. ('Aν, neg.; *αἷμα*, blood; *χρώς*, the colour of the skin. G. *bloss, ohne Blutfarbe.*) Pale; exsanguine; of a bloodless complexion.

Anæmosar'cous. ('Aν; *αἷμα*; *σάρξ*, flesh. F. *anémosarque.*) Without red flesh; applied to animals with white blood.

Anæmo'sis. A synonym of *Anæmia.*

Anæmot'rophy. ('Aν, neg.; *αἷμα*, blood; *τροφή*, nourishment.) A deficiency of nourishment or formation of the blood.

Anæmyd'ria. (*An*, neg.; *hæmydor*, serum. F. *anémydrie ;* G. *Blutwassermangel.*) Defect of serum in the blood.

Anæret'ics. ('Αναιρετικός, from *ἀναιρέω*, to destroy. F. *anérésiques.*) Agents which destroy more or less rapidly the tissues; a term used by Fonssagrives, who divides them in the several following heads:—

A., an'imal. The gastric juice and vaccine lymph.

A., electrolyt'ic. The several modes of producing destruction of tissue by electrolysis.

A., mechan'ical. A term under which is included all operative procedures resulting in loss of tissue, whether healthy or diseased.

A., medic'inal. All caustics which produce destruction of tissue by chemical action.

A., ther'mic. The actual cautery in its various forms, the application of solar heat by means of a condensing lens, and the galvanic cautery.

Anaero'bia. ('Aν, neg.; *ἀήρ*, air; *βιός*, life. F. *anaérobie.*) A term applied by Pasteur to *Bacterium*, *Vibrio* and other minute organisms which absorb oxygen from a state of combination, and which can not only live without free oxygen, but are even killed by the action of air. The term is opposed to aerobia, but Pasteur observes that some of these organisms are aerobia at one time and anaerobia at another. In one sense the living tissues of the body of the higher animals may be regarded as anaerobia.

Anaero'bic. (Same etymon.) Unable to live in ordinary atmospheric air.

Anaeroplas'tic. ('Aν, neg.; *ἀήρ*, air; *πλάσσω*, to form. F. *anaéroplastique.*) A term applied to an apparatus for the application of warm-water dressing, by which the admission of air to healing wounds is prevented. (Valette.)

Anæsthe'sia. ('Αναισθησία, want of feeling; from ἀ, neg.; ἀισθάνομαι, to understand, or to feel. F. *anæsthesis;* I. *anestesia;* G. *Unempfindlichkeit, Empfindungslähmung.*) Loss of sensation. It may be the result either of disease of the central nervous system or of the nerves; or of the action of agents abolishing the functional activity of the peripheral terminations of the nerves, their conducting power, or the perceptivity of the nerve centres.

A. doloro'sa. (L. *dolorosus*, painful.) That form of anæsthesia in which, although the sensation of touch, the special sensation, is lost, there is great pain in the part.

A. gustato'ria. (L. *gusto*, to taste.) Loss of taste. See *Ageustia.*

A. ling'uæ. (L. *lingua*, the tongue.) Loss of taste. See *Ageustia.*

A. olfactato'ria. (L. *olfacto*, to smell.) A loss of smell.

A. op'tica. ('Οπτικός, relating to sight.) A synonym of *Amaurosis.*

Anæsthe'sia, bul'bar. Anæsthesia depending on disease of the pons Varolii or the medulla oblongata.

A., cen'tral. Anæsthesia depending on disease of the central nervous system.

A., comple'te. (G. *Gefühlsparalyse.*) Total loss of sensation.

A., gen'eral. A term used to express a condition of total loss of sensation from disease of the nervous system.

Also, and much more generally, the word is used to describe the condition of insensibility to pain produced by the inhalation of chloroform or other anæsthetics.

A., in'complete. (G. *Gefühlsparalyse.*) Partial loss of sensation.

A., lo'cal. Loss of sensibility occurring in isolated and restricted parts or surfaces of the body.

Also, it is used to denote the condition of insensibility to pain produced by the application of cold by ice, ether spray, or other means, to the surface of the body.

A., mus'cular. A loss of the muscular sense, without paralysis or necessary loss of ordinary sensation. It is seldom alone, but is generally accompanied by symptoms of serious nervous disease. It produces awkwardness of movement of the affected muscles, and inability to perform any desired action unless the person looks carefully at the limb to be moved; in darkness it often occurs that no combined movement can be accomplished. It is sometimes hysterical.

A., periph'eral. (Περιφέρεια, the line round a circular body.) Anæsthesia depending upon disorder of the peripheral or distal terminations of the nerves.

Anæsthe'siants. (Same etymon.) The same as *Anæsthetics.*

Anæsthesim'eter. (*Anæsthesia;* μέτρον, a measure.) An instrument by which the quantity of an anæsthetic administered in a given time can be measured.

Anæsthe'sis. ('Αναισθησία, want of feeling.) A term for loss of feeling or perception, and of the sense of touch.

Anæsthet'ic. (Same etymon.) Having no perception nor sense of touch; deprived of sensation, or feeling; applied specially of late to the state of persons rendered insensible by inhalation of ether or chloroform.

A. lep'rosy. A synonym of the anæsthetic form of *Elephantiasis græcorum.*

Anæsthet'ics. ('A, neg.; ἀισθάνομαι, to perceive. F. *agents anesthesiques.*) Remedies by means of which the sensations of pain are dulled or abolished. They may be divided into local and general anæsthetics. The simplest local anæsthetic is the application of cold, which may either be effected by the employment of ice or by directing the spray of very pure ether, or other neutral low-boiling liquid, on the part, the rapid evaporation of which is sufficient to lower the temperature to the freezing point. Incisions may then be made into the skin and small tumours removed without the patient perceiving any pain. Another simple means of effecting local anæsthesia is by obstructing the circulation of the part, as in the common experiment of tying a string tightly round the finger, when the part beyond the ligature becomes shortly destitute of sensation. In burns of the first or second degree it is said that immediate relief from the pain can be obtained by plunging the part into alcohol or ether.

General anæsthetics are commonly employed in the form of vapour, though alcohol and ether, if taken internally, have a well-marked anæsthetic action. The anæsthetics in present use are chiefly chloroform, sulphuric ether, and nitrous oxide gas, but amylene, methylene, acetic ether, and kerosene are also occasionally used, as well as carbonic acid gas and carbonic oxide gas. Quite recently M'Kendrick has found isobutyl chloride and ethidene dichloride to act well.

In the employment of anæsthetics it is expedient that the stomach should be empty, so that in the event of vomiting occurring, suffocation may not result from the entry of foreign matters into the larynx, no longer properly guarded, owing to the insensibility of the superior laryngeal nerve. If stertorous breathing supervene, and the elevators of the lower jaw cease to act, the jaw should be raised, or in serious cases the tongue should be pulled forward with a pair of forceps, whilst artificial respiration should at once be practised.

The credit of the introduction of the anæsthetic method of treatment into practice is divided between Horace Wells of Connecticut, Dr. Morton of Boston, and Charles Jackson, in 1844—46; it soon became general throughout Europe.

Local anæsthetics are used for the relief of pain, whether during operation or not. General anæsthetics are employed for the relief of pain during operation; to relieve the pain during labour; for producing muscular relaxation, as in the reduction of dislocations; for the relaxation of spasm, as in spasmodic urethral stricture; in convulsions, in epilepsy, in hooping-cough, in the passage of concretions, in asthma, and in similar conditions.

Anæsthetisa'tion. (Same etymon.) The condition of insensibility produced by anæsthetics.

Also, the process of inducing insensibility by anæsthetics.

Anæs'thetise. (Same etymon.) The act of producing insensibility by means of an anæsthetic agent.

Anaesthetole'pra. ('Αναίσθητος, unfeeling; λέπρα, leprosy.) Torpid or painless lepra.

Anæsthetospas'mus. ('Αναίσθητος;

σπασμός, a spasm. F. *anesthétospasme.*) Cramp or spasm with loss of sensibility.

Anæsthe'tus. ('Αναίσθητος.) Same as *Anæsthetic.*

Anafalis. A synonym of *Gnaphalium.*

Anafolis. Old term by Haly Abbas for the cure of denuded gums.

Anafus'tos. A synonym of *Veratrum.*

Anagallid'eæ. A Family of the Nat. Order *Primulaceæ.* Herbs with hermaphrodite and regular flowers; corolla gamopetalous; stamens introrse; ovary superior; fruit capsular, a pyxis; seeds with albumen.

Anagal'lides. A synonym of *Primulaceæ.* Used by Adanson.

Anagal'lis. (G. *Gauchheil.*) A Genus of the Family *Anagallideæ,* Nat. Order *Primulaceæ.* Annual or perennial plants inhabiting the cold and temperate regions of Europe and Asia, with opposite, simple, and entire leaves; axillary pedunculated flowers; the calyx 5-partite; a rotate corolla; stamens epipetalous, and sometimes slightly monadelphous; fruit a pyxis; seeds numerous, peltate, albuminous; embryo parallel to the plane of the umbilicus.

A. aquat'ica. (L. *aquaticus,* living in water.) A synonym of the *Veronica beccabunga.*

A. arven'sis. (L. *arvensis,* of the fields. F. *mouron rouge* or *mâle,* and *mouron bleu* or *femelle, menuchon, menuet, miroir du temps;* G. *Ackergauchheil.*) The scarlet or blue pimpernel, poor man's weatherglass. An annual, either erect or procumbent; leaves sessile, ovate, or lanceolate, dotted beneath; sepals almost equalling the rotate corolla, which is either scarlet, as in the var. *A. phœnicea,* or blue, as in *A. cœrulea.* It has been extolled as a preventive of hydrophobia, and has been used in phthisis, mania, epilepsy, dropsy, and other diseases, and as a local application to ulcers.

A. cœru'lea. (L. *cœruleus,* dark blue.) A variety of *A. arvensis,* having a bright blue corolla, with lobes rarely ciliate, and possessing the same properties.

A. phœnic'ea. (Φοινίκεος, red.) A synonym of the scarlet flowering form of *A. arvensis.*

A. tenel'la. (L. *tenellus,* delicate.) Bog pimpernel. A perennial creeping herb; leaves short, petioled, broadly ovate or orbicular, not dotted; sepals much shorter than the funnel-shaped corolla. An acrid plant, which has been prescribed in epilepsy, dropsy, and mania. Pliny states that the Anagallis possesses the property of dilating the pupil, hence it was used for anointing the eye in the operation of cataract and in opacities of the cornea.

Anagargalic'ta. ('Αναγαργάλικτον; from ἀναγαργαλίξω, to gargle or wash the throat.) Old term for a gargle.

Anagargaris'ma. ('Αναγαργάρισμα.) A gargle.

Anagargaris'tum. ('Αναγαργάριστον.) Old term for a gargle.

Anagen'nesis. ('Αναγέννεσις, regeneration; from ἀναγεννάω, to beget anew. F. *anagennèse;* G. *Wiedererzeugung.*) A renewal; a growing again; regeneration of structure.

Anag'lyphe. ('Αναγλυφή, a work in low relief.) The calamus scriptorius, or furrow, at the bottom of the fourth ventricle of the brain, from its likeness to the style used by the ancients in writing. (Quincy.)

Ana'gni. Italy; in the Pontine Marshes. Four strong sulphur springs—Scrofino, Scrofinella, Fontana olente, and Bagnatojo—arise in the neighbourhood; they have only a local reputation.

Anagnos'takis. A Greek physician.

A.'s opera'tion for distichi'asis. The cilia are excised between two vertical incisions somewhat divergent above; the skin left between the incisions is dissected from the subjacent structures for a short distance, and is then attached by suture to each edge of the tarsal margin from which the cilia have been removed; and by this means shortening of the margin of the eyelid is prevented.

A.'s ophthal'moscope. This instrument consists of a round concave mirror, two inches in diameter, perforated in the centre by an opening one sixth of an inch in diameter, and having a focal length of four and a half inches.

Anago'ge. ('Αναγωγή, from ἀνάγω, to raise up, or to reduce.) Ancient term, used by Dioscorides, *Parab.* ii, 30, for rejection, or vomiting of blood.

An'agraph. ('Αναγραφή, from ἀναγράφω, to write, or prescribe. F. *anagraphe, formule, recette;* G. *Recept.*) Term, used by Hippocrates, *l. de Dec. Ornat.* viii, 18, for a physician's prescription or recipe.

Anag'yris. ('Ανά and γύρος, a circle.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ.*

A. fœ'tida. (L. *fœtidus,* stinking. F. *anagyre, bois puant;* G. *Stinkbaum.*) A plant growing in Italy and the South of France, the wood of which exhales a very fœtid odour; its leaves are strongly cathartic, and were anciently used to facilitate parturition and to reduce œdema. The roots were employed as a resolvent, and the seeds as an emetic; the latter are said to be poisonous.

A. non-fœ'tida. A synonym of the *Cytisus alpinus.*

Anaha'men. The Arabic name for the Anemone.

Anai'ma. ('Αν, neg.; αἷμα, blood.) An old term for invertebrate animals, which were thought to have no blood.

Anaisthe'sia. The same as *Anæsthesia.*

Anaisthe'sis. The same as *Anæsthesia.*

Anakrot'ia. The same as *Anacrotism.*

Anakrotis'mus. See *Anacrotism.*

A'nal. (L. *anus,* the fundament.) Belonging to, or connected with, the anus.

A. fas'cia. A thin sheet of connective tissue covering the surface of the levator ani muscle, and connected in front with the posterior layer of the deep perinæal fascia.

A. fin. The fin of a fish which is attached to the under surface of the body, between the anus and the tail.

A. fis'tula. See *Fistula in ano.*

A. glands. Aggregations of cutaneous glands found on each side of the anus in certain Lemuroids.

A. mus'cles. The internal and the external sphincter, the levator ani, and the coccygeus muscles.

A. nerves. The pudic, the fourth and fifth sacral, and the coccygeal nerves; the sphincter and levator ani derive their supply from all these nerves, the coccygeus muscle only from the three latter.

Anal'ces. ('Αναλκής, feeble.) A term applied by Hippocrates to the Asiatic nations.

Anal'cime. ('Αν, neg.; ἄλκιμος, strong.) A hexahedral zoolite found in trap rocks, which

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has obtained its name from its feeble electric properties.

Anal'dia. ('Αναλδής, not thriving, from ἀν, neg.; ἀλδαίνω, to nourish.) Defective nutrition. (Dunglison.)

Analec'tronous. The condition of *Anelectrotonus.*

Analem'sia. The same as *Analepsia.*

Analem'tia. The same as *Analepsia.*

Analen'tia. A Paracelsian term for a species of epilepsy. Perhaps a corruption of *Analepsia.*

Analep'sia. Epilepsy, arising from disorder of the stomach, according to Joh. Auglicus, *Ros. Angl. p.* 35.

Analep'sis. ('Ανάληψις, from ἀναλαμβάνω, to recover. F. *analepsie*, *analepsia*; G. *Desserung*, *Erholung*, *Genesung*, *Wiederzunehmen.*) Recovery from sickness.

Also, the support given to a fractured extremity. (Dunglison.)

Analep'tic. (*Analepsis*, recovery from sickness. F. *analeptique*; G. *herzstärkend*, *nervenstärkend*, *stärkend.*) Applied to those things calculated to restore strength lost by sickness.

A. foods. The starches, soups, and animal jellies especially.

A. med'icines. Tonics in general.

Analep'tica. (Same etymon.) Medicines which restore strength.

Analep'tics. (F. *analeptiques.*) This term, though generally understood to include medicines, is by some restricted to restorative foods.

A., fat'ty. Under this head are included milk, eggs, cream, butter, and all animal and vegetable oils.

A., gelat'inous. Animal jellies and vegetable gelatinous substances, as the decoction of Iceland moss.

A., protein'ous. A term which includes foods derived from animal structures.

A., sac'charine. Sugar, and all substances, especially fruits, such as grapes, which contain much sugar.

A., star'chy. Such alimentary materials as arrowroot, tapioca, and sago.

Analge'sia. ('Αναλγησία, void of pain; from ἀν, priv.; ἄλγος, pain. F. *analgésie*; G. *Schmerzlosigkeit.*) Indolence; insensibility to, or a want of, pain; a condition of ease.

This condition is more or less present in drunkenness, in the torpor produced by chloroform, in commencing frostbite, and similar conditions; it is present also in certain diseases of the brain, in epileptic seizures and the immediately following period, in some forms of hysteria, and in poisoning by many narcotics and the salts of lead. According to Schiff, it occurs when the spinal cord is divided, with the exception of the posterior columns.

Analge'sics. (Same etymon.) A term given to remedies which relieve pain.

Anal'gia. Same as *Analgesia.*

Anallantoïd'ea. (L. *an*, neg.; *allantois.* F. *anallantoïdien.*) Synonymous with one of the two great divisions into which the Vertebrate Subkingdom is divided; it is coextensive with the Branchiata and Ichthyopsida, as it includes the Pisces and Amphibia, that is to say, forms in which the embryo is without an amnion, and the gills are present at some period of existence. It is at present, however, a moot point as to whether or not an allantois is present in Pisces and Amphibia.

Anal'ogism. ('Αναλόγισμα, a result of reasoning. F. *analogisme.*) Term used by Galen for any very strong argument from cause to effect, implying an unanswerable necessity. Anciently applied to the judgment of diseases by similar appearances, or the discovering of a thing unknown by its likeness or analogy with something already known. This was called Rational or Dogmatic Medicine, as contrasted with the Empirical, or that conducted by symptoms or appearances alone without theory.

Anal'ogous. ('Ανάλογος, conformable.) F. *analogue*; G. *übereinstimmend*, *ähnlich.*) Answering in fashion; bearing relation, resemblance, or proportion to. Applied to things or parts of a different nature, but having a similar relation of functions, and therefore contradistinguished from the term *Homologous*, which see.

A. pole. That end of a pyroelectric crystal which is positively electric with a rising temperature, and negatively with a sinking temperature.

An'alogue. ('Ανάλογος, conformable. F. *analogue*; I. *analogo*; G. *Analog.*) That which resembles, or runs a parallel course to something else.

Term applied by Professor Owen, in his 'Homologies,' to a part or organ in one animal which has the same function as another part or organ in a different animal. It is thus used as a correlative to Homologue. The wing of a butterfly is the analogue of the wing of a bird, since, though differing in structure, they resemble each other in function; but the wing of the bird is the homologue of the arm of man or foreleg of quadrupeds, being composed of the same bones, yet differing in function.

Anal'ogy. ('Αναλογία, equality of ratios, proportion. F. *analogie*; I. *analogia*; G. *Aenlichkeit*, *übereinstimmung.*) The relation which one thing bears to another. A term for the condition or relation of things, or parts of a different nature, but similar in their functions, and so contradistinguished from the term *Homology*, which see.

Analo'sis. ('Ανάλωσις, from ἀναλόω, for ἀνάλισκω, to consume, or waste. F. *analose*; G. *Auszebrung.*) A consumption, wasting, or atrophy. Applied to the cerebrum by Hippocrates, *l.* vi, *Epid. s.* 3, *t.* 1.

Anal'thes. ('Αναλθής, from ἀν, neg.; ἀλθαίνο, to heal. F. *analthe.*) Incurable.

Analthet'ic. ('Ανάλθητος.) Incurable.

Anal'tos. ('Αν, neg.; ἅλς, salt.) Unsalted.

An'alyser. ('Αναλύω, to unloose, to examine.) A doubly refracting prism forming the upper or eye prism of a polarising apparatus.

Anal'ysis. ('Ανάλυσις, from ἀναλύω, to undo. F. *analyse*; I. *analisi*; S. *analisis*; G. *Zerlegung*, *Auslösung.*) A breaking up or resolution of anything compound or complex, be it substance, sentence, or mental operation, into simpler or into elementary constituents.

A., absorptiomet'ric. (L. *absorptio*; μέτρον, a measure.) A method by which the proportion of the different constituents of a gaseous mixture may be calculated by observation of the amount of absorption which takes place on exposure to a fluid, the coefficient of absorption being previously known.

A., chem'ical. (F. *analyse chimique.*) The separation and recognition of the several elementary principles of a compound substance, or its resolution into simpler bodies, although not necessarily elementary.

A., clin'ical. The method which consists in the determination and isolation of the several symptoms which collectively constitute a disease.

A., colorimet'ric. (L. *color*, colour; *μέτρον*, a measure.) A method by which the proportionate quantity of a substance may be estimated by the intensity of the colour, either alone or after the addition of some reagent.

A., densimet'ric. (L. *densitas*, thickness; *μέτρον*.) A method by which the proportionate quantity of a substance may be estimated by determining its specific gravity.

A., elemen'tary. The form of analysis which deals only with the nature and weight of the elementary constituents of a compound.

A., eudiomet'ric. See *Eudiometry*.

A., gasomet'ric. A synonym of *Eudiometry*.

A., gravimet'ric. (L. *gravis*, heavy; *μέτρον*, a measure.) A mode of analysing compounds by weighing the elements after separation, or by weighing after separation and combination with another element whose combining proportion is known.

A., imme'diate. A term used to describe the separation of the several substances of which a compound body is made up.

A., indirect'. A mode of analysis, dependent on the law of constant proportion, whereby the amount of a substance can be determined by combining it with a known quantity of another body whose combining proportion is known.

A., log'ical. The analytical mental consideration or resolution into elementary conceptions of a subject or object considered abstractedly.

A., mathemat'ical. By Euclid it was considered to be that form of reasoning on mathematical questions in which, the conclusion being assumed, consequences are deduced from it which can be proved to be true and consistent. At a subsequent period it was held to be the resolution of problems by reducing them to equations by the help of symbolical characters. In modern times it signifies the employment of the algebraical and higher calculus, or any direct treatment of the properties of geometrical figures in the manner of the ancients, without the use of algebraical notation and transformations.

A., organ'ic. The process by which the different elementary substances contained in an organic compound are determined.

A., prismat'ic. A synonym of *Spectrum analysis*.

A., psycholog'ical. The reduction to simpler conditions of complicated mental states.

A., qual'itative. The method by which the constituents of a compound are distinguished and recognised.

A., quan'titative. The method by which the proportionate or absolute weight or volume of the constituents of a compound are determined.

A., spec'tral. See *Spectrum analysis*.

A., spectromet'ric. A term for *Spectrum analysis*.

A., spec'trum. See *Spectrum analysis*.

A., thermomet'ric. (Θέρμη, heat; *μέτρον*, measure.) A method of analysis which has been proposed for the determination of the quantity of a body by thermometric observation during its solution in or combination with other bodies.

A., ul'timate. The determination of the elementary constitution of a body.

A., volumet'ric. A mode of analysis by which the amount of an element or compound in a body may be calculated by observation of the volume of another substance needed to combine with it.

A., zoöchem'ical. The qualitative analysis of chemical substances.

Analyt'ic. (Etym. as *Analysis*.) Having the power or capacity of analysis.

A. crys'tals. A term applied to crystalline structures, as tourmaline, which have the power of analysing polarised light.

An'amese. A Mongolian people of the Altaian division.

Anamir'ta. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Menispermaceæ*. Stamens monadelphous; anthers indefinite, forming a globose head; drupes 1—3.

A. coc'culus. (F. *coque du Levant;* G. *Kokkel;* Tam. *Penkottai*, *Kaka-coollie;* Tel. *Kaki-chempoo;* Hind. *Kakmari;* Mal. *Polla* or *Kaandaka-conuveh*.) Hab. Malabar. It is a climbing plant. The only known species of the Genus. The flowers are regular and diœcious; the calyx is formed of two to four trimerous verticilli; corolla absent; stamens 6—9, sterile in the female flowers, but forming a short column of six vertical series; anthers with transverse dehiscence; fruit composed of two or three arched drupes, each containing a single seed; albumen horny; embryo with divergent cotyledons. The fruit is sometimes used to adulterate beer. Powdered, the berries destroy pediculi; in ointment, are used to allay inflammation, and in cases of itch and herpes. The poisonous principle of the seeds is *Picrotoxin*, of the pericarp, *Menispermin*. See *Cocculus indicus*.

A. panicula'ta. (L. *paniculatus*, panicled.) A synonym of *A. cocculus*.

A. racemo'sa, Colebr. (L. *racemosus*, full of clusters.) A synonym of *A. cocculus*.

Anamir'tic ac'id. $C_{70}H_{68}O_3HO$. An acid resulting from the saponification of anamirtin; white, crystallisable; melts at 68° C. (154° F.)

Anamir'tin. $C_{76}H_{72}O_4$. A peculiar oil obtained from the *Anamirta cocculus*. It is white, crystallisable, fusible at 36° C. (97° F.) It yields acroleine on distillation.

Anamne'sia. (Ἀνάμνησις; from *ἀνά*, anew, and *μνῆσις*, memory.) In Pathology, the recalling of the phenomena preceding a given period of the disease. (L. and R.)

Anamne'sis. (Same etymon.) Same as *Anamnesia*.

Anamnes'tic. (Ἀνάμνησις; from *ἀναμιμνήσκω*, to recall to mind. F. *anamnestique*.) Recalling to the memory; bringing to mind; reminding.

A. symp'toms. Phenomena occurring in a previous stage of an illness, by the remembrance of which the present condition is made more manifest.

Anamnes'tica reme'dia. (Ἀναμνηστικός, able to recall to mind readily; L. *remedium*, a cure.) Medicines which are supposed to restore the memory.

A. sig'na. (L. *signum*, a sign.) Signs or symptoms which discover the precedent state of a sick person or a disease.

Anamnes'tical. Same as *Anamnestic*.

Anamni'na. (L. *an*, neg.; *amnion*.) One of the four divisions of the Vertebrata in Haeckel's Classification. It embraces Pisces, Dipnoi (Lepidosiren), Halisauria (Ichthyosaurus), and Amphibia.

Anamnio'ta. (L. *an*, neg.; *amnion.*) Animals which possess no amnion; the Abranchiate Vertebrata, with the possible exception of Pisces and Amphibia.

Anamor'phism. (Ἀνά, up; *μορφή*, form.) Progression from a lower to a higher type.

Anamorpho'sis. (Ἀναμόρφωσις, a forming anew. F. *anamorphose;* I. *anamorphosi;* G. *Umbildung*, *Umgestaltung*, *Umformung.*) Applied by Wallroth and Fries to degenerations which the Cryptogamia, especially Algæ, frequently undergo, and which transform them into a typic species, *i.e.* their natural form is changed either by excess or by arrest of development.

Also, applied to the progressively higher development of species.

Also, applied to any kind of degeneration which so modifies the aspect of a plant as to render it unrecognisable.

Applied to figures that, beheld in a certain point of view, or with the aid of glasses, represent another thing than when examined under a different point of view, or without glasses.

Anamphodon'ta. (L. *an*, neg.; *amphodonta.*) Animals not having continuous rows of teeth, as the Cetacea and Ungulata.

Anamu'lu. Under this name Rheede has described a Leguminous plant growing in Malabar, the decoction of which, in rice water or milk, is employed in the form of baths to cure ascites and tympanitis.

Ana'nas. See *Ananassa.*

A. aculea'ta. (L. *aculeatus*, pointed.) A synonym of *Ananassa sativa.*

A. America'na. The *Bromelia pinguin.*

A. lu'cida. (L. *lucidus*, shining.) A species the fruit of which is eaten.

A. ova'ta. (L. *ovatus*, egg-shaped.) The *Ananassa sativa.*

A. semiserra'ta. (L. *semi*, half; *serratus*, saw-shaped, notched.) A species the fruit of which is eaten.

A., wild. The *Bromelia pinguin.*

Ananas'sa. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Bromeliaceæ.* Fruit succulent, in spikes, consolidated into a single, tuberculated, comose mass.

A. sati'va. (L. *sativus*, that which is planted. F. *ananas;* S. *ananas piante;* G. *Ananas;* Tam. *Anasa;* Mal. *Pooreethei.*) The pineapple. Hab. Moluccas, China, Ceylon, India. Leaves glaucous, mealy; bracts shorter than the fruits. The plant succeeds well in the open air as far north as 30°. The leaves yield a fine white fibre. The fruit, which is much esteemed, is yellow in colour, conical in form, and pleasant in flavour.

Ananazip'ta. A word or motto written on an amulet to charm away disease.

Ananchit'inæ. A Subfamily of the Family *Spatangidæ.* Echinoderms having an oblong test, with a lengthened apical apparatus, and inhabiting deep waters.

Anan'der. (Ἀν, neg.; ἀνήρ, a man. F. *anandre;* G. *unmännlich.*) An impotent man.

Anan'dræ. (Same etymon.) Plants without stamens.

Also, applied by Link to those classes of plants, as fungi, in which the male sex was supposed to be absent.

Anan'dria. (Ἀνανδρία, unmanliness.) Impotence in the male.

Anan'dria. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*

A. discoï'dea. (Δίσκος, a round plate; εἶδος, likeness.) The leaves of this species are mucilaginous and bitter, and are used by the Chinese in shortness of breath.

Anan'dricus. Same as *Anandrious.*

Anan'drious. In Medicine, impotent. In Botany, wanting stamens.

Ananeo'sis. (Ἀνανεόομαι, to renew.) Renewal, or reformation, of any fluid, tissue, or organ.

Anani. A lofty Brazilian tree. The wounded bark yields a yellow viscid gum; becoming red and then umber coloured on drying. Plasters made of it are used by the Indians in chest disorders. It is probably the *Potalia resinifera.* (Waring.)

Ananpala. Probably the *Rhus lazones.* Hab. Phillipine Isles. The bark is astringent. (Waring.)

Anan'thæ. (Ἀν, neg.; ἄνθος, a flower.) Term employed by Martius to indicate Cryptogamous plants, as having no flowers.

Anan'therate. (L. *an*, neg.; *anther.* G. *staubbeutellos.*) Having no anthers.

Anan'therum. (L. *an*, neg; *anther.*) In Botany, a filament having no anther.

Anan'thous. (Ἀν, neg.; ἄνθος, a flower. F. *ananthe;* G. *blüthenlos.*) Having no flowers.

Anapai'ma. A tree of British Guiana, the bark of which is aromatic, and is used by the Indians in fever and dysentery. (Waring.)

Anap'alin. (Ἀνάπαλιν, contrariwise.) On the contrary side; as if nature endeavoured to free herself from some disease, by her exertions on the side opposite to that wherein the affection arose. It is opposed to *Catixis.* (Parr.)

Anapal'lus. A synonym of *Cactus opuntia.*

Anapau'sis. (Ἀνάπαυσις; from ἀναπαύω, to rest.) Used by Hippocrates, *Aph.* iv, 13, for rest, ease, or quiet; also remission from suffering or pain.

Anapeirat'ic. (Ἀναπειράομαι, to do again, to renew exercises.) A term applied by Dr. Hammond to a class of paralyses produced by the habitual use of certain muscles in the same way for a long time. Thus, we have writer's paralysis, telegrapher's paralysis, hammer paralysis. It occurs chiefly in adult life, and is accompanied by symptoms indicative of disorder of the central nervous system, as headache, pain in the back, want of power to co-ordinate the muscles of articulation. The treatment is rest and the application of the galvanic current.

Anape'ria. (Ἀνάπηρος, crippled. F. *anpérie;* G. *Verstümmelung.*) Mutilation, or a crippled condition.

Anapeti'a. (Ἀναπέτεια; from ἀναπετάω, to expand.) Used by Galen, *l.* i, *de Morb. Diff.* *c.* 5, for an expansion of the orifices of the vessels or canals.

Anaphalanti'asis. (Ἀναφαλαντίασις, forehead baldness.) A falling off of hair from, or baldness of, the eyebrows.

Anaphalanto'ma. (Ἀναφαλάντωμα, forehead baldness.) The same as *Anaphalantiasis.*

An'aphe. Same as *Anaphia.*

An'aphi. An island situated to the east of Thera, in the Greek Archipelago. A hot sulphuretted spring rises in it, which is in repute in the treatment of cutaneous diseases.

Anaph'ia. ('Αν, neg.; ἁφή, touch.) Defect or loss of the sense of touch.

Anaphlas'mus. ('Αναφλασμός.) Masturbation.

Anaphone'sis. ('Αναφωνέω, to speak aloud. F. *anaphonèse ;* I. *anafonesi ;* G. *Schreicur.*) Term for loud speaking, or vociferation, which was anciently practised as a means of strengthening the lungs. (Gorræus.)

Anaph'ora. ('Αναφορά.) Used by Hippocrates, *de Arte*, v, 13, for the bringing up of anything by the mouth, as in spitting of blood.

Anaphor'icoi. ('Αναφορικός.) Those who spit blood.

Anaphrodis'ia. ('Αν, neg.; 'Αφροδίτη, Venus. F. *anaphrodisie ;* G. *Geschlechtsabneigung ;* I. and S. *anafrodisi.*) Absence of venereal desires; diminution or abolition of genital sensibility.

Anaphrodis'iac. (Same etymon. F. *anaphrodisiaque.*) Applied to medicines or remedies allaying or preventing sexual excitement. The chief anaphrodisiacs are camphor, digitalis, potassium bromide, and carbon sulphide; and tobacco and opium when used in excess.

Anaphrodit'ic. ('Αν, neg.; 'Αφροδίτη, Venus. F. *anaphroditique.*) Applied to an organised body developed without concourse of the sexes, *i.e.* not the product of generation, properly so called.

Anaphrod'itous. (Same etymon. F. *anaphrodite.*) Not enjoying physical love; impotent.

Anaphrom'eli. ('Αν, priv.; ἀφρός, froth; μέλι, honey.) Clarified honey. Mel despumatum. (Quincy.)

Anaph'yses. (F. *filaments ostiolaires.*) Filaments often articulated, attached to the interior of the cavity of pyrenocarpous apothecia near the mouth, and directed downwards or towards the centre of the organ. Their direction, therefore, is opposed to that of the paraphyses, and they have been named periphyses. They are believed to aid in the expulsion of the spores

Anaph'ysis. ('Ανάφυσις. F. *anaphyse ;* G. *Wiedcrwachsen.*) A growing again, or regeneration. See *Anagennesis.*

Anaphytopy'ra. ('Αναφύω, to produce again; πῦρ, a fever. F. *anaphytopyre ;* G. *Entwickelungsfieber*, *Wechselfieber.*) A fever or irritable condition arising at the period of evolution of the organism; a growing fever.

Anap'lasis. ('Ανάπλασις; from ἀναπλάσσω, to form again. F. *anaplasie.*) A renewal, or forming anew; applied by Hippocrates to the reunion of a fractured bone.

Anaplasmat'ic. The same as *Anaplastic.*

Anaplas'mus. The same as *Anaplasis.*

Anaplas'tic. (Same etymon as *Anaplasty.* F. *anaplastique.*) Of or belonging to anaplasty. Term applied to the new formation of deformed or lost parts.

Also, applied to agents which increase the plastic matter of the blood.

An'aplasty. ('Αναπλάσσω, to form anew. F. *anaplastie.*) Term for operations by which reparation is made of superficial lesions, or solutions of continuity, by the use of the adjacent healthy structure, as in operating for vesicovaginal fistula.

Anaplero'sis. ('Αναπλήρωσις, a filling up; from ἀναπληρόω, to fill up, or supply. F. *anaplérose ;* G. *Anfüllung*, *Ausfüllung.*) Term for the supplement or filling up of parts that have been destroyed, as in wounds, and cicatrices.

Anaplerot'ic. (Same etymon as *Anaplerosis.* F. *anaplerotique.*) Of or belonging to anaplerosis; applied by Galen, *de Dynamid.*, to medicinal substances which promote the restoration of deficiencies in wounds.

Anapleu'sis. ('Ανάπλευσις.) Term used by Hippocrates, *Coac. Prænot. t.* 239, for the exfoliation and throwing off of dead portions of bone; also applied to carious teeth and the decayed portions which scale off from them.

Anaplo'sis. ('Ανάπλωσις, an unfolding. F. *anaplose ;* G. *Entfaltung*, *Entwickelung.*) Applied to the evolution of the organs of the body.

Anapneu'sis. ('Αναπνέω, to respire.) Term formerly employed for respiration. (Quincy.)

Anap'noe. ('Αναπνοή; from ἀναπνέω, to respire.) Another term for respiration. See *Anapneusis*, *Apneusis.*

Anapnoenu'si. (*Anapnoe ;* νοῦσος, for νόσος, disease.) Diseases of the respiratory organs.

Anap'nograph. ('Αναπνοή, respiration; γράφω, to write. F. *anapnéograph.*) An instrument invented by MM. Bergeon and Kastus, which is capable of registering at one and the same time the movements of inspiration and expiration, the variations of the pressure of the current of air at each movement of respiration, and the quantity of air inspired or expired.

Anapno'ic. ('Αναπνοή, drawing breath. F. *anapnoique.*) Belonging to respiration.

A. rem'edies. Medicines which render respiration easier.

Anapnom'eter. ('Αναπνοή, a drawing breath; μετρόν, a measure. F. *anapnéometre.*) A spirometer.

Anapnoonu'si. ('Αναπνοή; νοῦσος, for νόσος, disease. F. *maladies de respiration ;* G. *Krankheiten der Respiratien.*) Diseases of respiration.

Anapod'isis. ('Αναπόδισις, a going back, from ἀναποδίζω, to go back.) Retroversion.

A. u'teri. Retroversion of the uterus.

Anapodis'mus. ('Αναποδισμός.) Same as *Anapodisis.*

Anapodophyl'lum canaden'se. The *Podophyllum peltatum.* (Dunglison.)

Anapoph'ysis. ('Ανά, backwards; ἀπόφυσις, an offshoot.) A small projection springing from the neural arch of a vertebra between the upper articular and the transverse processes, and having a backward direction.

Anapo'sis. Same as *Amposis.*

Anapothym'ia. ('Αν, neg.; ἀποθύμιος, not according to the mind. F. *anapothymie ;* G. *Abscheulosigkeit.*) The absence of aversion.

Anapo'tis. Same as *Amposis.*

Anapsec'tic. ('Αναψάω, to wipe up.) Detergent.

Anapsyc'tica. ('Αναψυκτικός. G. *abkühlend*, *abfrischend.*) Refreshing, cooling.

Anapsyx'is. ('Ανάψυξις.) Old term used by Hippocrates, iii, *de Fract. t.* 8, for refrigeration.

Anap'tysis. ('Ανάπτυσις, from ἀναπτύω, to spue up, or spit.) Old term for expectoration.

Anaptyx'is. ('Ανάπτυξις, from ἀναπτύσσω, to unrol. F. *anaptyxis.*) An unfolding

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or mechanical obliteration of morbidly wrinkled parts.

Anarcoti'na. A name proposed for *Narcotine.*

Anarhi'non. ('Ανά, upward; ῥίν, the nose.) Things which return through the nose.

Also (ἀνά; ῥινός, the skin), things which return through the skin.

Anar'raphe. ('Αναρραφή; from ἀνά, up; ῥαφή, a seam; from ῥάπτω, to sew together.) A term formerly applied to the operation of excising a horizontal fold of skin from the upper eyelid and sewing the edges together, so as to cure a ptosis dependent on over-abundance or hypertrophy of skin.

Anarrhegnu'minos. ('Αναρρήγνυμενος; from ἀναρρήγνυμι, to break out.) Breaking out. Applied to ulcers which healed quickly and then broke out again; or fractures when they become disunited, Hipp. i, *de Morb.*, xix, 6.

Anarrheg'nymous. Same as *Anarrhegnuminos.*

Anarrhex'is. ('Ανάρρηξις, a breaking up. F. *anarrhexis;* G. *Wiederaufreissung*, *Zerreissung.*) Disruption or breaking again of a united fracture.

Anar'rhicas. ('Αναρριχάομαι, to scramble up.) A Genus of the Family *Blenniidæ*, Order *Acanthopteri*, Class *Pisces.* Body clothed with rudimentary scales; mouth large; teeth, of which the anterior are conical and the molars rounded, situated on the sides of the jaws and on the palate; abdominal fin separate from the caudal fin.

A. lu'pus. (L. *lupus*, a wolf. F. *loup de mer*, *chat de mer.*) The wolf fish, sea cat. Hab. Coasts of Northern Europe and America. The liver furnishes an oil, which, mixed with that of many other fishes, especially of the cod family, was formerly used in medicine, as well as in the arts.

Anarrhi'num. ('Ανάρρινον.) Returning through the nostril or skin.

Also, a sternutatory.

Name for Nasturtium; also for Antirrhinum.

Anarrhi'zeæ. ('Ανά, upwards; ῥίζα, a root.) A term applied by L. C. Richard to plants which have no true or earth roots.

Anarrho'ë. Same as *Anarrhœa.*

Anarrhœ'a. ('Ανά, upwards; ῥέω, to flow.) Term used by Schneiderus, *l.* i, *de Catarrh. c.* 3, for a flow of humours upwards, or rather of humours brought upwards from the inferior parts; also, regurgitation of the fæces, through inversion of the peristaltic action of the intestines.

Anar'rhophe. ('Αναρροφέω, to suck down again.) A term for absorption.

Anarrhophenu'si. (*Anarrhophe; νοῦσος*, for *νόσος*, disease.) Diseases of the lymphatics.

Anarrhophe'sis. ('Αναρρόφησις, a gulping down again.) A term for absorption.

Anarrho'pia. ('Αναρροπία; ἀνά, upwards; ῥέπω, to tend.) Term used by Hippocrates, *l. de Humor.* i, 11, for a flow or tending of the humours from below upwards.

Anar'thria. ('Αν, neg.; ἄρθρα, the limbs. F. *anarthrie;* G. *Gliedlosigkeit.*) Defect or absence of the limbs.

Also (ἀναρθρία, want of vigour), disjointed speech, an impairment of the articulation usually dependent upon bulbar paralysis; when the loss of power is complete, it appears to be invariably accompanied by aphonia.

A. litera'lis. (L. *literalis*, belonging to a letter. G. *Stammeln.*) Inability to pronounce the letters properly; stammering.

A. syllaba'ris spasmod'ica. (L. *syllaba*, a syllable; *spasmus*, spasm. G. *Stottern.*) Stuttering. A temporary spasmodic inability to vocalise certain sounds, especially the explosive consonants.

Anarthrop'oda. ('Αν, neg.; ἄρθρον, a joint; πούς, a foot.) A Division of the Subkingdom *Annulosa.* Animals having no jointed limbs.

Anar'throus. ('Αν, priv.; ἄρθρον, a joint. F. *anarthre;* G. *ohne Gelenke.*) Without joints; applied to a man stout and fleshy, so as to appear jointless.

A'nas. (F. *canard;* It. *anitra;* G. *Ente.*) The duck. A Genus of the Family *Lamellirostres*, Order *Palmipedes*, or *Natatores.* Feet placed far back; neck short; beak broad in front, longer than the head; nostrils near base of keel; tail short and wedge-shaped. This genus includes the domestic duck, the mallard, widgeon, and other species used for food.

A. bos'chus. (Βοσκάς, a kind of duck.) The wild duck, largely consumed as food.

Anasar'ca. ('Ανά, through; σάρξ, the flesh. F. *anasarque;* I. and S. *anasarca;* G. *Hautwassersucht*, *Wassersucht.*) A term for dropsy in the integuments of the body. Anasarca differs from œdema in being more extensive, the latter affecting some part of the body only, as the foot, hand, or eyelid; whilst the former is general, and affects either the entire subcutaneous tissue, or at least the whole of a limb. The causes to which it is attributable are renal disease, when it often commences in the face; and cardiac, pulmonary, and hepatic affections, interfering with the course of the circulation, and leading to venous congestion, when it usually commences in the lower limbs, and extends upwards; it is said to occur sometimes in cases of retention of urine. In either case it may be acute or chronic. The skin is pale or rosy, and pits on pressure. The removal of the fluid is partly to be effected by treatment directed to the primary disease, of which the anasarca is only symptomatic, and partly by direct or indirect revulsive and derivative treatment:—Small punctures with a triangularly-pointed needle (Paget), the introduction of one or more drainage tubes, as Southey's cannulas, flying blisters, frictions with croton oil (Bouchut), diuretics, sudorifics, hydragogue cathartics, chalybeates, are amongst the more important means of treatment.

A. anæ'mia. (*Anæmia*, poverty of blood.) Anasarca dependent on anæmic conditions, the result of hæmorrhage.

A. debil'ium. (L. *debilis*, feeble.) Anasarca occurring in weakened conditions of body.

A. exanthemat'ica. ('Εξάνθημα, an eruption.) Anasarca after erysipelas and eruptive diseases.

A. hyster'icum. A transient swelling in an hysterical person.

A. oppila'ta. (L. *oppilo*, to stop up.) Anasarca from pressure on veins, as in pregnancy.

A. pulmo'num. (L. *pulmo*, the lung.) Œdema of the lung.

A. rena'lis. (L. *ren*, the kidney.) Anasarca depending on kidney disease.

A. sero'sa. (L. *serum*, the watery part of things.) A term to describe anasarca dependent on the suppression of some customary evacuation, or from too fluid a condition of the blood.

Also, applied to *Phlegmasia dolens.*

Anasar'cous. (Same etymon.) Having or relating to *Anasarca.*

A. sound. A moist sound, like fine bubbling, heard on the first application of the stethoscope to the chest when the integuments are œdematous.

Anasis'mus. ('Ανα, up; σείω, to shake.) Concussion.

Anaso'mia. ('Ανά, upon; σῶμα, a body. F. *anasomie.*) Adhesion of the more outward limbs to the body.

Anaspa'dia. The condition of *Anaspadias.*

Anaspadiæ'us. (Same etymon as *Anaspadias.* F. *anaspadiæus.*) One whose urethra opens on the upper portion of the penis.

Anaspa'dias. ('Ανά, upwards; and σπάω, to draw out, to tear.) In Teratology, the opening of the urethra on the upper surface of the penis.

Anaspad'isis. The same as *Anaspasis.*

Anaspadis'mus. The same as *Anaspasis.*

Anas'pasis. ('Ανασπάω, to draw up.) Contraction, or retraction; applied specially to contraction of the stomach.

Anaspas'mus. The same as *Anaspasis.*

Anas'sa. The pine-apple, *Ananassa sativa.*

Anastal'tic. ('Αναστέλλω, to gird up. F. *anastaltique;* G. *hemmend, blutstillend.*) Formerly applied to medicines that were styptic or astringent.

Term used by Dr. M. Hall, in his 'Diastaltic Nervous System,' for the course of the vis nervosa upwards.

Anas'tasis. ('Ανάστασις, from ἀνίστημι, to raise up.) Used by Hippocrates, *Coac. Prænot. t.* 616, 620, 621, for a recovery from sickness, or restoration to health.

Anastat'ic. Of or belonging to *anastasis*, or a recovery from sickness; having the power of restoring to health.

Anastat'ica. A Genus of the Family *Arabidæ*, Nat. Order *Crucifera.*

A. hierochun'tica. (L. *hierochunticus*, from Jericho. F. *Rose de Jéricho, jérose hygrométrique;* G. *Rose von Jericho.*) The only known Species of the Genus. A branching herb, with alternate, oblong, dentated leaves; flowers presenting the ordinary cruciferous type disposed in small spikes. The fruit a short silicula, with two mono- or dispermous loculi. After the fall of the leaves and fruits the branches curve inwards, forming a kind of ball, which may be carried by the wind to great distances in the deserts of Syria. It is collected by charlatans and placed in water near the bed of women in labour. The branches then expand, and the more quickly this occurs the more easy and rapid is the labour expected to be.

A. hierochun'tina. The same as *A. hierochuntica.*

Anastœcheio'sis. ('Αναστοιχείωσις, dissolution. F. *anastœchiose.*) A dissolving of matter into its first elements.

Anas'tolë. ('Αναστολή, a putting back. F. *anastole;* G. *Zurückbeugen, Zurückschlagen.*) A putting back, as of the hair, but, especially, the ragged portions of a large wound.

Anastomo'sant. (Same etymon as *Anastomosis.* F. *anastomosant;* G. *anastomosirend, aderästig.*) That which anastomoses. Applied to *Jussiæa anastomosans*, because the lateral nervures of the leaves unite into one unique nerve parallel to the borders.

Anas'tomose. (Same etymon as *Anastomosis.*) To effect anastomosis; to unite with each other.

Anastomo'sis. ('Αναστομόω, to bring to a mouth. F. *abouchement, anastomose;* G. *Ineinandermündung, Einmündung, Zusammenmündung, Mündung, Vereinigung, Ausfluss, Zusammenfluss.*) Term for the communication of branches of vessels with each other, as if one mouth or open end of a vessel were joined to another.

In Botany, applied to the union of two nervures in leaves or vessels in fruits and seeds. It is rare in stems, except at the level of the nodes or between laticiferous vessels.

A., an'eurysm by. See *Aneurysm by anastomosis.*

A. aneurysmat'ica. (*Aneurysm.*) A synonym of *Telangiectasis.*

A. Jacobso'nii. (G. *Paukengeflecht.*) The communications in the tympanum, the tympanic plexus, of the branches of *Jacobson's nerve.*

Anastomot'ic. (*Anastomosis.* F. *anastomotique.*) Belonging to, or of the nature of, anastomosis.

Applied to medicines like aperients and diuretics, believed to open the mouths of vessels.

A. arch. (F. *arcade anastomotique.*) The curved line or arch sometimes formed by the anastomosis of two vessels, as in the mesentery.

A. ar'tery of arm. (G. *untere, innere Nebenschlagader.*) A branch of the brachial artery arising about two inches above the bend of the elbow, which, running transversely inwards on the brachialis anticus and penetrating the intermuscular septum, turns outwards behind the humerus, underneath the triceps, and joins the superior profunda to form the arcus dorsalis humeri posticus immediately above the olecranon fossa. In front of the humerus it gives off a branch to the pronator teres which unites with anterior ulnar recurrent, and at the back of the humerus several branches to the bone and joint, one of which joins the posterior ulnar recurrent.

A. ar'tery of thigh. (G. *oberste Kniegelenkschlagader.*) A branch of the femoral in Hunter's canal, the anterior wall of which it pierces and then descends, under cover of some fibres of the vastus internus, along the tendon of the adductor magnus to anastomose with the internal articular arteries and the recurrent branch of the anterior tibial artery. It gives off a superficial branch, which accompanies the long saphenous nerve, and supplies the integument on the inner side of the knee; and an external branch, which sends twigs to the knee-joint and, forming an arch above the articular surface, anastomoses with the superior external articular artery.

A. ar'tery, pu'bic. Branches of the obturator artery given off as it is about to escape from the pelvis; they lie on the inner side of the crural ring and anastomose with branches of the epigastric artery.

A. ar'tery, trans'verse. (G. *quere Verbindungsarterie.*) A synonym of the communicating branch of the peroneal artery.

A. branches. Twigs of nerve or blood-vessel which connect two branches.

Anastomot'ica mag'na. The *Anastomotic artery of the arm.*

Anas'trophe. ('Αναστροφή; from *αναστρέφω*, to turn upside down. F. *anastrophic;* G. *Umkehrung.*) Inversion, as of the uterus, or urinary bladder.

An'atase. ('Ανάτασις, extension; from *άνατείνω*, to stretch forth.) A mineral consisting chiefly of titanic oxide, and deriving its name from its long pyramidal crystals; it is blue, red, or yellowish brown; it is very electric.

Anat'asis. ('Ανάτασις; from *ανατείνω*, to stretch up. F. *anatase;* G. *Ausstrecken.*) Term for extension.

Anatech'nia. Köchlin's term for *Atechnia.*

Ana'tes. Old term for disease of the anus.

Anatherapeu'sis. ('Αναθεραπεύω, to rear with care. F. *anathérapeusis.*) A progressive cure.

Anather'mum. ('Αναθερμαίνω, to warm up. F. *anathermon.*) A warming medicine.

Anathe'rum murica'tum. (L. *muricatus*, pointed like a murex shell.) The *Andropogon muricatum.*

A. nar'dus. The *Andropogon nardus.*

Anath'lasis. ('Ανάθλασις, a squeezing out.) Same as *Ecthlipsis.*

Anatho'mia. Anatomy.

Anathrep'sis. ('Ανάθρεψις, fresh growth.) Renovation of health after illness.

An'athron. The older authors describe this as a salt which vegetates on rocks in the form of a white stony moss, and as being a form of sodium chloride.

Anathymia'ma. The same as *Anathymiasis.*

Anathymia'sis. ('Αναθυμίασις; from *αναθυμιάω*, to make to rise in vapour. F. *anathymiase;* G. *Räuchern, das hysterische Aufstossen.*) A fumigating, or an evaporating.

Also, hysterical flatus, or the vapours.

Anathymionu'si. ('Αναθυμίασις; *νοῦσος*, for *νόσος*, disease. F. *maladies de vapeur;* G. *Krankheiten der Ausdünstung.*) Diseases arising from vapour or evaporation.

Anat'idæ. (L. *anas*, the duck. F. *canard;* I. *anitra;* G. *Ente.*) A Subfamily of the Family *Lamellirostres*, Order *Natatores*, or a Family of the Order *Chenomorphæ*, Class *Aves.* The duck tribe. The legs are shorter than the middle toe, hallux with no broad membrane.

Anatif'erus. (L. *anas*, a duck; *fero*, to bear. F. *anatifère;* G. *entetragend.*) Applied to *Lepas anatifera*, from an absurd notion of the inhabitants of the north of Europe that it produces wild ducks.

Anat'inæ. A synonym of *Anatidæ.*

Anatin'inæ. A Subfamily of the Family *Myidæ.* Molluscs having a delicate shell with a granular surface; cardinal teeth obsolete; siphons long and fimbriated.

Anat'inus. (L. *anas*, a duck. F. *anatin.*) Pertaining to the Anas; applied to *Lingula anatina*, because its shell resembles the bill of a duck.

Anat'ipes. (L. *anas; pes*, a foot. F. *anatipède;* G. *entfüssig.*) Resembling a duck's foot, as *Spongia anatipes.*

Anat'ole un'guium. ('Ανατολή, a growing. L. *unguis*, a nail.) The demilune of the nails.

Anat'omē. ('Ανατομή, dissection; from *ἀνατέμνω*, to cut up.) Anatomy.

A. anima'ta. (L. *animatus*, animated.) A term for physiology.

Anatom'ia. (Lat., from *ἀνατομή*, dissection.) Anatomy.

A. anima'lis. (L. *animalis*, living.) A term for Comparative Anatomy, or the dissection of animals.

A. compara'ta. (L. *comparatus*, to compare.) Comparative Anatomy, or the dissection of animals.

A. comparati'va. (L. *comparativus*, comparative; from *comparo.*) Comparative Anatomy.

A. vi'va. (L. *vivus*, alive.) A term for Physiology.

Anatom'ical. (G. *anatomisch.*) Of or belonging to Anatomy.

Anat'omism. The doctrine that the physical arrangement of parts explain the phenomena of life.

Anat'omist. Term for a dissector of organised bodies, whether human, brute-animal (called also Zoötomist), or vegetable (then also termed Phytotomist.)

Anat'omy. ('Ανατομή, dissection; from *ανατέμνω*, to cut up. F. *anatomie;* I. *anatomia, notomia;* S. *anatomia;* G. *Anatomie, Zergliederung, Zergliederungskunst, Zergliederungskunde.*) Generally, the cutting up, or dissection, of organised bodies, whether human, brute-animal (also called Zoötomy) or vegetable (otherwise termed Phytotomy), to expose the structure, uses, &c., of their different parts.

A., analog'ical. The study of the bodily structures and organs in their relationship to each other in the different animals.

A., an'imal. A term for Comparative Anatomy.

A., artific'ial. (F. *anatomie artificielle.*) The imitation of dissections in wax, or other material.

A., chirur'gical. The same as *A., surgical.*

A., clas'tic. (Κλάω, to break.) The study of the bodily structures from models which may be separated into pieces.

A., compar'ative. (F. *anatomie comparée;* G. *vergleichende Anatomie, Zergliederung der unteren Thiere.*) This expresses the dissection of the lower animals and plants, in order to ascertain their resemblance to, or difference from, the human body, and to illustrate the general principles of organisation.

A., descrip'tive. (F. *anatomie descriptive;* G. *beschreibende Anatomie.*) This term includes the details of the situation, form, or shape, and the relative attachments of the various parts.

A., development'al. A synonym of *Embryology.*

A., foren'sic. A term given to morbid or Pathological Anatomy when applied to jurisprudence.

A., gen'eral. (F. *anatomie générale;* G. *allgemeine Anatomie.*) The description of the structure and physical nature of the various tissues composing the body is embraced in this term, apart from any consideration of the organs they compose.

A., homolog'ical. The study of the bodily structures and organs in their relationship to each other in the same animal.

A., hu'man. (F. *l'anatomie de l'homme*, or *du corps humain;* G. *Anatomie des Menschen,* or *des menschlichen Körpers.*) Term for the dissection of man.

A., med'ical. (F. *anatomie médicale;* G. *medicinische Anatomie.*) Term embracing Descriptive, Physiological, and Pathological Anatomy, with special regard to the situation of the various internal organs, and their nervous connections.

A., medico-chirur'gical. The same as *A., regional.*

A., microscop'ical. The minute structural anatomy of the tissues.

A., mor'bid. (L. *morbidus*, having disease.) The dissection of bodies for the purpose of displaying the diseased organs or structures.

A., patholog'ical. (F. *anatomie pathologique;* G. *pathologische Anatomie.*) Term for the investigation of changes in the structure of organs, produced by disease, or as effects of congenital malformation.

A., philosoph'ical. See *A. transcendental.*

A., physiolog'ical. (F. *anatomie physiologique;* G. *physiologische Anatomie.*) Term for the examination of the numerous organs of animals, in order to understand their respective functions in the healthy state.

A., prac'tical. A term for dissection.

A., re'gional. The special and relative description of the anatomy of regions of the body, the parts of which region have some relationship to each other in regard either to disease, or injury, or operation.

A., spec'ial. Same as *A., descriptive.*

A., sur'gical. (F. *anatomie chirurgicale;* G. *chirurgische Anatomie.*) Term for the examination of the various organs, particularly the muscles, nerves, and blood-vessels, and the precise points of situation in which they are found, their connections with, and relations to, each other, and where they are most exposed to injury under all circumstances.

A., tex'tural. The minute structural anatomy of the tissues.

A., topograph'ical. The same as *A., regional.*

A., transcendent'al. (F. *anatomie transcendante.*) A term for that branch which treats of the development of parts, their analogies, the primary model or type according to which they are formed, and their approximation to, or deviation from, that model; also termed philosophical anatomy.

A., veg'etable. The study of the structure of plants.

A., vet'erinary. (L. *veterinarius*, of or belonging to *veterinæ*, or draught-cattle.)

Ana'ton. The same as *Anatron.*

Anatre'sis. ('Ανάτρησις, a boring; from *ανατιτράω*, to bore through, to perforate. F. *anatrése.*) Term for a perforation; applied by Galen, *de C. M. per Gen.* vi, 2, to the operation of trepanning the skull.

Anatri'bē. ('Ανατρίβω, to rub well.) Friction.

Anatripsiolo'gia. See *Anatripsology.*

Anatrip'sis. ('Ανάτριψις; from ἀνατρίβω, to rub well. F. *anatribe*, *anatripsie;* G. *Anreiben*, *Einreiben.*) Term used by Galen for friction of the body, but more particularly from the inferior parts upwards.

Anatripsol'ogy. ('Ανάτριψις, friction; λόγος, a discourse. F. and G. *anatripsiologie.*) Ancient term for a history of, or treatise on, the employment of friction.

Anatrip'ticus. ('Ανατρίβω, to rub well. F. *anatriptique;* G. *eingereiben*, *Zerriebend.*) Belonging to friction; applied to medicines having a mechanical action of this kind in the bowels; anatriptic.

Anatriptol'ogy. The same as *Anatripsology.*

Anatris. (Arab.) Old name for bydrargyrum, or mercury. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Ana'tron. Arabic for soda, which was formerly called Natron. (Dornæus, R. and J.)

Also, a synonym of *Potassæ sulphas.*

Also, a synonym of the scum which rises to the surface in the manufacture of glass. It consists chiefly of sodium or potassium chloride, and sodium or potassium sulphate. It was formerly used as a laxative.

Anat'ropal. ('Ανατρέπω, to turn up. L. *anatropus;* F. *anatrope;* G. *gegenläufig*, *umgewendet.*) In Botany, a term applied to an ovule, which becomes in the course of growth and development recurved, so that the micropyle or organic apex is applied to the hilus or point of insertion of the funiculus, and is situated at one extremity of the ovule, whilst the chalaza or organic base of the ovule is at the other extremity, and is connected with the hilus by a raised vascular band termed the raphe. It is well seen in ranunculaceæ.

Anat'ropē. ('Ανατροπή, an overthrow; from ἀνατρέπω, to upset. F. *anatrope.*) Used by Galen, l. viii, *de C. M. sec. Loc. s.* 1, for inverted action of the stomach; nausea and vomiting.

Anat'ropous. The same as *Anatropal.*

Anat'to. See *Annatto.*

Ana'tum. An old term for egg-shells.

Anau'dia. ('Αναυδία; from α, neg.; αὐδή, speech. F. *anaudie;* G. *Sprachlosigkeit*, *ein höher Grad von Heiserkeit.*) Another term for aphonia, or loss of voice, according to Hippocrates, *Coac. Prænot. t.* 34, and 359.

Also, a term for *Catalepsy.*

Anax'yris. The common sorrel, *Rumex acetosa.*

Anay'cal. A local name for Barbadoes ley.

Ana'ze. A name given in the Mascarene Islands to the acidulous pulp which surrounds the seeds of the common baobab.

Anaz'esis. ('Ανάζεσις, a boiling.) Ebullition; the act of boiling.

Anazo'tic. (L. *an*, priv.; *azotum*, nitrogen. F. *anazotique;* G. *kein Azot.*) Without azote or nitrogen; anazotic.

Anazotu'ria. (L. *an*, neg.; *azotum*, azote, or nitrogen, the chief constituent of urea; *urina*, the urine.) Name given to a variety of chronic diuresis, in which urea is partially or entirely absent from the urine.

An'berry. A warty condition of the roots of cruciferous plants caused by insects.

Also, a term given to pedunculated warts often seen on the belly and throat of horses.

An'ceps. (L. *an*, abbreviation of *ambi*, around; *caput*, a head. G. *doppelt*, *zweiseitig.*) Two-headed, and by metonymy double, wavering.

Used to imply doubt as to the nature of a disease, or of the action of a medicine.

In Botany, applied to leaves having both edges sharp.

An'cha. (Arabic.) The coxa, or hip-joint, according to Avicenna, iv, *fen.* 5, *tr.* 1, c. 24.

An'chæ os. (*Ancha; os*, a bone.) The femur.

Anchæ'los. Old term for the femur, or thigh bone.

Anchaph'tha. ("Αγχω, to strangle; *aphtha*. F. *anchaphthe*; G. *Apthenbräune*.) Term by Bateman for *Aphtha anginosa*.

Anchie'tea. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Violaceæ*.

A. saluta'ris. (L. *salutaris*, healthful.) A climbing plant, native of Brazil, the root of which, under the name of Piriguar, is often employed as a purgative, and as a remedy in cutaneous diseases.

An'chilops. ("Αγχι, near to; ὤψ, the eye. F. *anchilops*; I. *anchilope*; S. *anguilops*; G. *Augenwinkelgeschwulst*.) Term for an abscess near to the inner angle of the eye superficial to the lachrymal sac.

Anchithe'rium. ("Αγχι, near; θήρ, a wild beast.) A fossil animal of much interest in regard to the pedigree of the horse, to which it presents many points of similarity; the bones are found in the Eocene deposits of some parts of Europe. It differs from the horse, however, in having had three complete toes, the lateral toes being much larger in proportion to the middle toe than in Hipparion, and probably resting on the ground in ordinary locomotion.

Ancho'as. The Mexican name of the *Amomum zingiber*.

An'chonë. ('Αγχόνη, from ἄγχω, to strangle. G. *Halsverschnürung*.) A term for the sensation of strangling, as experienced in hysteria; suffocation.

Anchon'idæ. A Family of the Nat. Order *Cruciferæ*.

Anchonidro'a. ('Ανχόνη, a strangling; ἱδρῶα, heat-spots. G. *Bräunefriesel*.) Term for *Miliaria anginosa*.

Anchonie'æ. (F. *anchonié*.) Applied by de Candolle to a Tribe of *Cruciferæ*, having *Anchonium* for their type.

Anchonoporphyroty'phus. ('Αγχόνη; L. *porphyrotyphus*. F. *anchonoporphyrotyphus*.) Term for *Porphyrotyphus anginosus*, or typhous scarlatina.

Anchora'lis. (L. *anchora*, an anchor. G. *ankerförmig*.) Of or belonging to an anchor; anchor-like.

A. proces'sus. The coracoid process of the scapula.

Ancho'vy. (F. *anchois*; I. *acciuga*; S. *anchoa*; G. *Anchove*, *Anschove*.) The *Engraulis*, or *Clupea encrasicholus*, belonging to the *Clupeidæ*, *Malacopterygii abdominales*. Hab. Mediterranean. It is salted, or otherwise prepared, and used as a condiment. They are said to be aphrodisiac. Several other species of fish are substituted for the true anchovy, and they are generally coloured with Venetian red, or Armenian bole.

A. pear. The fruit of the tree *Grias cauliflora*.

Anchu'sa. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Boraginaceæ*. Corolla hypocrateriform, with five inflexed scales in the orifice; nuts surrounded at the base by a tumid edge.

The "Αγχουσα of the ancients appears to have been the *Anchusa tinctoria* of the moderns. They recognised four kinds: (1) A. ὀνόκλεια (*Anchusa tinctoria*); (2) A. λύκαψος (*Echium italicum*); (3) A. ἀλκιβιάδειον (*Echium diffusum*); and a fourth, identified with *Lithospermum fruticosum*. The root was employed as an astringent, and was given internally in affections of the liver, spleen, and kidneys, in bites of venomous animals. (Waring.)

A. angustifo'lia. (L. *angustus*, narrow; *folium*, a leaf.) A synonym of *A. officinalis*.

A. incarna'tus. (L. *incarnatus*, in the flesh, flesh-coloured.) A synonym of *A. officinalis*.

A. ital'ica. (F. *Buglosse*; G. *Ochsenzunge*.) A plant formerly employed as an emollient. Divisions of the calyx somewhat long and pointed; appendages of corolla bearded; limb unequally divided.

A. lute'a. (L. *luteus*, yellow.) The *Onosma echioides*.

A. lycopsoï'des. (*Lycopsis*, the plant so named; εἶδος, likeness.) A synonym of *A. officinalis*.

A. officina'lis. (L. *officina*, a shop. F. *buglosse*; G. *Ochzenzunge*.) Root stout, biennial; leaves narrow, lanceolate; cymes forked or in pairs; bracts and calyx-lobes ovate-lanceolate; flowers subsessile; appendages of corolla velvety; limb regular. The root is mucilaginous, and the flowers slightly bitter. It was formerly used as a cordial in hypochondriasis.

A. tincto'ria. (L. *tinctorius*, belonging to a dyer. F. *orcanette*; G. *Alkanna schminkwurzel*, *Ochsenzungenwurzel*.) The alkanet plant. Garden bugloss. Stem herbaceous, with rough hairs; leaves lanceolate, obtuse, hoary; nuts warty. The roots yield a reddish colouring matter. Alkanet is used to colour fatty substances, as ointments; alkalies render it blue. See *Alkanet*.

Anchu'seæ. A Family of the Nat. Order *Boraginaceæ*.

Anchu'sic ac'id. A synonym of *Anchusin*.

Anchu'sin. $C_{35}H_{40}O_8$. (G. *Anchusaroth*, *Alkannaroth*.) A red-coloured principle obtained from the *Anchusa tinctoria*. It is amorphous, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, ether, fixed or volatile oils, carbon bisulphide, and acetic acid. It melts at 60° C. (140° F.), volatilising in violet vapours. It combines with alkalies and alkaline earths. The alkaline solutions are precipitated by alum and lead acetate.

An'chyle. See *Ankule*.

Anchyloblepb'aron. See *Ankyloblepharon*.

Anchylomeris'ma. ('Αγκύλη, a contracted joint, a noose; μέρισμα, a part.) A growing together of the soft parts.

Anchylo'sis. See *Ankylosis*.

Anchylos'toma. The same as *Anchylostomum*.

Anchylos'tomum. ('Αγκύλος, curved; στόμα, mouth. F. *ankylostome*.) A Genus of Nematoid Entozoa found in the intestine of man. The worms are ash-coloured, cylindrical; the head slightly attenuated, mouth in form of a sucker, subcorneous, with a large circular opening directed dorsally, containing four teeth situated within its inferior margin; pharynx infundibuliform, with resistant walls; œsophagus muscular, expanding posteriorly, integument transversely striated, two conical papillæ situated opposite to one another at the junction of the first sixth with the remainder of the body; anus lateral, a little in front of the extremity of the tail. The sexes separate—male provided with a caudal terminal sac, entire, excised below, multiradiate, penis double and very long; female with obtuse tail, vulva situated behind.

A. duodena'le. A worm common in Northern Italy, and attacking the fourth part of the whole population in Egypt, where it is the cause of the disease named Egyptian chlorosis. In form it is thick and cylindrical; anterior extremity recurved; head obliquely truncated, with a hard chitinous and bell-shaped capsule for the mouth; at the anterior margin of this are four, and at the posterior margin two, strong claw-like hooks; still more internally are two more pointed projections; pharynx muscular; intestine simple, wide. The male is from 6—10 mm. long, and ends in a three-lobed bursa, in which are placed two thin spicula; the sexual organs consist of a long convoluted canal, forming the testis and efferent duct, an oval or fusiform seminal vesicle, and a long and broad ejaculatory duct. The female is from 10—18 mm. long and about 1 mm. thick; the tail pointed; genital opening behind the middle of the body, and through a short tube, leading into a muscular double vagina; the uterus long and double, with tubes and ovaries; the ova are 0·05 mm. long and 0·023 mm. broad. Segmentation has already commenced in them when laid, and after twenty-four hours' exposure to moist air a worm-like embryo escapes through the thin shell. The worm is probably a stage in the development of the *Dochmius trigonocephalus* of the dog, which is taken into the system in its Rhabditis form with foul water. It attaches itself to the lower portion of the human duodenum and jejunum. The symptoms of the presence of the worm are those of anæmia, some cases running an acute course and terminating fatally in a few weeks; whilst others, especially if the food supply be abundant, may last for years. The remedies found most useful have been the milky juice of the *Ficus doliaria* and the milky juice of the *Carica dodckaphylla.*

Anchyroï'des. ("Αγκυρα, an anchor; εἶδος, form.) Having the form of an anchor.

A. proces'sus. The coracoid process of the scapula.

An'ci. The same as *Ancus.*

An'cinar. An old term for borax.

Ancip'ital. (L. *anceps*, double. F. *ancipité;* G. *zweischneidig.*) In Botany, having two sharp edges like the stem of Narcissus.

Ancip'itate. (L. *anceps*, double.) A term applied to any organ presenting flat faces and two cutting edges.

Ancis'troïd. ('Αγκιστροειδής, hook-shaped, barbed; from ἄγκιστρον; εἶδος, form. F. *ancistroïde.*) Hook-shaped.

Ancis'tron. ("Αγκιστρον, a fish-hook.) A hook-like or hamular process.

Ancistrop'odous. ("Αγκιστρον; πούς, a foot. F. *ancistropode;* G. *hakenfüssig.*) Having long claws. Applied by some authors to a Suborder of Birds.

Anci'sus. (L. *ancisus*, cut all round; from *an*, for *ambi*, around; and *cædo*, to cut. G. *ringsumbeschnitten.*) Incised all round.

Anclam. A mineral spring in Pomerania.

An'cle. See *Ankle.*

An'cler. The malleolus. (Dunglison.)

An'clet. The malleolus. (Dunglison.)

An'cliff. The malleolus. (Dunglison.)

An'clowe. The malleolus. (Dunglison.)

An'colie. (Fr.) The *Aquilegia vulgaris.*

An'con. ('Αγκών, the bend of the arm, the elbow.) Term for the elbow; or the triangular surface of the olecranon process of the ulna, being the part on which pressure is made when leaning on the elbow.

Anco'nad. (Same etymon.) Used by Dr. Barclay as meaning towards the ancon, or triangular surface of the olecranon.

Ancona'gra. ('Αγκών; ἄγρα, a seizure. F. *anconagre;* G. *Ellenbogengicht.*) Arthritic pain of the elbow.

Anco'nal. ('Αγκών.) Of or belonging to the ancon, or elbow.

A. as'pect. The surface on which the ancon is situated.

Ancone'us. ('Αγκών, the elbow. F. *anconé;* G. *Knorrenmuskel.*) A small, triangular muscle at the back of the elbow-joint. Also, called *Cubitalis musculus*, *Epicondylo-cubitalis.* It arises from the posterior surface of the outer condyle of the humerus by a separate tendon, and is inserted into the outer part of the olecranon and the upper fourth of the posterior surface of the shaft of the ulna. It is covered by a strong fascia, and is in contact by its deep surface with the supinator brevis. An anastomis between the superior profunda and recurrent interosseous arteries lies between the two muscles. It is supplied by a branch from the musculo-spiral nerve, which enters its upper border. It helps to extend the forearm. In the armadillos and some seals it is a very large muscle.

The term was formerly applied to all the muscles inserted into the olecranon.

A. exter'nus. (L. *externus*, outward.) An extensor muscle of the pterygo-radial joint in Craniote Vertebrates, extending from the preaxial side of the pterygium to the fore limb. It is the external head of the triceps extensor cubiti muscle, and corresponds to the vastus internus in the hind limb.

A. inter'nus. (L. *internus*, inward.) An extensor muscle of the pterygio-radial joint in Craniote Vertebrates, extending from the postaxial side of the pterygium to the fore limb. It is the inner head of the triceps extensor cubiti muscle, and corresponds to the vastus externus of the hind limb.

A. lon'gus. (L. *longus*, long.) An extensor muscle of the pterygio-radial joint in Craniote Vertebrates, extending from the scapula to the fore limb. It is the long head of the triceps muscle, and corresponds to the rectus femoris of the hind limb.

A. ma'jor. (L. *major*, comp. of *magnus*, great.) The long head of the triceps extensor cubiti.

A. mi'nor. (L. *minor*, comp. of *parvus*, small.) The anconeus muscle.

A. sex'tus. (L. *sextus*, the sixth.) A small muscular slip, which in man is sometimes independent, sometimes a factor of the triceps brachii, but in the rest of the mammalia is always an independent structure. It extends from the humerus to the ulna, nearly at right angles to the triceps, and arches over the ulnar nerve.

A. ter'tius. (L. *tertius*, the third.) The *Epitrochleo-anconcus muscle.*

Anconoca'ce. ('Αγκών; κακός, bad. F. *anconocace;* G. *Ellenbogengelenkverderbniss*, *Ellenbogengicht.*) Term by J. F. Lobstein for pain in the elbow-joint.

An'conoïd. ('Αγκών.) Resembling the ancon, or elbow.

Ancora. Arabic for calyx, or lime. (R. and J.)

Ancora'lis. Same as *Anchoralis.*

Ancorin'idæ. (Ἄγκυρα, an anchor. L. *ancora*, an anchor.) A Family of the Order *Fibrospongia*, Class *Spongia*. Sponges in which the cortical layer contains no stars or spherules of silica, but is traversed by anchor-shaped spicules, which project externally.

Ancosa. Arabic for lacca, or lac.

Anc'ter. (Ἀγκτήρ, from ἄγχω, to press tight. G. *Heftnadel.*) Name for a clasp or fibula with which the lips of a gaping wound, which did not allow of the suture, were maintained in apposition, according to Langius, *l.* i, *ep.* 77. See *Infibulatio.*

Ancte'res. (Same etymon.) The plural of *Ancter.*

Ancterias'mus. (Ἀγκτηριασμός.) Used by Galen for the operation of employing ancteres, or of keeping the lips of wounds together by clasps, or fibulæ, according to Gorræus. See *Infibulatio.*

Ancu'bitus. A disease of the eyes and eyelids, as if they contained sand; also called petrification, according to John Anglicus, *Ros. Angl. p.* 867.

An'culë. See *Ankulë.*

Ancunulen'ta. (Lat.) A woman during menstruation.

An'cus. (Ἀγκών, the elbow.) Term applied to one whose arm is fixed in the bent position, whether from congenital deformity or accident.

An'cylë. See *Ankulë.*

Ancylen'terum. (Ἀγκύλη, a loop, or noose; ἔντερον, an intestine. F. *ancylentéron;* G. *Darmverwachsung.*) Adhesion or growing together of the bowels, causing obstruction.

Ancylobleph'aron. See *Ankyloblepharon.*

Ancylochei'lia. (Ἀγκύλη, a loop; χεῖλος, the lip. F. *ancylochilon;* G. *die Verwachsung der Lippen.*) Adhesion of the lips.

Ancylocol'pus. See *Ankylocolpus.*

Ancylod'erë. See *Ankylodeirë.*

Ancylod'eris. See *Ankyloderis.*

Ancylodon'tia. See *Ankylodontia.*

Ancyloglos'sia. See *Ankyloglossia.*

An'cyloïd. (Ἀγκύλη, a loop or noose. F. *ancyloïde;* G. *hakenähnlich, hakenförmig.*) Resembling a clasp, noose, or hook.

Ancylom'elë. (Ἀγκύλος, curved; μήλε, a probe.) A curved probe. See *Ankylomelë.*

Ancylomeris'mus. See *Ankylomerismus.*

Ancylopo'dia. (Ἀγκύλος, crooked; πούς, a foot. F. *ancylopodie;* G. *Fusskrümmung.*) A curvature of the feet.

Ancyloproc'tus. (Ἀγκύλη, a noose; πρωκτός, the anus. F. *anus imperforé;* G. *der verwachsende After.*) Atresia, or imperforation of the anus.

Ancylorrhin'ia. See *Ankylorrhinia.*

Ancylo'sis. See *Ankylosis.*

Ancylos'toma duodena'le. See *Anchylostomum duodenale.*

Ancylo'tia. See *Ankylotia.*

An'cylotome. See *Ankylotome.*

An'cyra. See *Ankyra.*

Ancyracanthop'sis bilabia'ta. (Ἄγκυρα, an anchor; ἄκανθα, a prickle; ὤψ, the eye; L. *bis*, double; *labia*, a lip.) A sexually-mature Nematoid Entozoon found in the coats of the stomach of *Eurypyga helias.*

Ancyracanth'us. (Ἄγκυρα, an anchor; ἄκανθα, a spine.) A Genus of sexually-mature Nematoid Entozoa, of which five species have been named:

A. bi'dens. (L. *bidens*, with two teeth.) Found in the walls of the stomach of the *Merops apiaster.*

A. cystidic'ola. (Κύστις, the bladder; L. *colo*, to inhabit.) Found in the swim-bladder of *Trutta fario.*

A. im'par. (L. *impar*, uneven.) Found in the swim-bladder of *Osmerus eperlanus.*

A. longicor'nis. (L. *longus*, long; *cornu*, a horn.) Found in the coats of the stomach of *Tringa alpina.*

A. pinnatif'idus. (*Pinnatifidus*, from L. *pinna*, a feather; *findo*, to cleave.) Found in the intestine of *Podocnemis erythrocephalus.*

An'cyroïd. See *Ankuroid.*

Ancyroï'des. See *Ankyroides.*

An'da. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Euphorbiaceæ.*

A.-a'cu. Same as *Anda.*

A. Brazilien'sis. A species yielding *Anda oil.*

A. de pison. Same as *Anda.*

A. Gome'sii. A Brazilian species yielding oval nuts, each containing two seeds, which are strongly cathartic, and also emetic, the green rind or shell being astringent, and used in diarrhœa. The bark thrown into the water intoxicates fishes.

A. oil. (G. *Andaöl.*) A fixed oil prepared by expression from the seeds of *Anda Braziliensis* or *Anda Gomesii*, a tree of Brazil. The bark yields a milky juice, which is used for stupefying fish. In doses of fifty drops it operates moderately on the bowels, and copiously in large doses.

Anda'bre. France; Aveyron, Arrond. St. Affrique. About 30 miles from Lodève and 40 from Albi. Here are cold bicarbonated ferruginous springs, resembling those of Vichy, but containing a larger proportion of iron. These waters are recommended in disorders of the digestive tract, and in passive dropsy dependent on abdominal engorgement. They are contra-indicated in states of nervous irritability and in inflammation.

Andacho'ca. The lotus, *Nelumbium speciosum.*

Andalu'site. (From Andalusia, where it was first discovered.) One of the garnet family found in mica schist, consisting of silica and alumina, with small amounts of iron, manganese, and calcium.

An'damans. Inhabitants of the Andaman Islands, members of the Negrito type. They are short, have square shoulders, and well developed chest; they are glossy black, and have little beard. Forehead prominent, face squarish, lips large.

An'darac. Arabic for *Sandaracha græcorum*, or realgar. (R. and J.)

Andas. A solution of salt. (Paracelsus.)

Andas'su. Same as *Anda.*

Ande. Breath; halitus.

An'deer. Switzerland; Canton Graubünden. Two springs arising in a moorland district at Pignieu are conveyed in troughs to Andeer. They contain a considerable amount of hydrogen sulphide and some calcium sulphate. Temp. 19° C. (66·2° F.) The bathing arrangements are complete; and there is a whey cure.

An'delys. France. A cold chalybeate spring near Rouen, prescribed in anæmia.

Andena. Arabic for soft steel.

Anderfa. The native name of a Species of Euphorbia, the berries of which, according to Harris ('Highlands of Ethiopia'), serve as a drastic cathartic. (Waring.)

Anderjow. Hindustani name of the seeds of *Holarrhena antidysenterica.*

An'ders. Name given in Auvergne to a slight cutaneous disease affecting calves, and attributed to insufficient food. (L. and R.)

An'dersch. A German anatomist, who lived at the close of the 18th century.

A's. gan'glion. A synonym of the petrous ganglion of the glosso-pharyngeal nerve.

An'dersdorf. Moravia; about seven miles from Neustadt. A bicarbonated calcic spring rises here, with a temperature of 12° C. (54° F.). The water is recommended in catarrhal affections of the respiratory organs.

An'derson. A Scottish physician of the seventeenth century.

A.'s pills. Barbadoes aloes, ʒxxiv; gamboge, ʒj; soap, ʒiv; colocynth, ʒj; oil of aniseed, ʒss; mix, and divide into 3-grain pills. A purgative. Dose, 1—4.

An'des. The lofty continuous belt of mountain district along the western coast of South America. Very many high-lying stations, at heights varying from 5000 to 10,000 feet above sea level, are much frequented as resorts for pulmonary invalids.

An'desite. (From Andes, where it has been found.) A form of trachyte.

Andic'olus. (*Andes; colo,* to inhabit. F. *andicole.*) Inhabiting the Andes mountains.

Andi'nus. Similar to *Andicolus.*

Andi'ra. (G. *Kohlbaum.*) A Genus of the Group *Andireæ,* represented by trees with alternate imparipinnate leaves, either exstipulate or with setaceous stipels, and straight and very small stipules. The flowers are in terminal clusters or thick cymes; calyx gamosepalous, with five short teeth, or almost absent; the vexillum orbicular, unguiculate at the base; alæ oblong, and resembling the carina, which is formed of two free petals; andrœcium didelphous, occasionally monadelphous; ovary stipitate; fruit a drupe; mesocarp more or less fleshy; endocarp forming an indehiscent and monospermous nut; the seed descending; embryo fleshy, without albumen.

A. anthelmin'tica, Benth. ('Αντί, against; ἕλμινς, a worm. F. *semences d'Angelin.*) A tree growing in Brazil. The fruit is called *Angelin amargozo.* The seeds are emetic, cathartic, and anthelmintic. The dust produced by sawing the wood causes great irritation of the eyes, throat, and skin.

A. Harsfrœl'dii. Hab. Java; on the mountains of Tingar. The fruit is said to be used as an antidote to the poisons upas antiar and upas tienté.

A. ibai-ariba. A synonym of *A. rosea.*

A. iner'mis, Kunth. (L. *inermis,* without defensive armour. F. *Bois palmiste sauvage des Antilles, Geoffrée de Jamaique.*) The wild cabbage tree. A tree growing in the tropical and subtropical regions of America and in Senegambia. It is believed to be the source of the bark called by the French *Ecorce de Geoffrée des Antilles,* or *de la Jamaique.* It is a drastic cathartic, an anthelmintic, and when given in a large dose, a violent narcotic poison. See *Cabbage tree bark.*

A. racemo'sa, Lamarck. (L. *racemosus,* clustering.) A species having the same properties as *A. inermis.*

A. retu'sa, Kunth. (L. *retusus,* blunted.) A tree growing in all the Guianas, and producing the bark called by the French *l'écorce de Geoffrée de Surinam.* It is said to have the same properties as the bark of the *A. inermis,* but is more actively anthelmintic.

A. ro'sea, Benth. (L. *roseus,* belonging to roses, red-coloured.) A species acting like *A. anthelmintica.*

A. stipula'cea, Benth. (*Stipulaceus,* having stipules.) A vermifuge, like *A. anthelmintica.*

A. surinamen'sis, De Candolle. A species growing in Surinam, and having similar properties to the *A. inermis.*

A. vermifu'ga, Benth. (L. *vermis,* a worm; *fugo,* to drive away.) A tree growing in Brazil. The seeds are employed as an anthelmintic.

Andi'reæ. A Group of the Family *Papilionaceæ,* Nat. Order *Leguminosæ.* The ovary is uni- or pauciovulated, and becomes a monospermous indehiscent fruit, sometimes fleshy and drupaceous, sometimes thin and swollen.

Andi'rin. The bitter substance of the wood of *Andira anthelmintica.* It is yellow brown, and soluble in water, alcohol, and ether.

And'janc. An Indian name of a Species of *Elæocarpus,* the seeds of which are very oily.

Andol-andol. A Chinese fly used, like cantharides, in tincture as a vesicant.

An'dorn-kraut. (Ger.) The *Herba marrubii albi,* white horehound.

Andrachaha'ra. A synonym of the houseleek, *Sempervivum tectorum.*

A. cad'ishaw. A tree producing a poisonous Indian fruit, probably the *Chrytia collina.*

Andrach'le. See *Andrachne.*

Andrach'ne. ('Ανδράχνη.) A name given to a Euphorbiaceous plant, and also to an Arbutus, but chiefly to the *Portulacca oleracea,* Linn., or purslane.

Dioscorides (Lib. ii, cap. 150) recommends andrachne as a cooling and astringent medicine, internally in fevers, intestinal inflammation, worms, piles, and locally for pains in the head, ophthalmia, and other external affections. (Waring.)

Andræ'cium. A misspelling of *Andrœcium.*

Andrædœ'a. ('Ανήρ, a man; αἰδοῖα, the pudenda. F. *andredée;* G. *die männliche Geschlechtstheile.*) The male genitals.

Andrædœoblennorrhœ'a. (*Andrædœa; blennorrhœa.* F. *andrædœoblennorrhée.*) A flow of mucus from the male genitals.

Andrai'da. A plant of the I. of Lemnos. The infusion is employed by the inhabitants for the relief of pain in the stomach and chest. (Belou, 'Singularitus,' p. 71.)

Andralogome'lia. ('Ανήρ, a man; ἄλογος, deprived of reason; μῆλον, any domestic animal. F. *andralogomelie.*) In Teratology, term suggested by Malacarne to signify a monster having the body of a man and the extremities of some lower animal.

Andranat'omy. ('Ανήρ, a man; ἀνατομή, dissection.) The dissection of the human body, particularly that of the male.

An'draphax. ('Ανδράφαξις.) An old name of the *Chenopodium vulvaria.*

Andrea Japoi, mineral waters of. A chalybeate spring in Tver, Russia. Temp. 8° (46° F.).

LEEDS SC

Andreæa'ceæ. Split mosses. In Lindley's classification, a Nat. Order of the Alliance *Muscales.* Spore cases opening by valves, with an operculum, without elaters. They are natives of cold and temperate regions, on rocks up to snow level.

In other arrangements, a Family of the Order *Schizocarpæ,* Class *Musci.*

An'dreasberg. Germany; in the Harz mountains, 1800 feet high. Climate rather severe. Here is an establishment where pine-leaf baths can be obtained.

Andrejapol. Russia; in the government of Zwer. A mineral water—temperature 5° C. (41° F.)—containing ferric and magnesium carbonate, calcium, magnesium and sodium chloride, and carbonic acid. Used in dyspepsia, pyrosis, abdominal congestions, hypochondriasis, glandular enlargements, scrofula, hysteria, and atonic nerve disorders.

Andrene'tæ. (F. *andrenètes.*) Applied by Latreille to a Tribe of *Mellifera,* by Lamarck and Goldfuss to a Family of *Hymenoptera,* having the *Andrena* for their type.

Andreni'da. (G. *Grabbienen.*) A Group of Family *Anthophila,* Order *Hymenoptera,* Class *Insecta,* or *Condylopoda;* a similar Group to *Andreninæ.*

Andreni'næ. A Subfamily of the Family *Apidæ.* Bees, with the lower lip provided with a short and broad tongue; mentum very long; labial palpi with four joints.

Andrenoï'des. (*Andrena.* F. *andrénoïde.*) Applied by Latreille to a Subtribe of *Apiariæ,* because they resemble the Andrena.

Andreoïd'eæ. (F. *andréoïde.*) Applied by Bridel to a Family of *Musci,* having the *Andreæa* for their type.

An'drews, Henry C. English botanist, who published monographs on heaths, geraniums, and roses, between 1797 and 1828.

An'dria. ('Ανδρεία, manliness.) Old name, used by Bonettus, *Med. Septentr. l.* iii, for a hermaphrodite woman.

Also, the adult condition.

Androa'rium. ('Ανήρ; ὠάριον, a little egg. F. *androarion*) The testicle.

Andro'cium. A misspelling of *Andrœcium.*

An'drocline. ('Ανήρ, a man; κλίνη, a bed. G. *Staubbeutelgrube.*) A term applied by Blume to the extremity of the gynostemium of orchids, on which lie the lobes of the anthers.

Androda'mas. A black mineral substance mentioned by Pliny (probably spicular iron), which was considered an excellent remedy in diseases of the liver. (Waring.)

Androdiœ'cious. ('Ανήρ; *diœcious.*) Term suggested for plants that produce hermaphrodite flowers on one individual and males on another. No instance, however, seems to be known of such a condition.

Androdyn'amous. ('Ανήρ; δύναμις, power. F. *androdyname.*) Applied by Fries to Dicotyledonous vegetables, which he terms *Plantæ androdynamæ,* because of the great development of the stamens and their analogues the petals.

Andrœ'cium. ('Ανήρ, a man; οἶκος, a house. F. *androcie.*) The entire male sexual apparatus of a flower. The whole of the male organs of a flower. The whorl or whorls of organs situated between the corolla on the outside and the gynœcium on the inside. The stamens taken collectively. The number of parts is variable. In Centranthus, some willows, and in the Amomeæ, there is only one stamen; in the jasmins, lilacs, and valerian, two; in the iris and Crocus sativus, three; in Rubiaceæ, Labiatæ, Verbenaceæ, many Scrophulariaceæ, four; in most dicotyledons, five; in many monocotyledons, and almost constantly in Crucifera amongst dicotyledonous plants, six; in the Horse-chestnut, seven; in some Eleagnaceæ, Combretaceæ, Myriceæ, eight; in Rhubarb, nine; in the Oxalidaceæ, many Leguminoseæ, Rutaceæ, and Phytolaccaceæ, ten; the number eleven is not known to occur as a permanent condition; in some Aristolochiaceæ, twelve; in Rosaceæ, Ranunculaceæ, Magnoliaceæ, and some others, a greater, but usually variable, number. The parts of the andrœcium are usually separate, but may be united to a greater or less extent, either to each other or to adjoining parts. See *Stamen.*

Androgalactoze'mia. ('Ανήρ; γάλα, milk; ζημία, loss. F. *androgalactozémie;* G. *der Milchverlust bei Männern.*) Secretion of milk in the male breast.

Androgenei'a. ('Ανδρογένεια.) Used by Hippocrates for the propagation of the male sex; descent by the man's side; the succession of their race by men, according to Foësius, *Œc.* p. 57.

Androgonid'ia. The male reproductive cells of *Volvox globator.*

Andrograph'idæ. A Family of the Nat. Order *Acanthaceæ.*

Androg'raphis. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Acanthaceæ.* Herbaceous annuals, or suffrutescent plants, growing in tropical Asia, with opposite leaves. Flowers hermaphrodite, regular, with two opposite bracts; corolla gamopetalous, with two lips; stamens two; ovary with two loculi, bi- or multiovulated.

A. panicula'ta. (Tam. *Shirat-kuch-chi;* Tel. *Nella vemu;* Mal. *Nila-veppa;* Hind. *Mahatita;* Duk. *Kalafnath;* Beng. *Cherota.*) Kariyat or Creyat. An annual, much valued for its stomachic and tonic properties, especially the root. It is occasionally used in cholera and dysentery. The whole plant is very bitter, and is the basis of the preparation termed "La drogue amère," which is tonic and anti-dysenteric.

Androg'yna. ('Ανήρ, man; γυνή, woman.) Term applied to monœcious plants which have male and female flowers in the same inflorescence, as in the *Ricinus* and certain Species of *Carex,* of which the spike bears female flowers at the base and male flowers at the summit. Many Euphorbiaceous plants and many species of *Moreæ* are androgynous. The word is also often used synonymously with hermaphrodite.

Androg'yna. ('Ανήρ; γυνή, a woman. F. *androgynaire;* G. *Zwitter.*) A female in whom, from imperfect development, the genital organs approach in character to those of the male.

Androg'ynal. (Same etymon.) The same as *Androgynous.*

Androgyna'ris. (Same etymon.) Applied by Candolle to double flowers in which the change into petals recurs on both kinds of sexual organs without the floral teguments being altered.

Androgy'nary. (F. *androgynaire.*) A term applied by De Candolle to double flowers in which the male and female organs are transformed without the perianth being altered.

Androgyn'ia. (Same etymon. F. *androgynié;* G. *zugleich mannlich und weiblich.*) The union of the sexes either in one flower or only on the same individual. Synonymous with hermaphrodite.

Applied, by Malacarne, to a Class of monsters characterised by the presence of both sexes in the same individual; by Breschet, to a Genus of organic deviations, or of diplogenesis characterised by the union of more or less imperfect organs proper to different sexes.

Androgyn'ic. (F. *androgynique.*) Pertaining to that which is androgynous.

Androgyniflo'rous. (*Androgynus; flos*, a flower. F. *adrogynflore.*) Applied by H. Cassini to the calathidium and discus of *Synantheræ* when all the flowers are hermaphrodites.

Androg'yni-maculiflo'rus. (F. *androgyni-maculiflore.*) Applied by H. Cassini to the discus of *Synantheræ* when the internal flowers are males and the external hermaphrodites, as in *Chaptalia;* or when males and hermaphrodites are mingled together, as in *Amellus.*

Androgyn'ius. Same as *Androgynia.*

Androgynoarion. (L. *androgynus.* G. *Zwittereierstock.*) A term applied by Berthold to the common generative organ of the lower organisms.

Androg'ynous. ('Ανήρ, man; γυνή, woman.) Having an inflorescence of both male and female flowers.

Androgy'nus. ('Ανδρόγυνος. G. *zwitterig, mannweibig.*) An hermaphrodite; an effeminate person.

Usually applied to males in whom, from imperfect development, the genital organs approach in character to those of the female.

Androlep'sia. ('Ανδροληψία, from ἀνήρ, a man; λαμβάνω, to seize.) The act of conception in the female.

Andro'ma. (Mod. Greek 'Ανδρομή.) Elephantiasis of the scrotum. A disease seen chiefly in Egypt and Greece.

Androm'achi theri'aca. The treacle of Andromachus. See *Electuaire thériaque.*

Androma'nia. ('Ανήρ; μανία, madness. G. *Manntollheit.*) Insane love of men; a term formerly used synonymously with *Nymphomania.*

Andro'me. The same as *Androma.*

Andromeda. (From *Andromeda*, daughter of the Ethiopian king Cepheus and Cassiope. F. *andromède.*) A Genus of the Tribe *Ericeæ*, Nat. Order *Ericaceæ.* Capsule five-valved, loculicidal, naked; anthers obtuse, with two dorsal awns; corolla hypogynous, globose.

A. arbo'rea. (L. *arboreus*, tree-like.) The Sorrel tree. A beautiful tree indigenous to the United States of America. The leaves have a pleasant acid taste. They are refrigerant and astringent, and are used by hunters to allay thirst.

A. kotagherren'sis, Hook. A synonym of *A. leschenaultii.*

A. Leschenaul'tii, De C. Indian wintergreen. A glabrous shrub growing in the Neilgherries. Leaves petioled, ovate, crenulate, terminating in a gland; racemes axillary or lateral, pubescent, erect; bracts concave, acute, one under the pedicel, two near the flower; flowers white; berries blue. It yields an oil, which is identical with that of the *Gualtheria procumbens*, or Canadian oil of wintergreen, and from which carbolic acid can easily be formed. It is used as an antispasmodic.

A. Maria'na. The broad-leaved moorwort. A tree indigenous in the Southern States of America, a decoction of the leaves of which is used in the disease toe-itch, or ground-itch, common among the coloured races in the southern parts.

A. nar'dus. (L. *nardus*, spikenard.) A tree growing in the Moluccas, and yielding an oil used to adulterate the oil of rose-leaf geranium.

A. nit'ida. (L. *nitidus*, shining.) Hab. United States. It has the same properties as *A. arborea.*

A. ovalifo'lia. The oval-leaved andromeda. Hab. Nepaul. The shoots are poisonous.

A. polifo'lia. (Πολιός, bright; *folium*, a leaf.) A small shrub growing in bogs of North Europe. Leaves alternate, elliptic-lanceolate, glabrous, shining; flowers terminal, nearly umbellate. It is an acrid narcotic, and proves fatal to sheep.

A. specio'sa. (L. *speciosus*, beautiful.) The powder upon the leaves and buds of this plant are said to be a powerful errhine.

Andromed'idæ. A Family of the Nat. Order *Ericaceæ.*

Andromonœ'cious. ('Ανήρ; *monœcious.*) Term applied in Botany to plants bearing on the same individual male flowers and hermaphrodite flowers, as in some Species of *Galium.*

Andro'nia. (F. *andronie.*) A term employed by Winterl and Schubert for the atmosphere.

Andro'nion. (Andron, an ancient physician, its inventor.) Troches made of alum and balaustines, used against carbuncle and herpes; described by Paulus Ægineta, iv, 25, and 20.

Andro'nium. Same as *Andronion.*

Andropet'al. ('Ανήρ; πέταλον, a petal.) A petal produced from a metamorphosed stamen, as in the rose and other double flowers.

Andropet'alar. (Same etymon. F. *andropétalaire;* G. *staubfadenblättlich.*) Applied by De Candolle to every double flower where the corolla is multiplied by the stamens becoming changed into simple or multiple petals, the pistil remaining normal.

Andropet'alous. Same as *Andropetalar.*

Androph'erus. ('Ανήρ, a man; φέρω, to bear.) Name given to the slender pillar which supports the united anthers in monodelphous and diadelphous plants; distinct from a stamen by the latter supporting only one anther; the *Androphore.*

Andropho'bia. Same as *Anthropophobia.*

Androphon'ia. ('Ανήρ; φόνος, murder.) Homicidal inclinations.

Androphon'ici. (Same etymon.) Diseases in which there are homicidal tendencies.

Androphonoma'nia. ('Ανήρ, a man; φόνος, murder; μανία, madness.) Homicidal insanity.

An'drophore. ('Ανήρ; φορέω, to bear. G. *Staubbeutelträger.*) A name given by Mirbel to the united filaments of several anthers. In Malva it is a tube supporting numerous stamens.

Also, applied to the more or less columniform portion of the receptacle which supports the stamens.

Also, the male gonophore of certain of the Physophoridæ.

Androph'orum. (Same etymon. G. *Staubbeutelträger.*) That part of the filaments of a whorl of stamens which are united by their edges to form a cup, bell, or tube, which supports the anthers. Same as *Androphore.*

Andropo'gon. ('Ανήρ, a man; πώγων, a beard. G. *Bartgras.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Graminaceæ.* Found in all hot and temperate regions. Spikelets composed of two flowers, the inferior neutral and with a single glumella, the superior hermaphrodite or unisexual. The glumes become hard and are muticous. The glumellæ are shorter than the glumes; the inferior is muticous or aristate in the hermaphrodite flower; the superior smaller, muticous, and sometimes absent. The two glumellules are truncated and ordinarily glabrous. Stamens one to three; ovary sessile, glabrous, with two terminal styles and plumose stigmata. The caryopsis does not adhere to the glumes.

A. bicor'nis. (L. *bis*, twice; *cornu*, a horn.) A synonym of *A. citratus.*

A. cal'amus aromat'icus. A Species said by Dr. Royle to be the plant of that name described by Dioscorides, and the "sweet cane" and "rich aromatic reed from a far country" of the Bible. It is used as *A. citratus* and as a perfume.

A. citra'tus, De C. (L. *citratus*, furnished with citron leaves, and so citron-smelling. F. *scœnanthe de l'Inde;* G. *Wohlriechendes Bartgras, Kameelheu;* Hind. *Akya-ghas;* Duk. *Hazar-masaleh;* Tam. *Vashanap-pullu;* Tel. *Nimma-gaddi;* Beng. *Agya-ghaus.*) Lemon grass, camel's hay, or sweet rush. Root perennial; panicles somewhat secured, linear, leafy; spikelets in pairs, having a common footstalk furnished with a spathe; florets sessile, awnless; male with only one valve. The roots of this plant are whitish, about a foot long, and nearly straight. An infusion of the leaves of this fragrant grass is given to children as an excellent stomachic, and when roasted they are used as a tonic. An essential oil prepared from them is used externally in sprains, rheumatism, and neuralgia. It allays vomiting in cholera. Mixed with butter-milk the leaves are used in cases of ringworm, and when young as a substitute for tea.

A. citriodo'rus. (L. *citrus*, the citron tree; *odorus*, fragrant.) A synonym of *A. citratus.*

A. erioph'orus, Willd. ('Εριοφόρος, bearing wool.) A synonym of *A. lanigerus.*

A. iwarancu'sa, Roxb. Root perennial, fibrous; panicles axillary and terminal, consisting of numerous fascicles of pedicelled, five-jointed spikes, each pair having a spathe; terminal florets three, one hermaphrodite, two male. Used by the natives of Northern India in intermittent fevers. It is said not to furnish an oil.

A. lanig'erus, Desfont. (L. *laniger*, wool-bearing. F. *schœnanthe officinal.*) An Arabian plant, the leaves and stems of which constitute the Schœnanthus employed by Hippocrates and Dioscorides. It enters into the composition of *Theriacum diascordium.*

A. Marti'ni, Roxb. Roussa grass, Ginger grass. Yields the pale, straw-coloured, aromatic grass oil of Nemaur, which is valuable as a rubefacient, and is employed as a substitute for cajeput oil in rheumatic affections. Applied externally it prevents the hair from falling off after fevers. It is a stimulant and diuretic.

A. murica'tus, Retz. (L. *muricatus*, pointed like a murex shell. F. *vétiver, chiendent des Indes.*) Cuscus grass. Root perennial; culms numerous, smooth; florets in pairs, awnless, one pedicelled and male, the other sessile and hermaphrodite. The root of this plant is yellow, short, and fibrous, it is known as Khus-khus and Vetivert, and has a strong and aromatic odour resembling that of myrrh. It is employed in India and many other countries to perfume apartments and prevent the attacks of insects. Antispasmodic, diaphoretic, diuretic, and emmenagogue properties have been somewhat doubtfully ascribed to this grass. The infusion of the root is used as a grateful drink in fevers, powdered it is used in liver disorders, and mixed with milk it is applied to irritable skin diseases.

A. nar'dus, Linn. (L. *nardus*, spikenard.) A synonym of *A. Martini.*

A. pachno'des. (Παχνώδης, frosty.) The essential oil of this species, known as Rusa-ka-tel, is sometimes adulterate otto of roses. It is used as an external application in rheumatic and neuralgic affections.

A. parancu'ra. Hab. India. The root is employed as a stimulant.

A. sacchara'tus. (L. *saccharatus*, containing sugar.) The *Sorghum saccharatum.*

A. schœnan'thus, Linn. (Σχοινάνθος, the flower of the aromatic rush; from σχοῖνος, the aromatic rush; ἄνθος, a flower.) A synonym of *A. citratus.*

A. sor'ghum. The *Sorghum vulgare.*

A. squarro'sus. (L. *squarrosus*, scurfy.) A synonym of *A. muricatus.*

Andropogo'neæ. A Family of the Nat. Order *Graminaceæ*, characterised by having bifloral spikelets, the inferior flower of which is always complete, and by having glumellæ that are usually hyaline and more delicate than the glumes.

Andros'ace. ('Ανδρόσακες.) The *Umbilicus marinus.*

A. mathi'oli. The *Umbilicus marinus.*

Androsæ'mon. ('Ανήρ; αἷμα, blood; from the colour of its juice. G. *Blutheil.*) Tutsan. The *Hypericum androsæmum.*

Androsel'la. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Primulaceæ.* The plants are small herbs, with leaves in the form of a rosette, and resembling the *Primulæ*, from which it differs by its calyx, which is often accrescent after the expansion of the flowers, and by its infundibuliform or hypocrateriform corolla contracted at the throat, and possessing small appendices. The flowers are either solitary or form a cyme or umbel at the extremity of a long peduncle.

A. max'ima. (L. *maximus*, greatest.) A native of France, and in considerable repute as a diuretic.

Androsœ'mum officina'le. The *Hypericum androsæmum.*

An'drospore. ('Ανήρ; σπόρος, seed.) A term applied by Pringsheim to the zoospore which in Œdogonium produces the male reproductive organs. It is in the first instance represented by the protoplasmic contents of one of the cells of the filaments of Œdogonium, which contracts, becomes clothed with cilia, then causes the rupture of the mother-cell, and after being set free moves rapidly through the fluid. It soon becomes attached near the female organ or sporangium, loses its cilia, and obtains an investing membrane. It then divides into two or three cells, which remain attached to each other. These are collectively called in German the Männchen, or little male. The two terminal cells become the antheridia. Their protoplasm condenses to form a large antherozoid, which, as soon as it becomes free, fecundates by fusing with the oospore.

Androsty'lium. ('Ανήρ; στῦλος, a pillar.) A name given to an organ which, in the Orchids and in some Asclepiads, is formed by the fusion of the stamens and the style, so that the stigma is adherent to the anthers.

Androsymphys'ia. The same as *Antherosymphysis.*

Androt'omous. ('Ανήρ; τέμνω, to cut. F. *androtome.*) Applied by H. Cassini to *Synantheræ*, because the filaments of their stamens are divided into two parts by a kind of articulation.

Androt'omy. ('Ανήρ; τέμνω, to cut. F. *androtomie.*) Term for human anatomy; the dissection of man.

An'drous. ('Ανήρ.) A term indicating the possession of stamens by a plant, the number being indicated by a prefix, as monandrous, triandrous.

An'drum. (G. *Wasserfleischbruck.*) A kind of œdema of the scrotum, associated with elephantiasis, and endemic in the south of Africa.

According to some authors, the term is also applied to hydrocele.

Andsjuda'en. Term used by Avicenna for assafœtida.

Ane'bion. The root of the *Anchusa tinctoria*, or alkanet plant.

Ane'bium. The same as *Anebion.*

Ane'bous. ("Ανηβος; from ἀν, neg.; ἥβη, puberty. L. *impuber*; F. *anèbe; G. unmannbur.*) Immature; not come to man's estate.

Anec'crisis. ('Αν, neg.; ἔκκρισις, secretion. F. *aneccrise.*) The non-appearance of a critical secretion.

Anecpue'tous. ('Ανεκπύητος; from ἀν, neg.; ἐκπυέω, to suppurate.) Not liable to suppurate.

Anecpye'tus. The same as *Anecpuetous.*

Anec'tasis. ('Αν, neg.; ἔκτασις, extension. F. *anectase.*) The want of due extent of an organ.

An'egen. Arabic synonym of *Dictamnus cretica.*

Aneger'tics. ('Ανεγείρω, to rouse. F. *anégertique; G. Wiederbelebungskunst.*) The art of resuscitating asphyxiated and apparently dead persons.

Aneile'ma. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Commelynaceæ.*

A. tubero'sum. (L. *tuberosus*, full of swellings.) The tubers of this Indian plant are employed by the natives in headaches and giddiness, in fevers, jaundice, and deafness; also, as an antidote to animal poisons.

Aneile'ma. ('Ανείλημα, a rolling up, flatulent colic. G. *Leibschmerzen.*) Term used by Hippocrates, *de Vet. Med.* xl, 16, for the rolling about or rising up of air in the intestines, and the tormina thereby caused; flatulence.

Aneile'sis. ('Ανείλησις.) Same as *Aneilema.*

Anei-neringie. Tamul name of *Pedalium murex*, which is employed by the natives as a remedy in inflammation and in gonorrhœa.

A'nel. A French surgeon, who wrote from 1707—1722.

A.'s sound. A very fine silver probe, awl-shaped at one end, used for insertion into the lachrymal puncta.

A.'s syr'inge. A syringe with a very fine nozzle for injecting fluids into the lachrymal sac through the puncta lachrymatia.

Anelas'ma squalic'ola. An Ectozoon found on the *Squalus glacialis.*

Anelcodis'cus. A larval form of Nematode worm.

A. pellu'cidus. Found in the intestine of *Stylaria fossularis.*

Anelec'tric. (G. *unelectrisch.*) Non-electric. Term applied to bodies like metals which, being good conductors, lose any electricity that may be developed in them quickly to surrounding bodies.

Formerly used to denote those bodies which do not become electric by friction; the term is disused in this sense, inasmuch as it is now known that all bodies may be electrified by friction.

Anelectrot'onus. ('Αν, neg.; *electro*, for electricity; τόνος, tension.) The state of depressed irritability which is produced in a nerve in the vicinity of the positive pole when a current of electricity is made to traverse a certain portion of its length.

Anella'ta. (L. *anellus*, a little ring.) A synonym of *Annelida.*

Anely'trous. ('Αν, neg.; ἔλυτρον, a covering. F. *anélytre; G. ohne Deckschilde.*) Applied by Lister and Charleton to insects with two or four membranous wings, naked, or covered only by hairs or scales.

Anemarrhi'na. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Liliaceæ.*

A. asphodeloï'des. Hab. China. Used as an expectorant and diuretic instead of squills.

Anem'eæ. An Order of the Section *Atrichæ*, of the Subdivision *Lamprosporæ*, Division *Endosporæ*, of the Class *Myxomycetes;* or a Division of the Suborder *Endosporeæ*, Order *Myxomycetes.* The sporangium or æthalium is without capillitium or calcareous columella; wall of sporangium without net-like thickenings, now and then symmetrically perforated.

Ane'mia. See *Anæmia.*

Ane'mial. See *Anæmial.*

Ane'mic. See *Anæmic.*

Ane'mious. ('Ανέμιος, windy. G. *windig*,) Windy. Applied to plants growing in windy and exposed situations.

Anemocym'eter. ("Ανεμος, wind; ὠκύς, swift; μέτρον, measure. F. *anémocymètre; G. Luftsschnelligkeitsmesser.*) A synonym of *Anemometer.*

Anemog'raphy. ("Ανεμος, the wind; γράφω, to write. F. *anémographie; G. Windbeschreibung.*) A description of the winds.

Anemol'ogy. ("Ανεμος, the wind; λόγος, an account. G. *Windlehre.*) An account of the winds.

Anemoman'tia. ("Ανεμος, the wind; μαντεία, divination.) The art of divination by the winds.

Anemom'eter. ("Ανεμος, wind; μέτρον, a measure. F. *anémomètre; G. Windmesser.*) An instrument serving to measure the velocity of the wind. The simplest form is a board of given area attached to a spring, the degree of compression of which, as shown by an index, measures the force, as in the ordinary spring balance. Lind's instrument is simple and accurate; it is a bent tube containing water, one arm is bent again at right angles, and its open mouth is presented to the wind. The depression in the level of the water in this arm affords the means of determining the force of the wind blowing on it. Thus, if the force is sufficient to cause a difference of level of one inch in the two branches of the tube this indicates a pressure equivalent to $\frac{1}{12}$ of $\frac{1}{33}$ of the whole weight of the atmosphere, and as this is about 2060 pounds on the square foot, it would amount to 5·2 pounds to the square inch. Wind having a velocity of 3 miles an hour is just perceptible, of 5 miles is pleasant, of 10 is a brisk breeze, of 20—25 very brisk, 30—45 very high, of 50 miles is a storm, 80 a hurricane, and 100 a cyclone, tearing up everything. The greatest pressure registered at Glasgow was 55 lbs. per square foot.

Anemomet'rograph. (Ἄνεμος; *μέτρον; γράφω*.) An instrument arranged so as to produce upon paper a drawing that indicates the duration and rapidity of the wind.

Anemometrog'raphy. (Ἄνεμος; *μέτρον; γράφω*, to write.) A description of the anemometrograph; also, the operation of the *Anemometrograph.*

Anemomet'rum. See *Anemometer.*

Anemom'etry. (Ἄνεμος; *μετρέω*, to measure. F. *anemométrie;* G. *Windmessung.*) The art of measuring the rapidity and ascertaining the direction of the wind; anemometry.

Anemo'ne. (Ἀνεμώνη; from *ἄνεμος*, wind; because it grows on exposed situations, or because its flower was supposed only to open in wind. F. *anemone;* I. *anemone, anemolo;* S. *anemona;* G. *Windblume, Küchenschelle, Windröschen.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Ranunculaceæ.* Annual plants, having an involucre of 3-divided leaves, more or less remote from the flower; calyx petaloid, 5—9 sepals; corolla 0; achænia soft, woolly, tailed or tailless. Properties acrid.

A. colli'na. (L. *collinus*, growing on a hill.) The *A. pulsatilla.*

A. corona'ria. (L. *coronarius*, belonging to a wreath.) A species which has acrid poisonous qualities, like the *A. pulsatilla.*

A. grœnlan'dica. A synonym of the *Coptis trifoliata.*

A. hepat'ica. (F. *hepatique;* G. *Leberkraut.*) The *Hepatica triloba.* Herb trinity. The leaves of this plant were formerly used in the Austrian Ph. Said to be mildly astringent and corroborant, by infusion drank as tea, or powder of the dry leaves. The root is a vesicant, and was used as a detersive application to ulcers. When taken in large quantity an irritant poison.

A. horten'sis. (L. *hortensis*, belonging to a garden.) A species which has poisonous properties like the *A. pulsatilla.*

A. interme'dia. (L. *intermedius*, that which is between.) A synonym of *A. pulsatilla.*

A. Ludovicia'na. An American plant, the properties of which have been particularly studied by Dr. W. H. Miller, who speaks highly of its value in chronic ophthalmic diseases, especially cataract, amaurosis, and opacity of the cornea, and in cutaneous eruptions. It may be employed in the form of a tea of the dried flowers and herb, or the juice of the plant may be given, preserved by the addition of one fourth of its bulk of alcohol, or evaporated to the consistence of extract.

A. nemoro'sa. (L. *nemorosus*, full of woods, full of foliage. F. *anemone des bois de sylvie;* G. *Waldanemone, weisse Windblume.*) Wood anemone. Rhizome creeping; leaves ternate; leaflets three-lobed, cut; flowers solitary, erect, white; sepals generally six, glabrous, spreading; stamens all perfect; achenia with short styles. Quality acrid. Anemonin, a volatile camphor-like substance, convertible into anemonic acid by the action of alkalies, has been obtained from it. Has been used successfully in tinea capitis, and is stated to produce hæmaturia in cattle.

A. pa'tens. (L. *patens*, open, wide.) An American species. Hab. Illinois and Rocky Mountains. An acrid species.

A. praten'sis. (L. *pratensis*, growing in meadows. F. *pulsatille noir, anemone des prés;* G. *Wiesenanemone.*) Meadow anemone. Was recommended by Störck in secondary syphilis and cutaneous affections; it has also been recommended in hooping-cough.

A. pulsatil'la. (F. *coquelourde, passe-fleur, pulsatille;* G. *Küchenschellenkraut, Windkraut, Osterblume.*) Pasque flower. Sepals six, erect, silky; outer stamens transformed into glands, achenia with long feathery styles. Used in cutaneous diseases, in catarrhal affections of the mucous membranes generally, in amenorrhœa, and in hooping-cough. Dose of the extract of the stem and leaves, one or two grains or more. This preparation and the tincture, given in large doses, produce nausea, vomiting, purging, and diuresis. See *Pulsatilla.*

A. ru'bra. (L. *ruber*, red.) The *A. pratensis.*

A. sylves'tris. (L. *sylvestris*, belonging to a wood.) The *A. pratensis.*

Anemon'eæ. (F. *anémonées.*) A Family of the Nat. Order *Ranunculaceæ.* Calyx usually coloured, with imbricate æstivation; achenia caudate, one-seeded; seed inverted.

Or, a Tribe of the Family *Ranunculaceæ*, with monospermous indehiscent fruit and a simple perianth.

Anemon'ic ac'id. An acid produced by the action of alkalies on anemonin.

Anemo'nin. (F. *anemonine;* G. *Pulsatillenkampher.*) $C_{15}H_{12}O_6$. The active principle of the plants belonging to the Genus *Anemone.* It is volatile and crystallisable, of neutral reaction, soluble in hot water and hot alcohol, from which it is deposited on cooling in the form of colourless, shining, orthorhombic prisms, heavier than water. These are insoluble in cold, but slightly soluble in warm ether. They are more soluble in chloroform, and also in hot lavender and olive oils. Anemonin is acrid, and the melted crystals applied to the tongue produce a pricking and stinging sensation, and leave after them white spots, like those caused by escharotics. Clarus found that doses of 0·5 to 0·6 gramme (about 7 or 8 grains) cause death in rabbits. It paralyses the medulla oblongata and spinal cord, and excites irritation of the digestive organs and kidneys. The dose is 1 mg. (1-65th grain).

Anem'ony. The *Anemone hepatica.* Some of the varieties of anemony were known and employed in medicine in very early times, as by Galen, A.D. 175, Paulus Ægineta, A.D. 675, and Avicenna, A.D. 1050. From their writings it appears that anemony was esteemed in diseases of the eye and skin, in derangements of the menstrual function, and as a galactagogue. After falling into disuse, Störck revived it at the close of the last century, recommending it in melancholy, amenorrhœa, severe forms of syphilis, and in certain diseases of the eyes. Hahnemann regarded it as a polychrest, and recommended it in many diseases.

A., mead'ow. The *Anemone pratensis.*

A., rue-leav'ed. The *Thalictrum anemonoides.*

A., wood. The *Anemone nemorosa.*

Anemoph'ilous. (Ἄνεμος, wind; φίλος, loved.) Term applied to plants that are chiefly fertilised by the wind and not by insects.

Anem'oscope. (Ἄνεμος; σκοπέω, to examine.) An instrument which serves to make known the variations of the direction of the winds; a weathercock.

Ane'my. See *Anæmia.*

Anencepha'lia. (Ἀν, neg.; ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. F. *anencéphale;* I. *anencefalo.*) Name by Breschet for a genus of organic deviation, or partial agenesis, characterised by absence of the brain.

Also, it has been made to include monstrosities which have no head.

Also, a term for the condition of insane or imbecile persons.

Anencephal'ic. (Ἀν, neg.; ἐγκέφαλος, the brain.) Having no brain; applied to a monster-fœtus, born without the brain.

Anencephalohæ'mia. (Ἀν; ἐγκέφαλος; αἷμα, blood.) Imperfect supply of blood to the brain; syncope.

Anenceph'aloïd. (Ἀν, neg.; ἐγκέφαλος, the brain; εἶδος, form.) Term applied to a fœtus with partial defect of the brain.

Anencephaloneu'ria. (Ἀν; ἐγκέφαλος; νεῦρον, a nerve.) Defective nervous action in the brain. (Dunglison.)

Anencephalot'rophy. (Ἀν; ἐγκέφαλος; τροφή, nourishment.) Defective nutrition of the brain. (Dunglison.)

Anenceph'alous. (Ἀν, neg.; ἐγκέφαλος, that which is in the head.) A monster-fœtus, born without a brain; having no brain. This condition is due to the gradual increase of the fluid occupying the cerebral vesicles at a certain period of fœtal life. Hydramnios is usually also present.

Applied by Galen, *l.* iii, *de Hipp. et Pl. Decr. c.* 4, to those who are foolish or mad.

Anenerge'sia. (Ἀνενεργησία, inefficacy. G. *unthätigkeit.*) Debility.

Anener'gia. (Ἀν, neg.; ἐνέργεια, energy. G. *Kraftmangel, Kraftlosigkeit.*) Want or loss of strength or vigour.

Anen'tera. (Ἀν, neg.; ἔντερον, an intestine.) Having no intestinal canal. Applied by C. G. Ehrenherg to a Section of *Polygastrica* without intestinal canal.

Anenterelmin'tha. (Ἀν, neg.; ἔντερον, intestine; ἕλμινς, a worm.) Intestinal worms without an intestinal canal.

Anenteroneu'ria saturni'na. (Ἀν, neg.; ἔντερον, an intestine; νεῦρον, a nerve. F. *anentéronervie saturnine.*) Saturnine or lead poisoning when it affects the intestines.

Anen'terous. (Ἀν, neg.; ἔντερον, intestine.) Destitute of an intestine.

Anepiplo'ic. (*An,* neg.; *epiplöicus.*) Having no epiplöon.

Anepis'chesis. (Ἀν, neg.; ἐπίσχεσις, a stoppage. G. *Unvermögen.*) Incontinence, as of the urine.

Anepithym'ia. (Ἀν, neg.; ἐπιθυμία, desire.) Loss of any one or more of the natural appetites, as hunger or thirst.

A. chloro'sis. A synonym of *Chlorosis.*

Anerethis'ia. (Ἀν, neg.; ἐρεθίζω, to excite. G. *Reizlosigkeit.*) Want of incitement or incentive.

Aner'gia. Similar to *Anenergia.*

Aneric. Old name for sulphur vivum.

Anerit. Same as *Aneric.*

Anero'bia. See *Anaerobia.*

An'eroid barom'eter. (Ἀ, neg; νηρός, moist; εἶδος, form.) Name given to an apparatus recently constructed to answer the purposes of the barometer. It consists of a flat circular metal box, having the top corrugated in concentric circles, and so thin and elastic as to yield to alterations in the atmospheric pressure. This box being exhausted of air, through a short tube, which is subsequently made airtight by soldering, constitutes a spring, which is affected by every variation of pressure in the atmosphere, the corrugations on its surface giving it greater elasticity. When atmospheric pressure increases, the top is pressed inwards, when the pressure decreases, it rises; these changes are indicated by an index on a graduated dial, which is moved by a series of multiplying levers.

Anerpon'tes. (Ἀνέρπω, to creep up.) Applied by Vieillot and Ranzani to a Family of *Passeres* having sharp claws that give the faculty of clinging to bodies, and of climbing along walls and trunks of trees.

Anerythroblep'sy. (Ἀν, neg; ἐρυθρός, red; βλέπω, to see.) Inability to distinguish the various shades of red. This affection is usually congenital, but may be acquired. Its discovery is of great importance in engine drivers, railway guards, and others who have to act by coloured signals.

Anerythrop'sia. (Ἀν, neg.; ἐρυθρός, red; ὄψις, sight. G. *Rothblindheit.*) The same as *Anerythroblepsy.*

Anerythrop'sy. (Ἀν, neg.; ἐρυθρός, red.) Inability to see red colours.

Anesipo'ma. (Ἄνεσις, a letting loose; πῶμα, a lid.) Applied by Latreille to a Tribe of *Siluroides* having a mobile operculet.

An'esis. (Ἄνεσις; from ἀνίημι, to slacken. G. *Nachlass, Aussetzen.*) Term used by Galen, *de Temp. Tot. Morb. c.* 8, for the remission or diminution of the symptoms of a disease.

Also, relaxation or remission generally.

Ane'son. (Ἄνησον.) Dill, *Anethum graveolens.*

Anesorrhi'za. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Umbelliferæ.*

A. capen'sis. Hab. Cape of Good Hope. An esculent plant.

Anesthet'ic. See *Anæsthetic.*

Ane'sum. Anise, *Pimpinella anisum.*

An'et. Dill, *Anethum graveolens.*

An'ethated. (*Anethum,* dill.) Prepared or mixed with dill.

Ane'thene. $C_{10}H_{16}$. The most volatile part of the essential oil of fennel; it boils at 190° C. (374° F.). It is isomerous with terebinthene.

Ane'thi fruc'tus, B. P. (L. *fructus,* fruit. F. *fruits d'aneth;* G. *Dillsamen.*) Dill fruit. The fruit of *Anethum graveolens.* They are oval and flat, about 1—5‴ long, with a pale membranous margin; odour aromatic, taste warm and somewhat bitter. Stomachic, carminative, and diuretic.

Ane'thol. $C_{10}H_{12}O$. A constituent of the oils of anise, star anise, tarragon, and fennel. It is deposited from them, at a low temperature, in the form of brilliant colourless laminæ, fusible at 21° C. (69·8° F.), and boiling at 232° C. (449·6° F.)

Anethox'ylon. (Ἄνηθον, dill; ξύλον, wood.) The woody root of dill.

Ane'thum. (Ἄνηθον. G. *Dill.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Umbelliferæ*. Umbels compound; involucres 0; calyx obsolete; fruit compressed from the back, with a broad dilated edge; ridges three; dorsal filiform, equidistant; lateral lost in the margin; vittæ one to each furrow; albumen thin, lenticular.

A. fœnic'ulum. (G. *Fenchel.*) The sweet-fennel, *Fœniculum dulce*, and probably also the *F. vulgare*.

A. fœnic'ulum fruc'tibus ova'libus. (L. *fructus*, fruit.) A synonym of *Fœniculum vulgare*.

A. grave'olens, Linn. (L. *graveolens*, strong smelling. F. *aneth;* G. *Garten-dill.*) Common dill. Hab. South of Europe, near the coast. An annual, with an erect, striated, branching stem; flowers yellow, in large, flat, terminal umbels, without an involucre; leaves bi- or tripinnate; glaucous leaflets linear and pointed. The fruit is aromatic, stimulant, carminative. It is used as a condiment to relieve flatulence and griping in infants.

Also, a synonym of *Peucedaneum*.

A. pastina'ca. (L. *pastinaca*, the thing dug up; a parsnip.) The *Pastinaca sativa*.

A. piperi'tum. (L. *piperitis*, pepperwort.) A synonym of *Fœniculum dulce*.

A. sege'tum. (L. *seges*, the growing corn.) A synonym of *Carum Ridolfia*.

A. sowa, Roxb. Dill or Bishop's weed. Hab. India. Umbels terminal, without involucels; flowers yellow; petals roundish, entire; leaves decompound, alternate; leaflets filiform. The fruit differs in no essential respect from that of the *A. graveolens*, and it is used for the same purposes. Probably only a variety of *A. graveolens*.

An'eti. (Ἄνετος, from ἀνίημι, to remit, or relax.) Relaxed; remittent; applied as a generic name for intermittent fevers, by Dr. Mason Good.

Anet'ic. (Ἀνετικός, relaxing; from ἀνίημι, to slacken.) Having power to assuage, or relax severity. Applied to soothing medicines.

Ane'ton. (Ἄνητον.) Dill, *Anethum graveolens*.

Anetu'ræ. (Ἄνετος, relaxed; ουρε, a tail.) A Family of Suborder *Platyrrhini*, Order *Primates*. Monkeys with long but not prehensile tails, which are fully hair clad, the vertebræ tapering to the end. It includes Pithecia, Nyctipithecus, Callithrix, and Chrysothrix.

An'etus. (Same etymon. as *Aneti.*) A term for intermittent fever.

A. quarta'nus. (L. *quartanus*, belonging to the fourth.) Quartan ague.

A. quotidia'nus. (L. *quotidianus*, daily.) Quotidian ague.

A. tertia'nus. (L. *tertianus*, belonging to the third.) Tertian ague.

Aneural'gicon. (Ἀ, neg.; νεῦρον, a nerve; ἄλγος, pain.) Name given by Dr. Downing to an apparatus for applying warmth and sedative vapours to any part of the surface of the body, to reduce excess of obstinate neuralgia.

Aneur'eæ. See *Aneuridæ*.

Aneu'ria. (Ἀ, neg.; νεῦρον, a nerve.) Paralysis.

Aneu'ridæ. (Same etymon.) A Family of the Nat. Order *Jungermanniaceæ*. Thallus leafless, without a midrib; monœcious or diœcious; the antheridia embedded in the thallus; archegonia surrounded by a sheath; numerous trichomata; no perianth; capsule stalked, oval.

An'eurism. See *Aneurysm*.

Aneuris'mal. See *Aneurysmal*.

Aneuro'sis. (Ἀ, neg.; νεῦρον, a nerve.) A term used to indicate absence of nerves; and, also, absence of tendons.

Aneu'rysis. Same as *Aneurysmus*.

An'eurysm. (Ἀνεύρυσμα, an aneurysm; from ἀνευρύνω, to widen. F. *aneurysme;* G. *Pulsadergeschwulst.*) A dilatation of, or a springing from, an artery, varying in size from a poppy seed or less to that of the head, and affecting the whole or part of its circumference. In shape aneurysms may be fusiform, sacciform, or sacculated. In true aneurysm the walls are always formed in the early stages by the diseased arterial coats, whilst in false or traumatic aneurysm the walls are formed by the adjoining tissues. The alterations in the walls of the vessel in true aneurysm are essentially the results of chronic inflammation, or other morbid change, of the tunica intima, producing thickening, hyperplasia of the connective tissue, atrophy, fatty degeneration, ulceration, and calcification of this coat with more or less complete absorption of the tunica media.

The contents of an aneurysm are usually a column of fluid blood, surrounded by a laminated coagulum, the inner layers of which are soft and reddish, the outer progressively denser and more yellow, and in old aneurysms becoming converted into fibrous tissue. By the increase of the coagulum the tube of the artery may become obliterated, suppuration of the contents of the sac may occur, or, by the detachment of fragments, embolism on the distal side may be produced, leading to arrest of the flow of blood through the sac and the cure of the disease, or to serious results, according to the part supplied normally by the aneurysmal vessel.

The symptoms consist, in the early stage, of the presence of a tumour occupying the position of an artery, with expansive pulsation, accompanied by a peculiar thrill and a loud systolic sound at each beat. On arresting the flow of blood through the aneurysm, by pressure on the artery above it, the pulsation ceases, and the swelling lessens in size. The pain is usually slight. In the later stages the swelling is much harder and larger, does not pulsate so distinctly, is not emptied by pressure, and produces secondary troubles by pressure on veins, nerves, ducts of glands.

Aneurysms are most common in middle and advanced life, occur most frequently in men, and especially in those engaged in laborious occupations, and in those accustomed to drink in excess.

In the treatment, the following measures amongst others have been more or less successfully practised:—Rest, simple and scanty diet, and strict regimen, bloodletting (Albertini and Valsalva); ligature of the artery immediately above the aneurysm (Anel and Desault); at a distance from the seat of disease (Humber); below the disease (Brasdor); above and below, with opening of the sac (Antyllus); without opening the sac (Pasquier); ligature applied to one of the branches into which the artery naturally divides (Wardrop); pressure, either digital or mechanical, after opening the sac (Guattani); on the aneurysm (Dubois, Dupuytren); on the vessel (Bellingham, Signorini); by bending the joint if near one (E. Hart); by torsion; by kneading the tumour (Fergusson); by passing a thread or needle through the sac (Velpeau); by galvano- or electro-puncture (Pravaz); by the injection of coagulating liquids, as solution of perchloride of iron (Monteggia, Leroy d'Etiolles, Bouchut); by the actual cautery (Severin) and by caustics; by complete temporary arrest of circulation, with exsanguination of the limb, by means of Esmarch's bandage; hypodermic injection of ergot, and the internal use of iodide of potassium, have been recommended.

A. a bosselu'res. (F. *bosselure*, a bump.) Cirsoid aneurysm.

A., arte'rio-ve'nous. An aneurysm which opens into a vein. It is called aneurysmal varix when the communication is immediate; varicose aneurysm when there is a saccular tumour interposed between the arterial and venous openings.

A. by anastomo'sis. A tumour of a bluish colour and soft spongy feel, consisting of dilated, irregular, tortuous, thin-walled arteries, pulsating and communicating a thrill to the finger. They occur chiefly in the superficial connective tissue, and also in the tongue and internal organs. When it can be reached it may be removed by ligature or excision; if too deeply seated the arterial branches, or the main trunk supplying it, may be tied.

A. by dilata'tion. The same as *A., fusiform.*

A., car'diac. (F. *anévrysme du cœur.*) Aneurysm of the heart may be a simple general bulging of a part of the cardiac wall, or a sacculus protruding from the organ, and communicating with its interior by a more or less distinct opening. It usually occurs in the left side, and most frequently in the ventricle. Death may occur from rupture, or from the progress of disease in other organs, consequent on cardiac disturbance.

Also, a synonym of dilatation affecting one or all of the cavities of the heart.

A., car'diac, ac'tive. A term for hypertrophy of the heart.

A., car'diac, false consec'utive. A term applied to aneurysm of the left ventricle of the heart, especially when originating in rupture or ulceration of the endocardium and part of the adjacent muscular wall, with protrusion of the remainder, and of the pericardium.

A., car'diac, pas'sive. A term for dilatation of the heart.

A., cir'soïd. (Κιρσός, enlargement of a vein; εἶδος, likeness.) When the saccular form of an aneurysm is combined with the cylindrical, in the shape of numerous sinuous bulgings, so that irregular tumours result.

A., cu'puliform. (L. *cupula*, a little tub; *forma*, shape.) A synonym of *A., cystogenic.*

A., cylin'droïd. The same as *A., fusiform.*

A., cystogen'ic. (Κύστις, a small bladder; γένεσις, production.) Small aneurysms, communicating with the artery by a sharp border and having a hemispherical sac, most frequently seen at the origin of the aorta, and appearing to have been formed in an atheromatous patch.

A., diffu'sed. An aneurysm which has resulted from rupture of all the coats of the vessel, and in which the infiltrated surrounding tissues have become the boundary of the cavity.

It is also used to describe cases of ruptured artery, in which the blood is more or less closely confined to the neighbourhood of the rent, and in which there has been no time for a false wall to be formed.

A., dissect'ing. (F. *anévrysme disséquant.*) This form occurs when the internal and middle tunics have given way, and the blood forces its way between the layers of the middle tissue, or between the media and adventitia; a further rupture may take place from the cavity of the aneurysm through the inner coat into the vessel again, or through the outer coat.

A., dissect'ing, of cap'illaries. Applied to that distension and infiltration of the outer investment of the capillaries of the brain which is seen in certain cases of capillary hæmorrhage.

A., endog'enous. (Ἔνδον, within; γεννάω, to produce.) An aneurysm which has originated in lesion of the inner coat of the artery.

A., exog'enous. (Ἔξω, from without; γεννάω, to produce.) A synonym of *A., traumatic.*

A., exter'nal. Affecting one of the arteries, neck, or outside of the head.

A., false. (G. *pulsirende Blutbeule.*) Aneurysm originating in rupture of one or more of the arterial coats.

Originally, the term was used in an opposite sense.

A., false consec'utive. An aneurysm consequent of rupture or ulceration of the inner and middle coats of an artery.

A., false prim'itive. An aneurysm produced by division of all the coats of an artery.

A., fu'siform. (G. *spindelformiges Aneurysma.*) An aneurysm which consists of a more or less regular dilatation of the whole calibre of an artery for a limited part of its course.

A., her'nial. (F. *anévrysme hernieux.*) The same as *A., mixed internal;* the inner coat protruding through the other ruptured coats, as a hernial sac.

A., inter'nal. Aneurysm affecting one of the arteries contained in the cavities of the body.

A., mil'iary. (F. *anévrysme miliare.*) This term is applied to the minute dilatations of the smaller arteries, the bursting of which is a frequent cause of cerebral hæmorrhage.

A., mix'ed. When the sac consists of one or two only of the three arterial coats, with rupture of the remainder.

A., mix'ed exter'nal. An aneurysm in which the middle and inner coats are ruptured, the outer alone remaining.

A., mix'ed inter'nal. One in which the outer and middle coats are ruptured, the inner alone remaining.

A. of car'diac valves. Sacculi or pouches occurring in the mitral and aortic valves, usually projecting into the left auricle; the wall of the sac sometimes gives way, and a perforation results.

A. of the heart. See *A., cardiac.*

A. of the heart, acu'te. A term applied to a condition which occasionally occurs in carditis, when purulent softening of some part of the cardiac wall results, and rupture takes place into one of the cavities, usually a ventricle.

A. of the heart, lat'eral. A synonym of *A., cardiac.*

A. of the heart, par'tial. A synonym of *A., cardiac.*

A. of valves of heart. See *A. of cardiac valves.*

A., rac'emose. (L. *racemosus*, in clusters.) A synonym of *A., cirsoïd.*

A., sac'ciform. (L. *saccus*, a bag; *forma*, shape.) An aneurysm with a distinct opening from the artery, involving one side only of the wall of the vessel, and with a definite sac.

A., sac'culated. The same as *A., sacciform.*

A., sponta'neous. Arising without known or apparent lesion.

A., spu'rious. The same as *A., false.*

A., traumat'ic. An aneurysm consequent on lesion of the arterial coats. If the injury have caused an extravasation of blood, which continues to be connected with the blood within the artery, and is surrounded by a kind of sac formed by the adjoining tissues, it is termed a *primitive traumatic aneurysm.* If, however, the original lesion have cicatrised, and the cicatrix yields after a longer or shorter period, it is termed a *consecutive traumatic aneurysm.*

A., true. (G. *wahres Aneurysma.*) That form in which there is no rupture, only dilatation of the arterial coats.

Formerly, the term was used in an opposite sense.

A., tu'bular. A term for *A., fusiform.*

A., var'icose. (F. *anévrysme variqueux.*) An aneurysm lying between an artery and a vein and opening into both; it may be the result of disease or of injury. See *Aneurysmal varix.*

Aneurys'ma. See *Aneurysm.*

A. cirsoï'des. See *Aneurysm, cirsoïd.*

A. cor'dis acti'vum. A synonym of *Hypertrophy of the heart.*

A. disse'cans. (L. *disseco*, to cut asunder.) See *Aneurysm, dissecting.*

A. ex vul'nere. (L. *vulnus*, a wound.) A term for *Aneurysm, traumatic.*

A. her'niam arte'riæ sis'tens. A synonym of *Aneurysm, mixed internal.*

A. precordio'rum. Aneurysm of the aorta close to the heart.

A. spu'rium. (L. *spurius*, false.) See *Aneurysm, false.*

A. varico'sum. Varicose aneurysm. See *Aneurysmal varix.*

A. vermino'sum. (L. *verminosus*, full of worms.) An aneurysm containing hæmatozoa. Cases of this kind have been observed in the horse, ass, and mule; it usually occurs in the mesenteric artery or one of its branches. It is a fusiform or irregular dilatation of the vessel with much thickening of its walls. The hæmatozoa noticed have belonged to the Genus *Sclerostoma.*

This form of aneurysm has also been noticed in the frog.

A. ve'rum. (L. *verus*, true.) See *Aneurysm, true.*

Aneurys'mal. (Same etymon.) Of, or pertaining to, an aneurysm.

A. can'cer. Cancerous deposit in, or in connection with, a vascular tumour.

A. nee'dle. A slender instrument, flattened and curved for about an inch near its point, at which there is a small hole, or eye; used for passing a ligature under an artery, for the purpose of tying it; and so named, because this is frequently done for the cure of aneurysm.

A. sac. The containing structure of an aneurysm.

A. va'rix. (F. *varix anévrysmale;* G. *das anevrysmalische Venengeschwulst.*) A tumour resulting from perforation of a contiguous artery and vein, and subsequent union of the two. If bloodletting at the bend of the arm be carelessly performed, the lancet may transfix the vein, the fascia of the biceps muscle, and enter the artery; in this case the blood from the artery accumulates under the aponeurosis, and forms a circumscribed false aneurysm, or a varicose aneurysm; but if the openings of the vein, fascia, and artery are united by adhesive inflammation into one, through which the blood passes from the artery into the vein, which becomes more or less dilated above and below the seat of injury and pulsates like an artery, this is called aneurysmal varix; the passage of the blood from the artery into the vein is accompanied with a whizzing noise like the bellows sound heard in certain diseases of the heart. The wearing of an elastic bandage is the only treatment advised, unless the tumour appears to be increasing, when the artery may be tied above and below the seat of damage.

Aneurysmat'ic. (Same etymon.) Of, or pertaining to, an aneurysm.

Aneurys'mus. See *Aneurysm.*

An'eys. *Anise.*

Anfaka. Arabic for a coagulum.

Anfian. Arabic for opium. (Quincy.) Also, a synonym of *Maslach.*

An-fir-filius. Arabic for hydrargyrum, or mercury. (Quincy.)

Anfrac'tuose. Same etymology and meaning as *Anfractuous.*

Anfractuos'ities. (Same etymology as *Anfractuosity.*) Furrows.

A., cer'ebral. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain. F. *anfractuosités cerebrales;* G. *Windungen des Gehirns.*) The furrows or sulci between the convolutions of the brain; they have an average depth of 5‴ to 1″. See *Fissures.*

A., ethmoï'dal. A term for the *Ethmoidal cells.*

Anfractuos'ity. (L. *anfractus*, a turning, or bending round, from the obsolete *anfringo.* F. *anfractuosité;* G. *Furche, Krümmung.*) A winding or turning. Applied to the furrows, or sulci between the convolutions of the brain.

Anfrac'tuous. (*Anfractus*, a turning. G. *krummgängig, gekrümmt, gebogen.*) Having or full of sinuosities.

Anfrac'tus. (L. *anfractus.*) See *Anfractuosity.*

A. cer'ebri. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) The cerebral fissures.

Angaria'ria. A tree of Congo, reputed to be efficacious in removing the pain occasioned by the passage of calculi. (Waring.)

Angecta'sia. The same etymology and meaning as *Angeiectasis.*

Angei'a. (’Αγγεῖον, a vessel, a blood-vessel.) A vessel.

A. pneumat'ica. (L. *pneumaticus*, belonging to air.) An old term for the arteries.

Angeiæ'mia. (’Αγγεῖον; *αἷμα*, blood.) Congestion or fulness of the blood-vessels.

Angeiaëraphro'sia. (’Αγγεῖον; *ἀήρ*, air; *ἀφρός*, foam.) Asphyxia by means of bronchial foam; a condition that causes the fatal termination in many cases of capillary bronchitis and other pulmonary diseases.

Angei'al. (’Αγγεῖον, a blood-vessel.) Vascular.

Angeiecta'sia. See *Angeiectasis.*

A. veno'sa. (L. *venosus*, venous) A varicose vein.

Angeiec'tasis. (’Αγγεῖον, a blood-vessel; ἔκτασις, dilatation. G. *Gefässausdehnung.*) Dilatation of the blood-vessels. The term has been added to many words to denote dilatation, as cardiectasis, arteriectasis, phlebectasis, lymphangeiectasis, and teleangeiectasis.

A., capilla'ris. Capillary angeiectasis. A synonym of *Teleangeiectasis.*

Angeiecto'ma. Same as *Angeiectasis.*

Angeien'chyma. See *Angienchyma.*

Angeiocardi'tis. ((’Αγγεῖον; *car-*

ditis.) Inflammation of the heart and neighbouring large blood-vessels.

Angeiocar′pous. See *Angiocarpous.*

Angeioelephanti′asis. ('Αγγεῖον; *elephantiasis.*) A synonym of *Elephantiasis teleangeiectodes.*

Angeiog′eny. ('Αγγεῖον; *γεννάω*, to produce.) The formation or development of vessels.

Angeiog′raphy. ('Αγγεῖον; *γράφω*, to write. G. *Gefässlehre.*) A description of the blood-vessels.

Angeiohæ′mia. ('Αγγεῖον; *αἷμα*, blood.) Sanguineous congestion.

Angeiohydrog′raphy. ('Αγγεῖον; *ὕδωρ*, water; *γράφω*, to write.) A description of the lymphatic vessels.

Angeiohydrol′ogy. ('Αγγεῖον; *ὕδωρ*; *λόγος*, an account.) A treatise on the lymphatic vessels.

Angeiohydrot′omy. ('Αγγεῖον; *ὕδωρ*; *τομή*, a cutting.) The dissection of the lymphatics.

Angeio′la. ('Αγγεῖον, a vessel. G. *Balg, Hülle.*) The capsule of Cryptogams.

Angeioleuci′tis. ('Αγγεῖον; λευκός, white.) Inflammation of the lymphatic vessels. See *Lymphatics, inflammation of.*

Angeioleucol′ogy. ('Αγγεῖον; λευκός; λόγος, treatise.) The study of the lymphatic and lacteal vessels.

Angeiol′ogy. ('Αγγεῖον; λόγος, an account.) A description of the blood-vessels and the lymphatics.

It has also been used to express the selection of vessels for bloodletting.

Angeiolymphi′tis. ('Αγγεῖον; *lymph.*) Inflammation of the lymphatic vessels.

Angeiolympho′ma. A tumour formed from lymphatic vessels. See *Lymphangeioma.*

Angeio′ma. ('Αγγεῖον, a blood-vessel. G. *Gefässgeschwulst, Gefässneubildung.*) A vascular tumour, caused by an excessive formation of blood-vessels.

A., caver′nous. (F. *angiome caverneux.*) Vascular tumours in which, as well as the arteries, veins, and capillaries of a simple angeioma, there are connected with the vessels alveolar spaces, communicating freely with each other, and lined with an endothelium consisting of flat scales; the intervening structure consists of connective tissue, with occasionally unstriped muscular fibre. These tumours are spongy to the feel, often bluish in colour, and occasionally pulsate; they occur most commonly in the skin and subcutaneous connective tissue, especially near to an external mucous orifice; they also occur in the orbit, liver, spleen, kidney, and muscles. Varieties of these tumours have been named erectile tumours, venous vascular tumours, aneurysm by anastomosis.

A., fis′sured. (F. *angioma fissuraux.*) Angeioma of the mucous orifices.

A., lipog′enous. (Λίπος, fat; *γεννάω*, to produce. F. *angioma lipogène.*) An angeioma which has arisen from the adipose tissue.

A., phlebog′enous. (Φλέψ, a vein; *γεννάω*, to produce. F. *angioma phlebogène.*) An angeioma arising in connection with the vasa vasorum of the veins.

A., plex′iform. A synonym of *A. simple.*

A., sim′ple. (F. *angiome simple.*) A vascular tumour in which the blood-vessels, usually capillary, are simply dilated and tortuous, and held together by connective and fatty tissue; they are often congenital, usually small, violet or red, slightly elevated masses, situate on the skin of the face, neck, or other part of the body.

Angeiomala′cia. ('Αγγεῖον; *μαλακία*, softness.) Softening of the blood-vessels.

Angeiomonosper′mous. ('Αγγεῖον, a vessel, a capsule; *μόνος*, solitary; *σπέρμα*, seed.) Having one seed only in a capsule.

Angeiomy′ces. ('Αγγεῖον; *μύκης*, a fungus.) A synonym of the disease formerly known as *Fungus hæmatodes.*

Angei′on. ('Αγγεῖον.) A vessel.

Angeioneuro′sis. ('Αγγεῖον; *neurosis.*) A neurosis of the blood-vessels.

Angeioni′tis. ('Αγγεῖον.) Inflammation of the vessels.

Angeiono′ma. ('Αγγεῖον.) See *Angionoma.*

Angeiono′sus. ('Αγγεῖον; *νόσος*, disease.) Disease of the vessels.

Angeionu′sus. See *Angionusus.*

Angeiopathi′a. See *Angiopathia.*

Angeiopla′nia. See *Angioplania.*

Angeioplero′sis. See *Angioplerosis.*

Angeiopy′ra. See *Angiopyra.*

Angeiorrha′gia. See *Angiorrhagia.*

Angeiorrhœ′a. See *Angiorrhœa.*

An′geioscope. ('Αγγεῖον; *σκοπέω*, to look at.) An instrument for observing the capillaries.

Angeio′sis. See *Angiosis.*

Angeiosper′matous. ('Αγγεῖον; *σπέρμα*, a seed.) Having seeds in a pericarp.

Angeiosper′mious. (Same etymon.) Having seeds in a pericarp.

Angeiosper′mous. (Same etymon.) Having seeds in a pericarp.

Angeiostegno′sis. See *Angiostegnosis.*

Angeiosteno′sis. See *Angiostenosis.*

Angeiosteo′sis. See *Angiosteosis.*

Angeios′trophe. See *Angiostrophe.*

Angeiotelecta′sia. See *Angiotelectasia.*

Angeiot′omist. ('Αγγεῖον; *τομή*, a cutting.) One skilled in the course of the blood-vessels.

Angeiot′omy. See *Angiotomy.*

Angei′tis. ('Αγγεῖον, a blood-vessel.) Inflammation of a vessel.

An′gel bread. A purgative cake, made of spurge, ginger, flour, and oatmeal. (Dunglison.)

Angel′ic ac′id. (*Angelica.* G. *Angelicasäure.*) $C_5H_8O_2$. An acid found in angelica root, and in sumbul; it is also present in croton oil. It may be produced by heating the essential oil of chamomile with potassium hydroxide, and also by treating pencedanin with alcoholic potash. It crystallises in long prisms and needles, melts at 45° C. (113° F.), and boils without decomposition at 190° C. (374° F.).

A. root. The *Angelica lucida*, or *Ligusticum actæifolium.*

Angel′ica. (L. *angelus*, an angel, from its virtues.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Umbelliferæ.* Umbels compound, many-rayed; bracts few or none; bracteoles many; calyx 5-toothed or without teeth; petals with a short inflexed point; fruit compressed from the back; lateral primary ridges winged, dorsal and intermediate elevated; vittæ 1—2 in the furrows.

A. archangel′ica. (F. *angelique, herbe du Saint-esprit;* I. and S. *angelica;* G. *Angeli-*

kawurzel, *Engelwurz.*) Garden angelica, is the only species used in medicine. It is a large, strongly aromatic plant, with smooth-furrowed stem, with bipinnate leaves. General involucre wanting; umbel large, many-rayed, spreading; umbellule dense, subhemispheric; involucel 8-leaved; calyx 5-toothed; fruit compressed from the back; ridges 5, winged, the lateral short of the edge and broader than the dorsal; vittæ numerous, covering the plano-convex albumen, which is loose. Grows in watery places in Europe. The root and fruit pungent, aromatic, stimulant, tonic. Dose 30 grains. It is made into a conserve, and employed in the manufacture of gin and of vespetro. The root contains a volatile oil, angelic acid, a crystallisable resin, angelicine, an amorphous resin, a bitter matter, tannin, malates, pectic acid, gum, and starch.

A. atropurpu'rea. (L. *ater*, black; *purpureus*, purple.) Masterwort. Hab. United States. Leaves ternate; petioles large, inflated; leaflets ovate, acute, deeply serrate, somewhat lobed; flowers greenish-white; root purplish. The juice of the fresh root is acrid, and is said to be poisonous; drying removes this. Formerly in U.S. Ph., and used as the *A. archangelica.*

A. gra'na. (L. *granum*, a grain.) A term applied to *Anderson's pills.*

A. levis'ticum. (L. *levisticus*, from Liguria.) A synonym of *Ligusticum levisticum.*

A. lu'cida. (L. *lucidus*, shining.) A synonym of *Ligusticum actæifolium.*

A. moscha'ta. (L. *moschatus*, smelling of musk.) The name given at one time to the plant from which sumbul was believed to be obtained.

A. nen'do. A synonym of *Ligusticum actæifolium.*

A. officina'rum. (L. *officina*, a shop.) The *Imperatoria ostruthium.*

A. paludapifo'lia. A synonym of *Ligusticum levisticum.*

A. praten'sis apiifo'lia. (L. *pratensis*, of the meadow; *apium*, parsley; *folium*, a leaf.) A synonym of *Athamanta oreoselinum*, and also of *Peucedanium silaus.*

A. sati'va. (L. *sativus*, that which is planted.) A synonym of *A. archangelica.*

A. sylves'tris. (L. *sylvestris*, belonging to a wood. *Princeps alexipharmacorum.* F. *angélique sauvage.*) Wild angelica. Hab. Arabia. Glabrous; leaflets oblong, ovate, serrate, petioled obliquely; umbels large, pubescent; bracts deciduous; bracteoles few, subulate, persistent. Aromatic and carminative. The powdered seeds are applied to the hair to destroy pediculi.

Angel'ica bal'sam. A black-brown resinous matter found in angelica root.

A. oil. (G. *Angelicaöl.*) An oil found in angelica root; it is colourless when fresh, but soon becomes brown; it is lighter than water, has a camphorous odour, and a burning spicy taste.

A. tree. The *Aralia spinosa.*

A. wax. (G. *Angelicawachs.*) A waxy substance found in angelica root.

Angelic'eæ. A Group of the Subfamily *Orthospermeæ*, Family *Umbelliferæ.* Fruit compressed from the back; the three dorsal ridges winged or filiform; lateral ridges broadly winged, the wings of each mericarp withdrawing from each other; receptacle bi-partite.

Angelic'ic acid. A synonym of *Angelic acid.*

Angel'icin. A crystallisable resinous substance obtained from *Angelica.* It is inodorous, at first almost tasteless, then pungent; soluble in alcohol and ether, from which it crystallises.

Angel'icus pul'vis. The angelic powder; a name given by Schröderus to the *Murcurius vitæ*, or the algaroth of old chemists.

An'gelin. $C_{10}H_{13}NO_3$. A weak base found in the resin of the alburnum of *Ferreira spectabilis.* It occurs in slender, white, silky, tasteless, inodorous needles; very slightly soluble in alcohol and water. (Fehling.)

An'gelin. (G. *angelimholz.*) The bark of the *Andira inermis.*

A. co'co. The fruit of the *Andira stipulacea*, which resembles that of the nut of certain Brazilian palms, as *Diplothemium maritimum.*

A. re'sin. The product of the *Ferreira spectabilis*, and used in Brazil as a specific in intermittent fevers.

Angeli'na. The *Andira inermis.*

Angeli'næ cor'tex. The bark of the *Andira inermis.*

Angel'lus. (L. *angulus*, an angle. G. *Winckelchen*, *Eckchen.*) A small angle.

Angeloc'acos. A synonym of *Myrobalanus.*

Angelo'nia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Scrophulariaceæ*, several species of which are used as emollients in South America.

Angemphrax'is. See *Angiemphraxis.*

An'gers. France; Dep. Maine et Loire; Arrond. d'Angers. Here are some ferruginous wells containing 0·017 of a gramme of iron sulphate, 0·317 of manganese sulphate, 0·250 of alum sulphate, and 0·233 of calcium bicarbonate, in one litre.

An'ghar. A plant of Scindia; the root is astringent, and is used in dysentery.

An'gi. Ancient term for buboes, or tumours in the groin.

Angiæ'mia. ('Αγγεῖον, a vessel; αἷμα, blood.) Term for plethora, or congestion of the blood-vessels.

Angi'ca. The wood of this name is believed by v. Martius to form part of the *Ecorce de jeunesse et de la virginité* of the Brazilians. It is the product of the *Acacia angico* and allied trees. The bark is called *Barbatimao.*

Angidiecta'sia. ('Αγγείδιον, a small vessel; dim. of ἀγγεῖον; ἔκτασις, extension.) Dilatation of the capillary vessels.

Angidiospon'gus. ('Αγγείδιον; σπογγιά, a sponge. G. *Gefässschwamm.*) A synonym of the disease formerly known as *Fungus hæmatodes.*

Angiec'tasis. ('Αγγεῖον, vessel; ἔκτασις, extension.) See *Angeiectasis.*

Angiecto'pia. ('Αγγεῖον; ἔκτοπος; away from a place.) The state in which vessels are found out of their natural place.

Angielco'sis. ('Αγγεῖον; ἕλκος, an ulcer. G. *Gefässverschwürung.*) Ulceration of the vessels.

Angiel'cus. ('Αγγεῖον; ἕλκος an ulcer. F. *angiulcère*; G. *Gefassegeschwür.*) An ulcer of a vessel.

Angiemphrax'is. ('Αγγεῖον; ἔμφραξις, a stoppage.) An over-fulness and obstruction of the vessels.

Angien'chyma. ('Αγγεῖον, a vessel; ἔνχυμα, an infusion; from ἐνχέω, to pour in.) Vascular tissue. A term employed by C. Morren to designate a tissue or parenchyma composed exclusively of vessels.

Angieurys'ma. ('Αγγεῖον; εὐρύνω, to make wide. F. *angieurysme.*) Dilatation of a vessel.

Angii'tis. ('Αγγεῖον. G. *Gefassentzündung.*) Term by Piorry for inflammation of the vessels, originally and specially of the capillary vessels.

Angi'na. (L. *angina*, the quinsy; from *ango* or ἄγχω, to strangle; more or less of a suffocating sensation being experienced. F. *angine;* I. *strozzatura;* G. *Bräune.*) A term for a sense of suffocation, and, so, applied to diseases in which this is a prominent symptom; also, to those attended by sore throat.

The term angina is applied to inflammatory affections of the pharynx, and these have been divided into the following forms:—simple, erythematous, glandular, tonsillitic, ulcerous, gangrenous, and diphtheritic. In the simple form there is dryness of and pain in the pharynx, pain during deglutition. It is commonly caused by sudden exposure to cold air, in a person otherwise debilitated or exhausted, is not dangerous, requires rest, warmth, and in general a stimulant and tonic plan of treatment. The tonsillar form, sometimes called *Amygdalitis*, is characterised by great swelling of those organs, and may be either acute, when it is accompanied by sharp febrile symptoms and considerable distress, or chronic, a state that is often seen in strumous children, in whom the swelling alters the voice, impedes the respiration, renders the breath offensive, and reacts on the general health. Acute cases require local depletion, hot poultices applied externally, emollient and astringent gargles internally, and a general sustentative plan of treatment. Chronic cases are best treated by change of air, especially to the sea coast or high inland regions; the administration of iron and iodine; the injection of a few drops of a solution (1 to 3) of iodine tincture in water into the gland, or its excision.

A. accesso'ria. (L. *accedo*, to approach.) A synonym of *Abscess, retropharyngeal.*

A. acu'ta. (L. *acutus*, severe.) An ordinary sore throat, *A. simplex*, in which the fever is somewhat intense and the local symptoms marked.

A. angino'sa. A synonym of *Scarlatina anginosa.*

A. aphtho'sa. (L. *aphthæ*, the thrush.) Aphthous inflammation of the mouth or throat.

A. aquo'sa. (L. *aquosus*, watery.) Œdema of the glottis.

A. aquo'sa œdemato'sa. (L. *aquosus;* οἴδημα, a swelling.) An old term for anasarca dependent on compression of a venous trunk.

A. bronchia'lis. (G. *Luftröhrenentzündung.*) A synonym of *Bronchitis.*

A. cani'na. (L. *caninus*, of, or belonging to, a dog.) A synonym of *Croup.*

A. cantato'rum. (L. *cantator*, a singer.) Singer's sore throat. A similar disorder to *A. clericorum.*

A. carbuncula'ris. (L. *carbunculus*, a small coal. F. *angine carboncheuse;* I. *angina carbonchiosa;* G. *Anthraxbraüne, Kehlbrand.*) Carbuncle in the throat.

A. catarrha'lis. (G. *Halsbräune.*) Catarrh of the throat. See *A. simplex.*

A. chron'ica. (Χρονικός, concerning time.) Chronic angina; it is usually dependent on some special cause, as in clergyman's sore throat, drunkard's sore throat.

A. clerico'rum. (L. *clericus*, a clergyman.) Clergyman's sore throat. A condition of relaxation of the faucial, laryngeal, and neigbouring mucous membrane caused by excessive or forced use of the voice. It is best relieved by rest, tonics, and astringent applications, such as glycerin of tannin.

A. cor'dis. (L. *cor*, the heart.) A synonym of *A. pectoris.*

A. croupo'sa. Croupose angina. A term applied to diphtheritic or membranous croup.

A. cum tumo're. (L. *cum*, with; *tumor*, a swelling.) A synonym of *Quinsy.*

A. diphtherit'ica. (Διφθέρα, a prepared hide.) Diphtheritic inflammation of the throat.

A. epidem'ica. (Επιδήμιος, among the people.) A synonym of *Scarlatina anginosa*, and of *S. maligna.*

A. epiglottide'a. Epiglottidean angina. Term for an œdematous swelling of the glottis, consequent on chronic laryngitis.

A. erysipelato'sa. A synonym of *Scarlatina anginosa.*

Also, an erysipelatous inflammation of the fauces accompanying erysipelas of the face.

A. erythemato'sa. ('Ερύθημα, a redness on the skin.) Erythematous angina. A synonym of *A. simplex.*

A. exanthemat'ica. (Εξάνθημα, an eruption.) A synonym of *Scarlatina anginosa.*

A. exsudato'ria. (L. *exsudatio*, a sweating out.) A synonym of *Croup.*

A. exter'na. (L. *externus*, outward.) A term for the disease *Parotitis*, or the mumps.

A. fau'cium. (L. *fauces*, the fauces.) Inflammation of the fauces.

A. fau'cium exsudati'va. (L. *fauces; exsudatio*, a sweating out.) Diphtheria especially affecting the fauces.

A. fau'cium malig'na. (L. *fauces; malignus*, of an evil nature.) A synonym of *Cynanche maligna.*

A. folliculo'sa pharynge'a. (L. *folliculus*, a small bag.) Follicular inflammation of the pharynx. See *Pharyngitis, follicular.*

A. gangræno'sa. (Γάγγραινα, a gangrene. G. *brandige Halsentzündung.*) Gangrenous angina; a term applied to the sloughing which occurs in noma, and in some forms of scarlatina.

A. glandulo'sa. (L. *glandulosus*, full of kernels or glands.) A synonym of *Pharyngitis, follicular.*

A. herpet'ica. ("Ερπης.) Herpes of the faucial mucous membrane; a not uncommon form of sore throat.

A. hu'mida. (L. *humidus*, moist.) A synonym of *Croup.*

A. inflammato'ria. (L. *inflammatio*, an inflammation.) A synonym of *Croup.*

A. inter'na. (L. *internus*, inward.) A synonym of *Croup.*

A. larynge'a. (Λάρυγξ, the larynx.) Laryngeal angina. See *Laryngitis.*

A. larynge'a œdemato'sa. (Οἴδημα, a swelling.) Œdematous laryngeal angina. A synonym of *Œdema of the glottis.*

A. lingua'ria. (L. *lingua*, the tongue.) Inflammation of the tongue. See *Glossitis.*

A. Ludovi'ci. (G. *Halszellgewebsentzündung.*) Called after Ludwig, of Stuttgard, who first described it. A phlegmonous inflammation of the mucous membrane, and of the intermuscular and subcutaneous connective tissue of the sublingual and submaxillary regions, sometimes terminating in gangrene. It is said to be at times epidemic.

A. Ludwig'ii. The same as *A. Ludovici.*

A. malig'na. (L. *malignus*, of an evil nature.) Same as *Cynanche maligna.*

A. maxilla'ris. (L. *maxillaris*, belonging to the jaw.) A synonym of *Mumps.*

A. membrana'cea. (L. *membranaceus*, membranous.) Membranous angina. A term for *Croup.*

A. mi'tis. (L. *mitis*, mild.) Catarrh of the fauces.

A. morbillo'sa. (L. *morbilli*, measles.) The sore throat accompanying measles, when the rash appears on the faucial mucous membrane.

A. muco'sa. (L. *mucosus*, mucous.) A synonym of *Scarlatina anginosa.*

A. nasa'lis. (L. *nasalis*, belonging to the nose.) A synonym of *Nasal catarrh*, especially when attacking chiefly the posterior nares.

A. œdemato'sa. (Οἰδηματώδης, of the nature of a swelling.) A term for œdema of the glottis.

A. palati'na. (L. *palatinus*, of the palate.) Catarrhal inflammation of the velum pendulum palati.

A. paralyt'ica. (Παραλυτικός, affected with paralysis.) Paralysis of the pharynx or œsophagus.

A. parotidæ'a. Parotid angina. A synonym of *Mumps.*

A. parotidæ'a exter'na. (L. *externus*, outward.) A synonym of *Mumps.*

A. pec'toris. (L. *pectus*, the breast. F. *angine de poitrine ;* I. *angoscia ;* G. *Herzbräune.*) A paroxysmal affection, characterised by severe pain amounting to anguish, and a sense of oppression in the region of the heart, with a feeling of impending death.

The pain is described as unbearable, and is usually felt about the left side of the lower end of the sternum ; often it extends to both sides of the chest, strikes through to the shoulders and back, and while sometimes felt in the right arm, it generally shoots into the left arm, and often stops at the elbow ; a certain degree of numbness and of pallor usually accompanies the pain.

During the attack the cardiac beats are modified in frequency, rhythm, and force, or are altogether arrested. The respiratory acts remain unaltered, or are slightly augmented in frequency. The attack is often brought on by such things as walking against the wind, or the presence of gas in the stomach. It lasts from a few minutes to an hour or two, and recurs at uncertain intervals, and not unfrequently ends in sudden death. It is most common in men, and in those of mature or advanced years.

Gout is a frequent accompaniment of angina pectoris.

The symptoms are due, according to Eulenburg, either to lesion of automatic excito-motor ganglia of the heart, whether within or outside of the heart; to excitation, direct or reflex, of the vagus nerve, causing it to exert its inhibitory influence on the heart ; or to lesion of the vaso-motor sympathetic nerves.

After death, calcification of the coronary arteries and fatty degeneration of the muscular structure of the heart have been found, and called the cause of the disease ; but in a great proportion of cases no organic lesion has been discovered.

The treatment should consist in giving narcotics and diffusible stimuli during the attack, and pursuing a general tonic and sustentative plan in the intervals.

Of the many remedies recommended, the inhalation of amyl nitrite, in doses of three to ten minims, at present appears to be the most successful ; opium and chloral hydrate have been used with some success ; the inhalation of chloroform or, better, of ether, has given relief.

Zinc valerianate or sulphate, arsenic, quinine, phosphoric acid, silver nitrate, potassium and calcium bromide, hydrocyanic acid, digitalis, the insertion of issues and setons over the cardiac region, cutaneous faradisation of the breast and nipple, have been recommended.

A. pellicula'ris. (L. *pellicula*, a small skin.) Pellicular angina. Term for those inflammations of the fauces, pharynx, and larynx, in which false membranes form.

A. pemphigo'sa. (Πέμφιξ, a vesicle.) Pemphigus of the fauces.

A. pernicio'sa. (L. *perniciosus*, destructive.) A synonym of *Croup.*

A. pestilentia'lis. (L. *pestilentia*, an infectious disease.) A synonym of *Diphtheria.*

A. pharynge'a. A synonym of *Pharyngitis.*

A., pharyngo-scrof'ulous. A form of ulcerative pharyngitis, characterised by erosions of the follicles at the back of the pharynx spreading to the neighbouring parts ; they are yellow, rough, and covered with muco-purulent matter ; in extreme cases yellow acuminated pustules are seen. Iodide of iron, tonics, cod-liver oil, and the local use of iodine, iodoform, and perchloride of iron, are recommended.

A. phlegmono'sa. (Φλέγμα, inflammation.) Phlegmonous angina. A term given to that form of *A. simplex* in which there is œdematous swelling of the mucous membrane with deep-seated inflammation, and, it may be, suppuration of the submucous tissue.

A. polypo'sa. (L. *polyposus*, having a polypus. G. *häutige Bräune.*) Polypous angina. Another term for croup, because it is attended by the formation of a false membrane, somewhat like a polypus.

A. potato'rum. (L. *potator*, a drinker.) Drunkard's sore throat. A chronic inflammatory condition of the faucial and pharyngeal mucous membrane, produced by the excessive use of alcoholic stimulants, especially spirits.

A. pseu'do-membrana'cea. (Ψευδής, false ; L. *membrana*, a membrane.) A synonym of *Diphtheria.*

A. pulpo'sa. (L. *pulposus*, fleshy.) A synonym of *Croup.*

A. pu'tris. (L. *putris*, stinking, decaying.) Sloughing sore throat.

A. sanguin'ea. (L. *sanguineus*, bloody.) A synonym of *Quinsy.*

A. scarlatino'sa. Scarlatinal sore throat.

A. scirrho'sa. (Σκίρρος, hard.) Scirrhous angina. A term for difficulty of swallowing caused by scirrhus of the pharynx or œsophagus.

A. sic'ca. (L. *siccus*, dry. F. *angine sèche.*) Dry angina. Term for chronic inflammation of the pharynx characterised by an uneasy sense of dryness and heat ; it is symptomatic of chronic disease of the stomach or lungs.

A. sim'plex. (L. *simplex*, simple. F. *mal de gorge ;* I. *angina della fauci ;* G. *Halsweh, Gaumenkatarrh.*) Sore throat ; catarrhal inflammation of the fauces. There is heat and dryness of the throat, pain in swallowing, perhaps hoarseness, some cough; fever varies in amount; the mucous membrane of the pharynx is swollen and red, occasionally with white patches, or partly covered with tenacious mucus. Suppuration under the mucous membrane is rare. An aperient, alkaline salines, then chlorate of potash and bark, or quinine and iron, with an astringent gargle, is the treatment generally adopted.

A. si'ne dolo're. (L. *sine*, without; *dolor*, pain.) A term given by Dr. Gairdner to a specially indefinable and indescribable sensation, sometimes present in cardiac diseases, apart from cardiac asthma, dyspnœa, or orthopnœa, and not distinctly accompanied by local pain. It more frequently accompanies insufficiency of the aortic valves than other lesions. Anxiety and oppression, sleeplessness, cerebral disturbance, and irregularly sighing respiration, are the chief accompaniments of the characteristic cardiac anguish or indefinable distress.

A. spasmod'ica. (L. *spasmodicus*, spasmodic.) A synonym of *Laryngismus stridulus.*

A. spas'tica. (L. *spasticus*, spasmodic.) A synonym of *Laryngismus stridulus.*

A. squirro'sa. See *A. scirrhosa.*

A. strangulato'ria. (L. *strangulator*, a choker.) A synonym of *Croup.*

A. strepito'sa. (L. *strepito*, to make a great noise.) A synonym of *Croup.*

A. strid'ula. (L. *stridulus*, creaking.) A synonym of *Croup.*

A. suffocati'va. (L. *suffoco*, to choke.) A synonym used by Bard, in 1789, for diphtheria.

A. suffocoto'ria. (L. *suffoco*, to choke.) A synonym of *Croup.*

A. superficia'lis. (L. *superficialis*, belonging to the surface.) Superficial sore throat. A synonym of *A. simplex.*

A. synocha'lis. (*Synocha.*) A synonym of *Quinsy.*

A. syphilit'ica. Syphilitic sore throat. This form may be acute or chronic, and may be a mere erythema of the mucous membrane, or may exhibit papules and gummata, or may result in great destruction of tissue from ulceration and sloughing.

A. thyroï'dea. Inflammation of the thyroid body.

A. tonsilla'ris. (L. *tonsillæ*, the tonsils; G. *Mandelentzündung.*) A synonym of *Quinsy.*

A. trachea'lis. (L. *trachea*, the windpipe.) A term for croup.

Also, a variety of the malignant angina of old authors, described as an erysipelatous and not a phlegmonic inflammation, and probably allied to diphtheria.

A. ulcero'sa. (L. *ulcerosus*, ulcerous.) Ulcerous angina. A synonym of *Cynanche maligna.*

A. uvula'ris. (*Uvula.* G. *Zapfenbräune.*) Inflammation of the uvula.

A. variolo'sa. (L. *variola*, smallpox.) The sore throat accompanying smallpox, when pustules appear on the mucous membrane of the throat.

A. ve'ra et legit'ima. (L. *verum*, true; *legitimus*, pertaining to law.) A synonym of *Quinsy.*

A. vesiculo'sa. (L. *vesiculosus*, full of bladders.) A synonym of *A. herpetica.*

Angi'na, follic'ular. A synonym of *Pharyngitis, follicular.*

A., gan'grenous. See *Angina gangrænosa.*

A., glan'dular. A synonym of *Pharyngitis, follicular.*

A., hog'skin. A synonym of *Diphtheria.*

A., œdem'atous. A synonym of *Œdema of the glottis.*

A., ul'cerated. A term for ulcerated sore throat.

A., ul'cerative. A term given to cases in which ulcerative stomatitis spreads to the fauces.

Angi'na-li'ni. The name of the *Cuscuta* in the old formularies.

Angi'nal. (Same etymon as *Angina.*) Relating to angina.

Angi'non. The name of the hemlock in Dioscorides.

An'ginose. (L. *angina*, the throttling thing; quinsy.) Of, or pertaining to, angina.

Angino'sus. (Same etymon.) Of, or belonging to, angina; having, or accompanied by, angina.

Angiocardi'tis. See *Angeiocarditis.*

An'giocarp. ('Αγγεῖον, a vessel; καρπός, a fruit. G. *angiokarp.*) A fruit which is induviated.

Angiocar'peus. (Same etymon.) Same as *Angiocarpous.*

Angiocar'pia. (Same etymon.) A plant bearing an *Angiocarp.*

Angiocar'pium. (Same etymon. G. *Huttenfrucht.*) Term applied by Kützing to the conceptacle of Fucus, that is, to the swelling of their frond which contains the reproductive organs.

Angiocar'pous. (Same etymon. G. *schlieesfrüchtig.*) Term applied to a Group of Lichens, with globular or sub-globular apothecia, closed above by an epithecium, so that their ostiole is reduced to a punctiform perforation of the conceptacle.

Also to a Group of Fungi, in which the organs of fructification are enclosed in a common envelope, as in the Truffle, Lycoperdon, Geastrum, and Mucor.

Angioceratodei'tis. ('Αγγεῖον; *ceratodeitis*, inflammation of the cornea.) Inflammation of the vessels of the cornea.

Angiochal'asis. ('Αγγεῖον; χάλασις, a slackening. F. *angiochalase;* G. *Gefasserweiterung.*) Dilatation of the vessels.

Angio'des. ('Αγγεῖον. F. *angieux.*) Having or full of vessels.

Angiodias'tasis. ('Αγγεῖον; διάστασις, a separation.) A separating from each other of vessels normally together.

Angiogas'tres. ('Αγγεῖον; γαστήρ, a stomach.) Term applied by Nees to Fungi, in which the reproductive organs are contained in special conceptacles, themselves enclosed in a common envelope.

Applied by Fries to Fungi (Gastromycetes), the spores of which are contained in thecæ.

Angioge'nia. ('Αγγεῖον; γεννάω, to produce. F. *angiogénie;* G. *Gefassbildung.*) The formation of vessels.

An'giograph. ('Αγγεῖον; γράφω, to engrave.) A form of sphygmograph, devised by Landois, the advantages of which are said to be that the amount of pressure can be accurately varied at will, that the style is constantly in contact with the registering surface, and that the movement is vertical.

Angiograph'ia. ('Αγγεῖον; γράφω, to

write. F. *angiographie;* G. *Beschreibung der Gefasse.*) A description of the vessels; angiography.

Angiohydrograph'ia. See *Hydrangiographia.*

Angiohydrolog'ia. See *Hydrangiologia.*

Angiohydrotom'ia. See *Hydrangiotomia.*

Angioi'tis. Kuhn's form for *Angiitis.*

Angiokeratodi'tis. See *Angioceratodeitis.*

Angioleuci'tis. ('Αγγεῖον, a vessel; λευκός, white. (F. *angioleucite;* G. *Lymphgefässentzundung.*) Inflammation of the lymphatic vessels.

An'giolith. ('Αγγεῖον; λίθος, a stone.) A synonym of *Phlebolith*

Angiolith'ic sarco'ma. See *Sarcoma, angiolithic.*

Angiol'ogy. ('Αγγεῖον, a vessel containing liquor, or a vein; λόγος, a discourse. G. *Gefässlehre.*) Term for the doctrine of the blood-vessels and absorbents.

Angiolymphi'tis. ('Αγγεῖον; *lymph.*) Piorry's term for inflammation of the lymphatics.

Angio'ma. ('Αγγεῖον, a vessel.) A tumour produced by enlargement or new formation of blood-vessels. See *Angeioma.*

A. arteria'le racemo'sum. (L. *racemosus,* clustering. G. *Rankenangioma.*) A synonym of *Aneurism, cirsoid.*

A. capilla're. (L. *capillaris,* hair-like.) Angioma of the capillaries. See *Teleangeiectasis.*

A. caverno'sum. (L. *cavernosus,* full of hollows.) See *Angeioma, cavernous.*

A. circumscrip'tum. (L. *circumscriptus,* bounded.) A synonym of *A. cavernosum.*

A. lymphat'icum. See *Lymphangioma.*

A. muco'sum prolif'erum. (L. *mucosus,* slimy; *proles,* offspring; *fero,* to bear.) Proliferating mucous angioma. A variety, perhaps, of cylindrical epithelioma, in which there is an active new formation of blood-vessels, with hyaline degeneration of the vascular sheath.

A. racemo'sum. (L. *racemosus,* full of clusters.) A term applied to cirsoid aneurism.

A. varico'sum. (L. *varicosus,* full of dilated veins.) See *Teleangeiectasis venosa.*

A. veno'sum. (L. *venosus,* full of veins.) See *Angeioma, cavernous.*

Angiomala'cia. ('Αγγεῖον,; μαλακία, softness. F. *angiomalacie;* G. *Gefässerweichung.*) Softening of the vessels.

Angiom'yces. ('Αγγεῖον; μύκης, a fungus.) A term for the disease known as *Fungus hæmatodes.*

An'gion. ('Αγγεῖον, a vessel.) A vessel.

Angioneuro'sis. See *Angeioneurosis.*

Angiono'ma. ('Αγγεῖον.) Term applied generically to aneurysm, varix, and erectile tumours.

Also (ἀγγεῖον; νομαί, eating sores. F. *angionæme.*) Ulceration of the vessels.

Angionos'us. ('Αγγεῖον; νόσος, disease. F. *angionose, maladie de vaisseau;* G. *Gefasskrankheit.*) Disease of the vessels.

Angionu'sus. ('Αγγεῖον, a vessel; νοῦσος, a disease.) The pathology of the vessels.

Angioparal'ysis. ('Αγγεῖον, a vessel; παράλυσις, palsy.) Paralysis of the vaso-motor nerves.

Angioparalyt'ic. (Same etymon.) Applied to diseases resulting from paralysis of the vaso-motor system, as, for example, to certain forms of hemicrania.

Angiopath'ia. ('Αγγεῖον; πάθος, affection. F. *angiopathic;* G. *Gefassleiden.*) An affection or disease of the vessels.

Angioplan'ia. ('Αγγεῖον; πλάνη, a wandering. F. *angioplanie.*) Aberration of a vessel from the normal structure and position; angioplany.

Angiopleg'mus. ('Αγγεῖον; πλέκω, to twist. F. *angiophlegmus.*) The tying of a vessel. Similar to *Angioploce.*

Angioplero'sis. ('Αγγεῖον; πλήρωσις, a filling up. F. *angioplerose;* G. *Gefässüberfüllung.*) Engorgement of the vessels.

Angioplo'cë. ('Αγγεῖον; πλοκή, a twining.) The tying or securing of a vessel; also, by B. Stilling, a mechanical expedient for stopping the bleeding of large vessels.

Angiopterid'eæ. ('Αγγεῖον, a vessel; πτερίς, a fern.) A Family of the Order *Marattiaceæ.* Sporangia 5—20 in number, in two rows, forming a sorus, destitute of a velum, seated on a receptacle, occupying the dorsum of one of the nervures near its extremity; each sporangium is oval or pyriform, sessile, single-chambered, with laminated wall, rests on a ring of thick-walled cells, and dehisces by a longitudinal slit on the ventral aspect.

Angiopy'ra. ('Αγγεῖον; πῦρ, a fever. F. *angiopyrie;* G. *Gefassfieber, entzündlich Fieber.*) Inflammatory fever.

Angiorrha'gia. ('Αγγεῖον; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth. F. *angiorrhagie;* G. *Gefässzerreizung.*) A sudden discharge from the vessels, but by custom employed to express active hæmorrhage.

Angiorrhœ'a. ('Αγγεῖον; ῥέω, to flow. F. *angiorrhée.*) A flow or moderate discharge from the vessels, but by custom applied to passive hæmorrhage.

Angiosar'ci. ('Αγγεῖον; σάρξ, flesh.) Term applied by Léveillé to endothecal thecasporous Fungi, which have a fleshy and generally indehiscent receptacle, such as the Tuberaceæ, Onygenæ, and Erysipheæ.

Angiosiali'tis. ('Αγγεῖον; σίαλον, saliva. F. *angiosialite.*) Inflammation of the salivary ducts.

Angio'sis. ('Αγγεῖον, a vessel containing liquor, or a vein.) Term for all diseases of blood-vessels.

Angioso'ri. ('Αγγεῖον; σωρός, a heap.) Term applied to ferns, the sori of which are enclosed in a capsule, or under the fold of an indusium, in opposition to the gymnosorous ferns.

Angiosper'meæ. ('Αγγεῖον; σπέρμα, a seed.) A group of Algæ in Kützing's classification, including the Fucaceæ, Cystosireæ, Sargasseæ, and Halochloeæ.

Angiosper'mia. ('Αγγεῖον; σπέρμα, a seed. F. *angiospermie;* G. *Bedecktsamige.*) Term applied by Brown as a correlative to Gymnospermia; to plants having the seeds lodged in a pericarp.

A Group of Fungi, including Fucaceæ, Cystosireæ, Sargasseæ, and Halochloeæ.

Linnæus' name for a Group of didynamous plants, as Rheinanthus, Melampyrum, which have their seeds clothed with a distinct pericarp.

In modern Botanical Classifications, a Division of the Class *Dicotyledones*, Subkingdom *Phanerogamia*. Ovules enclosed in an ovary, indirectly fertilised by the action of the pollen on the stigma.

An′giosperms. (Same etymon.) The same as *Angiospermia*.

Angiospon′gus. (Ἀγγεῖον; σπόγγος, a sponge.) Same as *Angidiospongus;* also similar to *Angeiectasis*.

Angiospo′ræ. (Ἀγγεῖον; σπόρος, seed.) Term applied to Fungi, the spores of which are contained either in theca, or on the basidia, in the interior of the tissue of the receptacle.

Angiospo′rous. (Ἀγγεῖον; σπόρος, seed. F. *angiospore;* G. *bedecktsporig*.) Applied by Meyer to sporocarpia of lichens; when contained in the utricles they are termed asci or thecæ.

Angiostegno′sis. (Ἀγγεῖον; στέγνωσις, a making close. F. *angiostegnose*.) A contraction of the vessels.

Angiostegnot′ic. (Same etymon. F. *angiostegnotique*.) Belonging to *Angiostegnosis*. Applied to medicines that astringe the vessels.

Angiosteno′sis. (Ἀγγεῖον; στένωσις, a being straitened.) Similar to *Angiostegnosis*.

Angiosteoge′nia. (Ἀγγεῖον; ὀστέον, a bone; γεννάω, to produce. F. *angiosteogénie;* G. *Gefässverknöcherung*.) Ossification of the vessels; angiosteogeny.

Angiosteo′sis. (Ἀγγεῖον; *osteosis*. F. *angiosteose;* G. *Gefassverknöcherung*.) The progress of ossification of the vessels.

Angiosto′mata. A Suborder of the Order *Ophidia*, Class *Reptilia*. Gape small; quadrate fixed to the skull, as is the squamosal, when present. The post frontal is absent, and the teeth are never grooved. The skin covers the eyes and is thick, and a rudimental pelvic girdle is present. It includes Tortrix, Typhlops, and Uropeltis.

Angios′tomous. (Ἀγγεῖον; στόμα, a mouth. F. *angiostome;* G. *gefässmundig*.) Applied to univalve shells the opening of which is narrow, *i.e.* of equal diameter throughout, and of the length of the shell, as in *Cypræa*.

Angios′tomum. A Genus of sexually-mature Nematoid Entozoa, of which the following species have been recognised.

A. ascaroï′des. (*Ascaris;* εἶδος, form.) Found in *Limax cinereus*.

A. entom′elas. (Ἐντός, within; μέλας, black.) Found in the lung of *Anguis fragilis*.

A. Linsto′vii. See *A. macrostomum*.

A. macros′tomum. (Μακρός, large; στόμα, a mouth.) Found in the pleural cavity of the *Anguis fragilis*.

Angios′trophe. (Ἀγγεῖον; στροφή, a turning. F. *angiostrophe*.) Torsion of the ends of divided vessels, as the arteries.

Angiosym′physis. (Ἀγγεῖον; σύμφυσις, a growing together. G. *Gefässverwachsung*.) Adhesion to or union of vessels with each other.

Angiosynize′sis. (Ἀγγεῖον; συνίζησις, collapse.) Collapse of the vascular canals.

Angiot′asis. (Ἀγγεῖον; τάσις, a stretching.) Tension of the vessels.

Angiotat′ic. (Same etymon.) Belonging to *Angiotasis*.

Angiotelecta′sia. (Ἀγγεῖον; τέλος, an extremity; ἔκτασις, extension. F. *angiotelectasie*.) Extension of vessels or the ends of vessels.

Angiotelec′tasis. Same as *Angiotelectasia*.

Angioten′ic. (Ἀγγεῖον; τείνω, to stretch. F. *angiotenique;* I. and S. *angiotenico;* G. *Entzündungsfieber*.) The term angiotenic fever was substituted by Pinel for the inflammatory fever of Huxham, synocha of Cullen, and febris continua non putrida of Boerhaave, which Pinel thought was due to vascular irritation and tension.

Angiothe′cia. (Ἀγγεῖον; θήκη, a box.) Term applied by Nees v. Esenbeck as synonymous with *Angiocarpia*.

Also, applied to Fungi possessing theca, which are enclosed in the tissue of the receptacle, as in the truffles.

Angiothlip′sis. (Ἀγγεῖον; θλῖψις, pressure.) Pressure on one or more vessels.

Angioti′tis. (Ἀγγεῖον; οὖς, the ear. G. *Ohrgefässentzündung*.) Inflammation of the vessels of the ear.

Angiot′omy. (Αγγεῖον, a vessel containing liquor, or a vein; τέμνω, to cut. F. *angeiotomie, angiotomie;* G. *Gefässzergliederung*.) Term for the dissection of the blood-vessels and absorbents.

An′gle. (L. *angulus;* from ἀγκύλος, bent. F. *angle;* G. *Winkel*.) The space comprehended between the meeting of two lines at a point.

A., acro′mial. (Ἀκρωμία, the point of the shoulder.) Walshe's term for the angle formed by the clavicle and the head of the humerus.

A., auric′ular. (L. *auricula*, the external ear. F. *angle auriculaire*.) This term is applied to several angles formed by lines having their vertex on the biauricular vertex and extending to various points of the cranium, as to the alveolar point, the nasal, suborbital, bregmatic, lambdoid, iniac, opisthic.

A., auric′ulo-cra′nial. (L. *auricula*, the outer ear; κρανίον, the skull. F. *angle auriculo-crânien*.) A synonym of *A., auricular*.

A., basifa′cial. (L. *basis*, the base; *facies*, the face.) The angle formed by a line drawn in the vertically divided skull from the basion to the middle of the anterior extremity of the cerebral surface of the sphenoid, *i.e.* the basi-cranial axis; and one drawn from the latter to the anterior margin of the alveolar border of the maxilla, the basifacial axis. The angle varies in man from 90° to 120°. In the higher mammals it is very obtuse, nearly 180°.

A., bas′ilar, of Bro′ca. (L. *basis*, the base.) The apex is at the basion, and of the two sides one corresponds to the plane of the occipital foramen, and the other extends from the basion to the naso-frontal articulation. It varies from + 14° to − 26°.

A., bior′bital. (L. *bis*, twice; *orbit*.) This angle represents the angle of divergence of the two visual axes. It varies from 40° to 54° in man.

A., con′dylar, of Eck′er. (Κόνδυλος, a knob.) The obtuse angle, looking upwards and backwards, formed by the plane of the occipital foramen with the plane of the basilar groove or clivus. It varies from 100° to 125° in negroes, and from 117° to 140° in white men, the mean being 113·5° in the former, and 128·2° in the latter.

A., coronofa′cial, of Gra′tiolet. (L. *corona*, a crown; *facies*, the face.) This is formed at the point of junction of a plane passing through the coronal suture of the two sides, and the horizontal facial line of Camper.

A., cos'tal. (L. *costa*, a rib.) The angle formed by the middle line of the body, and a line drawn along the lower border of the false ribs to the middle line of the body. That of the left side is slightly the more acute.

A., cra'nial. (Κρανίον, the skull. F. *angle cranien.*) The cranial angles are obtained in the same manner as the auricular angles, except that the apex is the anterior border of the occipital foramen.

A., crit'ical. (Κριτικός, able to discern.) The angle beyond which a luminous ray, passing from a more to a less refracting medium, cannot emerge; from water to air the critical angle is 48° 35′; from glass to air 41° 48′. It is dependent on the fact that the angle of incidence of a luminous ray in passing from a more to a less refracting medium is less than the angle of refraction.

A., ephip'pial, of Welcker. (Ἐφίππιος, a saddle-cloth.) See *A. sphenoidal.*

A., eth'mo-cra'nial. (*Ethmoid*, bone; κρανίον, the skull.) The angle formed by the basicranial axis and the plane of the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone. This angle is about 140° in skulls of Western European races; it diminishes in the higher forms and increases in the lower forms of animals, until the lines become almost continuous in one plane.

A., fa'cial. (L. *facies*, the face. F. *angle facial;* I. *angolo facial;* G. *Gesichtswinkel.*) Camper took this angle by drawing a horizontal line from the external auditory foramen to the lower border of the nostrils, and a facial line passing upwards from the incisor teeth to the glabella; the angle is formed in front of the upper jaw at the intersection of the two lines. It varies from 70° to 80°. Geoffrey St. Hilaire and Cuvier made the horizontal line of Camper oblique by commencing at the cutting edge of the incisor teeth. Cloquet made the apex of the angle at the alveolar border of the upper jaw. Jacquart made the apex of the angle at the nasal spine. Topinard and Broca, whose plan is probably the best, take Cloquet's apical point, *i.e.* the alveolar border of the upper jaw, and draw a nearly horizontal line through the external auditory meatus, and a facial or vertical one to the ophryon. It is usually from 75° to 80°.

A., fron'tal. (L. *frons*, the forehead.) The angle formed between a horizontal plane and a line representing the inclination of the forehead.

A., great, of eye. (F. *grande angle de l'œil.*) The inner canthus of the eye.

A., iniofa'cial, of Des'champs. (Ἰνίον, the back of the head; L. *facies*, the face. F. *angle iniofacial.*) The angle formed by a line drawn from the occiput to the most prominent point of the forehead and one drawn from the occiput to the symphysis of the chin. A line connecting these two in front completes the cephalic triangle.

A., inter'nal. (L. *internus*, inner.) In Botany, the *A. of the loculi of the ovary.*

A., lim'iting, of resis'tance. The same as *A. of repose.*

A., mandib'ular, of Bro'ca. (L. *mandibula*, a jaw.) The angle formed by two lines, one drawn along the lower border of the body of the lower jaw, the other along the posterior border of its ascending ramus.

A., metafa'cial, of Ser'res. (Μετά, behind; L. *facies*, a face. F. *angle metafacial.*) The angle that the pterygoid processes make with the base of the cranium.

A., na'si-ma'lar, of Flow'er. (L. *nasus*, the nose; *mala*, the cheek bone.) A horizontal angle, the apex of which is at the root of the nose and the two sides on the outer margin of the orbits. It averages from 130° to 135° in European, and 140° to 145° in Mongolian races.

A., na'so-ba'sal, of Vir'chow and Welck'er. (L. *nasus; basis*, the base. F. *angle nasal.*) The angle that the naso-basilar line makes with the naso-subnasal line, the apex being at the subnasal point. It is about 66° in the European, 71° in the negro.

A., occip'ital. (L. *occiput*, the back of the head.) The angle formed by the basicranial axis (a line drawn in the vertically divided skull from the anterior margin of the foramen magnum of the occipital bone) and the occipital plane; it is very obtuse in man, but is almost a right angle in the lower vertebrata.

A., occip'ital, of Bro'ca. (Same etymon.) The apex of this angle is at the opisthion, one side is formed by a line extending from the opisthion to the root of the nose and the other along the plane of the occipital foramen. In man it varies from 10° to − 20°.

A., occip'ital, of Dauben'ton. (Same etymon. F. *angle occipital.*) The apex is at the opisthion; one side is the plane of the occipital foramen, and the other is a line extending from the opisthion to the suborbital point. In man it varies from − 16° to + 19°.

A. of crys'tals. (Κρύσταλλος, clear ice.) The angles or summits formed by the incidence of the faces of crystals; the three-faced, four-faced, and so on, according to the number of faces by which they are formed.

A. of devia'tion. (L. *devio*, to go aside.) The angle formed, in the passage of an incident luminous ray through a prism, by the production of the lines of incidence and emergence; it expresses the deviation of light caused by the prism.

A. of diver'gence. (L. *divergium*, a point of separation. F. *angle de divergence.*) Term applied in Botany to the angle formed between two vertical planes, measured by the axis of the stem and by two consecutive leaves of the same spiral or verticil.

A. of eye. (F. *angle de l'œil.*) The angle formed by the junction of the upper and lower lids, either at their outer or at their inner extremity.

A. of in'cidence. (L. *incido*, to fall upon.) The angle that a ray of light or sound falling upon a plane surface makes with a line drawn at right angles to this surface.

A. of lips. (F. *angle des lèvres.*) The point of junction, on each side of the mouth, of the upper and lower lip.

A. of low'er jaw. (F. *angle de la mâchoire.*) The angle formed between the horizontal and the ascending rami of the inferior maxillary bone. It amounts to 170° to 160° at birth, falls to 150° to 130° during the first dentition, and 115° at the second dentition, approaches a right angle in the adult, and returns to 130° to 140° in age.

A. of neck. (F. *angle de la nuque.*) The angle formed by the junction of the nape and the neck, lying between vertebra prominens and the occiput.

A. of neck of fe'mur. The angle formed by the neck of the femur with the shaft. This equals 116° to 138°, with an average of 125°, in man, and is nearly a right angle in woman. In advanced age it is 110°. It is relatively smaller in persons of short stature.

A. of nose. (F. *angle du nez.*) The angle formed by the junction of the nose and the cheek.

A. of polarisa'tion. In polarisation of light by reflection, the angle of polarisation is the angle which the incident ray makes with the reflecting substance when the reflected ray and refracted ray are at right angles to each other. The angle of polarisation for glass is 54° 35′, for water 52° 45′, for diamond 68°.

A. of progna'thism. (Πρό, forward; γνάθος, the jaw.) The angle which, according to Topinard, is formed at the alveolar point by the horizontal plane and the line of the profile. It is nearly the same as *A., naso-basal.*

A. of pu'bis. (F. *angle du pubis.*) The point of junction of the anterior and inferior borders of the body of the pubis.

A. of reflec'tion. (L. *reflecto,* to turn back.) The angle that a ray of light on reflection from any surface makes with a line drawn perpendicularly to this surface. The angle of incidence is always equal to the angle of reflection.

A. of refrac'tion. (L. *refractio,* a breaking back. F. *angle refringent.*) The angle that a ray of light in passing from a rarer to a denser medium, or *vice versâ,* makes with a line drawn at right angles to the plane of junction of the two surfaces.

A. of repo'se. (F. *reposer,* to rest.) In the case of a body urged over a rough surface, that angle formed by the line of mutual action and the common perpendicular at which arrest of motion occurs.

A. of rib. (F. *angle de côte.*) The roughened line on the outer surface of the rib, between the tubercle and the most convex part, and corresponding to the outer border of the erector spinæ muscle.

A. of Se'gond. The apex is at the basion; the plane of the occipital foramen forms one side, and a line extending to the suborbital point indicates the separation of the cranium from the face, whilst another line, extending to the lower border of the superior maxillary bone, gives the total facial angle. The cerebral angle is about 159°, the facial angle 47°.

A. of supina'tion of the hand. (L. *supinus,* lying on the back.) The extent to which the hand can be supinated after pronation, it amounts to about 180°.

A. of the loc'uli of the o'vary. (L. *loculus,* a little place.) In Botany, the point of the ovarian cavity which corresponds to the line of adhesion of the borders of the carpellary leaf which forms each carpel. Whether the ovary is composed of one or of several carpels the angle of the single loculus, or of the several loculi, always looks to the centre of the flower. Hence its name of internal angle.

A. of the mouth. The point of junction of the upper and lower lip on each side of the mouth.

A. of tor'sion of fe'mur. (L. *torqueo,* to twist.) The angle which the axes of rotation of the joints at the ends of the bone form with each other. It varies from 7·2° to 26·7°; average 11·8°.

A. of tor'sion of hu'merus. (L. *torqueo.*) The degree to which the humerus is twisted in its lower part, as represented by the course of the musculo-spinal groove; it amounts to about 180°.

A. of tor'sion of tib'ia. (L. *torqueo.*) The angle which the axes of rotation of the joints at the ends of the bone form with each other. It varies from 2° to 32°; average 19°.

A. of u'terus. (F. *angle tubaire de l'utérus.*) The point of union of the lateral and upper sides of the uterus, with which the Fallopian tubes are connected.

A., olfac'tory. (L. *olfacto,* to smell.) Same as *A., ethmo-cranial.*

A., op'tic. (Ὀπτικός, of sight.) The angle formed by the principal optic axes when the two eyes are directed to the same point; the nearer the object looked at the larger the angle, and *vice versa.*

A., or'bital. Same as *A., biorbital.*

A., or'bito-occip'ital, of Bro'ca. The angle formed by two lines, one in the biorbital plane, the other in that of the occipital foramen. See 'Revue d'Anthropologie,' 1877.

A., pari'etal, of Quat'refages. (F. *angle pariétal.*) This angle is ascertained by drawing a line, which is more or less vertical, on each side of the head, through the extremities of the bizygomatic line, *i.e.* the horizontal line passing through the broadest part of the face, and the extremities of a line passing horizontally through the broadest part of the frontal bone. The lines usually meet above (forming the pyramidal angle of Prichard); sometimes the lines are parallel, and there is no angle, and occasionally the lines are divergent, and the angle is negative.

A., premaxil'lary, of Hux'ley. (L. *præ,* before; *maxilla,* the lower jaw.) Same as *A., basifacial.*

A., pyram'idal, of Prich'ard. See *A., parietal, of Quatrefages.*

A., sol'id. A term applied to the angles of crystals.

A., sphenoïd'al, of Welck'er. (*Sphenoid* bone. F. *angle sphenoïdal.*) The apex is at the middle of the crest which separates the optic grooves from the pituitary fossa; one side extends from this point to the basion, and the other side is formed by a line extending from the above point to the naso-frontal suture. The angle looks downwards and forwards.

A., sternoclavic'ular. Walshe's term for the angle formed by the clavicle and sternum.

A., symphys'ian. (Σύμφυσις, a growing together.) The angle which the symphysian line or profile of the lower jaw makes with the plane of the inferior border of the body of the bone.

A., vis'ual. (L. *visualis,* relating to sight.) The angle formed by the secondary optic axes, lines extending from the optic centre of the lens to the extremities of the object looked at. This angle is larger or smaller, according to the size of the object looked at; and decreases with increased distance if the same object be looked at. The smallest visual angle is about 30 seconds. The smallest perceptible object is calculated by Volkmann to be 0·00013 of a millimètre.

Angles, cephal'ic. (Κεφαλή, the head. F. *angle céphalique.*) The cephalic angles are measurements which have been adopted in Anthropology as bases of comparison of the skulls of different races. The different cephalic angles are described under the special headings, as *Angle, auricular, A., facial.*

An'glicus su'dor. (L. *anglicus,* English; *sudor*, sweat.) A name of the *Sweating sickness.*

Ango'go. A tænifuge employed by the Abyssinians, the product of the *Silene macrosolen.*

Ango'la seed. (G. *Angolaerbse.*) The seed of the plant *Abrus precatorius.*

A. weed. A commercial term for the litmus, *Roccella tinctoria*, which is obtained from Angola.

An'golam. The *Alangium decapetalum.*

An'gone. See *Anchonë.*

Angophra'sia. (Ἄγχω, to press tight the throat; *φράσις*, speech.) A term suggested by Küssmaul for hemming and hawing, *i.e.* halting in the speech, and introducing long-drawn or iterated vowels.

An'gor. (L. *angor*, a strangling.) A synonym of *Angina.*

With some authors it differs from angina in its short duration, but expresses the same anxiety and oppression about the epigastrium.

A. fau'cium. (L. *fauces*, the upper part of the throat.) Catarrh of the fauces.

A. pec'toris. (L. *pectus*, the breast.) A synonym of *Angina pectoris.*

Ango'ra. Turkey; Galatia. Here are mineral waters, some of which are cold and ferruginous, and others, warm and sulphuretted.

An'gos. (Ἄγγος, vessel.) This generally, in medical writings, signifying a blood-vessel, was employed by Hippocrates, vi, *Epid. s. 5, t.* 17, as a name for the uterus.

Angou'rion. (Ἀγγούριον, a water melon.) The cucumber, *Cucumis sativus.*

Angræ'cum. (F. *angrec*, from Madagascar name *Angurek.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Orchidaceæ.* Hab. Madagascar, and Island of Bourbon.

A. carina'tum. (L. *carinatus*, keeled.) The leaves of this plant are purgative and anthelmintic.

A. fra'grans. (L. *fragrans*, sweet-scented. F. *fahane;* G. *Thee von Bourbon.*) The leaves of this plant are entire, coriaceous, and straight-nerved; they are highly fragrant, and have been introduced into Paris as a substitute for Chinese tea, under the name of Thé de Bourbon, or Thé de Fahane; they contain *Coumarin.*

Anguici'dus. (L. *anguis*, a snake; *cædo*, to kill. G. *schlangentödtend.*) That which has, or seems to have, the property of killing serpents, as *Aristolochia anguicida.*

Anguid'ei. Applied by J. E. Gray and Wagler to an Order of *Reptilia* having the *Anguis* for their type.

An'guiform. (L. *anguis*, a snake; *forma*, likeness. G. *schlangenförmig.*) Snake-shaped. Applied to a Family of *Reptilia* having the body like a serpent; also to a Family of *Myriapoda* having the body for the most part linear.

Anguil'la. (Akin to ἔγχελυς, an eel.) The eel. A Genus of the Family *Murænidæ*, Suborder *Physostomapodes.* Scales not visible; nostrils anterior or lateral; tail rounded; tongue free; dorsal fin arising somewhat behind the skull; gill openings very narrow, in front of the pectoral fin.

A. anguil'la. A synonym of *A. vulgaris.*

A. pekinen'sis. Hab. China, especially the river Ning Po. A species which supplies some part of the China isinglass.

A. vulga'ris. (L. *vulgaris*, common. Ἔγχελυς. F. *anguille;* I. *anguilla;* S. *anguila;* G. *Aal.*) Hab. Europe. The common eel. Upper jaw shorter than the lower; dorsal fin arising far behind the pectoral. In autumn the eel leaves the fresh waters for the mouths of rivers or the sea, where it attains sexual maturity and breeds; but the process of reproduction is still obscure; the ovaries are riband-like; the testicles have not been demonstrated. In spring the young fish ascend the rivers. The flesh is of good flavour but fat, and in consequence is, with some persons, difficult of digestion.

Anguilla'ra. Italy, near Lake Sabatino. A mineral water springing from the basaltic lava at a temperature of 21° C. (69·8° F.) It contains sodium chloride 4 grains, calcium chloride 2·5, sodium sulphate 3, magnesium sulphate 2, calcium carbonate 7·5, magnesium carbonate 3·5, and silica 1 grain, in 15 ounces. Used in paralysis and nervous weakness, in chronic rheumatism, and in urinary catarrhs from gravel.

Anguil'liform. (L. *anguilla*, an eel; *forma*, resemblance.) Resembling an eel.

Anguil'loid. (L. *anguilla*, an eel; εἶδος, form. G. *Aalähnlich.*) Eel-like.

Anguillu'la, Ehrenb. (Dim. of L. *anguilla*, an eel.) A Genus of the Family *Anguillulidæ.* Buccal cavity small, œsophagus with a posterior bulb, and a chitinous masticatory apparatus.

A. ace'ti. (L. *acetum*, sour wine, vinegar.) No anal gland; mouth without lips; the two spicules strongly curved. Found in vinegar.

A. ag'ilis. (L. *agilis*, active.) Found by Leidy in the intestine of *Julus marginatus.*

A. appendicula'ta. (L. *appendicula*, a small appendage.) Found in the *Blatta orientalis.*

A. attenua'ta. (L. *attenuatus*, reduced, shortened.) Found by Leidy in the intestine of *Julus marginatus.*

A. bos'trychi typog'raphi. Found in the intestine of *Bostrichus typographus.*

A. brachyu'ra. (Βραχύς, short; οὐρά, the tail.) Found in the cæcum of the larva of *Rhizotragus aprilinus.*

A. caloso'matis. Found in the ventriculus of *Calosoma sericeum.*

A. car'abi clathra'ti. Found in the ventriculus of *Carabus clathratus.*

A. depres'sa. (L. *depressus*, pressed down.) Found in the cæcum of the larva of *Cetonia marmorata.*

A. grac'ilis. (L. *gracilis*, slender.) Found in the large intestine of the larva of *Polyphylla fullo.*

A. intestina'lis. (L. *intestina*, the bowels.) A species often found accompanying the *A. stercoralis.* A synonym of *Leptodera stercoralis.*

A. labia'ta. (L. *labia*, a lip.) Found in the *Polydesmus virginiensis.*

A. laticol'lis. (L. *latus*, broad; *collum*, the neck.) Found in the *Oxythyrea stictica.*

A. lumbri'ci. (L. *lumbricus*, an earthworm.) Found in the tracheæ of the *Lumbricus terrestris.*

A. macrou'ra. (Μακρός, long; οὐρά, the tail.) Found in the *Blatta orientalis.*

A. moni'lis. (L. *monile*, a necklace.) Found in the small intestine of *Aphodius conspurcatus.*

A. rig'ida. (L. *rigidus*, hard.) Found in the ventriculus of *Passalus cornutus.*

A. robus'ta. (L. *robustus*, firm.) Found in the intestine of *Ligyrus relictus.*

A. satur'niæ. Found in the abdomen of the larva of *Saturnia pyri.*

A. socia'lis. (L. *socialis*, companionable.) Found in the large intestine of *Acheta abbreviata.*

A. stercora'lis. (L. *stercoro*, to dung.) A species found in the intestines of persons suffering from the diarrhœa of Cochin China. It is a millimètre long, with a cylindrical smooth body, rather narrowed in front and pointed behind. A synonym of *Leptodera stercoralis.*

A. trit'ici. (L. *triticum*, wheat.) The *Tylenchus tritici.*

Anguillu'lidæ. (G. *Aalchen.*) A Family of the Order *Nematoda*, Class *Nemathelmintha.* The great majority non-parasitic, of medium size, generally with a double œsophageal enlargement, occasionally with caudal glands, never with a caudal sucker. The males possess two equal spicules, with or without accessory pieces. The genital opening ventral. They possess pigment spots or rudimentary eyes. Some live on plants, others in the products of putrefaction or fermentation, and others, again, in the earth or fresh water.

Angui'na. (L. *anguis*, a serpent or snake.) Of or belonging to the Anguis or snake. Applied to a Family of Ophidian reptiles.

Anguin'eous. (L. *anguis*, a snake. G. *schlangenartig.*) Resembling or belonging to a snake.

Anguin'idæ. (L. *anguis*, a serpent.) Name given to a Family of the *Ophidia*, having the Anguis for its type.

An'guinine. (Same etymon.) Similar to or belonging to a snake.

Anguinoïd'æ. Applied by Fitzinger and Eichwald like *Anguinidæ.*

Anguinoïd'eï. Same as *Anguinoïdæ.*

Angui'num. (L. *anguinus*, belonging to a snake.) A snake's egg; it was believed to possess supernatural powers.

An'guish. (L. *angustia*, narrowness, distress. F. *angoisse ;* I. *angoscia.*) Distress; anxiety; agony; the distressing oppression generally referred to the epigastrium which accompanies dyspnœa.

A., fe'brile. The distress which often accompanies the outset of a fever.

An'guium senec'tæ. (L. *anguis*, a snake; *senecta*, old age.) The exuviæ or cast skins of snakes, a decoction of which was said to cure deafness and pains in the ears.

Anguivi'peræ. Applied by Carus and Ficinus to a Tribe, by Latreille to a Family, of *Reptilia*, including venomous serpents that have the body anguilliform.

An'gular. (L. *angulus*, an angle. F. *angulaire, angulé, anguleux ;* G. *eckig, winkelig, kantig.*) Of or belonging to an angle; formed like an angle.

A. ap'erture. The angle formed by the most divergent rays which can enter the object glass of a microscope; the apex of the angle being the focal point.

A. ar'tery. (L. *arteria angularis narium ;* F. *artère angulaire ;* G. *Winkelarterie.*) The terminal branch of the facial artery. The part included under this term is given differently by different anatomists. Thus Henle considers it to be all that portion of the facial which runs up by the side of the nose, beyond the origin of the compressor nasi muscle, and which, after sending numerous branches to the ala and dorsum of the nose, divides at the lower margin of the orbicularis oculi, and anastomoses with the nasal branch of the frontal emerging from the orbit, which sometimes takes its place. Some of the older anatomists apply the term to the trunk of the facial, because it passes over the angle of the lower jaw-bone; and others, again, limit it to that branch only which supplies the inner canthus of the eye, and anastomoses with the frontal.

A. bone. One of the constituents of the mandible or inferior maxillary bone in Sauropsida, Ganoids, and osseous fishes. It lies under and behind the angle of the jaw and the os articulare.

A. convolu'tion. The same as *Gyrus angularis.*

A. cur'vature. See *Spine, angular curvature of.*

A. fore'head. (F. *front anguleux.*) A term applied to that form of cranial deformity in which the sides are flattened, and the forehead prominent and angular; according to Morel, such persons are wicked, cruel, and unmanageable.

A. gy'rus. (F. *pli courbe ;* G. *zweite*, or *mittlere Scheitellappenwindung.*) See *Gyrus angularis.*

A. mo'tion. The movement of the bones of a joint by which they are placed at a greater or less angle with each other.

A. move'ment. The same as *A. motion.*

A. nerve. (F. *nerf angulaire ;* G. *Nasenwinkelnerve.*) A branch of the inferior maxillary nerve distributed to the inner canthus of the eye.

A. pro'cess, exter'nal. (G. *Jochfortsatz.*) The outer termination of the orbital arch of the frontal bone; it articulates with the malar bone.

A. pro'cess, inter'nal. The inner termination of the orbital arch of the frontal bone; it articulates with the lachrymal bone.

A. pro'cesses. (F. *apophyses angulaires.*) The external and internal extremities of the orbital arch of the frontal bone.

A. vein. (F. *veine angulaire ;* G. *Nasenwinkelblutader.*) This vein follows the course of the artery, and discharges its contents partly into the ophthalmic vein and partly into the facial vein. It is formed by the junction of the supraorbital and frontal veins, and receives the nasal and superior palpebral veins.

Angula'ris. (L. *angularis*, having angles. F. *angulaire ;* G. *eckig, winkelig.*) That which belongs or appertains to an angle.

A. scap'ulæ mus'cle. (F. *angulaire de l'omoplate ;* G. *Schulterheber.*) A strong muscle situated in front of the shoulder of solipeds. It arises from the transverse processes of the five last cervical vertebræ, and is inserted by a thick and fleshy attachment into the internal face of the scapula. The inferior border is fused with the serratus magnus. It is covered by the cervical trapezius, the mastoido-humeralis, and the small pectoral muscle. It covers the splenius, the inferior branch of the ilio-spinalis, and the common intercostal muscle. Its action is to draw forward the superior extremity of the scapula. It is the *Levator anguli scapulæ* of man.

An'gulate. (L. *angulatus*, furnished with corners, or angles. F. *angulé ;* S. *angulado ;* G. *eckig, winckelig.*) Having many angles.

Angulicol'line. (L. *angulus*, an angle; *collum*, the neck. G. *winkelhalsig.*) Having the neck or corselet angulate, as *Cneorhinus anguilicollis.*

Angulif'eræ. (L. *angulus*, an angle; *fero*, to bear.) A Tribe of the Family *Bacillariaceæ*, having polygonal valves.

Anguliferous. (L. *angulus; fero*, to bear. G. *winkeltragend.*) Bearing or presenting angles.

Anguliner'vious. (L. *angulus; nervus*, a sinew. G. *winkelnervig.*) Applied by Candolle to leaves in which the fibres that were joined together in the pedicle separate, forming, either with the base or its prolongation, an angle, as in Dicotyledones.

Anguliros'trate. (L. *angulus; rostrum*, a beak. G. *winkelschnabelig.*) Applied by Illiger, Goldfuss, and C. Bonaparte to a Family, by Savy to a Tribe, of *Passeres*, having the beak angulate.

An'gulose. (L. *angulus*, an angle. G. *eckig.*) Having angles.

An'gulus. (L. *angulus ;* from ἀγκύλος, crooked, angular. F. *angle ;* I. *angolo ;* S. *angulo ;* G. *Ecke, Winkel.*) An angle.

A. acu'tus tib'iæ. (L. *acutus*, sharp.) The crest of the tibia.

A. cos'tæ. (L. *costa*, a rib. F. *angle de côte ;* G. *Rippenwinkel.*) The point where each rib is twisted so that the two extremities will not rest on the same plane. The outer surface of the rib is marked at this point by an oblique rough line, which corresponds to the outer border of the erector spinæ muscle. The first and last ribs have no angle, and it is only faintly marked on the eleventh.

A. Ludovi'ci. (L. *Ludovicus*, Louis. G. *Louisschewinkel.*) Louis' angle. An angle formed by the recession of the body of the sternum, and the tilting forward of the manubrium; it may be caused by contraction of the upper thoracic space; and also, in emphysema, by excessive expansive efforts which affect the lower and more movable portion of the sternum most.

A. mandib'ulæ. (L. *mandibula*, a jaw. F. *angle de la mâchoire inférieure ;* G. *Unterkieferwinkel.*) The angle formed between the body of the lower jaw and the ramus. In the adult it varies from 110° to 120°; in infancy it is as great as 140°, or more; and in age it undergoes increase.

A. maxil'læ inferio'ris. (L. *maxilla*, the jaw-bone; *inferior*, lower.) The same as *A. mandibulæ.*

A. ocula'ris. (L. *ocularis*, belonging to the eyes. F. *angle de l'œil ;* G. *Augenwinkel.*) The angle of the eyelids.

A. oc'uli exter'nus. (L. *oculus*, the eye; *externus*, outward. G. *äussere Augenwinkel.*) The angle formed by the junction of the outer ends of the eyelids. The outer canthus of the eye.

A. oc'uli inter'nus. (L. *internus*, inner. G. *innere Augenwinkel.*) The angle formed by the junction of the inner ends of the eyelids; the inner canthus of the eye. The internal is larger than the external angle.

A. op'ticus. The optic angle. See *Angle, visual.*

A. pu'bis. (*Pubis*, the bone of that name. F. *angle du pubis;* G. *Schamwinkel.*) The angle, which is nearly a right angle, formed between the anterior and superior borders of the body of the pubis.

A. subpu'bicus. (F. *arcade pubienne ;* G. *Schambogen, Schamwinkel.*) The subpubic arch. The angle formed by the inner borders of the descending rami of the ossa pubis. It is wide in the female than in the male.

A. vestibula'ris. The angle of the vestibule; a slight projection on the upper part of the lamina spiralis of the cochlea which gives attachment to *Reissner's membrane.*

A. viso'rius. (L. *visor*, one who sees.) See *Angle, visual.*

Angu'ria. ('Αγγούριον, a water melon. G. *Wassermelone.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cucurbitaceæ.* Herbaceous or frutescent plants; flowers diœcious; males collected at the extremity of a long peduncle, in capitula, corymbs, or umbels; receptacle, which is the tube of the calyx, elongated, cylindrical, ventricose; calyx terminating in five teeth, and corolla rotate; stamens two, short. Female flowers solitary or grouped, with two rudimentary stamens; ovary inferior, unilocular, with two parietal placentæ; ovules numerous; fruit oblong or ovoid; seeds oblong, compressed.

Also, the *Cucurbita citrullus*, or water-melon plant, which is called Angurier in Denmark, and Angurye in Bohemia.

The word Anguria is also used as the specific name of the *Cucumis anguria.*

A. peda'ta. The pedate anguria. Hab. West Indies. Fruit edible, with seeds; used for cataplasms and emollients.

A. trifolia'ta. (L. *trifoliatus*, three-leaved.) The fruit of this plant is eaten in St. Domingo, as a pickle or boiled.

A. triloba'ta. The three-lobed anguria. The fruit of this plant is eaten in the Antilles, preserved in vinegar or boiled.

An'gus. The same as *Angos.*

Angus'tate. (L. *angusto*, to make narrow. G. *verengert, verschmälert.*) Made narrow; applied to a leaf which gradually runs out into a point.

Angusta'tio. (L. *angusto*, to make straight, or narrow. F. *angustation ;* G. *Verengerung.*) Term (Gr. στενοχωρία) used by Galen, *l. de Diff. Morb. c.* 7, for the morbid contraction of a vessel or canal; a straitening or narrowing; angustation.

A. cor'dis. (L. *cor*, the heart.) A term for the systole of the heart.

A. rec'ti. Stricture of the rectum.

Angus'tia. Anxiety; constriction.

A. abdomina'lis pel'vis. The abdominal constriction or brim of the pelvis.

A. perinæa'lis pel'vis. The perinæal constriction or outlet of the pelvis.

A. præcordio'rum. (L. *præcordia*, the diaphragm, the heart. G. *Engbrüstigkeit.*) A synonym of *Asthma.*

Angusticol'line. (L. *angustus*, narrow; *collum*, the neck. G. *schmalhalsig.*) Having the neck or corselet narrow, as *Nebria angusticollis.*

Angustiden'tate. (L. *angustus ; dens*, a tooth. G. *engezahnig.*) Having narrow teeth, as *Mastodon angustidens.*

Angustifo'lia planta'go. (L. *angustus*, narrow; *folium*, a leaf.) The *Plantago minor.*

Angustifo'liate. (L. *angustus ; folium*, a leaf. G. *schmalblätterig.*) Narrow-leafed.

Angustima'nous. (L. *angustus ; manus*, a hand. G. *engchandig.*) Applied by A. H. Harvorth to *Crustacea Macroura* having narrow chelæ.

Angustipen'nate. (L. *angustus ;*

penna, a wing. G. *engeflugelicht.*) Applied by Duméril to a Family of *Coleoptera* having elytra narrowed at their free extremity.

Angustire'matous. (L. *angustus; remus*, an oar. G. *engeflossfedcrt.*) Applied by Harvorth to certain Crustacea having the hind feet terminating in narrow fins.

Angustiros'trate. (L. *angustus; rostrum*, a beak. G. *engeschnabelig.*) Having a narrow beak.

Angustisep'tate. The same as *Angustiseptous.*

Angustisep'tous. (L. *angustus; septum*, a partition. G. *engetheilig*, *schmallwandig.*) Applied by Candolle to *Cruciferæ* that have the partition of the fruit very narrow.

Angustisil'iquous. (L. *angustus; siliqua*, a pod. G. *engehulsig.*) Having the fruit linear, compressed, and narrow, as *Cassia siliqua.*

Angustistel'læ. A synonym of *Cidaridæ.*

Angustu'ra. (From Angustura, a town of South America, where Humboldt first found this substance.) See *A. bark.*

A. bark, false. (F. *angusture fausse.*) The bark, as at one time supposed, of the *Brucia antidysenterica*, but now believed to be that of *Strychnos nux vomica.*

A. bark, true. (F. *angusture vraie.* G. *Angusturarinde.*) Cusparia bark. This bark is the product of *Galipea officinalis* (Hancock) or *febrifuga* (Baillon), which is found on the banks of the Orinoco, South America. The bark is imported in slightly curved pieces of various lengths, covered externally with a yellowish-grey or whitish wrinkled epidermis, fragile, with peculiar odour, and slightly aromatic bitter taste. The inner surface, touched with nitric acid, does not become blood-red, which distinguishes it from false angustura bark, containing brucia. It contains volatile oil ($C_{13}H_{12}O$), boiling at the high point of 266·1 C. (511° F.), bitter extractive, resinous substances, caoutchouc gum, lignin, and various salts; also, according to Saladin, a crystallisable substance, *Cusparin.* It is a stimulant tonic, used in malignant bilious fevers, intermittent fevers, and dysentery. Dose, 10—40 grains. See *Cuspariæ cortex.*

A. ferrugino'sa. (L. *ferrugo*, iron rust.) The *Brucia antidysenterica.*

A. spu'ria. (L. *spurius*, false.) See *A. bark, false.*

Angustu'rin. A synonym of *Brucin.*

Also, the name of a bitter substance found in true angustura bark, which was at one time supposed to be an organic base.

Angu'za. The native name of *Ferula alliacea*, and of the *Scorodosma fœtidum;* plants, the latter especially, which furnish assafœtida.

Anhæ'mia. See *Anæmia.*

Anhalti'na. (L. *anhelo*, to breathe with difficulty.) Medicines which facilitate respiration. (Parr.)

Anhalti'na a'qua. Anhalt water. See *Eau d'Anhalt.*

Anhaph'ia. ('Αν, neg.; ἁφή, touch. G. *Gefühllosigkeit.*) Diminution or loss of the sense of touch.

Anhe'lans. (L. *anhelo*, to breathe. F. *anhéleux.*) Applied to *Spongia anhelans*, because the tubes which constitute it by their union continually appear to execute in water the movements of diastole and systole of the human chest in breathing.

Anhela'tion. (L. *anhelatio*, from *anhelo*, to pant. F. *anhélation;* I. *anelazione;* S. *anhelacion;* G. *Keichen.*) Shortness of breath, or difficulty of breathing; panting; dyspnœa; asthma.

Anhe'litus. (L. *anhelo*, to breathe with difficulty.) Irregular breathing; shortness of breath; anhelation.

Anhe'lous. (L. *anhelosus*, from *anhelo.* F. *anhéleux;* I. *anelante*, *affanoso;* S. *anheloso;* G. *keichend.*) Breathing with difficulty.

A. respira'tion. (F. *respiration anhéleuse.*) Quick and laborious breathing.

Anhema'sia. ('Αν, neg.; αἷμα, blood. F. *anhémase.*) A deficiency of blood.

A. epizoot'ica. (F. *anhémase epizootique.*) A disease which has been noticed by Gelle, and which destroyed many mules a few days after birth. It was characterised by great prostration, a weak and quick pulse, quick breathing, dry and hard fæces; it was generally fatal in six to twenty-four hours. The blood was found unclotted, pale rose colour, watery, and without fibrin.

Anhemato'sia. Piorry's term for *Anæmatosis.*

Anhidro'sis. ('Αν, neg.; ἱδρώς, sweat. F. *anidrose;* I. *anidrosi;* G. *verminderte Schweisssecretion*, *Schweisslosigkeit.*) Deficiency or absence of perspiration.

A. loca'lis. (L. *localis*, belonging to a place.) Partial anhidrosis, such as occurs in ichthyosis.

A. universa'lis. (L. *universalis*, belonging to a whole.) General anhidrosis, such as occurs in diabetes.

Anhidrot'ics. ('Αν, neg.; ἱδρώς, perspiration.) Agents which check profuse perspiration, by their direct or indirect action on the sudoriparous glands. They are—sponging the surface of the body with cold mineral or vegetable acids, or with water as hot as can be borne, or with tepid aromatic vinegar and water; the internal administration of dilute phosphoric and other mineral acids; astringents, mineral and vegetable, as sulphate of copper, acetate of lead, tannin, or gallic acid; oxides, as the oxide of silver or oxide of zinc; tonics, as quinine; and some solanaceous plants, as belladonna and hyoscyamus.

Anhis'tous. ('Αν, neg.; ἱστός, a web. F. *anhiste.*) Applied to tissues which are absolutely transparent, and present no structure recognisable by the microscope.

A. mem'brane. (F. *membrane anhiste.*) The membrana decidua of the uterus.

Anhomom'eri. ('Αν, neg.; ὁμός, like; μέρος, a part.) Applied by Blainville to an Order of *Chetopoda*, the bodies of which are formed of dissimilar articulations; anhomomerous.

Anhu'iba. The *Sassafras officinale.*

Anhydræ'mia. See *Anhydrohæmia.*

Anhy'dric. ('Αν, neg.; ὕδωρ, water. F. *anhydre;* G. *wasserfrei.*) Containing no water.

Anhy'dride. (Same etymon.) A chemical compound containing no water.

Anhydrides of organic acids may be obtained by distilling the potassium salt of the acid with the chloride of the radical of the acid.

Anhy'drite. ('Αν, neg.; ὕδωρ, water. G. *wasserfreier Gyps*, *Würfelspath.*) Anhydrous calcium sulphate; a transparent mineral occurring in clays with rock salt and gypsum.

Anhydrohæ'mia. ('Αν, neg.; ὕδωρ,

water; αἶμα, blood.) Piorry's term for deficiency of serum in the blood.

Anhydromye'lia. ('Αν, neg.; ὕδωρ, water; μυελός, marrow. F. *anhydromyelie.*) Defect or absence of the cerebrospinal fluid.

Anhydrot'ics. The same as *Anhidrotics.*

Anhy'drous. ('Αν, neg.; ὕδωρ, water. F. *anhydre;* I. *anidro;* S. *anhidro;* G. *wasserlos, wasserfrei.*) Without any water; applied to various substances that contain no water in their constitution; without water of crystallisation.

A. al'cohol. A synonym of *Alcohol, absolute.*

Anhyste'ria. ('Αν, neg.; ὑστέρα, the womb.) Same as *Ametra.*

Ani'ba. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Amyridaceæ.*

A. guyanen'sis. A species supplying some of the caranna resin of commerce.

Anice'ton. ('Ανίκητον, from ἀ, neg., and νικάω, to conquer.) Name of a plaster described by Galen, *l.* i, *de C. M. sec. Loc. c.* 8, composed of litharge, alum, cerussa, frankincense, and white pepper, held by the ancients to be an unfailing remedy in achores, or scald-head; it was also called mesianum.

Anice'tum. Same as *Aniceton.*

Anicil'lo. The *Piper anisatum.*

Ani'dous. ('Αν, neg.; εἶδος, form. F. *anidien.*) In Teratology, applied to monsters presenting general arrest of development. They are more or less globular in form, covered with normal skin, furnished with glands, and it may be hairs; they consist chiefly of adipose and connective tissue, of fragments of bones, and of rudiments of the vertebral column, and of blood-vessels in the neighbourhood of the insertion of the umbilical cord. The heart is imperfect or absent. The head and neural canal, if present, are rudimentary and malformed. The alimentary canal is always in an imperfect condition. Such monsters generally appear to be twins to perfect fœtuses.

Anidro'sis. ('Αν, neg.; ἱδρώς, sweat.) A deficiency or absence of perspiration. See *Anhidrosis.*

Also, used (ἀνίδρωσις, from ἀνιδρόω, to get into a sweat) by Hippocrates for perspiration.

Anigozan'thus. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Hæmadoraceæ.*

A. flor'idus. (L. *floridus*, full of flower.) Hab. N. America. A species the root of which, when roasted, is eaten by the natives of the Swan River, although it is acrid when fresh.

Ani'imum. An old term for animé resin.

An'il. The *Indigofera anil.*

Also, a synonym of *Indigo.*

Anile'in. A synonym of *Anilin blue* and *Anilin violet*, obtained by the action of alcohol and heat on rosanilin with excess of anilin.

Anilei'ra. A synonym of *Indigo.*

Anile'ma. See *Aneilema.*

Anile'sis. See *Aneilesis.*

Anil'ia. A synonym of *Anilin.*

Anil'ic. Of or belonging to *Anilin.*

A. ac'id. A synonym of *Nitro-salicylic acid.*

An'ilides. A group of chemical compounds analogous to the amides, in which anilin plays the part of the ammonia of the amides; they may be regarded as amides which have their hydrogen more or less replaced by phenyl. They are formed by the action of acid chlorides on anilin, and by heating anilin salts with organic acids.

An'ilin. $C_6H_5.NH_2$. (*Anil*, the Portuguese name of indigo.) An amidobenzene. A colourless liquid, of burning taste and unpleasant odour, obtained from nitro-benzol by the action of reducing agents, such as the alcoholic solution of ammonium sulphide, zinc, and hydrochloric acid, or iron acetate, which last is that usually employed, or from the dry distillation of indigo, or by boiling indigo with potash ley. Anilin is insoluble in water and chloroform, but is freely soluble in alcohol, ether, and wood spirit. It produces a greasy stain if allowed to fall on paper, which, however, quickly vanishes. Exposed to air it absorbs oxygen, a resinoid mass being formed. The vapour is combustible, and burns with a smoky flame. It is a colourless oily liquid, with faint peculiar odour, density 1·036 at 0° C. (32° F.), boils at 182·° (359·6° F.). It is a true base, combining, like ammonia, with acids, but it does not change the colour of litmus. Nearly all its salts are colourless, crystallise readily, and are soluble in water. It is largely employed in the manufacture of colouring matters, and used as a staining agent in microscopical investigations. Anilin is a powerful narcotic poison, whether administered in vapour or in a liquid form. Given to cats and dogs it causes rapid loss of voluntary power, tonic and clonic convulsions, dilated pupils, difficult breathing, tumultuous cardiac action, terminating in coma and death in from half an hour to thirty-two hours after administration. In doses of half a grain, gradually increased, it has been given in chorea with benefit. The salts of anilin appear to be almost inert, though they have been tried in various affections.

The tests for anilin, given by Woodman and Tidy, are—that it has a peculiar tarry smell; that it burns with a smoky flame; turns purple, and then black, with chloride of lime; precipitates gold in a metallic form from a solution of the chloride; produces a rich crimson dye when heated with corrosive sublimate; forms a beautiful violet colour with an aqueous solution of an alkaline hypochlorite.

A. dyes. When anilin is treated with solutions of chloride of lime or chromic acid, various colouring agents of a violet, red, yellow, green, or blue tint may be obtained; these have a special interest on account of the injurious effects that have been frequently observed from wearing articles of dress, as shirts, socks, waistcoats, and gloves, tinted by their means. In some instances arsenic, which is used in the manufacture of the dyes, has been found in the woollen or calico stuff, occasioning the mischief. The effects are most marked in hot weather, when the acid perspiration tends to dissolve out the dye. The symptoms consist in redness and staining of the part, followed by swelling, itching, and smarting, with the formation of little blisters or vesicles, which break and discharge their contents. There is usually well-marked constitutional disturbance, and the injurious effects persist for many months. Bad effects have also been seen from the use of magenta in colouring ices.

Workpeople in manufactories, when there is an atmosphere charged with anilin, are said to suffer from bronchial cough and ulcerations of the scrotum and extremities.

A. sul'phate. $(C_6H_7N)_2.H_2SO_4$. Colourless crystals, slightly soluble in water, less so in alcohol. When administered, it may cause a blue colour of the lips, perhaps from the production of a blue dye from oxidation of the anilin in the blood. Used in epilepsy, chorea, and other nervous disorders, in doses of 1 to 2 grains three times a day.

Anili'num sulphu'ricum. See *Anilin sulphate.*

Anil'itas. (L. *anus*, an old woman.) A synonym of *Dementia.*

Aniloc'ræ. A name given to certain Isopodous Crustacea that take up their abode on the surface of a fish, which they quit for another when external circumstances are not desirable; they frequently resemble their host in colour.

An'ima. (Akin to ἄνεμος, wind. G. *Seele.*) The soul, spirit, or vital principle. Applied anciently to any simple and volatile substance; also, to the purest part of any substance.

Applied to any medicine believed to possess particular virtues or powers in curing the diseases of an organ, as if it were the soul of that organ; thus the hermodactyl was called the anima articulorum, or soul of the joints, because esteemed efficacious in arthritic affections.

Applied to the rational soul or intellectual principle of man; also to the vital principle, whether of animals or vegetables; also, to an intelligent principle believed to preside over all the actions of life. See *Animus.*

A. al'oes. Refined aloes.

A. articulo'rum. (L. *articulus*, a joint.) See *Hermodactylus.*

A. dul'cis vi'ni. (L. *dulcis*, sweet; *vinum*, wine. G. *Weinbouquet.*) The aroma of wine.

A. hep'atis. (L. *hepar*, the liver.) A term formerly applied to iron sulphate, because it was believed to be efficacious in liver-disease.

A. mun'di. (L. *mundus*, the world.) The supposed universal present and acting spirit of the universe.

A. pulmo'num. (L. *pulmo*, the lung.) The soul of the lungs; term formerly applied to saffron, from its use in asthma.

A. rhabar'bari. The soul of rhubarb, that is, its purer qualities; refined, or best rhubarb.

A. rhe'i. Infusion of rhubarb.

A. satur'ni. (*Saturnus*, an old name for lead.) Sugar of lead.

A. Stahlia'na. The intelligent principle which Stahl supposed to be the supervising and presiding agent of life; the vital principle which caused all the normal phenomena of healthy life, and also the abnormal manifestations of disease.

A. vegetati'va. (L. *vegeto*, to quicken.) Plastic force.

A. ven'eris. (*Venus*, an old name for copper.) An ancient preparation of copper.

An'imæ. (L. *anima*, air.) The swim-bladders of herrings, so called on account of their lightness. They were supposed to be diuretic.

A. deliq'uium. (L. *anima*, life, the mind; *deliquium*, defect.) Fainting.

An'imal. (*Anima*, the breath, spirit, or life. F. *animal;* I. *animale;* S. *animal;* G. *Thier.*) A living creature; an organised body, endowed with life and voluntary motion.

It was formerly thought that animals could be distinguished from plants by the complexity of their chemical composition, the intricacy and variety of their tissues, the possession of a stomach, the power of locomotion, and the presence of a nervous system, with the attributes of sensation and consciousness. These features are undoubtedly characteristic of the higher members of the animal kingdom, but recent research has tended to show that in the lower forms of both animals and plants the distinctive features of each kingdom are softened down and the points of similarity so blended that it is impossible to draw any definite line of demarcation between them, and such forms have been collected into a common group or subkingdom, under the name of the "Protista," by Haeckel. The type and central figure of the Protista is the Amœba, and from it, as a starting-point, it is easy to pass through Algæ to the highest plants, and through sponges to the highest animals.

Putting aside these lowest forms, animals are found to contain a large proportion of compounds in their fluids and tissues, which, like albumen, are composed of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen, frequently combined with sulphur and phosphorus. These compounds build up a great variety of tissues, as the connective, adipose, cartilaginous, osseous, glandular, muscular, and nervous, each of which is destined to discharge special functions. To nourish the tissues food, consisting of organic compounds already elaborated by plants or animals, is ingested into a stomach and alimentary tract, where it undergoes division and solution, and from which it is absorbed into the circulating fluids. These undergo aëration, absorbing oxygen, and giving off carbonic acid gas, either at the surface of the body, or in more specialised organs, as the gills, tracheæ, or lungs. Motor power, usually required for locomotion, as well as for the internal movements of the body, is effected by means of muscular tissue, the force of which is under the guidance and control of the nervous system. Tactile and visual impressions are perceived by the nervous system in animals of very low organisation. The powers of hearing, taste, and smell, subsequently appear, and along with the increase in the number and variety of these means of communication with the external world, the mind is gradually developed. Reproduction is generally sexual, the young springing from an ovum produced by the female, and fecundated by the male; but generation by fission and asexual generation are occasionally observed.

An'imal. (F. *animal;* I. *animale;* G. *animalisch, thierisch, belebt, lebend.*) Having life; living; pertaining or belonging to life.

A. ac'ids. Acids existing free or combined in the animal body.

A. ac'tions. The functions and actions of the animal body.

A. arch. (F. *arc animal.*) The series of parts of an animal comprised between the two extremities of the galvanic pile.

A. bath. See *Bath, animal.*

A. char'coal. See *Carbo animalis.*

A. chem'istry. (F. *chimie animale.*) The chemistry which concerns itself with animal bodies, the composition of their tissues, the nature of the changes, both developmental and retrograde, that they undergo, and the processes by which food is assimilated.

A. econ'omy. The doctrine of all matters relating to animal life; physiology.

A. electric'ity. See *Electric organs* and *Electricity, animal.*

A. heat. See *Heat, animal.*

A. jel'ly. See *Gelatin.*

A. king'dom. (F. *regne animal*; G. *Thierreich.*) This term embraces all those objects the study of which is called zoölogy.

Attempts to classify the animal kingdom have been made from a very early period of history. Aristotle (350 B.C.) divided animals into those having red blood and those which in his view were either exsanguineous or possessed only white blood.

Linnæus (1750) also took the circulatory system as the basis of his classification, and divided animals into those with warm red blood and quadrilocular heart, as mammalia and birds; those with cold red blood and bilocular hearts, as he believed, reptiles and fishes; those with cold white sanies and a heart with a single cavity, as worms and insects.

Hunter (1760), still taking the circulatory system as his basis, arranged all animals into five groups. Those with quadrilocular hearts, mammalia and birds; those with trilocular hearts, reptiles and amphibia; those with bilocular hearts, fishes and most mollusca; those with unilocular hearts, articulata; lastly, creatures in which the functions both of stomach and heart are performed by the same organ, as the medusæ.

Lamarck, considering the nervous system as a means of classification, proposed three divisions, the lowest of which comprised the animals he regarded as apathic or automatic, the next the sensitive, and the highest the intelligent.

Cuvier (1830), taking a wider and more general view of the structure and functions of animals, arranged them in four great divisions—Vertebrata, Mollusca, Articulata, and Radiata.

By Grant (1836) the following classification was advanced:—

I. Subkingdom.—CYCLONEURA, or RADIATA.
Class 1.—Polygastrica. Class 3.—Polypifera.
„ 2.—Porifera. „ 4.—Acalephæ.
Class 5.—Echinoderma.

II. Subkingdom.—DIPLONEURA, or ARTICULATA.
Class 6.—Entozoa. Class 10.—Myriapoda.
„ 7.—Rotifera. „ 11.—Insecta.
„ 8.—Cirrhopoda. „ 12.—Arachnida.
„ 9.—Annelida. „ 13.—Crustacea.

III. Subkingdom.—CYCLOGANGLIATA, or MOLLUSCA.
Class 14.—Tunicata. Class 16.—Gasteropoda.
„ 15.—Conchifera. „ 17.—Pteropoda.
Class 18.—Cephalopoda.

IV. Subkingdom.—SPINICEREBRATA, or VERTEBRATA.
Class 19.—Pisces. Class 21.—Reptilia.
„ 20.—Amphibia. „ 22.—Aves.
Class 23.—Mammalia.

Milne-Edwards' classification is as follows:

I. OSTEOZOARIA.
A. *Allantoïdea.*
Class 1. Mammifera.
α. Monodelphia. β. Didelphia.
Class 2. Aves. Class 3. Reptilia.
B. *Anallantoïdea.*
Class 4. Batrachia.
„ 5. Pisces.
α. Ossei. β. Chondropterygii.

II. ENTOMOZOARIA.
A. *Arthropoda.*
Class 1. Insecta. Class 3. Arachnida.
„ 2. Myriapoda. „ 4. Crustacea.
B. *Vermes.*
Class 1. Annelida. Class 4. Turbellaria.
„ 2. Helmintha. „ 5. Trematoda.
„ 3. Rotatoria. „ 6. Astoïda.

III. MALACOZOARIA.
A. *Mollusca.*
Class 1. Cephalopoda. Class 3. Gasteropoda.
„ 2. Pteropoda. „ 4. Acephala.
B. *Molluscoïda.*
Class 1. Tunicata. Class 2. Bryozoa.

IV. ZOOPHYTA.
A. *Radiaria.*
Class 1. Echinodermata. Class 3. Polypi.
„ 2. Acalepha.
B. *Sarcodaria.*
Class 1. Infusoria. Class 2. Spongia.

Huxley (1875) proposed the following:

A. PROTOZOA.

I. MONERÆ.—Protamœbidæ, Protomonadidæ, Myxastridæ, &c.
II. ENDOPLASTICA.—Amœbidæ, Flagellata, Gregarinidæ, Acinetida, Ciliata, Radiolaria.

B. METAZOA.

A. GASTRÆÆ.
 i. Polystomata.
  Porifera or Spongida.
 ii. Monastomata.
  A. Archæostomata.
   α. Scolecimorpha.
Rotifera. Nematoidea. Hirudinea.
Turbellaria. Oligochæta.
Nematoda.
   β. Cœlenterata.
    Hydrozoa.
    Actinozoa.
  B. Deuterostomata.
   α. Schizocœla.
Annelida (Polychæta). Gephyrea. Brachiopoda?
Arthropoda. Mollusca. Polyzoa?
   β. Enterocœla.
Enteropneusta. Chætogenatha. Echinodermata.
   γ. Epicœla.
Tunicata. Vertebrata.
B. AGASTRÆÆ (provisional).
Acanthocephala. Cestoidea.

The phylogenetic classification of Häckel, in which animals are grouped in the supposed order of their descent, is as follows:—

I. Subkingdom.—PROTOZOARIA.

Type or phylon.	*Principal branches.*	*Classes.*
A. Protozoa	I. Ovularia	1. Monera. 2. Amœbina. 3. Gregarinæ.
	II. Infusoria	4. Acinetæ. 5. Ciliatæ.

II. Subkingdom.—METAZOARIA.

Type or phylon.	*Principal branches.*	*Classes.*
B. Zoophyta	III. Spongiæ	6. Gastræada.
		7. Porifera.
	IV. Acalephæ	8. Coralla.
		9. Hydromedusæ.
		10. Ctenophora.
C. Vermes	V. Acœlomi	11. Archelminthes.
		12. Plathelminthes.
	VI. Cœlomati	13. Nemathelminthes.
		14. Rhynchocœla.
		15. Enteropneusta.
		16. Tunicata.
		17. Bryozoa.
		18. Rotatoria.
		19. Gephyrea.
		20. Annelida.
D. Mollusca	VII. Acephala	21. Spirobranchia.
		22. Lamellibranchia.
	VIII. Eucephala	23. Cochlides.
		24. Cephalopoda.
E. Echinoderma	IX. Colobrachia	25 Asterida.
		26. Crinoida.
	X. Lipobrachia	27. Echinida.
		28. Holothuriæ.
F. Arthropoda	XI. Carides	29. Crustacea.
	XII. Tracheata	30. Arachnida.
		31. Myriapoda.
		32. Insecta.
G. Vertebrata	XIII. Acrania	33. Leptocardia.
	XIV. Monorhina	34. Cyclostoma.
	XV. Anamnia.	35. Pisces.
		36. Dipneusta.
		37. Amphibia.
	XVI. Amniota.	38. Reptilia.
		39. Aves.
		40. Mammalia.

Prof. Ray Lankester's proposal is as follows :
Grade I.—PLASTIDOZOA (Homoblastica).
Phylum 1.—Protozoa.
Grade II.—ENTEROZOA.
A.—CŒLENTERA (Diploblastica).
Phylum 1.—Porifera.
" 2.—Nematophora.
B (of the Enterozoa).—CŒLOMATA (Triploblastica).
Phylum 1.—Echinoderma.
" 2.—Platyelmia.
" 3.—Appendiculata (Parapoda).
" 4.—Gephyræa.
" 5.—Mollusca (Mesopoda).
" 6.—Enteropneusta.
" 7.—Vertebrata.
" 8.—Nematoidea.
" 9.—Chætognatha.

A. lay'er. The serous layer of the blastoderm; it consists of what is now known as the epiblast and part of the mesoblast.

A. mag'netism. (F. *magnétisme animal.*) Term for a theory propounded, or arranged into a kind of system, by Valentine Greatarick, in 1666; and revived by Anthony Mesmer, physician, at Vienna, in 1776 or 1778.

The following is his account of the agent which he supposed to exist, quoted from the 'Mémoire sur la Découverte du Magnétisme Animal,' par M. Mesmer, Paris, 1779, p. 74, *et seq.* *Ibid.* 'Avis au Lecteur,' p. 6, in the 'English Cyclopædia :'—"Animal magnetism is a fluid universally diffused; it is the medium of a mutual influence between the heavenly bodies, the earth, and animated bodies; it is continuous, so as to leave no void; its subtilty admits of no comparison; it is capable of receiving, propagating, communicating all the impressions of motion; it is susceptible of flux and of reflux. The animal body experiences the effects of this agent; by insinuating itself into the substance of the nerves it affects them immediately. There are observed, particularly in the human body, properties analogous to those of the magnet; and in it are discerned poles equally different and opposite. The action and the virtues of animal magnetism may be communicated from one body to other bodies, animate and inanimate. This action takes place at a remote distance, without the aid of any intermediate body; it is increased, reflected by mirrors; communicated, propagated, augmented by sound; its virtues may be accumulated, concentrated, transported. Although this fluid is universal, all animal bodies are not equally susceptible of it; there are even some, though a very small number, which have properties so opposite, that their very presence destroys all the effects of this fluid on other bodies. Animal magnetism is capable of healing diseases of the nerves immediately, and others mediately. It perfects the action of medicines; it excites and directs salutary *crises* in such a manner that the physician may render himself master of them;

by its means he knows the state of health of each individual, and judges with certainty of the origin, the nature, and the progress of the most complicated diseases; he prevents their increase, and succeeds in healing them, without at any time exposing his patient to dangerous effects or troublesome consequences, whatever be the age, the temperament, and the sex. In animal magnetism nature presents a universal method of healing and preserving mankind." See *Mesmerism*, *Electro biology*, and *Hypnotism*.

A. mus'cles. The voluntary muscles.

A. oil. An empyreumatic oil, obtained, along with bone spirit, from the destructive distillation of bone.

A. poi'sons. The poisons contained in animal bodies, whether natural products, as those of cantharides and the viper, or the result of decomposition, as in putrid meat.

A. quinoïd'ine. See *Quinoïdine, animal.*

A. starch. A synonym of *Glycogen.*

A. sug'ar. The sugar of diabetes.

A. tem'perature. The heat generated in an animal body.

A. vaccina'tion. Vaccination from the heifer.

Animal'cula. (Dim. of L. *animal*, a living being.) Animalcules.

A. semina'lia. (L. *seminalis*, of, or belonging to, seed.) The spermatozoa.

A. spermat'ica. (L. *spermaticus*, of, or relating to, seed.) The spermatozoa.

Animal'cule. (Dim. of L. *animal.* F. *animalcule;* I. *animalculo;* S. *animalillo;* G. *Thierchen.*) A little animal; one whose true figure cannot be ascertained without the aid of the microscope. The word has been used very loosely; microscopic organisms of the vegetable, as well as the animal, kingdom being included.

A. cage. An apparatus fitted for the stage of the microscope for the purpose of confining and limiting the movement of small animals. It consists of a short piece of wide brass tubing, fixed perpendicularly to the margins of a similar sized hole in a flat brass plate, and having the other end closed by a piece of glass; a cap, consisting of a brass tube, closed at one end by a piece of thin glass, slips on to it in such a manner that a drop of fluid placed on the glass of the first tube may be compressed to any required extent by the glass of the cap, and so small objects may be kept still.

A., infu'sory. See *Infusoria.*

A., sem'inal. (L. *seminalis*, belonging to seed.) The spermatozoa.

A., spermat'ic. (F. *animalcule spermatique.*) The spermatozoa.

Animal'culism. The doctrine of the formation of the embryo from the spermatozoa.

Animal'culist. A term applied to one who attributes various physiological processes to the presence and activity of animalculæ.

Animalculo'vism. (L. *animal*, an animal; *ovum*, an egg.) The doctrine that the embryo is formed by the union of the spermatozoa with the ovum.

Animal'culum. (Dim. of L. *animal*, a living being.) An animalcule.

Anima'lia. (L. *animal.*) The animal kingdom.

Animalif'erous. (L. *animal; fero*, to bear. G. *thiertragend.*) Bearing animals.

Anima'lis. (L. *animalis*, animate.) Of, or belonging to, an animal.

A. facul'tas. (L. *facultas*, capability.) The power of exercising sensation, motion, and the other faculties of the animal body.

A. mo'tus. (L. *motus*, motion.) A synonym of *Muscular motion.*

A. spir'itus. (L. *spiritus*, a breathing, life.) The natural heat of living animals.

Animalisa'tus. (Same etymon.) Applied to inorganic or vegetable matter that has taken the character of animality; animalisate.

An'imalised. Transformed into animal substance; become part of the structure of an animal.

An'imalist. The same as *Animalculist.*

Animal'ity. (Same etymon. F. *animalité;* I. *animalita;* S. *animalidad;* G. *Thierheit.*) The assemblage of attributes or faculties that distinguish animal organic matter; animal nature; vital activity of an animal body considered as unity.

Animaliza'tion. (Same etymon. F. *animalisation;* I. *animalizzazione;* S. *animalizacion;* G. *Animalisirung.*) A term for the process by which the nutritious portion of the vegetable food is assimilated to the various substances composing the animal body.

An'imate. (L. *animo*, to give life to. F. *animer.*) To vivify, refresh, or enliven.

Anima'tio. (Lat.) A quickening; animation.

A. fœ'tus. (L. *fœtus*, an offspring.) The first consciousness by the mother of fœtal movements. See *Quickening.*

Anima'tion. (L. *animo*, to give being. F. *animation;* I. *animazione;* G. *Beseelung*, *Belebung.*) Term formerly employed for what was supposed to be the particular effect produced by the *vis vitæ*, by which life is begun and maintained, and by which the fœtus begins to act as a true animal, after the female that bears it has quickened.

A. suspen'ded. Asphyxia.

An'ime gum. (Some have supposed that this word had its primitive form in ἔναιμον, a remedy used for arresting hæmorrhage. F. *anime vraie;* G. *Animeharz*, *Kourbarilharz.*) A substance believed to be produced from *Hymenæa courbaril*, a leguminous tree of South America. It is in small irregular pieces of a pale lemon-yellow or reddish colour, more or less transparent, covered with a whitish powder, brittle, with shining fracture, a feeble but agreeable odour, and a mild resinous taste. It consists of two resins, one soluble, the other insoluble, in cold alcohol, and a little volatile oil. Animë formerly entered into the composition of various ointments and plasters, or dissolved in alcohol or oil was employed as an embrocation, but it is now only used as incense, or for a varnish. The Brazilians use it internally in diseases of the lungs.

Another variety is obtained from the East Indies, and is supposed to be derived from *Vateria indica.*

A variety of copal gum is also known in commerce as animë; it is dug from the earth, and is the product of extinct forests. It has a finely pitted surface.

A. des Indes occidenta'les. The produce of *Hymenæa martiana.*

A. d'oc'cident. The produce of *Hymenæa stilbocarpa.*

A. du Brésil. The produce of *Hymenæa stilbocarpa.*

A. du Mexi'que. The produce of *Hymenæa stilbocarpa.*

Animel'læ. (G. *Ohrdrüsen.*) Old name for the glands below the ears and lower jaw, according to Vesalius, *l*, vi. The parotid glands.

An'imi. A synonym of *Animē gum.*

An'imi agita'tio. Agitation of the mind; anxiety.

A. ca'sus sub'itus. (L. *casus*, a falling down; *subitus*, sudden.) A term for fainting.

A. deliq'uium. (L. *deliquium*, a want.) Fainting.

A. pathe'mata. (Πάθημα, anything that befalls one, impressions.) The passions of the mind.

An'imin. Name by Unverdorben for a salifiable base discovered in the animal oil of Dippel. It is probably impure *Lutidin.*

An'imism. (F. *animisme;* S. *animismo;* G. *Animismus.*) Formerly used to denote the Stahlian theory of the soul as the vital principle, the cause of the phenomena of healthy life and of disease.

Now generally used, as by Dr. Tylor, to express the general doctrine of spiritual agency in the operations of nature.

An'imists. A term applied to those physiologists who believed that the anima, or soul, immediately actuated or influenced all the functions of the living body; also called Stahlians.

An'imus. (Akin to *Anima.* G. *Geistmuth, Gemüth.*) The soul or mind; applied both to the vital and the intellectual principle, but more frequently to the latter, denoting the mind or soul in the sense of a conscious and intelligent being, and so distinguished from anima, which usually indicates the soul in the sense of a living principle.

An'ion. ('Ανά, up; εἶμι, to go.) An electro-negative body. A term employed in electro-chemical action for a body, when separated by electrolysis, which passes in the direction of the current of negative electricity to the positive pole, or anode.

Anirid'ia. (*An*, neg.; *iris.* F. *aniridie;* G. *Irismangel.*) Want or defect of the iris.

An'is a'cre. The *Cuminum cyminum.*

A. ai'gre. The *Cuminum cyminum.*

A. bâtard. The *Carum carui.*

A. de France. The *Anethum fœniculum.*

A. de la Chine. The *Illicium anisatum.*

A. de Paris. The *Anethum fœniculum.*

A. doux. The *Anethum fœniculum.*

A. etoi'lé. The *Illicium anisatum.*

A. faux. The *Cuminum cyminum.*

A. vert. The *Pimpinella anisum.*

An'isal. A synonym of *Anisaldehyde.*

Anisal'dehyde. $C_6H_4(OCH)_3.CHO$. Formed, along with anisic acid, by the oxidation of anisic alcohol in contact with platinum black; and by the oxidation of essential oils containing anethol by nitric acid. It is a colourless aromatic oil with a burning taste, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether. It boils at 248° C. (478·4° F.) It forms crystalline compounds with alkaline bisulphates.

Anisanc'tus. Italy, sixty miles from Naples. A sulphuretted and carbonated water.

Anisan'thous. ("Ανισος, unequal; ἄνθος, a flower. G. *ungleichblumenhüllig.*) Applied by G. Allmann to plants having the perianths of different form.

An'isated. (G. *anishaltig.*) Mixed with or flavoured with aniseed.

Anisa'tum. Old name (*vinum*, being understood) for a wine made of the wine of Ascalon with honey and aniseed.

Aniscalp'tor. (L. *anus*, the breech; *scalpo*, to scratch.) A term applied formerly to the latissimus dorsi muscle, because exerted in the act referred to, used by Bartholin, *Anat.* iv, 2, *p.* 561.

Anischu'ria. (*An*, neg.; *ischuria.* F. *anischurie.*) Incontinence of urine; enuresis; anischury.

An'ise. (F. *anis;* I. *anice;* S. *anis;* G. *gemeiner Anis;* Port. *herba doce;* Dut. *anys;* Arab. *anison.*) The plant *Pimpinella anisum.* Umbels compound; involucres usually absent; calyx obsolete; fruit contracted at the side, ovate; ridges 5, filiform, equal, the lateral on the edge; vittæ numerous; albumen concavo-convex; lower leaves are roundish, cordate, those of the stem pinnate, with wedge-shaped leaflets; fruit downy. Hab. Egypt and Syria; cultivated in France, Italy, and Spain. It contains a volatile, but solid oil, stearoptine of anise ($C_{20}H_{12}O_2$), a fixed oil, and a resin. The oil in use is obtained from the *P. anisum* and the *Illicium anisatum*, which is imported from China. It concretes at 50° F. Sp. gr. ·980. It is stimulant, aromatic, and carminative in doses of 1—4 drops on sugar. Said to be galactogogue. It is used by the Arabians in sciatica.

A.-cam'phor. A synonym of *Anethol.*

A., star. (F. *anis etoilé;* G. *Sternanis.*) The *Illicium anisatum.*

A. tree of Flor'ida. The *Illicium Floridanum.*

A., yel'low flow'ered, tree. The *Illicium anisatum.*

An'iseed. The seeds of *Pimpinella anisum*, or anise.

Aniset'te de Bor'deaux. (G. *aniswasser.*) Star anise 1000, coriander seeds 60, fennel seeds 60, alcohol 6000, water 4000, grammes. Bruise the seeds, mix with the spirit and the water; distil 10 litres, which keep three or four months; add a sufficiency of gelatin, 6000 grammes of sugar, and 6000 of water; filter. A stomachic and stimulating liquor.

Ani'si cam'phora. Camphor of anise; a term for a concrete substance, into which and a thin liquid, the volatile oil of anise separates when exposed to a low temperature. See *Anethol.*

A. fruc'tus. (L. *fructus*, fruit.) Aniseed; the fruit of *Pimpinella anisum.* Fruit greenish grey, somewhat hairy, broadly ovate, didymous, the two carpels being nearly separated, crowned with the conical stylopodium and the short styles; each carpel has five low ridges with broad, shallow, intervening hollows; on transverse section 25 to 80 vittæ are seen; albumen grey, oily; odour aromatic; taste sweetish and aromatic. The fruit yields 3 per cent. of fixed oil, which exists in the albumen, and an equal quantity of colourless volatile oil. See *Anise* and *Oleum anisi.*

A. sem'ina. (L. *semen*, a seed.) Anise seed. See *Anisi fructus.*

A. stella'ti se'men, Belg. Ph. The seed of the star anise, *Illicium anisatum.*

A. vulga'ris se'men, Belg. Ph. The seed of the common anise, *Pimpinella anisum.*

Ani'sic ac'id. (F. *acide anisique;* G. *Anissäure.*) $C_6H_4(OCH_3).CO_2H$. Methyl-para-oxybenzoic acid. Formed by the oxidation of anisaldehyde and anethol with nitric acid. It crystallises from hot water in long needles, from alcohol in rhombic prisms. It melts at 183° C.

(361·4° F.), and sublimes without decomposition at 283° C. (541·4° F.) When anisic acid is taken into the body, it fixes the elements of glycocol, and appears in the urine as anisuric acid.

Aniso'briate. ('Ανισος, unequal; *βρύω*, to bud forth.) Applied by H. Cassini to monocotyledonous embryoes in which one of the sides is stronger in increase than the other.

Anisoceph'alous. ("Ανισος; *κεφαλή*, a head. G. *ungleichkopfig*.) Applied to *Pinardia anisocephala*, because its calathidia are very unequal.

Anisoche'lis. ("Ανισος; χηλή, a claw.) Applied to *Porcellana anisochelis* from the inequality of its claws.

Anisochi'lus. ('Ανισος; χεῖλος, a lip.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Labiatæ*.

A. carno'sum. (L. *carnosus*, fleshy. Hind. and Duk. *Panjiri*.) Thick-leaved lavender. Stem erect, 4-sided; leaves petiolate, cordate at base, crenate, fleshy, villous; upper lips of calyx with ciliated edges, lower lip entire; upper lip of corolla 3—4 cleft, lower lip entire. A stimulant, diaphoretic and expectorant, used in cynanche, and by the native doctors in Travancore in catarrhal affections. The juice, mixed with oil of sesame and sugar, forms a refrigerant liniment; is also employed to cool the head.

Anisodac'tyli. ("Ανισος; *δάκτυλος*, a finger. G. *ungleichfingert*.) Applied by Temminck to an Order, by Vieillot to a Tribe, of Birds, having the toes of unequal length.

Applied by Latreille to a Family of *Ruminantia*.

Ani'sodont. ("Ανισος; *ὀδούς*, a tooth.) Unequal-toothed. Applied to *Pristis anisodon*, because its teeth are unequal.

Aniso'dus lu'ridus, Link. (L. *luridus*, sallow, wan.) A synonym of *Scopolia lurida*.

Anisodyn'amous. ("Ανισος, unequal; *δύναμις*, power.) Applied by H. Cassini to certain monocotyledonous embryoes to express that their sides have not the same power of increase.

Anisog'ynous. ('Αν, neg.; *ἴσος*, equal; *γυνή*, woman.) Term applied to a flower in which the number of carpels is not equal to the number of sepals.

An'isol. C_7H_8O. Methyl phenate. Obtained with carbon dioxide by distilling anisic acid with baryta; it is a colourless fluid, having an aromatic odour, of sp. gr. ·991 at 15° C. (59° F.), and boiling without decomposition at 152° C. (305·6 F.).

Anisome'les. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Lamiaceæ*.

A. malabar'ica. (Tam. *Péyamératti*; Tel. *Mogabira*; Mal. *Karin-toomba*.) Malabar cat mint. Leaves ovate-lanceolate, crenate towards apex; calyx 5-cleft, pubescent; upper lip of corolla entire, lower trifid, with the lateral divisions reflexed. An Indian shrub; the juice of the leaves in infusion, which is bitter and astringent, is given to children in colic, indigestion, and fevers arising from teething, and is also employed in stomachic complaints, dysentery, and intermittent fevers. Patients suffering from ague are made to inhale the vapour of the infusion till copious perspiration occurs. An oil distilled from the leaves is effectual as an external application in rheumatism.

A. ova'ta. (L. *ovatus*, egg-shaped.) The distilled oil is said to be used in Ceylon in uterine affections.

Anisomer'ic. ("Ανισος; *μέρος*, a part. F. *anisomérique*; G. *ungleichzählig*, *ungleichtheilig*.) Applied by Martius to flowers, the parts of which are unequal or irregular.

Anisom'erous. (Same etymon. F. *anisomère*.) Applied by Bonnard to an order of rocks formed in whole or in part by crystallisation, and where a dominant part, which serves for base, paste, or cement for the others, is contemporaneous with or anterior to the parts that contain it.

In Botany, applied to flowers in which the number of the parts of each whorl is unequal.

Anisomet'ric. ("Ανισος; *μέτρον*, a measure. F. *anisométrique*.) Applied by Neumann to a system or union of crystalline forms in which the co-ordinate planes are perpendicular, and seem to relate to a system of axes to the number of three all unequal.

Anisometro'pia. ('Αν, neg.; ἴσος, equal; *μέτρον*, a measure; *ὤψ*, the eye.) An inequality in the refractive power of the two eyes, so that one eye is myopic whilst the other is emmetropic or hypermetropic, or astigmatic, or both eyes being myopic, one is more highly myopic than the other. The treatment consists in the adaptation of glasses, but when the difference is great little improvement can be obtained from them. Lately it has been suggested that this term should be restricted to those cases of ametropia in which the abnormal refraction is the same in kind though different in degree. See *Antimetropia*.

Anisometrop'ic. (Same etymon.) Of or pertaining to anisometropia.

Anisone'ma multiflo'ra. A synonym of *Phyllanthus multiflorus*.

Anisoneu'rous. ("Ανισος, unequal; *νεῦρον*, a nerve.) Term applied to plants in which the nervures are unequal.

Anisopet'alous. ("Ανισος; *πέταλον*, a petal. F. *anisopétale*; G. *ungleichblumenblättrig*.) Term applied to a corolla in which the petals are unequal in number to the divisions of the calyx.

Anisophy'l'lous. ("Ανισος; *φύλλον*, a leaf. F. *anisophylle*; G. *ungleichblattrig*.) Term applied to plants the leaves of which are unsymmetrical or unequal.

Anisophyl'lum ipecacuan'ha. ("Ανισος; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) The *Euphorbia ipecacuanha*.

Anisop'oda. ("Ανισος; *πούς*, a foot.) A Tribe of the Suborder *Isopoda*, Order *Edriophthalma*. Abdomen with two-oared feet, which are not branchiated; sexual dimorphism slightly pronounced.

Anisopo'gon. ("Ανισος; *πώγων*, the beard. F. *anisopogone*; G. *ungleichbartig*.) Applied by Illiger to a feather the sides of the beard of which differ from each other as to their length.

Anisop'terous. ("Ανισος; *πτερόν*, a wing.) A term applied in Botany to organs, especially to fruits, which have unequal wings.

Anisosper'ma. ("Ανισος; *σπέρμα*, a seed.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cucurbitaceæ*.

A. passiflo'ra. (L. *passio*, a suffering; *flos*, a flower.) The seeds contain a bitter oil; used in Brazil, where they are named Castanha do Jobota and Faba de San Ignatio, as valuable stomachics. In large doses they purge.

Anisostam'inous. The same as *Anisostemonous*.

Anisoste'mones. ("Ανισος; *στήμων*, the warp, a thread, and so, a stamen. F. *anisostémone*; G. *ungleichstaubfadig*.) Applied by

Wachendorff to flowers in which the number of stamens has no relation with that of the free or adherent petals, as in many *Dipsaceæ*.

Anisoste'monous. (Ἄνισος; στήμων. F. *anisostémone.*) Term applied to a flower in which the number of stamens is different from that of the petals.

Anisostemopet'alous. (Ἄνισος; στήμων; πέταλον, a petal. F. *anisostémopétale.*) Applied by Wachendorff to plants, the stamens of which are unequal in number to that of the divisions of the corol.

Anisosthen'ic. (Ἄνισος, unequal; σθένος, strength.) Of unequal strength; as inequality in the contractile powers of muscles, or of sets of muscles.

Anisot'achys. (Ἀνισοταχής, unequally rapid; from ἄνισος, unequal; ταχύς, quick.) An old epithet applied to the pulse when characterised by inequality with quickness.

Anisotom'idæ. (Ἄνισος; τομή, a section.) A Family of the Group *Pentamera*, Order *Coleoptera*.

Anisot'omous. (Ἄνισος; τομή, section. F. *anisotome.*) Term applied to a leaf, corolla, or calyx, the divisions of which are unequal; oblique.

Anisot'ropal. (Ἄνισος, unequal; τρέπω, to turn. F. *anisotrope.*) Term applied to substances physically homogeneous, which have the power of doubly refracting a ray of light, like Iceland spar.

Anisot'ropous. Same as *Anisotropal.*

Anistioph'orous. (Ἀν, neg.; ἱστιον, a sail; φέρω, to bear.) Applied by J. E. Gray and Spix to a Family of *Chauve-souris* (bald mice) which have no appendage on the nose.

Ani'sum. (Ἄνισον, anise. F. *anis;* I. *anice;* S. *anis;* G. *anis.*) The plant anise; also called aniseed.

The officinal name, U.S. Ph., of aniseed.

A. Africa'num frutes'cens. (L. *frutescens;* from *frutex*, a shrub.) A synonym of *Bubon galbanum.*

A. frutico'sum galbanif'erum. (L. *fruticosus*, bushy; *galbaniferus*, galbanum-bearing.) A synonym of *Bubon galbanum.*

A. in'dicum. (L. *indicus*, Indian.) A synonym of star anise, *Illicium anisatum.*

A. in'dicum stella'tum. (L. *stellatus*, starry.) A synonym of star anise, *Illicium stellatum.*

A. officina'le. (L. *officina*, a shop.) The *Pimpinella anisum.*

A. sinen'se. (L. *sinensis*, from China.) A synonym of the *Illicium anisatum.*

A. stella'tum. (L. *stellatus*, starry.) A synonym of the *Illicium anisatum.*

A. vulga're. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) A synonym of the *Pimpinella anisum.*

Anisu'ric ac'id. $C_{10}H_{11}NO_4$. A substance formed during the passage of anisic acid through the body. It dissolves easily in alcohol, the solution yielding prismatic needles on evaporation, and in hot water, from which it may be obtained in leafy crystals. When heated it decomposes into anisic acid and glycocol.

An'isyl. The hypothetical radical of anisic acid.

A. al'cohol. $C_8H_{10}O_2$. Obtained from anisaldehyde by the action of nascent hydrogen, or by heating with alcoholic potash. It forms shining colourless prisms; has a faint odour and pungent taste; melts at 25° C. (77° F.), and distils without decomposition at 258·8° C. (497·84° F.)

Aniter'sor. (L. *anus*, the fundament; *tergo*, to wipe.) The latissimus dorsi muscle.

Anju'dan. The fruit of the assafœtida plant, *Ferula assafœtida*, which is imported into India from Persia and Afghanistan, and is used by the native physicians as a sudorific.

An'kle. (Possibly from ἀγκών, the elbow, which also means any similar curvature; or Sax. *ancleow.* F. *cheville du pied;* G. *Knöchel.*) That portion of the lower extremity where the leg and foot are united, distinguished by a well-known prominence, the malleolus, on each side.

A., amputa'tion at. An operation specially recommended by Syme. The foot being held at a right angle, an incision is commenced immediately below the outer malleolus, and carried across the sole to a point exactly opposite, below the inner malleolus; the extremities of this incision are then joined by another running across the joint; the flap is dissected off the os calcis, the joint opened in front, the lateral ligaments and then the tendo Achillis divided, and the removal of the foot completed; the malleoli are then sawn off, sometimes with a thin slice of the tibia. Several modifications of this operation have been devised. The flaps have been formed from the sides, the hinder portion of the os calcis has been retained, as in Pirogoff's operation, and other minor alterations have been proposed.

A., disloca'tion of. This displacement seldom occurs without fracture of the fibula, or of the inner malleolus. It may occur outwards, inwards, backwards, or forwards.

In dislocation outwards, the fibula is fractured, and the internal lateral ligament is ruptured, or the inner malleolus fractured; a hollow exists at the seat of fracture, the tibia projects inwards, and the outer edge of foot is raised.

In dislocation inwards, a rare and somewhat severe accident, there is no fracture of the fibula, but the tibia is broken through the malleolus. There is great prominence of the outer malleolus, and the inner edge of the foot is raised.

In dislocation backwards, the capsular and deltoid ligaments are ruptured, the fibula is generally fractured above the malleolus, and the tibia pushed on to the navicular and cuneiform bones. The foot is shortened, the heel lengthened, and the toes point downwards.

In dislocation forwards, the tibia is displaced backwards on to the os calcis, and the inner malleolus may be fractured; the foot is lengthened and the heel shortened; it is a very rare accident.

Reduction is effected by flexing the knee and pulling the foot in a proper direction; leg splints with lateral pieces are then to be applied.

An'kle-joint. A ginglymus between the tibia and fibula above and on the sides, and the astragalus below with its two lateral facettes, of which the external is much the larger. The ligaments are three in number, an anterior, an external, and an internal. The anterior is thin and membranous, attached above to the tibia, below to the astragalus. The internal or deltoid is composed of a superficial layer, the anterior fibres of which pass forwards from the inner malleolus to the scaphoid, the middle fibres descending vertically to the os calcis, and the posterior passing backwards to the astragalus. The deep layer consists of strong fibres passing between the inner malleolus and the astragalus.

The external lateral ligament consists of three fasciculi extending from the external malleolus to the astragalus in front, to the outer side of the os calcis in the middle, and to the astragalus behind. The transverse ligament of the inferior tibio-fibular articulation takes the place of a posterior ligament. The synovial membrane sends a process upwards between the tibia and fibula. The joint is supplied by the malleolar branches of the anterior tibial and peroneal arteries, and by the branches of the anterior tibial nerves. The parts in relation with the joint from without inwards are the tibialis anticus, extensor proprius pollicis, anterior tibial vessels, anterior tibial nerve, extensor communis digitorum, and peroneus tertius. Behind from within outwards are tibialis posticus, flexor longus digitorum, posterior tibial vessels, posterior tibial nerve, flexor longus pollicis, and in the groove behind the external malleolus, the tendons of the peroneus longus and brevis. (Gray.)

An'kulë. ('Αγκύλη, the bend of the arm.) A contracted joint, especially the knee.

An'kuroïd. ("Αγκυρα, an anchor; εἶδος, likeness.) Hook-like or anchor-like.

A. cav'ity. A synonym of the middle or descending cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain.

An'kus. See *Ancus.*

An'kyla. ('Αγκύλη.) Term used by Galen, *l.* vii, *de C.M. per Gen. c.* 6, for the contraction or stiffening of a joint.

An'kyle. Same as *Ankyla.*

Ankylente'ria. ('Αγκύλη, a loop; ἔντερον, the intestine. F. *ankylentérie.*) Accidental adhesions between pieces of intestine.

Ankylobleph'aron. ('Αγκύλη, a thong, or loop; βλέφαρον, the eyelid. F. *ankyloblépharon; G. Ankyloblepharon, die Verwachsung der Augenleider.*) A term for adhesion of the eyelids to each other.

Ankylochei'lia. ('Αγκύλη, a noose; χεῖλος, a lip.) Adhesion of the lips.

Ankylochi'lia. See *Ancylocheilia.*

Ankylocol'pus. ('Αγκύλη; κόλπος, the womb. F. *ancylocolpe;* G. *die Verwachsung der Mutterscheide.*) Adhesion of the vulva, or walls of the vagina. Imperforate vagina.

Ankyloc'orë. ('Αγκύλη; κόρη, the pupil of the eye. F. *ancylocore.*) Adhesion of the pupil.

Ankylodei'rē. ('Αγκύλος, crooked; δειρή, the neck.) Crooked neck; torticollis.

Ankylod'erē. ('Αγκύλος; δέρη, the neck.) Twisted neck, torticollis.

Ankylod'eris. The same as *Ankylodeirë.*

Ankylodon'tia. ('Αγκύλος, curved; ὀδούς, a tooth. F. *ancylodontie.*) A series of teeth irregularly attached to the jaw, bent inwards, or adherent to each other.

Ankyloglos'sia. ('Αγκύλη, a noose; γλῶσσα, the tongue.) Adhesion of the margins of the tongue to the gums.

Also, the condition of tongue-tie from a short frænum.

Ankyloglos'sotome. (*Ankyloglossum;* τέμνω, to cut. F. *ancyloglossotome;* G. *Ankyloglossotom.*) An instrument used in the operation for ankyloglossum.

Ankyloglos'sum. ('Αγκύλη, a noose; γλῶσσα, the tongue. F. *ankyloglosse;* I. *anchyloglosso;* S. *anguiloglosso;* G. *Ankyloglosson.*) A term for the condition of one that is tongue-tied.

Ankylom'elē. ('Αγκύλη, a bent joint; μέλος, a limb. F. *ancylomèle;* G. *Gliederverwachsung.*) Adhesion of the limbs, as fingers, or toes with each other.

Ankylome'lē. ('Αγκύλος, crooked or curved; μήλη, a probe.) Name used by Galen for a curved probe.

Ankylomeris'mus. ('Αγκύλη, a noose; μέρισμα, a part. F. *ancylomérisme.*) Adhesion of parts naturally free, particularsy the viscera.

Ankylopod'ia. ('Αγκύλη, a noose; ποῦς, a foot. F. *ankylopodie.*) Ankylosis of the instep.

Ankyloproc'tia. ('Αγκύλος, crooked; πρωκτός, the anus. F. *ankyloproctie.*) Stricture or narrowing of the anus.

An'kylops. See *Anchilops.*

Ankylorrhin'ia. ('Αγκύλη, a noose; ῥίν, the nostril. F. *ancylorrhinie;* G. *verwachsene Naselöcher.*) Term for Nares coalitæ, or adhesion of the nostrils.

An'kylosed. (Same etymon as *Ankylosis.*) Stiff from adhesion.

Ankylo'sis. ('Αγκύλωσις, from ἀγκύλος, curved; or ἀγκύλη, the bend of the arm, a joint bent and stiffened by disease. F. *ankylose;* G. *Gelenksteifigkeit.*) The morbid consolidation of the articulating extremities of two or more bones, which previously formed a natural joint; a stiff joint.

A. capsula'ris. Capsular ankylosis. Stiffening of a joint from contraction or shrivelling of the capsular ligament.

A. extracapsula'ris. Extracapsular ankylosis. Stiffening of a joint from disease of the tissues outside the proper joint structures.

A. intracapsula'ris. Intracapsular ankylosis. Stiffening of a joint from affection of bone, cartilage, or ligament.

A. muscula'ris. Muscular ankylosis. A form which is caused by contraction of muscles.

A. spu'ria. (L. *spurius,* false.) Anchylosis due to rigidity of the soft parts around a joint.

Ankylo'sis, bo'ny. The form in which the connecting medium is bone, following the complete destruction of the cartilaginous structures of the joint. It is commonly the result of traumatic or pyæmic arthritis. If the distortion of the limb or the stiffness renders it useless, the joint may be excised; or the bony structures may be broken through after partially sawing or boring them, or a wedge-shaped piece of bone may be sawn out, and the limb placed in the least inconvenient position.

A., comple'te. Ankylosis of a joint so extensive as to hinder motion altogether; the result of bony adhesion. See *A., bony.*

A., false. (F. *ankylose fausse;* G. *falsche Ankylose.*) Ankylosis due to rigidity of the soft parts around the joint.

A., fibrocel'lular. A synonym of *A., incomplete.*

A., incomple'te. The form in which there is some motion of the joint, in consequence of the connecting medium not being bony. It may be caused by capsular thickening, by fibrous adhesion of greater or less extent between the joint ends of the bones, or by contraction of ligaments and muscle. It is commonly caused by arthritis, but may be the result of lengthened disuse. The treatment advised is passive motion, alternate hot and cold douches, and, if these do not succeed, the forcible bending of the joint, and the consequent rupture of the adhesions, under ether.

A., ligamen'tous. The form in which the connecting medium is fibrous.

A., os'seous. (L. *osseus*, made of bone.) See *A.*, *bony*.

A., spu'rious. Ankylosis due to rigidity of the soft parts around the joint.

A., true. (F. *ankylose vraie ;* G. *wahre Ankylose.*) The form in which the connecting material is of bone.

Ankylos'tomum. (Ἀγκύλος, curved; *στόμα*, a mouth.) A species of Nematoid worm discovered by Dubini in the duodenum of man, hence called *A. duodenale.* He found it in five per cent. of the subjects examined at Milan, and it has also been seen in Egypt and Ireland. It is one eighth or one sixth of an inch in length, cylindrical, a little curved, transparent in the anterior fourth, reddish, yellowish, or brownish posteriorly, with a black spot opposite the commencement of the intestine; mouth dorsal, circular when open, 4 hooklets at the bottom of the mouth on the abdominal side. A number are attached to the mucous membrane of the intestine in the centre of a lenticular ecchymosis which they make. There is one male, with double penis, to about three females. (Littré.) Also called *Anchylostomum*, which see.

Ankylo'tia. (Ἀγκύλη, a noose ; οὖς, the ear. F. *ancylotie ;* G. *eine Verwachsung einer Ohröffnung.*) Atresia auris, or imperforation of the meatus auditorius.

Ankylot'ic. (*Ankylosis.* F. *ankylotique.*) Belonging to ankylosis.

An'kylotome. (Ἀγκύλη, a clasp ; τέμνω, to cut. F. *ancylotome.*) An instrument for operation in adhesions or contractions, especially of the tongue.

Or (Ἀγκύλος, crooked or curved ; τέμνω, to cut), a curved knife or bistoury.

Ankylure'thria. (Ἀγκύλη, a noose ; ουρήθρα, the urethra. F. *ancylurèthre.*) Adhesion of the walls of the urethra.

Anky'ra. (Ἄγκυρα, an anchor, a hook.) A hook.

An'kyrism. (Ἀγκυρίζω, to hook. F. *ankyrisme.*) A form of suture of the skull in which one bone is hooked on to another, as the palatine to the maxillary bone.

Ankyroï'des. (Ἄγκυρα, an anchor ; εἶδος, form.) Resembling an anchor ; anchor-shaped ; ankyroïd. Applied to the coracoïd process of the scapula, from its resemblance to the beak of an anchor.

Ankyrome'lë. See *Ankylomelë.*

An'naberg. Germany; Saxony, about eight miles from Wolkenstein. Here are mineral waters, the chief constituents of which are sodium, magnesium and calcium carbonate, sodium chloride and sulphate, and a moderate quantity of free carbonic acid gas.

Anna'le The name in India of the fruit of the *Emblica officinalis.*

Annat'to. See *Arnatto.*

Anneal'ing. (Sax. *anælan ;* from *ælan*, to kindle, to heat, to bake.) The process by which substances naturally hard and brittle are rendered tough. Glass and iron are annealed by gradual cooling; brass and copper by heating and then suddenly plunging in cold water.

An'neau. (Fr.) A ring. See *Annulus.*

An'nee. Hindustani name of a tree said to increase the appetite, relax the bowels, and remove flatulence. Described as effectual in jaundice and rheumatism. (Waring.)

Annela'ta. (L. *annellus*, a little ring.) A Suborder of the Order *Sauria.* Skin hard, non-scaly ; body long, serpentiform, divided into rings, which are subdivided by longitudinal furrows ; sternum wanting ; scapular arch generally rudimentary, as is also the pelvis ; limbs usually absent ; eyelids and tympanic membrane absent ; facial bones united to each other. Inoffensive animals, living on insects and worms.

Annel'ida. (L. *annellus.* F. *annélides, vers à sang rouge ;* G. *Rundwürmer, Ringwürmer.*) A Class of the Subkingdom *Annulosa*, or *Vermes*, possessing a cylindrical, more or less elongated body, sometimes unsegmented, but usually presenting a considerable number of rings. The dorsal and ventral surfaces are very similar. The anterior extremity of the body is provided with sensory organs, tactile papillæ, eyes, and feelers, or with suctorial apparatus, which is usually of a chitinous character. Processes of chitine forming bristles play an important part in the lower forms. The bristles are arranged on lateral and symmetrical elevations of the body. Beneath the chitinous investment is a layer of longitudinally arranged muscular fibres, by which the undulating movements of the body are produced. The sexes are usually separate. In development there is more or less complete metamorphosis. Gemmation and alternation of generation occur. There is a bilobed supra-œsophageal or cerebral ganglion, from which a filament passes down on either side of the œsophagus, the œsophageal collar, to join a large subœsophageal mass, and from this a double gangliated cord extends beneath the intestine to the extremity of the body, giving off branches to the segments. The same ganglion gives off a long, slender stomatogastric branch distributed to the intestine. The leech and lobworm are examples.

Annelida'ria. (L. *annellus*, a little ring.) Applied by Blainville to a class of animals with the body divided into rings, which he regarded as intermediate between Articulata and Radiata.

Annelid'eous. (Same etymon.) Ringed like the earth-worm.

Annel'ides. A synonym of *Annelida.*

Annesle'a spino'sa. A synonym of *Euryale ferox.*

Annex'us. (L. *adnexus ;* G. *verbunden.*) Attached to ; fixed against.

An'ni climacter'ici. (L. *annus*, a year ; κλιμακτερικός, from κλιμακτήρ, the round of a ladder ; a dangerous point in a man's life.) The *Climacteric years.*

A. crit'ici. (L. *criticus*, decisive.) The *Climacteric years.*

A. decreto'rii. (L. *decretorius*, decisive.) The *Climacteric years.*

A. fata'les. (L. *fatalis*, destined.) The *Climacteric years.*

A. genethli'aci. (Γενεθλιακός, belonging to a birthday.) The *Climacteric years.*

A. grada'rii. (L. *gradarius*, going step by step.) The *Climacteric years.*

A. hebdomad'ici. (Ἑβδομαδικός, belonging to seven.) The *Climacteric years.*

A. hero'ici. (Ἑρωϊκός, heroic.) The *Climacteric years.*

A. natalit'ii. (L. *natalitius*, belonging to one's birth.) The *Climacteric years.*

A. scala'res. (L. *scalaris*, belonging to a ladder.) The *Climacteric years.*

A. scansi'les. (L. *scansilis*, that which may be climbed.) The *Climacteric years.*

Ann'janc. The same as *Andjanc.*

An'non. The name in Egypt of the *Linum usitatissimum.*

Anno'ne. French name for a variety of the red wheat.

Anno'ra. Arabic term for calcined egg-shells or quicklime. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Anno'sus. (L. *annosus*, full of years.) A term in Botany applied to plants that have lived many years.

Annota'tio. (L. *annotatio*, a noting down in writing. Ἐπισημασία.) Old term for the symptoms preceding an attack of ague, or the beginning itself of a febrile paroxysm, as shivering, chilliness, trembling, yawning, drowsiness, &c., according to Galen. (Castellus.)

Annot'inous. (L. *annotinus*, a year old.) The last year's shoot rendered visible by an interruption at the point of junction with the previous growth. (Cooke.)

Annot'to. A dye, obtained from the reddish pulp surrounding the seeds of the *Bixa orellana*, or *Orleana*. It is obtained by bruising the fruit, mixing it with water, straining, and allowing the liquid to stand to deposit a sediment; this is dried and made into cakes or rolls. French annotto, called also flag annotto, is obtained from French Guiana; Spanish or Brazilian from Brazil. It is non-crystallisable, brownish-red in colour, with a dull fracture, a sweetish smell, and a rough, bitterish taste; it colours water yellow. Chevreul has shown that it contains two colouring principles, orelline or bixine, or bixéine, a white or colourless crystallisable substance, becoming yellow on exposure to the air; and orelléine, which is perhaps only a product of the decomposition of orelline by air and ammonia. The *Terra Orleana* of the shops. Used for colouring cheese and plasters. It has been used in medicine.

An'nual. (L. *annus*, a year. F. *annuel;* I. *annuale;* S. *anual;* G. *einjahrig;* Gr. ἐνιαύσιος.) Applied to diseases that occur at the same time each year; and also to a plant that continues but a year, for the summer season, or only for a few months.

A. rings. The concentric rings seen in a section of the wood of a dicotyledonous plant, and which indicate the successive annual additions to the stem.

An'nuens. (L. *annuo*, to nod.) Nodding; applied to the rectus anticus capitis, because it is employed in nodding or bending the head forward.

Annuen'tes mus'culi. (L. *annuo*, to nod.) The recti antici capitis muscles, from their action.

Annuit'io. (L. *annuo*, to nod.) Nodding, as in assent; and in dozing in the sitting posture. Nodding is also an epileptoid condition.

An'nular. (L. *annulus*, a ring. F. *annulaire;* G. *ringförmig.*) Pertaining to, or shaped like, a ring; ring-like.

A. bone. The ring of bone into which the membrana tympani is inserted.

A. calcifica'tion. The form of calcification of arteries, in which the deposit is more or less disposed in lines like rings around the vessel.

A. car'tilage. A term for the cricoid cartilage.

A. cells. (F. *cellules annulaires;* G. *Ringfaserzellen.*) Cells of plants, of the variety called fibrous, in which the fibre assumes the form of rings on the inner surface of the cell-wall.

A. defor'mity of skull. A deformity of the skull produced by the pressure of a band put round the head in infancy; a custom adopted by some races of man.

A. em'bryo. An embryo that is curved like a ring around the albumen, as in *Mirabilis jalapa.*

A. fing'er. (G. *Goldfinger.*) The ring finger.

A. gan'glion. The outer part of the ciliary muscle, formerly called the ciliary ligament.

A. lig'ament of at'las. The transverse ligament of the atlas.

A. lig'ament of ra'dius. A band of fibrous tissue attached to the anterior and posterior edges of the lesser sigmoid cavity of the ulna. It surrounds the head of the radius, a synovial membrane continuous with that of the elbow-joint intervening. The upper border is wider than the lower.

A. lig'aments of an'kle. Three in number, viz. an anterior, an internal, and an external one.

The *anterior* presents two parts, an upper and lower; the upper attached laterally to the tibia and fibula, and having one sheath, with synovial membrane, for the tibialis anticus; the lower attached externally to the os calcis, and internally to the plantar fascia and inner malleolus, having three sheaths, with separate synovial membranes, an inner one for the tibialis anticus, the next for the extensor pollicis, and an outer one for the extensor longus digitorum and peroneus tertius.

The *internal* is attached to the inner malleolus above and in front, and to the inner surface of the os calcis below. It has separate sheaths for the tibialis posticus, the flexor longus digitorum, and the flexor longus pollicis. Between the tendons of the two flexors are placed the tibial vessels and nerve.

The *external* is placed below the fibula and attached on the one side to the outer malleolus, and on the inside to the outer surface of the os calcis. It has one sheath, lined by synovial membrane, for the two peronei muscles.

A. lig'aments of car'pus. See *A. ligaments of wrist.*

A. lig'aments of tar'sus. See *A. ligaments of ankle.*

A. lig'aments of wrist. Two in number, an anterior and a posterior.

The *anterior* is attached externally to the front of the scaphoid bone, the anterior and internal parts, and ridge of the trapezium; and internally to the unciform and pisiform bones. Above, it is continuous with the fascia of the forearm, and below, with the aponeurosis of the forearm. On the cutaneous surface lie the palmaris longus and the ulnar artery and nerve. The flexor carpi radialis tendon runs in a special sheath close to the ridge of the trapezium, and beneath the chief arch of the ligament pass the four tendons of the flexor sublimis digitorum, the four of the flexor profundus digitorum, the tendon of the flexor longus pollicis, and the median nerve.

The *posterior* consists of some transverse fibres thickening the general aponeurotic fascia investing the muscles of the back of the forearm. Externally it is connected to the outer part of the radius, and internally to the cuneiform and pisiform bones. It presents six compartments, each lined by a synovial membrane, viz. from without inwards, one for the first two extensors of the thumb, one for the two radial extensors of the wrist, one for extensor secundi internodii pollicis, one for the common extensors of the fingers and for the extensor indicis, one for the extensor minimi digiti, and, lastly, one for the extensor carpi ulnaris.

A. mus'cle of Mül'ler. The circular fibres of the ciliary muscle.

A. pro'cess. A synonym of the *Pons Varolii;* also called tuber annulare, and corpus annulare.

A. protu'berance. A synonym of the *Pons Varolii.*

A. reflec'tor. A synonym of *Lieberkühn's reflector.*

A. ves'sels. (F. *vaisseaux annulaires;* G. *Ringgefässe.*) A variety of the vascular tissue of plants, in which the fibre is arranged in the form of rings on the inner surface of the vessel.

Annula'ris. (L. *annularis,* relating to a signet ring.) The cricoid cartilage.

A. a'ni. The sphincter ani muscle.

A. cartila'go. The cricoid cartilage; so called from its shape.

A. dig'itus. (L. *digitus,* a finger.) The ring or fourth finger.

A. mus'culus. A synonym of the sphincter ani muscle.

A. proces'sus. The annular process; a synonym of the *Pons Varolii.*

A. ve'na. The annular vein, the vein between the little and the ring finger.

Annula'ta. (L. *annulatus,* furnished with rings.) A synonym of *Annelida.* They were divided into Turbellaria, Suctoria, or Apoda, and Chætopoda, or Setigera.

An'nulate. (L. *annulatus,* from *annulus,* a ring. F. *annelé;* G. *geringelt, ringformig.*) Having rings; ringed. Applied to a class of the Arthropoda, in which the body is divided into numerous rings.

In Botany, applied to Ferns in which the spore case is surrounded by a ring or *Annulus.*

An'nulated. (Same etymon.) Ringed; applied to roots which have ring-like expansions on the roots, as the ipecacuanha.

A. ipecacuan'ha. The root of the *Cephaëlis ipecacuanha.*

An'nuli. (L. *annulus,* a ring.) Term applied in Botany to a circular thickening presented by cells and vessels.

A. cartilagin'ei. A term applied to the incomplete cartilaginous rings of the trachea.

A. cartilagino'si trache'æ. The cartilaginous rings of the trachea.

A. fibrocartilagin'ei. Tendinous rings surrounding the orifices of the ventricles of the heart.

A. of Bött'cher. Ring-like structures in the lamina reticularis of the ductus cochlearis.

A. superstitio'si. Superstitious rings, according to Heuchenius, *in not. ad Seren., p.* 66 *et seq.* Term for rings against colic and epilepsy, formed of various substances, some having gems engraved with mysterious figures and characters, to which marvellous magical and medicinal effects were attributed.

A.-tendinophalange'a. A name of the lumbricales muscles.

Annulicau'dus. (L. *annulus; cauda,* a tail. F. *annulicaudé;* G. *ringschwanzig.*) Applied to *Histrionella annulicauda,* the tail of which seems formed of rings when it is contracted; annulicaudous.

Annulicor'nis. (L. *annulus; cornu,* a horn. F. *annulicorne;* G. *ringhörnig.*) Having annulated horns. Applied to *Pandulus annulicornis,* which has the lateral and inferior antennæ annulated with red; annulicornate.

Annulif'erous. (L. *annulus; fero,* to bear. F. *annulifère;* G. *ringtragend.*) Having or bearing rings.

An'nulipes. (L. *annulus; pes,* a foot. F. *annulipède;* G. *ringfussig.*) Having the thighs surrounded by coloured rings, as *Myopa annulipes;* annulipede.

Annuloïd'a. (*Annulosa;* εἶδος, form.) A Subkingdom of animals according to Huxley; according to others, a section of the Subkingdom *Annulosa.* They have a distinct nervous system in the oral region, and an alimentary canal shut off from the general cavity of the body; a water-vascular system of ducts communicating with the exterior of the body is found in all, and in some there is a true blood-vascular system; the body is not segmented, neither are there bilaterally disposed successive pairs of appendages. This Subkingdom is divided into two Classes, *Echinodermata* and *Scolecida.*

Annulo'sa. (L. *annulus,* a ring.) A Subkingdom of animals. Body segmented on a longitudinal axis; nervous system consisting of a double series of ganglia connected by filaments, penetrated anteriorly by the œsophagus, and lying along the ventral side of the body; limbs, when present, turned towards the neural aspect of the body. This Subkingdom consists of two Divisions, *Anarthropoda* and *Arthropoda.*

An'nulose. (L. *annulus,* a ring.) Ringed.

An'nulus. (L. *annus,* a circle.) A ring; a circular opening, or part resembling a ring.

In Botany (F. *anneau;* G. *Ring*), a special organ connected with the sporangia of ferns. The marginal cells of the sporangium hypertrophy, their walls become thick and brown, and form a zone or ring. This annulus may be complete or incomplete, horizontal or vertical, in regard to the axis to which the sporangia are attached; its walls may be parallel or oblique in relation to the axis of the sporangium, median or apiculate, according as it is placed at the base or at the summit of the sporangium. It is complete and horizontal in the Gleicheniaceæ and Hymenophylleæ, complete and in the form of a band in Loxsoma, incomplete and elastic in the Polypodiaceæ, apiculate and formed of radiate cells in the Acrogyrateæ, rudimentary in the Osmundeæ, absent in the Angiopterideæ, Marattiaceæ, Daneaceæ, and the Ophioglossineæ. The dehiscence of the sporangium in the Polypodiaceæ is due to the elasticity of the annulus.

The term annulus (F. *anneau;* G. *Ring*) is also applied by mycologists to a kind of membrane or filamentous veil which is inserted around the pedicle or foot of the receptacle of a mushroom, and is also attached to the margin of the pileus. It may almost entirely wither up, or disappear, or remain fixed, variously altered into a thin, or rigid, or fenestrated membrane, or, lastly, it may become detached, as in some species of Lepiota, and be freely movable up and down the stem.

A synonym of *Dactylius,* and also of the *Vulva.*

A. abdomina'lis exter'nus. (L. *abdominalis,* belonging to the belly; *externus,* outer.

G. *vordere*, or *aussere Leisten-* or *Bauchring.*) The external abdominal ring.

A. abdomina'lis inter'nus. (L. *abdominalis; internus*, inner. G. *innere* or *tiefe Leistenring.*) The internal abdominal ring.

A. abdomina'lis profun'dus. (L. *profundus*, deep. G. *tiefe Leistenring.*) The internal abdominal ring.

A. abdomina'lis superficia'lis. (L. *superficialis*, belonging to the surface. G. *äussere Leistenring.*) The external abdominal ring.

A. abdom'inis. (L. *abdomen*, the belly.) The inguinal ring. See *Abdominal ring.*

A. al'bidus. (L. *albidus*, white.) The outer part of the ciliary muscle, formerly called the ciliary ligament.

A. cellulo'sus. (L. *cellulosus*, full of cells.) The part of the ciliary muscle, formerly called the ciliary ligament.

A. chirur'gicus. (L. *chirurgicus*, surgical.) The chirurgical ring; a name for a metal ring or similar instrument for fixing the eyeball in operations.

A. cilia'ris. (L. *cilium*, an eyelash. F. *muscle ciliaire; G. Strahlenring, Strahlenband.*) The part of the ciliary muscle, formerly called the ciliary ligament.

A. conjuncti'væ. (G. *Bindehautring.*) A slight elevation of the conjunctiva surrounding the cornea, especially observed in old people.

A. crura'lis. (F. *anneau crurale;* G. *Schenkelring.*) The crural ring.

A. crura'lis exter'nus. (G. *äusserer Schenkelring.*) The external crural ring; the saphenous opening.

A. fi'bro-cartilagin'eus. The same as *Annulus fibrosus.*

A. fibro'sus. (F. *lame annulaire;* G. *Faserring.*) The fibrous ring. The external laminar part of the intervertebral discs, which forms more than one half of each disc, and consists of concentric laminæ of fibro-cartilage and fibrous tissue alternately one with another. Some of the laminæ are composed essentially of elastic tissue.

In the tail of the bird the annulus fibrosus replaces the intervertebral disc; it fills up the whole space between the vertebræ, and is pierced by the nucleus pulposus, a structure corresponding to the ligamentum suspensorium.

A. fibro'sus atrioventricula'ris. (L. *atrium*, the fore-court of a house; *ventriculus*, a ventricle. F. *anneau* or *zone fibreuse du cœur;* G. *Faserringen der Atrioventrikularöffnungen.*) The fibrous or tendinous ring of the auriculo-ventricular opening on each side of the heart. It is composed of connective-tissue fibres, which run from the endocardium of the auricle and from the fascia-like subpericardial investment of the heart, near the coronal groove, into the auriculo-ventricular valves.

A. fos'sæ ova'lis. The prominent border, deficient below, of the fossa ovalis of the heart.

A. ganglifor'mis. (L. *ganglion*, a swelling; *forma*, figure.) The outer surface of that part of the ciliary muscle formerly called the ciliary ligament.

A. ganglifor'mis tu'nicæ choroï'deæ. The same as *A. gangliformis.*

A. inguina'lis ante'rior. (L. *inguinalis*, belonging to the groin; *anterior*, foremost. F. *anneau inguinal inférieur;* G. *vordere Leistenring.*) The external or anterior abdominal or inguinal ring or opening in the external oblique muscle of the abdomen, from which the intercolumnar fascia is given off.

A. inguina'lis exter'nus. (L. *inguinalis; externus*, outside.) The same as *A. inguinalis anterior.*

A. inguina'lis inter'nus. (L. *inguinalis; internus*, inward. F. *orifice abdominale*, or *anneau inguinal supérieur;* G. *innere Leistenring.*) The internal abdominal or inguinal ring.

A. inguina'lis poste'rior. (L. *inguinalis; posterior*, hinder. G. *hintere Leistenring.*) The internal abdominal ring.

A. inguina'lis profun'dus. (L. *inguinalis*; *profundus*, deep. F. *orifice abdominal du canal inguinal;* G. *tiefe Leistenring.*) The deep or internal inguinal or abdominal ring.

A. inguina'lis superficia'lis. (L. *inguinalis; superficialis*, belonging to the surface. G. *oberflächliche Leistenring.*) The superficial or external inguinal or abdominal ring.

A. interauricula'ris. The interauricular ring. The thickened border of the fossa ovalis of the heart.

A. i'ridis cilia'ris. (F. *grand cercle*, or *anneau coloré externe de l'iris;* G. *äusserer Kreis.*) The ciliary ring of the iris; the external zone of the iris.

A. i'ridis exter'nus. (F. *grand cercle*, or *anneau coloré externe de l'iris;* G. *äusserer Kreis der Regenbogenhaut.*) The external ring or zone of the iris.

A. i'ridis inter'nus. (F. *petit cercle*, or *anneau coloré interne de l'iris;* G. *innerer Kreis der Regenbogenhaut.*) The internal ring or zone of the iris.

A. i'ridis ma'jor. (F. *grand cercle*, or *anneau coloré externe de l'iris;* G. *äusserer Kreis der Regenbogenhaut.*) The larger outer or peripheral ring or zone of the iris.

A. i'ridis mi'nor. (F. *petit cercle*, or *anneau coloré interne de l'iris;* G. *innerer Kreis der Regenbogenhaut.*) The smaller inner or pupillary ring or zone of the iris.

A. i'ridis pupilla'ris. (F. *petit cercle*, or *anneau coloré interne de l'iris;* G. *innerer Kreis der Regenbogenhaut.*) The inner or pupillary ring or zone of the iris.

A. ligamento'sus. The ligamentous ring; a term for the part of the ciliary muscle formerly called the ciliary ligament.

A. membra'næ tym'pani. The ring of the tympanic membrane. See *A. tympanicus.*

A. ova'lis. (L. *ovalis*, egg-shaped. F. *anneau de Vieussens.*) The oval ring; a prominent edge or border, deficient in the lower part, which bounds the upper part and sides of the fossa ovalis of the heart. The Eustachian valve is continuous with the anterior inferior extremity of the annulus ovalis.

A. purgato'rius. (L. *purgatorius*, purgative.) A ring made of glass of antimony, supposed to have the power of purging.

A. re'pens. (L. *repens*, creeping.) A synonym of *Herpes circinatus.*

A. seni'lis. (L. *senilis*, belonging to old people.) A synonym of *Arcus senilis.*

A. tendin'eus. (F. *anneau fibro-cartilagineux de la membrane du tympan;* G. *Sehnenring, Ringwulst.*) The tendinous ring; the thick ring or border which forms the periphery of the membrana tympani.

A. tympan'icus. (G. *Trommelfellring.*) The tympanic ring; the osseous ring to which the membrana tympani is attached.

A. umbilica'lis. (F. *anneau ombilical.*) The umbilical ring; a circular aperture in the median line and near the centre of the abdomen, which is bounded by two semicircular fasciculi of fibres, through which, in fœtal life, passed the pedicle of the umbilical vesicle or the narrow canal of communication between the umbilical vesicle and the intestine; the omphalomesenteric vessels; the urachus or canal of communication between the allantois and the bladder; and, lastly, the umbilical veins and arteries.

A. ventric'uli. (L. *ventriculus*, the belly.) The pyloric aperture of the stomach.

A. Vieusse'nii. Vieussens' ring. The thickened border of the fossa ovalis of the heart. It is composed of muscular fibre, and is most prominent above and to the inner side of the ring.

An'nulus of the leg. A fibro-cellular, annular thickening, two or three inches wide, round the lower part of the leg, most common in women.

An'nus climacter'icus. (L. *annus*, a year; *climactericus*, belonging to the critical epoch.) The climacteric year; applied to the 63rd, and also to the 81st year of man, because men were supposed more likely to die during these years; a notion, however, without foundation.

Anocar'pous. ("Ανω, above; καρπός, fruit.) Term in Botany, applied to ferns that bear the fructification on the upper part of their frond.

Anocathar'tic. ("Ανω, upwards; καθαίρω, to purge.) Having power to purge upwards, or cause vomiting; emetic.

Ano-caverno'sus. (L. *anus*, the fundament; *cavernosus*, full of holes.) A synonym of the *Accelerator urinæ*, so called because of its relation to the corpus cavernosum of the penis.

Anocchiatu'ra. (G. *bösen Blick.*) The evil eye. A supposed malign or baneful influence exerted by one person on another through the eyes.

Anochei'lon. ("Ανω, upwards; χεῖλος, a lip. G. *Oberlippe.*) The upper lip. Also, a man with thick upper lip. Hoffmannus, *Ideæ Machin. Human. s.* 28, § 1.

Anocheilos'chisis. ("Ανω; χεῖλος; σχίσις, a cleaving.) Fissure of the upper lip; harelip.

Anochei'lum. The same as *Anocheilon.*

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An'ochus. ('Ανοχή, a holding back, from ἀνέχω, to hold up.) A stoppage of the intestinal action.

Anococcyge'al. Pertaining to, or in the neighbourhood of, the anus and coccyx.

A. raph'e. ('Ραφή, a seam.) A band of connective tissue extending from the posterior border of the anus to the coccyx, into which the fibres of the sphincter ani externus and those of the levator ani muscles are inserted.

Anocœ'lia. ("Ανω, upwards; κοιλία, the belly. L. *venter superior;* F. *anocœlie;* G. *Oberleib.*) The upper portion of the belly. Also, the chest.

Anocœliadel'phous. ("Ανω, above; κοιλία, belly; ἀδελφός, brother.) In Teratology, monsters in which the upper parts of the two trunks are united.

An'ode. ('Ανά, up; ὁδός, a way. G. *Sauerstoffpol.*) The positive pole of a Voltaic or galvanic battery, so called because from its surface the electric current enters the electrolyte.

Anoder'mei. ('Ανά, without; δέρμα, a skin.) A Group of sessile *Polypora*, in which the pileus does not possess a hard woody surface.

Anoder'meous. ("Ανά, without; δέρμα, skin.) Term employed in Botany to designate the receptacles of certain Fungi, of which the external surface does not present the aspect of an epidermis.

Ano'dia. ("Ανῳδος, not singing, from ἀν, neg.; ᾠδή, a song.) A dissonant and unemphasised tone of speech.

Anod'ic. ('Ανά, upwards; ὁδός, a way.) Proceeding upwards, or ascending; applied by Dr. Marshall Hall to the ascending action of the nervous influence.

Anodin'ia. ('Αν, neg.; ὠδίς, the pain of childbirth. F. *anodinie;* G. *Wehenmangel.*) Absence of pains in childbirth.

Anod'inous. (Same etymon. F. *anodine;* G. *ohne Geburtswehen.*) Having no labour pains.

Anod'mia. ('Αν, neg.; ὀδμή, smell. G. *Geruchlosigkeit.*) Absence of the sense of smell.

Anod'mous. (Same etymon.) Having no smell.

An'odont. See *Anodontous.*

Anodon'tia. ('Αν, neg.; ὀδούς, a tooth.) An anomaly occasionally observed in man, in which no teeth are developed.

Anodon'tidæ. (Same etymon. F. *anodontides.*) Name by A. Smith for a Family of serpents having the *Anodon* for their type; and by Raffinesque for a Tribe of *Pediferæ* having the *Anodonta* for their type.

Anodontid'ia. Same as *Anodontidæ.*

Anodontoph'ora. (*An*, neg.; *odontophore.*) Having no odontophore or tooth-bearing structure; a term applied to some Mollusca.

Anodon'tous. ('Αν, neg.; ὀδούς, a tooth. F. *anodonté;* G. *zahnlos.*) Having no teeth.

An'odous. Same as *Anodontous.*

An'odus. ("Ανοδος, a way up; from ἄνά, up, ὁδός, a way.) That which is separated from the nutriment by the kidneys; the urine. (Dornæus.)

An'odyne. ('Αν, neg.; ὀδύνη, pain. F. *anodyn;* G. *schmerzstillend.*) Driving away pain; applied to medicines which, by their soothing qualities, assuage pain.

A., Hoff'man's. The *Spiritus etheris sulphurici compositus.*

A. neck'lace. (G. *schmerzstillendes Halsband.*) A necklace made of the roots of henbane, of the seeds of the *Coix lachryma*, or Job's tears, of allspice steeped in brandy, and other substances, and supposed to induce sleep, lessen the sufferings of dentition, and such like.

An'odynes. (Same etymon. F. *anodins;* G. *schmerzstillende Arznei.*) Medicines which relieve pain. Such are opium, alcohol, chloroform, chloral, Indian hemp.

Anodyn'ia. ('Ανωδυνία; from ἀν, neg.; ὀδύνη, pain. F. *anodynie;* G. *Gefühllosigkeit, Schmerzlosigkeit.*) A term used by Galen, *Com.* 2, *in l.* i. *Epid. t.* 46, for want or absence of pain; applied especially to such exemption in childbearing, partial or total, and thus synonymous with anæsthesia.

Anod'ynum martia'le. ('Ανώδυνος, allaying pain; L. *Martialis*, belonging to *Mars*, an old name of iron.) Old term for the precipitate formed by adding potash to a solution of the *Ferrum ammoniatum* in water.

A. minera'le. (*Mineral.*) Old term for *Sal prunella;* also, for *Nitrum stibiatum.*

Anod'ynus. See *Anodyne.*

Anœ'a. (Ἄνοια, want of understanding. L. *imbecillitas, dementia;* F. *anoie;* G. *Blödsinn, Verstandeschwäche, Verstandeslosigkeit.*) Amentia, or idiotism; also, delirium.

Idiotism; according to Dr. Mason Good, a variety of *Moria demens*, consisting in general obliteration of the mental powers and affections; paucity or destitution of ideas, obtuse sensibility, vacant countenance, imperfect or broken articulation, with occasionally transient and unmeaning gusts of passion.

Anoë'sia. (Ἀνοησία, want of understanding. F. *anöésie;* G. *Sinnlosigkeit, Gedankenlosigkeit.*) Want of sense.

Ano'ia. Same as *Anœa.*

An'ol. $C_9H_{10}O$. Also called allyl-phenol. It is furnished along with paraoxybenzoic acid by heating anethol with potash at 200° C. to 230° C. (392° F. to 446° F.) It crystallises in brilliant white shining plates, melting at 92·5° C. (198·5° F.)

Ano'lena. (Ἀν, neg.; ωλένη, the forearm. F. *anoléné.*) Applied by Ranzani to a division of acephalous malformations, having no arms.

Ano'lis. A Genus of the Family *Iguanidæ.* Pleurodont lizards, having the toes widened and united at the base; jugular sac very dilatable.

A. bulla'ris. (L. *bulla*, a bubble. F. *roquet.*) A species used in the Antilles as a sudorific and antisyphilitic when eaten raw. A West Indian species is esteemed for its anticancerous properties.

Ano'ma morun'ga, Lour. A synonym of *Moringa pterygosperma*, Gærtn.

Anomæ'os. (Ἀνόμοιος, dissimilar.) A term employed by Hippocrates to designate viscid or unnatural humours.

Anomala'cia. See *Anomalœcia.*

Anoma'lia. (Ἀνωμαλία, irregularity. G. *Ungleichmassigkeit, Regelwidrigkeit.*) Term applied to exceptional or unusual phenomena or conditions.

A. nervo'rum. (L. *nervus*, a nerve.) The nervous diathesis.

Anomaliflo'rous. (L. *anomalos*, irregular; *flos*, a flower. F. *anomaliflore;* G. *angleichblümig.*) Applied by H. Cassini in Synauthcreæ to the calathidium of the discus and corona when composed of flowers with anomalous corols.

Anom'alipede. (L. *anomalos; pes*, a foot. F. *anomalipèdes;* G. *angleichfüssig.*) Having different feet, as *Oxyurus anomalipes*, because its feet are different coloured.

Anom'alis. (F. *anomaux.*) Same as *Anomalous.*

Anomaloceph'alus. (Ἀνώμαλος, irregular; κεφαλή, the head.) One whose head is deformed.

Anomalœ'cia. (Ἀνώμαλος; οἰκία, a habitation. F. *anomalœcie;* G. *anomalökie.*) Name by Richard for a Class having hermaphrodite and unisexual flowers on the same stem, or on different individuals.

Anomalogona'ti. (Ἀνώμαλος; γονάτιον, the hip-joint.) A Group of Carinate Birds, founded by Prof. Garrod, to include woodpeckers, passerines, and swifts, characterised by the absence of the rectus femoris muscle, which he calls the ambiens muscle.

Anomalolog'ia. (Ἀνώμαλος, irregular; λόγος, an account.) A discourse or treatise upon anomalies.

Anomalonom'ia. (Ἀνώμαλος; νόμος, a law. F. and G. *anomalonomie.*) The doctrine of the laws according to which irregularities or apparent anomalies occur.

Anomalon'omy. (Same etymon.) The rules in accordance with which teratological deviations occur.

Anomalope'des. (L. *anomalos*, irregular; *pes*, a foot. F. *anomalopède;* G. *ungleichfüssig.*) Applied by Klein to a Family of *Mammiferæ* having the toes united by a membrane.

Anomalop'orous. (Ἀνώμαλος, irregular; πόρος, a pore. F. *anomalopore;* G. *ungleichlochig.*) Having cellules or pores of different size.

Anomal'otes. (Ἀνώμαλότης, irregularity.) An anomaly.

Anom'alous. (Ἀνώμαλος; from ἀν, neg.; ὁμαλός, equal. F. *anomal;* G. *anomalisch, abweichend, regelwidrig, ungleichmässig.*) Not according to rule, or regular course; irregular; out of rule. Applied to diseases, or to symptoms of disease, which do not appear in the usual form or in regular course.

Anomalu'ridæ. (Ἀνώμαλος; οὐρά, the tail.) An African Family of Order *Rodentia*, with a single premolar in each side of the upper and lower jaw; molars not tuberculate, but with transverse enamel ridges; no postorbital processes: large, subovate, suborbital fossæ and palate deeply notched behind. There is a lateral patagium or flying membrane stretching from carpus to thigh, supported on a cartilaginous process attached to olecranon; ribs sixteen pairs; tail long and hairy.

Anom'alus mus'culus. (L. *anomalos*, irregular; *musculus*, a muscle.) The anomalous muscle. A slender muscle, described by Albinus, of an inch in length, lying upon the superior maxillary bone beneath the levator labii superioris alaque nasi; it is connected by its lower end with the origin of the compressor naris, and by the other is attached to the nasal process of the superior maxillary bone. It is supplied by the facial nerve.

Anom'aly. (Ἀνώμαλος, irregular; from ἀν, neg.; ὁμαλός, even, consistent. F. *anomalie;* G. *Abweichung, Unrcaelmässigkiet, Regelwidsigkeit.*) An exception to the ordinary course of rule; deviation from specific type. Applied to a monster. An anomaly may occur from variation, as where a walnut presents three carpels instead of two; from duplicity, as where a single culm of wheat, dividing, bears two ears; from hypergenesis, or excess of growth, which may either be in point of number, as where an extra digit is developed on the hand, or in point of size, as in a giant; from agenesis, or arrest of growth, as in a dwarf; from arrest of development, as where the eye is not completely formed; from excess of development, as where the mamma is developed in a man; or from displacement.

Anom'ia. (Ἀ, neg.; νόμος, a law. F. *anomie;* G. *Gesetzlosigkeit, Gesetzwidrigkeit.*) Lawlessness; abnormality.

Anom'ia. A Genus of the Family *Ostreidæ.* Shell suborbicular; right valve sessile, perforated for the passage of a delicate byssus; left valve with four distinct depressions for muscles.

A. ephip'pium. (Ἐφίππιος, for putting on a horse, as a saddle-cloth. F. *pelure d'oignon.*) A species found on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea, and which is eaten.

Anomi'des. (Ἄνομος, without law; εἶδος, resemblance. F. *anomides.*) Applied by Duméril to a Family of *Orthoptera* having an odd appearance.

Anom'matous. (Ἀν, neg.; ὄμμα, an eye.) In Teratology, a monster destitute of an eye.

Anomocar'pous. (Ἄνομος, without law; καρπός, fruit. F. *anomalocarpe;* G. *angleichfruchtig.*) Having anomalous fruit.

Anomoceph'ala. (Ἀ, neg.; νόμος, law; κεφαλή, head.) All animals presenting some deformity of the head.

Anomocepha'lia. (Ἄνομος, without law; κεφαλή, the head. F. *anomocéphalie.*) The state of one that is anomocephalous.

Anomoceph'alous. (Same etymon. F. *anomocéphale.*) Applied by Geoffroy-Saint-Hilaire to animals, the head of which accidentally presents some deformity.

Anomodon'ta. (Ἄνομος, without law, irregular; ὀδούς, a tooth.) An Order of extinct reptiles having the mouth beak-like, as in the turtle; jaws toothless, or bearing two tusk-like teeth; vertebræ biconcave; anterior trunk-ribs with bifurcate heads; pectoral and pelvic arches strong; limbs specially fitted for walking; no exoskeleton. Chiefly found in Triassic deposits.

Anomœmer'ia. (Ἀνομοιομερής, consisting of unlike parts. F. *anomœmérie.*) A combination or conjunction of anomalous parts.

Anomœ'ous. (Ἀνόμοιος, unequal.) A term formerly applied to fluids of the body abnormally viscid or irregular in character.

Anomoiodiperian'thus. (Ἀνόμοιος, unlike; δίς, two; περί, about; ἄνθος, a flower.) Applied by Wachendorff to plants having the number of divisions of the calyx different from that of the segments of the corolla.

Anomophyl'lous. (Ἀ, neg.; νόμος, law; φύλλον, a leaf.) Term applied in Botany to plants the leaves of which are irregularly disposed.

Anomop'teris. (Ἄνομος, without law; πτέρις, fern. F. *anomopteris.*) A species of fern found in the new red sandstone, which differs from all other recent and fossil ferns.

Anomou'ra. The same as *Anomura.*

Ano'mous. (Ἄνωμος, without shoulders. L. *anomus.*) Without shoulders, or destitute of a humerus.

Anom'phalous. (Ἀν, neg.; ὀμφαλός, navel. F. *anomphale;* G. *ohne Nabel.*) Having no navel; "quales fuerunt Adam et Eva, utpote creati non per vasa umbilicalia nutriti;" as gravely recorded by P. Ammannus, *Irenic.* p. 102.

Applied erroneously to children born with extroversion of the bladder, as if they had no umbilicus or navel, it not being distinctly seen in the confusion of parts.

Anomu'ra. (Ἄνομος, without law; οὐρά, the tail.) A Tribe of the Order *Decapoda*, differing in the termination of the abdomen from the other Tribes, *Macrura* and *Brachyura*, being neither so large as that of the former nor so imperfect as that of the latter. The Hermit-crab is the type.

An'omus. (Ἀ, neg.; νομός, custom. G. *gesetzlos, gesetzwidrig.*) Lawless, not according to rule.

Ano'na. (A native Banda word.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Anonaceæ.*

A. cherimo'lia, Mill. The cherimolier of Peru; esculent.

A. murica'ta. (L. *muricatus*, pointed like a murex shell. F. *anone hérissée, cachiman, pomme cannelle.*) Sour sop. A plant growing in French Guiana; the leaves are used as an antispasmodic, and the seeds as an emetic.

A. odoratis'sima. (L. *odoratissimus*, very fragrant.) Ylang-ylang. A species yielding a very fragrant essential oil.

A. palus'tris. (L. *paluster*, marshy.) Hab. West Indies. The fruit is called the alligator pear, but as it contains a narcotic principle it is not eaten. The wood, called West Indian corkwood, is very light.

A. reticula'ta. (L. *reticulatus*, net-like.) Custard apple, sweet sop, or bullock's heart. Used as *A. squamosa.*

A. squamo'sa. (L. *squamosus*, scaly. F. *anone écailleuse;* Mal. *Atta marum;* Duk. *Sectaphut;* Hind. *Ata;* Beng. *Loona Meba;* Tam. *Sita-pullum.*) Custard apple. A small Indian tree; leaves oblong, glabrous, with pellucid dots; sepals three; petals six in a double row. The leaves, gently bruised and mixed with salt, are applied to malignant tumours. The bark is a powerful astringent and tonic. The seeds contain a highly acrid principle fatal to insects; hence in India, mixed with grain and used as a powder for the hair. The fruit is succulent and delicious.

A. trilo'ba. (Τρίς, thriee; λοβός, a lobe.) The three-lobed anona. A synonym of *Carica papaya.*

A. tripet'ala. (Τρίς; πέταλον, a leaf.) A synonym of *A. cherimolia.*

Anona'ceæ. An Order of the Thalamifloral Dicotyledons allied to the *Ranunculaceæ*, with distinct carpels, no stipules, a valvate corolla, and ruminate albumen. The custard apples of the E. and W. Indies and the cherimoyer fruit of Peru belong to it.

Anona'ceous. (F. *anonacé.*) Having the characters of the *Anonaceæ.*

Ano'neous. Same as *Anonaceous.*

Ano'nis. (Ἄνωνις, or ὄνωνις.) The root was employed by the ancients as a calefacient, and the bark macerated in wine as a diuretic and lithontriptic. It is the *Ononis antiquorum.*

Anonych'ia. (Ἀν, neg.; ὄνυξ, the nail. F. *anonychie.*) Defect of the nails of the fingers or toes.

Anon'ymos. (Ἀν, neg.; ὄνομα, a name.) A plant of Scythia, anciently in request as a vulnerary, probably the *Ajuga pyramidalis*, or *A. iva.* (Waring.)

Also, applied to a species of wild madder.

Also, applied to a species of *Polygala.*

Also, applied to a species of *Spiræa.*

Also, applied to the cricoid cartilage.

Anon'ymous. (Same etymon. G. *namenlos, unbenannt.*) Nameless.

Anopet'alus. (Ἀνώ, upwards; πέταλον, a leaf. F. *anopétale.*) Having erect petals, as *Sedum anopetalum.*

Anophre'sia. The same as *Anosphrasia.*

Anophthal'mia. (Ἀν, neg.; ὀφθαλμός, the eye. F. *anophthalmie;* G. *Augenlosiekeit.*) Want or absence of eyes.

Anophthal'mus. (Same etymon.) One who has no eyes.

Anophy'ta. (Ἀνώ, upwards; φύω, to grow.) In Endlicher's system, a cohort of the Section *Acrobrya*, Region *Cormophyta*. Possessing no spiral vessels; both sexes are perfect; spores free in spore-cases. Hepatica and Musci are included under this term.

Ano'pia. (Ἀν, neg.; ὤψ, the eye.) In Teratology, defect or arrest of development of the cranio-facial axis; the trabecular arch is entirely wanting, and the eyes are rudimentary or absent, although the orbit remains.

Anopis'thia. (Ἀν, neg.; ὀπίσθιος, behind. F. *anopisthe.*) Applied by C. G. Ehrenberg to two Families of *Polygastrica* having the mouth and anus contiguous in the same fosset, and consequently deprived of an anal extremity, properly so called.

Anoploph'ora. (Ἀν, neg.; ὅπλον, a tool, arms; φορέω, to bear.) Stingless insects.

Anoplothe'ridæ. (Ἄνοπλος, unarmed; θηρίον, an animal. F. *anoptothérion.*) A Group of extinct Artiodactylous Mammals, or a Family of the Section *Bunodontia*, Suborder *Artiodactyla*, forming a transition between swine and the ruminants. They were slender-bodied animals with a long tail and feet with two hoofs; six incisor teeth and two canines in each jaw, and seven molars on each side, with no interval between them and the canines. They are confined to the Eocene and Miocene periods.

Anoplothe'rium. (Ἀν, neg.; ὅπλον, armour; θηρίον, a beast.) A fossil Pachyderm found in the Paris tertiaries.

Anoplu'ra. (Ἄνοπλος, unarmed; οὐρά, a tail. G. *Pelzfresser.*) A Group of parasitic animals resembling lice, chiefly found on the feathers of birds, and synonymous with *Mallophaga*.

According to some, an Order of the Subclass *Ametabola*, Class *Insecta*, in which the mouth is formed for sucking, and there are two simple eyes. They are parasitic, and are known as lice. They are now commonly regarded as constituting an aberrant Group of *Hemiptera*.

Anop'sia. (Ἄνω, upwards; ὤψ, the eye.) A synonym of upward *Strabismus*.

Also (ἀν, neg.; ὄψις, vision. L. *cæcitas; F. anopsie;* G. *Blindheit*), defect of sight; blindness.

Anop'tos. (Ἄνοπτος, unseen. G. *ungesehen, unsichtbar.*) Invisible.

An'ora. An old term for quicklime.

Also, a term for calcined egg-shells.

Anor'chides. (Ἀν, neg.; ὄρχις, the testicle. F. *anorchide;* G. *ohne Hoden.*) Term for those born without testicles.

Anorchid'ia. (Same etymon.) Imperfect development, or entire absence, of the testicles.

Anor'chis. The same as *Anorchus*.

Anor'chism. (Same etymon; G. *Hodenmangel.*) The condition of absence of the testicles.

Anor'chous. (Ἀν, neg.; ὄρχις, the testicle.) Wanting or having no testicles; applied to a child whose testicles have not yet descended into the scrotum.

Anor'chus. (Ἄνορχος. G. *Hodenloser, Verschnittener.*) A man without testes.

Anorec'ti. (Ἀνόρεκτος, without appetite.) Those who have no appetite. (Quincy.)

Anorec'tous. (Ἀνόρεκτος, without appetite.) Destitute of appetite; without hunger; with no desire for food, and an indisposition to take the food ordered.

Anorex'ia. (Ἀν, neg.; ὄρεξις, an appetite. F. *anorexie;* G. *Appetitlosigkeit, Appetitmangel, Essunlust.*) Want of, or diminished, appetite.

A. aton'ica. (Ἀτονία, relaxation.) A form of the disease described by Cullen dependent on debility.

A. humora'lis. (L. *humor*, a liquid.) A form of the disease described by Cullen and supposed by him to be dependent on disorder of the humours.

A. mirab'ilis. (L. *mirabilis*, marvellous.) A term for fasting.

Anorgan'ic. (Ἀν, neg.; ὄργανον, an organ. F. *anorganique;* G. *anorganisch.*) Without organs; not organised; inorganic.

Anorganochem'ia. (Ἀν; ὄργανον; χημεία, chemistry. F. and G. *anorganochémie.*) Term by Zenneck for the chemical examination of inorganic bodies.

Anorganochem'istry. The same etymon and meaning as *Anorganochemia*.

Anorganog'eny. (Ἀν, neg.; ὄργανον; γεννάω, to produce. F. and G. *anorganogénie.*) That branch which treats of the origin of inorganic bodies.

Anorganognos'tics. (Ἀν; ὄργανον; γνῶσις, knowledge. F. *anorganognostique;* G. *anorganognostik.*) The doctrine or knowledge of inorganic natural bodies; likewise mineralogy.

Anorganog'nosy. (Same etymon. F. and G. *anorganognosie.*) Same as mineralogy; the knowledge of inorganic bodies.

Anorganog'raphy. (Ἀν; ὄργανον; γραφή, a description. F. and G. *anorganographie.*) A description of inorganic natural bodies.

Anorganol'ogy. (Ἀν; ὄργανον; λογός, a discourse. F. and G. *anorganologie.*) A treatise on inorganic bodies.

Anor'gic. Contraction of *Anorganic*.

Anor'gism. (Ἀν, priv.; ὄργανον, an organ. F. *anorgisme.*) The whole bodies and powers of nature which do not pertain to the organic kingdom.

Ano'ria. (Ἀνωρία, untimeliness.) Immaturity.

Ano'ricous. The same as *Anorous*.

Anor'mal. The same as *Abnormal*.

Ano'rophous. (Ἀνώροφος, without roof.) Destitute of brain cavity; destitute of brain.

Ano'rous. (Ἄνωρος. G. *unzeitig unreif.*) Untimely, immature.

Anorrhorhœa. (Ἀν, neg.; ὀρρός, serum; ῥέω, to flow.) Defective secretion of serous fluids.

Anor'thic. (Ἀν, neg.; ὀρθός, straight.) Not symmetrical.

A. sys'tem. A group of crystals the faces of which are not arranged symmetrically to any plane.

Anor'thite. (Ἀν, neg.; ὀρθός, straight. F. *anorthite.*) Having no angles.

Also, applied to a mineral containing silicic acid in combination with aluminium and calcium, and small quantities of iron, magnesium, sodium, and potassium.

Anortho'pia. (Ἀν, neg.; ὀρθός, straight; ὄψις, vision.) Defective vision, in which parallel lines appear broken or bent.

Anortho'sis. (Ἀνά, upwards; ὀρθόω, to straighten. F. *anorthose;* G. *Aufrichtung.*) Term for erection.

Also (ἀν, neg.; ὀρθόω. G. *mangelnde Aufrichtung.*) Deficient erectility; want of erection.

Anos'ia. ('Α, neg.; νόσος, disease. F. *anosie;* G. *Krankheitslosigkeit.*) Absence of disease, therefore the condition of health, the end and aim of medicine.

Anos'mia. ('Αν, neg.; ὀσμή, smell. F. *anosmie;* G. *Geruchlosigkeit, Geruchsmangel.*) Loss of the sense of smell.

A. aton'ica. ('Ατονία, relaxation, from ἀ, neg.; τείνω, to stretch.) Loss of smell from defective nerve power.

A. organ'ica. ("Οργανον, an instrument.) Organic anosmia. Loss of smell from apparent physical change in the parts subservient to that sense.

Anosmo'sia. The same as *Anosmia.*

Anos'mous. ("Ανοσμος.) Having defect of smell.

Anosphra'sia. ('Αν, neg.; ὀσφρασία, smell.) The absence or loss of smell.

Anosphre'sia. ('Αν, priv.; ὄσφρησις, the sense of smell. F. *anosphrésie.*) The absence or loss of the sense of smell.

Anosteoph'ora. ('Αν, neg.; ὀστέον, a bone; φορέω, to bear. F. *anostéophore.*) Applied by J. E. Gray to an Order of *Antliobrachiophora* having no hard mass in the body.

Anosteozo'a. Same as *Anosteozoaria.*

Anosteozoa'ria. ('Αν; ὀστέον; ζωάριον, dim. of ζῶον, an animal. F. *anosteozoaire.*) Applied by Blainville to animals which have no bone, properly so called, as Crustacea and Insecta.

Anos'tomous. ("Ανω, above; στόμα, a mouth. G. *aufmundig.*) Having the mouth above the snout, as *Salmo anostomus.*

Anosto'sis. ('Αν, neg.; ὀστέον, a bone. G. *Knochenatrophie.*) Want of development or atrophy of bone.

A. interstitia'lis. (L. *interstitium,* a space between.) Term applied by Bruns to senile atrophy of bone.

Anotasier. (Arab.) Name for Sal ammoniacum.

Ano'tous. ('Αν, neg.; οὖς, the ear.) Without an ear.

Anou'ra. ('Αν, neg.; οὐρά, a tail.) An Order of the Class *Amphibia,* including the frogs and toads. Skin naked; body thick set, having neither tail nor gills in the adult state; two pairs of limbs well developed; dorsal vertebræ procœlious, having long transverse processes, which take the place of the rudimentary ribs; bones of forearm and leg united into one bone; hind limbs usually fitted for swimming. This Order is also called *Batrachia.*

Anou'rous. ('Αν, neg.; οὐρά, a tail. G. *Schwanzlos.*) Tailless. Having the characters of the *Anoura.*

Anoxæ'mia. ('Αν, neg.; ὀξύς, acid; or *ox,* for *oxygen;* αἷμα, blood. F. *anoxyhemie.*) A term introduced by Jourdanet to indicate the diminished quantity of oxygen contained in the blood of those living in high altitudes, where the tension of the oxygen in the surrounding air is considerably decreased.

Anoxid'ic. ('Αν, neg.; *oxide.*) One of a series of terms devised to describe the condition of the mineral constituents of organic substances, and signifying unoxidised; it is a condition of the mineral material which has not yet been observed. See *Meroxidic* and *Teleoxidic.*

Anoxol'uin. ('Αν; ὀξύς, acid; λύω, to dissolve.) A term applied by Leconte to that portion of any proteid which is insoluble in glacial acetic acid.

Anoxycau'sis. ('Αν, neg.; *ox,* for oxygen; καῦσις, a burning.) Combustion without oxygen, as, for example, by the alkalies.

Anoxyd'ic. ('Αν, neg.; ὀξύς, acid; or *oxide.*) Incapable of undergoing oxidation.

Anoxyhæ'mia. Same as *Anoxæmia.*

An-pater. Sulphur. (Quincy.)

An'sa. (L. *ansa,* a handle, a loop on the edge of a sandal through which the shoe-tie was drawn. F. *anse;* I. *ansa;* G. *Griff, Henkel, Handhabe.*) A loop.

Also, in Botany (G. *Schnittstiel*) the stalk of one of the segments of a divided leaf.

A. atlan'tis. (*Atlas,* the first cervical vertebra.) A loop formed between the anterior branch of the first and second cervical nerve in front of the transverse process of the atlas. The branch of the first nerve receives a small branch from the sympathetic nerve.

A. cap'itis. (L. *caput,* the head; I. *ansa del capo.*) A synonym of the *Zygomatic arch.*

A. del'lo ster'no. (It.) The same as fourchette of the sternum.

A. galvano-caus'tica. (*Galvani causticus,* burning; I. *ansa tagliente.*) A loop of wire which can be rendered white hot by electricity; used in surgery for the division or removal of parts, which it accomplishes with little or no pain or hæmorrhage.

A. intestina'lis. (L. *intestina,* the entrails.) A loop of intestine supported in a curve by its portion of mesentery.

A. memorab'ilis Wrisberg'ii. (L. *memorabilis,* remarkable.) See *A. Wrisbergii.*

A. ner'vi hypoglos'si. The loop formed in the neck between the descending branch of the hypoglossal nerve and one, or sometimes two, branches from the anterior branch of the second, or second and third, cervical nerves.

A. of Hen'le. The looped tubes of Henle. The loops formed by the urinary tubes in the pyramid, immediately below the first convolutions which are found just after their origin in the Malpighian tuft. The epithelial lining becomes in them thin and flattened, and the nuclei prominent.

A. of Reil. The internal fibres of the superior peduncle of the cerebellum which are directed inwards across the middle line beneath the corpora quadrigemina, and through the fasciculus prolonged upwards from the fasciculus teres.

A. peduncula'ris. The pedunculated loop; a synonym of the *Substantia innominata.*

A. Wrisber'gii. A loop formed by the junction of the right great splanchnic nerve with the right pneumogastric; the concavity embraces the larger part of the right pillar of the diaphragm.

An'sæ cervica'les. (L. *cervix,* the neck. G. *Halsschlingen.*) The communicating branches connecting the anterior branches of the cervical nerves.

A. lumba'res. (L. *lumbaris,* pertaining to the loins.) The branches of communication between the anterior branches of the lumbar nerves.

A. sacra'les. (*Sacrum,* the bone of that name.) The loops formed between the anterior branches of the sacral nerves.

A. subclavia'les. The subclavian loops. One or two branches of the sympathetic nerve which run before and behind the subclavian artery, passing from the inferior cervical to the first dorsal ganglion.

A. Vieuse'nii. Vieussens' loops. Two or three branches given off from the lower convex border of the inferior cervical ganglion, which pass down in front of the subclavian artery, and, surrounding it in the form of loops, joins one the superior cervical ganglion, and another the recurrent laryngeal nerve.

Ansa'tus. (L. *ansatus*, having a handle; G. *gestielt.*) Having a pedicle.

An'ser. (L. *anser*, a goose; akin to Sansk. *Hansa ;* F. *oie ;* I. *oca ;* G. *Gans.*) The goose or gander; a Genus of the Order *Anseres*. Beak as long as the head, high at its origin, narrow in front, and terminated by a horny plate; transverse lamellæ incomplete; feet moderately long, placed somewhat back. The domestic goose is much used as food; its fat is emetic, and was used in hydrophobia; its flesh also had a reputation for the same purpose, and was said to be aphrodisiac and to promote longevity.

An'seres. (L. *anser*, a goose. F. *ansérides.*) An Order of the Class *Aves*, with short legs, placed behind the centre of gravity; anterior toes webbed; bill sometimes flat, sometimes laterally compressed, sometimes provided with a pouch.

Anser'idæ. (L. *anser.*) A Family of the Order *Chenomorphæ*, Subclass *Carinatæ*, Class *Aves*. The geese. Beak higher at the base, smaller towards the tip, which is horny; neck long.

Anser'ides. Same as *Anseres*.

Anserifor'mes. (L. *anser*, a goose; *forma*, shape.) An Order of the Subclass *Homalogonati*, Class *Aves*, according to Garrod, including the geese, ducks, penguins.

Anseri'na. (L. *anser*, a goose.) Silver weed, or wild tansy. The *Potentilla anserina*.

Anseri'næ. (Same etymon.) A Group of the Family *Lamellirostres*, Order *Natatores*, Class *Aves*. The geese. They differ from the *Anatidæ* or ducks in that they have shorter wings, and longer and stronger legs.

An'serine disea'se. (F. *maladie ansérine.*) A peculiar emaciating of the extremities observed in old cases of pellagra, producing such great projection of the tendons of hand in particular as to cause it to resemble the foot of the goose.

Anseri'nus. (L. *anser*, a goose. F. *ancerine.*) Of or belonging to a goose.

Applied to the skin (F. *chair de poule ;* G. *Ganzhaut ;* I. *pelle d'oca*) when contracted and rough from cold. See *Cutis anserina*.

A. pes. See *Pes anserinus*.

An-sir arto-spiritus. Sal. (Ruland.)

An-sir filius. Mercury.

An'sjuden. A synonym of *Assafœtidæ*.

An'sula. (L. dim. of *ansa ;* G. *Henkelchen.*) A little handle, ear, or loop.

Ant. (Sax. *Æmet.* F. *fourmi ;* I. *formicola, formica ;* G. *Ameise.*) The *Formica* and other Genera of the Order *Formicidæ ;* the emmet or pismire.

Antachates. Name for Succinum, or a bituminous stone of another colour, which, when burned, gives the odour of myrrh.

Antac'id. ('Αντί, against; *acidus*, acid. F. *antacide, anti-acide ;* G. *säuretilgend, säurewidrig.*) A medicine which chemically destroys or counteracts acidity, or sourness, by combining with the acid, and so neutralising it; as soda, ammonia, magnesia.

Antac'rid. ('Αντί, against; L. *acer*, sharp, acrid.) Medicines which have power to correct an acrid condition of the secretions.

Antaeneas'mus. The same as *Anteneasmus.*

Antaëroph'thora. The same as *Antaërophthoron.*

Antaëroph'thoron. ('Αντί, against; *ἀήρ*, air; *φθορά*, corruption. G. *Luftverbesserungsmittel.*) A means of purifying the air.

Antag'onism. ('Αντί, against; *ἀγωνίζω*, to contend. G. *Wechselkampf, Gegenwirkung.*) A term for actions which are opposed to each other in their office. Thus, the flexor muscles are the antagonists of, or antagonistic to, the extensors; and antagonism of disease is said to exist when the prevalence of certain diseases seems to exclude the occurrence of others. The word antagonism when applied to the action of drugs is usually confined to their physiological action on the body, and does not include the mutually destructive chemical action on each other; and drugs are said to be in antagonism when, as in the case of atropin and muscarin, one accelerates and the other slows the heart, or appear otherwise to have an opposite influence on the system.

Antag'onist. ('Ανταγωνιστής; from *ἀνταγωνίζομαι*, to repel, or fight back. F. *antagoniste ;* G. *Gegenkämpfer, Widerstreber.*) Applied by Bartholin to muscles whose function is opposed to that of others, as the abductors and adductors, the extensors and flexors.

Antagonistopath'icus. ('Ανταγώνιστος, contending as an adversary; *πάθος*, disease.) Term employed by Ploucquet to indicate the condition of a person suffering from too much or too little antagonism, or from disturbances of the natural antagonising forces in the body. (Kraus.)

Antagonopath'icus. The same as *Antagonistopathicus.*

Antal. Arabic for a pure lotion. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Anta'le. A synonym of *Antalium.*

Antal'gic. ('Αντί, against; *ἄλγος*, pain. F. *antalgique, anti-algique ;* G. *schmerzstillend.*) Term applied to that which can assuage pain.

Anta'lium. ("Αντα, over against; *ἅλς*, the sea.) An old term for the calcareous tubes or shells of some animal living in sand on the sea shore; probably one of the Tubicola. Formerly used as a substitute for oyster shells.

Antal'kaline. ('Αντί, against; *alkali.*) Having the power of neutralising alkalies; such are all the acids.

Antambula'cral. (L. *anti*, opposite; *ambulacrum.*) Applied to the surface, in the star-fishes, opposite to that which bears the ambulacra.

Antam'ul. The Hindu name of the *Tylophora asthmatica.*

Antanac'lasis. ('Αντανάκλασις, reflection. G. *Zuruckwerfen.*) Term applied to the reflection of a ray of light or a wave of sound to the point from which it emanated; sometimes applied to simple reflection at any angle.

Antanaclas'mus. ('Αντανακλασμὸς, reflection.) The same as *Antanaclasis.*

Antanaclas'tic. ('Αντανακλαστικός, belonging to reflection. G. *zuruckwerfend, zuruckbiegend.*) Reflecting.

Antaphrodis'iac. ('Αντί, against; ἀφροδισιακός, sexual; or ἀφροδίσια, venereal desire. F. *antaphrodisiaque.*) Opposed to what is venereal; anti-venereal; the Latin analogue applied by Wedelius, *Amœn. Med.* ii, 2, c. 18, p. 455 *seqq.*, to medicines which subdue the venereal appetite; also, to those employed against syphilis.

Antaphrodit'ic. Same as *Antaphrodisiac.*

Antapod'osis. ('Ανταπόδοσις; from ἀνταποδίδωμι, to render again, or restore. G. *Zuruckgabe, Ruckkehr, Wiederkehr.*) A term, applied by Hippocrates, *Dieter. n.* 68, to the recurrence or succession of the paroxysms in fever.

Antapodot'ic. (Same etymon.) A remedy occasioning or inducing a recurrence of a paroxysm.

Antapoplec'tic. ('Αντί, against; ἀποπληξία, striking down. F. *antapoplectique.*) Opposed to or relieving apoplexy.

Antarc'tic. ('Αντί, against; ἀρκτικός, north pole.) Southern; opposed to, or opposite to, the north.

Antaris. Arabic for mercury.

Antarthrit'ic. ('Αντί, against; ἀρθρῖτις, the gout. F. *antarthritique;* G. *gichtheilend, Gichtmittel.*) Term applied to medicines employed for the relief of gout.

Antasphyc'tic. ('Αντί; *asphyxia.* F. *antasphyctique.*) Opposed to, or overcoming, asphyxia.

Antasthen'ic. ('Αντι, against; ἀσθένεια, weakness. F. *antasthénique.*) Term applied to remedies that increase the tone and strength of the body.

Antasthmat'ic. ('Αντί, against; ἆσθμα, short-drawn breath. F. *antasthmatique.*) Term applied to remedies employed for the relief of asthma.

Antatroph'ic. ('Αντί, against; ἀτροφία, a defect of aliment, an atrophy; F. *antatrophique.*) Applied to medicines opposed to, or overcoming, a state of atrophy or wasting.

Ante'lix. See *Antihelix.*

An'te par'tum. (L. *ante*, before; *partus*, birth.) Before delivery; as of hæmorrhage.

Antebra'chial. The same as *Antibrachial.*

Antebra'chium. (L. *ante*, before; *brachium*, the arm.) The forearm.

Antecæ'na. (L. *antecœna.* G. *Vormahl, Vesperbrod.*) A meal before supper.

Antece'dent. (L. *antecedo*, to go before. G. *vorhergehend, übertreffend.*) Preceding; that which goes before or precedes.

Applied to the exciting cause (*causa antecedens*), or that which actually produces the disease; also, to the signs (*signa antecedentia*) or precursory symptoms of a disease. See *Causa* and *Signa.*

In Logic, the first or basic categorical proposition in a conditional proposition is called the antecedent.

Ante'cius. ('Αντί, against; οἰκέω, to inhabit. F. *antécien;* G. *gegenuberbewohnend.*) Applied to people placed under the same meridian and at the same distance from the equator, but in two opposite hemispheres; antipodean.

Antecur'vature. (L. *ante*, before; *curvo*, to bend.) A bending forward.

A. of u'terus. A bending forward of the body of the uterus on itself, or on the cervix, in less degree than occurs in anteflexion.

Antedilu'vian. (L. *ante*, before; *diluvium*, the deluge. F. *antédiluvien;* G. *vorsündfluthlich.*) Applied by Brongniart to the soils of trass and alluvium anterior to the animal period; applied also to some fossil shells, as *Conus antediluvianus*, the living analogues of which are not known.

Ante'don rosa'cea. *Comatula rosacea.* One of the Crinoid Echinodermata.

Antefix'us. (L. *ante*, before; *figo*, to fix. G. *angenagelt.*) Attached in front.

Anteflex'ion. (L. *ante*, before; *flecto*, to bend, or bow.) A bending or bowing forward.

A. of the u'terus. (L. *inflexio uteri anterior;* F. *antéflexion de l'uterus;* I. *anteflessione dell' utero;* G. *vordere Knickung*, or *Vorbiegung des uterus.*) A bending forwards of the uterus, or cervix, the fundus sinking down between the cervix and the neck of the bladder.

Anteflexion in its lesser degrees may produce no symptoms; when extreme, there may be pain in the back or groins, increased by exercise or sexual intercourse, dysmenorrhœa, and, it may be, sterility, menorrhagia, leucorrhœa, irritable bladder. The organ may sometimes be replaced in its proper position by the sound and retained there by a suitable pessary, the recumbent position, the bladder kept as full as possible of urine, and an abdominal belt. In more severe and chronic cases the use of an intra-uterine stem has been advised; the cervix has been incised so as, by a new channel, to relieve the constriction at the point of flexion.

Antefur'ca. (L. *ante*, in front; *furca*, a fork.) The double or forked apodeme which projects from the sternal wall of the anterior somite of the thorax, in the cockroach, into its cavity, and so helps to support the nervous cord.

The forked projections on the ventral surface of each somite in some Arthropoda are also so called.

Antela'bium. (L. *ante*, before; *labium*, a lip.) The extremity of the lip.

Antelmin'tic. The same as *Anthelmintic.*

An'telope. See *Antilopus.*

Antemballom'enum. ('Αντεμβάλλω, to put in instead.) A succedaneum. (Dunglison.)

Antem'basis. ('Αντέμβασις; from ἀντεμβαίνω, to enter reciprocally.) Used by Galen, *l. de Ossib. in proœm.*, for the introduction or insertion of bones into each other; mutual insertions.

Anteme'diary. (L. *ante*, before; *medium*, the middle. F. *antémédiaire.*) Applied by Mirbel to petals opposite the sepals of the calyx.

Antemeridia'lis. (L. *ante; meridies*, midday; from *medius*, middle; *dies*, day. G. *vormittägig.*) Before noon.

Antemerid'ian. (Same etymon.) Before noon.

Antemet'ic. ('Αντί, against; ἐμετικός, provoking sickness; from ἐμέω, to vomit.) Applied by Willis, *Pharm. Rat.* i, 2, *c.* 3, to medicines used to allay sickness or prevent vomiting.

Antendeix'is. ('Αντένδειξις; from ἀντί, against; ἔνδειξις, a demonstration. G. *Gegenanzeige.*) A term synonymous with contra-indication; according to Galen, *Meth. Med.* ix, 17.

Antendix'is. The same as *Antendeixis.*

Anteneas'mus. ('Αντιτείνω, to rise up, to resist.) Term used by P. Zacchias, *Quæst. Medico.-leg. l.* ii, *t.* i, *q.* 18, *n.* 31, *seqq.*, for a disease characterised by the furious dancing of the patients, and a disposition to lay violent hands on themselves; also called *Enthusiasmus*, probably a species of the *Chorea Sancti Viti.*

Antener'gia. ('Αντενέργεια, antagonism. G. *Gegenwirkung*, *Wechselwirkung.*) Resistance.

Anten'na. (L. *antenna*, a sail-yard; akin to ἀνατείνω, to stretch up. F. *antenne;* G. *Fühlhorn*, *Taster.*) Applied to two or four articulated filaments, varying greatly in form, and often according to sex, inserted in the heads of the Crustaceæ, Myriapoda, and Insecta, and appearing to be peculiarly devoted to a delicate sense of touch or smell, or, as some have thought, another and as yet unrecognised sense. The basal joint is called the scapus; it is connected by means of a ball-and-socket-joint with the torulus, the part of the head on which the antenna moves; the second joint is the pedicella, generally small and spherical so as to allow of free motion, and the remainder is the clavula.

In the pupa form of Rhizopoda and Cirripedia, and in the Cladocera, the antennæ are modified so as to form organs of adhesion; in the Arachnida the mandibles of falces are believed to be homologues of the antennæ.

The term is also applied by Quatrefages to the filiform or fleshy palpi attached to the cephalic segment, or prostomium of Chætopoda.

A., prehen'sile. (L. *prehendo*, to lay hold of.) A term given to the foremost pair of limbs of the pupæ of Rhizocephala and Cirripedia, inasmuch as they are modified for the purpose of attachment to rocks or other bodies.

Antennara'riei. In some arrangements a Tribe of Physomycetous Fungi, consisting of flocculent diffuse patches on leaves or bark; they appear to be stages of growth of other forms.

Antenna'ria. (*Antenna;* so called from the resemblance of the male pappus to the antennæ of a butterfly. G. *Halzenpfötchen.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ.* Heads diœcious; flowers tubular; female filiform, 5-toothed; style slender, funnel-shaped; male tubular; anthers partly exserted; style undivided; fruit nearly terete; pappus of female filiform, of male thickened towards tip and serrate.

A. dioi'ca, Br. (F. *pied-de-chat*; G. *Strohblume.*) Diœcious antennaria; cat's foot. Hab. Europe, Northern Asia, and E. and N.-W. America. Stems densely tufted; leaves chiefly radical, spathulate, silky beneath; scapes slender, cottony, with linear bracts; male heads subglobose, small; stamens exserted; female heads much longer than male; fruit papillose; pappus-hairs silky. A mild astringent and expectorant.

A. margaritic'ea. (L. *margarita*, a pearl. F. *immortelle blanche.*) Life everlasting. An indigenous American plant. Perennial, stoloniferous; leaves beneath and corymb densely clothed with white or buff cottony tomentum; leaves lanceolate, acuminate, sessile, glabrous above. The flowers are of a pearly whiteness, and slightly fragrant. The leaves are said to be somewhat astringent and expectorant.

A. plantaginifo'lia. (L. *plantago*, a plantain; *folium*, a leaf.) Probably a variety of *A. dioïca*, and having similar properties.

Antennarie'æ. (F. *antennarié.*) Applied by Lessing to a Section of the Tribe *Senecioidæ*, Nat. Order *Compositæ*, having the *Antennaria* for their type, with distinct multifloral diœcious or monœcious capitula; receptacle without scales.

Antenna'ris. (*Antenna.* F. *antennaire.*) Pertaining to the antennæ; applied by Robineau-Desvoidy, in the Myodaria, to two small pieces adherent together, on which the antennæ are implanted.

Antenna'ta. (*Antenna.*) An Order of Vermes, synonymous with *Chætopoda.*

Antenna'tæ-trachea'les. (F. *antennées-trachéales.*) Name by Lamarck for an Order of *Arachnides* having two antennæ, and respiring by tracheæ.

Anten'nate. (F. *antenné;* G. *fühlhornartig*, *fühlkoldenartig.*) Having antennæ.

Antennif'erous. (*Antenna; fero*, to bear. F. *antennifère;* G. *fühlhorntragend.*) Bearing or having antennæ.

Anten'niform. (*Antenna; forma*, likeness. F. *antenniforme;* G. *fühlhornförmig.*) Resembling antennæ.

Anten'nule. (Dim. of *antenna.* F. *antennule;* G. *Fühlhornchen.*) A small antenna. Applied to the maxillary palpi, because of their likeness to small antennæ.

Antepectora'lis. (L. *ante*, before; *pectus*, the breast. F. *antépectoral.*) Applied by Kirby to the anterior feet of insects, or those fixed to the antepectus.

Antepec'tus. (L. *ante*, before; *pectus*, the breast.) The anterior area or segment of the pectus of certain insects, or superior surface of the trunk.

An'tepes. (L. *ante*, before; *pes*, foot. G. *Vorderfusz.*) The fore foot or paw.

Antephial'tic. ('Αντί, against; ἐφιάλτης, the nightmare.) Applied by F. Hoffmannus, *in Meth. Med. Wallæana*, i, 19, p. 288, to medicines opposed to, or curative of, the affection ephialtes, or nightmare.

Antepilep'tic. ('Αντί, against; ἐπίληψις, epilepsy. F. *antèpileptique*, *anti-épileptique.*) Opposed to, or curative of, epilepsy.

Antepo'nens. (L. *ante*, before; *pono*, to place.) Anticipating.

An'tera. See *Anthera.*

Antereis'is. ('Αντέρεισις.) The resistance or fulcrum, as in the setting of a bone.

Antereth'ic. ('Αντί, against; ἐρέθω, to excite. G. *reizlindernd.*) Having the power to quiet excitement or erethism.

Ante'rior. (L. *anterior*, foremost. F. *antérieur;* G. *vorhergehend.*) Applied to that which is situated before some other object of the same kind; it may mean towards the head, or towards the ventral surface.

A. au'ris. (L. *auris*, the ear. I. *anteriore dell' orecchio.*) A synonym of the *Auricularis anterior muscle.*

A. mal'lei. (*Malleus*, the tympanic bone of that name. I. *anteriore del martello.*) A synonym of the *Laxator tympani muscle.*

Anterio'res na'si. (L. *anterior*, front; *nasus*, the nose.) A synonym of the *Pyramidales nasi.*

An'terit. Arabic for mercury.

An'teros. The amethyst, according to Gorræus.

Anterot'ic. ('Αντί; ἔρως, desire. F. *antérotique;* G. *Geschlechtstriebmindernd.*) Remedies opposed to, or overcoming, desire or sexual passion.

An'tes. (L. *antes*, rows. G. *Rabatten.*) Rows of flowers or of vines. The borders of a garden.

Antester'num. (L. *ante*, before; *ster-*

num, the breast-bone.) The first or anterior division of the sternum.

Anteuphor'bium. ('Αντί, against; *euphorbium*, a gum-resin.) See *Cacalia anteuphorbium.*

Antever'sion. (L. *ante*, before; *verto*, to turn. F. *antéversion;* G. *Vorwärtsbeugung, Umbeugungnachvorn.*) A turning forwards.

A. of the u'terus. (L. *uterus*, the womb. F. *antéversion.*) A falling forward of the body of the womb, so that the fundus is towards the symphysis pubis, with consequent tilting upwards and backwards of the cervix into the concavity of the sacrum. It is not so common as anteflexion, and is usually accompanied by enlargement of the organ. Occasionally there are no symptoms; often there is dysmenorrhœa, and not unfrequently irritation of the bladder, and sometimes of the rectum; the symptoms depend on the degree of anteversion. The organ is advised to be replaced by pressing upwards the fundus by two fingers in the vagina, and the abdominal viscera by the hand over the lower part of the abdomen at the end of a period of forced expiration; the retention of the organ *in sitû* may be attempted by lying on the back, by prolonged retention of urine, by an abdominal pad, or by a properly adjusted pessary. Many cases do not need treatment.

Anthæmopty'icus. ('Αντί, against; *Hæmoptyicus.* F. *anthémoptyque.*) Opposed to, or controlling, hæmoptysis, or spitting of blood.

Anthæmorrhag'icus. ('Αντί, against; αἱμορραγία, hæmorrhage. F. *anthémorrhagique.*) Applied to medicines opposed to, or checking, hæmorrhage.

Anthec'tic. ('Αντί; *Hectic.* F. *anthectique.*) Opposed to, or overcoming, phthisis or consumption.

Anthe'la. ('Ανθήλη, a blossom, especially the downy plume of the reed. G. *Spirre.*) A cymose inflorescence in which the pedicels of the lower flowers are so long that they project above those of the upper ones; as in some species of Juncus.

Anthelitragicus. ('Αντί; ἕλιξ, the outer border of the external ear; τράγος, the tragus.) A synonym of the *Antitragicus muscle.*

Anthelitra'gus. (Same etymon. F. *anthélitragien;* I. *antelitrageo.*) A synonym of the *Antitragicus muscle.*

Anthe'lix. ('Αντί, against, opposite; ἕλιξ, the outer border of the external ear.) See *Antihelix.*

Anthel'mia. ('Αντί, against; ἕλμινς, a worm.) The *Spigelia marylandica* or worm grass, or the *Spigelia anthelmia.*

Anthelmin'thic. See *Anthelmintic.*

Anthelmin'tic. ('Αντί, against; ἕλμινς, a worm. F. *anthelmintique;* G. *wurmabtreibend.*) Applied to a medicine which expels worms from the intestinal canal; vermifuge.

Anthelmin'tica. (Same etymon; G. *Wurmmittel.*) Worm expelling medicines.

A. cathar'tica. (Καθαρτικός, cleansing.) Anthelmintics which act by their purgative properties, as scammony, aloes.

A. lubrican'tia. (L. *lubrico*, to render slippery.) Anthelmintics which act by their lubricating property, as olive oil.

A. ton'ica. (Τόνος, tone.) Anthelmintics which have a supposed tonic action, as savin.

A. veneno'sa. (L. *venenosus*, very poisonous.) Anthelmintics which act by destroying the worm, as powdered tin, male fern.

Anthelmin'tics. (Same etymon.) Anthelmintics have been divided into those which kill the entozoon and those which simply procure its expulsion. Anthelmintics are usually best given on an empty stomach and, if the drug itself be not purgative, followed in a few hours by an aperient.

A., mechan'ical. Those which act by means of their physical properties, as cowhage, powdered tin.

A., poi'sonous. Those which act by killing the worm, as male fern, santonin.

Anthe'ma. (Ἄνθημα, probably only found in composition, as ἐξάνθημα. G. *Blühen, Blüthe.*) An exanthematous blush.

Anthematoschet'icus. See *Exanthematoscheticus.*

Anthem'ic acid. An acid said to exist in *Anthemis nobilis.*

Anthemid'eæ. (F. *anthémidé.*) A Tribe of the Family *Compositæ*, having the capitula heterogamous or homogamous; receptacle naked or paleaceous; anthers without an appendage.

Anthem'idis flo'res, B. Ph. (F. *fleurs de camomille;* G. *Römische kamillen.*) Chamomile flowers. The dried single and double heads of the *Anthemis nobilis*, wild and cultivated. The single variety consists of both yellow tubular and white strap-shaped florets; the double, of white strap-shaped florets only; all arising from a conical scaly receptacle. They have a fragrant odour and a warmish, bitter aromatic taste. They contain a terpene, a camphorous ethereal oil, a bitter principle, anthemin, and a small quantity of a doubtful acid, anthemic, similar to valerianic acid. A hot infusion of chamomile flowers given freely is a good emetic; in moderate doses, and especially when made with cold water, it is a stomachic in enfeebled conditions of stomach with flatulence.

An'themin. An alkaloid obtained from the flowers of the *Anthemis nobilis*, in the form of shining prismatic crystals, inodorous and tasteless, insoluble in ether and alcohol, slightly soluble in water.

An'themis. ('Ανθεμίς.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ.* Leaves alternate, bipinnatifid; pappus none; florets of the ray seldom absent, ♀ in one row, of the disc ⚥; bracts imbricated; receptacle conical, scaly; achænia obscurely 4-cornered.

A. arven'sis. (L. *arvensis*, of the fields. G. *Ackerkamille, wilde Kamille.*) Corn chamomile. Annual; scales of receptacle mucronate; flowers of ray female, white; flowers of disc winged. A native of Europe and America, the flowers of which have an acrid bitter taste, and resemble in their qualities those of common chamomile.

A. cot'ula. (Κοτύλη, anything hollow. F. *camomille puante, maroute;* I. *antemide puzzolente;* S. *manzanilla loca;* Port. *contusa bastarda;* G. *Hundskamille, stinkende Kamille.*) The plant May-weed, or stinking chamomile. Annual; erect; leaves alternate, sessile, flat, doubly pinnate; scales of receptacle setaceous; flowers of ray generally neuter, white; flowers of disc winged. It is officinal in the U.S. Ph. See *Cotula.*

A. fœ'tida. (L. *fœtidus*, stinking.) A synonym of *A. cotula.*

A. nob'ilis. (L. *nobilis*, celebrated. F. *camomille romaine;* I. *camomilla romana;* S.

manzanilla romana ; G. *Römische Kamilla*, or *R. camille.*) The chamomile. Perennial; prostrate; leaves pinnate, downy; the lobes pinnatifid; receptacle long, conical; scales of receptacle lanceolate, obtuse; flowers of ray female, white; flowers of disc cylindrical. Hab. Pastures or gravel. Aromatic, bitter, tonic, and emetic. Is used in intermittents, dyspepsia, flatulence, colic, and eructation. See *Anthemidis flores.*

A. noreboracen'cis. A synonym of *A. cotula.*

A. odora'ta. (L. *odoratus*, fragrant.) A synonym of *A. nobilis.*

A. parthenoï'des. A synonym of *Pyrethrum parthenium.*

A. pyre'thrum. The pellitory of Spain. Hab. Barbary, Spain, Levant. It is a powerful local irritant and sialogogue. A synonym of *Anacyclus pyrethrum.*

A. tincto'ria. (L. *tinctorius*, belonging to a dyer. F. *camomille des teinturiers, œil de bœufs;* G. *Färber-Kamille.*) Dyers' chamomile. Hab. Europe. A plant occasionally employed as a tonic and vermifuge in Europe.

A. vulga'ris. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) A synonym of *Matricaria chamomilla.*

Anthem'ium. ('Ανθέμιον. G. *gehäufter Bluthenstand, Bluste.*) A term applied to the inflorescence of Compositæ.

Anthemorrhag'ic. ('Αντί, against; αἱμορραγικός, liable to hæmorrhage. F. *anthémorrhagique.*) Applied to remedies against hæmorrhage.

An'ther. ('Ανθηρός, in full bloom. F. *anthére ;* G. *Staubbeutel.*) The anther is the essential part of the stamen, and is formed by the union of a variable number of small sacs, which contain the pollen. The stamen, as a whole, represents a modified leaf, and the two lobes—the anther usually present—are formed by the two labial halves of the lamina, united by the midrib, which is here named the connective. The part of the midrib below the anther is named the filament. The anther is the first part of the stamen to appear in the development of the flower, immediately following the growth of the divisions of the calyx and corolla. They form in the first instance small bud-like processes, which grow rapidly, become flattened from without inwards, and then present a longitudinal groove on their two faces, the lateral parts swelling to form the lobes of the anther, the pedicle or filament in the meanwhile gradually developing. The lobes at this time constitute two solid cellular cylinders, united by the connective, but soon they also present a longitudinal fissure on one of their faces, and the whole anther is divided into four semicylindrical columns. A process of differentiation now takes place in each of the lobes, the central cells enlarging and dividing, and ultimately forming the mother-cells of the pollen or male ovules. The grains of pollen are formed by the genesis of nuclei, and then by the endogenous segmentation of the protoplasm of the male ovules. The mother-cells of the pollen grains are irregularly polyhedric, and have at first a thin investing membrane homologous with the vitelline membrane, but this subsequently thickens and presents concentric lamination. The contents consist of protoplasm homologous with the vitellus of the female ovum, and a large strongly refracting nucleus homologous with the germinal vesicle. Whilst the pollen grains are maturing, the septum between the two halves of each lobe of the anther breaks down, and the anther then presents two loculi. Each loculus is lined by delicate cells, forming an endothecal zone, external to which is one or many layers of fibrous cells, forming a kind of network—the mesothecal zone. The most external cells have thicker and more consistent walls, and form an epidermis. The young anther then is quadrilocular, a condition that is occasionally, as in the Lauraceæ, persistent, but usually the adult is bilocular. Occasionally, however, as in Malva and Zostera, it is unilocular. At a certain period of their development the anthers dehisce and allow the pollen grains to escape. In most plants the dehiscence takes place by a longitudinal slit running in the direction of the septum, which originally divided the young anther into four loculi. When this slit looks inwards or towards the axis, the anther is said to be *introrse*, when outwards *extrorse*, when at the sides the dehiscence is said to be *lateral.* Sometimes the dehiscence takes place by a *fissure* or *pore* at the apex of each lobule, or by a single pore common to both loculi. Occasionally it is transverse, as in Garcinia, Morella, and Lavandula; and sometimes by one valve, as in Berberis, or by two valves, as in Lindera, or by four valves, as in *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*, and Nectandra. The anthers usually dehisce after the expansion of the flower, but sometimes it occurs in the bud. The movements that have been observed will be described under the word stamens. In form the anthers vary much, being oblong, lanceolate, elliptical, globular, ovate, sagittate, reniform, sinuate, or peltate. The bilocular anther is termed *didymous* when the two lobes are rounded and only attached to the connective by a single point, as in Euphorbia and Excoecaria. Anthers often have appendages either at their upper or their lower extremity. The connective is usually linear, but does not quite reach to the apex of the anther, which is then said to be bifid at the summit; but the anthers are sometimes attached at one point only, and are then said to be versatile (see *Connective*). The colour of anthers is usually yellow.

A. lobes. (F. *loges de l'anthère ;* G. *Antherenhülfte.*) The parts, usually two, of the anther lying on each side of the insertion of the filament.

Anthe'ra. ('Ανθηρός, flowery, florid.) Applied by Galen, *l.* iv, v, *de C.M. sec. Loc.*, to a medicinal preparation, of a bright red colour, used in form of a powder, liniment, electuary, or collyrium, formed of myrrh, sandarach, alum, rose leaves, and saffron.

Also, a medicine extracted from the hyacinth.

Also, a yellow fluid obtained from lilies. (Ruland.)

Also, an *Anther.*

A. adna'ta. (L. *adnatus*, for *agnatus*, from *agnascor*, to grow on.) Term applied to an anther the back of which is attached throughout its whole length to the filament, or to its continuation, the connective, as in the magnolia and water lily.

A. agglutina'ta. (L. *agglutino*, to fasten to.) Term applied when the anthers of adjoining stamens are firmly adherent to each other, as in some of the Rutaceæ.

A. anti ca. (L. *anticus*, in front.) The same as *A. introrsa.*

A. a'pice affix'a. (L. *apex*, the summit; *affixus*, from *affigo*, to fasten to.) Term applied to an anther which is attached to the connective by its summit only.

A. a'pice bicor'nis. (L. *bicornis*, two-horned.) Term applied to an anther which is prolonged above into two horns.

A. a'pice bicuspida'ta. (L. *bis*, twice; *cuspis*, a point.) Term applied to an anther each of the upper extremities of which is prolonged into a point.

A. a'pice bif'ida. (L. *bifidus*, cleft.) Term applied to an anther in which the two lobes are prolonged beyond the connective.

A. a'pice biporo'sa. (L. *bis*, twice; *porus*, a passage.) An anther in which each of the two loculi opens at the upper extremity by a pore.

A. a'pice biporo'sa dehis'cens. (L. *dehisco*, to split open. F. *dehiscence poricide.*) A term applied to an anther the two lobes of which open by separate pores at the apex, as in *Pyrola rotundifolia.*

A. a'pice biseto'sa. (L. *bis*, twice; *seta*, a thick hair.) Term applied to an anther which is prolonged above into two bristles.

A. a'pice dehis'cens. (L. *dehisco*, to split open.) A term applied to an anther dehiscing by a fissure beginning at the apex and extending to a variable point on one of its faces.

A. a'pice emargina'ta. (L. *emargino*, to deprive of its edge.) Term applied to an anther in which the connective does not quite reach to the extremity of the lobes.

A. a'pice quadriporo'sa dehis'cens. (L. *quadri*, for *quatuor*, four; *porus*, a passage; *dehisco*, to split open.) Term applied to an anther possessing four loculi, each of which opens by a pore at the apex, as in Poranthera.

A. a'pice uniporo'sa dehis'cens. (L. *unus*, one; *porus*, a passage; *dehisco.*) Term applied to an anther in which the upper ends of the cavities of the loculi fuse together to form a kind of funnel, which opens at the apex of the anther by a single pore, as in *Tetratheca juncea.*

A. apicinx'æ. (L. *apex*, the summit; *cingo*, to gird.) The same as *A. apice affixa.*

A. apicula'ta. (L. *apiculum*, a pointed piece of wood and wool worn on the cap by the flamens.) Term applied to an anther in which the connective is prolonged into a point beyond the lobes.

A. appendicula'ta. (L. *appendicula*, a small appendage.) Term applied to an anther in which the connective is prolonged beyond the lobes in various ways, forming spurs, as in heartsease, or a feather, as in oleander, or a knob, as in magnolia.

A. ba'si bicor'nis. (L. *basis*, the base; *bicornis*, two-horned.) Term applied to an anther the inferior extremity of each of the lobes of which is prolonged into a horn.

A. ba'si bicuspida'ta. (L. *bis*, twice; *cuspis*, a point.) An anther in which the inferior extremity of each lobe is prolonged into a point.

A. basifix'a. (L. *basis; fixus*, fixed.) The same as *A. innata.*

A. bilocula'ris. (L. *bis*, twice; *locularis*, belonging to a box. G. *Zweifächrig.*) Term applied to an anther in which the four loculi, originally present, have united to form two.

A. calcara'tum. (L. *calcar*, a spur. F. *anthère éperonné.*) Term applied to an anther in which the connective is prolonged into a spur or other appendage, as in *Viola odorata.*

A. conni'vens. (L. *conniveo*, to shut together.) Term for the anthers of separate stamens which are simply applied to one another, as in the anthers of Solanum.

A. contin'ua. (L. *continuus*, joining, uninterrupted.) The same as *A. adnata.*

A. cordifor'mis. (L. *cor*, the heart; *forma*, shape.) Term applied to an anther in which the lobes, taken together with the connective, present the form of a heart.

A. did'yma. (Δίδυμος, double.) Term applied to an anther in which the two rounded or ovate lobes are only attached by their apex, diverging to some extent below.

A. distrac'tilis. (L. *distraho*, to draw asunder.) Term applied to an anther in which the connective is prolonged into a kind of stalk, separating the lobes from one another.

A. ditheca'lis. (Δίς, twice; θήκη, a case.) Term applied to an anther in which the septum, originally present in each lobe, dividing it into two loculi, has been absorbed, so that the anther has only two cells.

A. diver'gens. (L. *dis*, apart; *vergo*, to bend, to turn.) Term applied to an anther in which the lobes separate from each other at their inferior extremity, as in many Scrofulariaceæ, Labiatæ, and Euphorbiaceæ.

A. dorsifix'a. (L. *dorsum*, the back; *fixus*, fast.) The same as *A. adnata.*

A. ellip'tica. (Ἐλλειπτικός, elliptic.) Term applied to an anther in which the two lobes together present an elliptical form.

A. extror'sa. (Perhaps analogous to *introrsus;* as *extrorsus*, from *extraversus*, turned outwards.) Term applied to anthers in which the suture indicating the line of dehiscence looks outwards, or is turned away from the axis.

A. globo'sa. (L. *globosus*, round like a ball.) Term applied to an anther the lobes of which are of a rounded or spheroidal form.

A. immob'ilis. (L. *immobilis*, immovable.) The same as *A. adnata.*

A. inna'ta. (L. *innatus*, part. of *innascor*, to grow up in.) Term applied to an anther in which the filament runs directly, without interruption, into the base of the connective, like the stalk of an ordinary leaf, as in Carex.

A. intror'sa. (L. *introrsus*, toward the inside.) Term applied to an anther when the suture indicating the line of dehiscence looks inwards, or is turned towards the axis of the flower.

A. lanceola'ta. (L. *lanceolatus*, armed with a little point.) Term applied to an anther in which the lobes, together with the connective, are of a lanceolate form.

A. latera'lis. (L. *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) Term applied to an anther in which the suture indicating the line of dehiscence is situated at the side of the lobe, or at right angles to the axis of the flower.

A. linea'ris. (L. *linearis*, linear.) Term applied to an anther the two lobes of which are narrow and long.

A. luna'ta. (L. *lunatus*, halfmoon-shaped.) Term applied to an anther in which each lobe presents the form of a crescent.

A. meandrifor'mis. (L. *mæandrius*, a winding; from Μαίανδρος, a river rising in Phyrygia, remarkable for its windings; *forma*, shape.) Term applied to an anther the lobes of which are tortuous or convoluted.

A. mob'ilis. (L. *mobilis*, easily moved.) The same as *A. versatilis.*

A. oblong'a. (L. *oblongus*, oblong.) Term applied to an anther the lobes of which, together with the connective, are of an oblong shape.

A. ova'ta. (L. *ovatus*, egg-shaped.) Term applied to an anther the lobes of which present the form of an egg.

A. pelta'ta. (L. *peltatus*, provided with a shield.) Term applied to an anther in which the connective is expanded over the lobes which are concealed beneath it, as in *Cupressus juniperus* and *Thuja*.

A. pendulo'sa. (L. *pendulus*, hanging.) Term applied to an anther which is attached to the connective by its summit only.

A. posti'ca. (L. *posticus*, hinder.) The same as *A. extrorsa*.

A. quadrilocula'ris. (L. *quadri*, from *quatuor*, four; *locularis*, belonging to a box. G. *vierfachrig.*) The same as *A. tetrathecalis*.

A. renifor'mis. (L. *ren*, the kidney; *forma*, shape.) Term applied to an anther the lobes of which, either with or without the connective, present the form of a kidney.

A. ri'ma longitudina'li dehis'cens. (L. *rima*, a cleft; *longitudo*, length; *dehisco*, to split open.) A term applied to an anther dehiscing by a longitudinal fissure.

A. sagitta'ta. (L. *sagittatus*, provided with arrows; shaped like an arrow-head.) Term applied to an anther in which the base of each lobe is prolonged, giving it the aspect of an arrowhead.

A. ses'silis. (L. *sessilis*, belonging to sitting.) Term applied to an anther in which the filament is aborted.

A. sinuo'sa. (L. *sinuosus*, full of bendings.) Term applied to an anther in which each lobe is curved or twisted upon itself, as in the Cucurbitaceæ.

A. subglobo'sa. (L. *sub*, under; *globosus*, round like a ball.) 'Term applied to an anther in which the lobes, with the connective, are nearly round or spheroidal.

A. tetratheca'lis. (Τετράς, four; θήκη, a case.) Term applied to an anther in which the septum, originally present and dividing each lobe into two loculi, is persistent in the mature state, so that the anther has four cavities, as in Butomus.

A. unilocula'ris. (L. *unus*, one; *locularis*, belonging to a box.) Term applied to an anther in which not only the septum separating the two loculi of each lobe is absorbed, but also that separating the cavities of the two lobes, so that there is only one cavity in the anther, as in Malva, Polygala, and Alchemilla.

A. unilocula'ris dimidia'ta. (L. *unus*, one; *locularis*, belonging to a box; *dimidiatus*, halved. G. *einfächrig.*) Term applied to anthers in which only one lobe is abortive or suppressed, whilst only one half of the remaining lobe is developed, as in Gomphrena and Salvia.

A. versat'ilis. (L. *versatilis*, that which turns round, revolving.) Term applied to an anther in which the filament is attached by a slender apex to about the middle of its back, so that the anther swings upon it, as in grasses and Œnothera.

An'theræ lil'ii al'bi. (F. *anthères de lis blanc*; G. *Liliiensaffran.*) The anthers of the white lily, *Lilium candidum*. Used as saffron.

Anther'ea. The same as *Anthora*.

Anther'eon. (Ἀνθερέων.) The chin, or the place under the chin, which is covered by the beard, according to Hippocrates.

Anther'ethrin. See *Antherythrin*.

Antheric'eæ. (F. *anthéricé.*) Applied, by Bartling, to a Group of *Asphodeleæ*.

Also, a Group of the Nat. Order *Liliaceæ*, having a tubular perianth narrowing into a straight tube; episperm black, brittle.

Anther'icos. (Ἀνθέρικος.) The stalk and also the flower of *Asphodel*.

Anther'icous. (*Anthera*. F. *anthérique*; G. *staubbeutelig.*) Belonging to anthers.

Anther'icum. (Ἀνθέρικος, the asphodel. G. *Zaunlilie*, *Graslilie*, *Zaunblume.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Liliaceæ*, differing from *Asphodela* in having thread-like filaments.

A. lilia'go. Leaves upright, with a linear furrow; style bent down. The plant, the flowers, and the seeds, were formerly used in medicine.

A. lilias'trum. A synonym of *A. liliago*. Formerly said to be alexipharmic and purgative.

A. ramo'sum. (L. *ramosus*, branching.) Used as a diuretic and emetic.

Antheridan'gium. (*Antheridium*; and ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, a capsule. G. *Antheridienbehälter.*) A capsule containing antheridia.

Antherid'ium. (*Anther*; εἶδος, likeness.) In Mycology, a cellular organ filled with protoplasm growing from a mycelial cell, or from the cell which serves as a pedicle to the oogonium or female organ. At the time of fecundation it applies itself to the oogonium, and produces a tubular process, which traverses the wall of the oogonium, and discharges its contents, often in the form of very actively moving corpuscles. In other groups of Cryptogams the name is applied to the organ that produces antherozooids. (Baillon.)

Antherif'erous. (*Anthera*; *fero*, to bear. F. *anthérifère*; G. *staubbeuteltragend.*) Bearing anthers; applied to the tube or body produced by the union of filaments of stamens in monodelphous and diadelphous plants.

An'theriform. (*Anthera*; *forma*, likeness. F. *anthériforme*; G. *staubbeutelförmig.*) Having the form of an anther.

Antherog'enous. (*Anther*; γεννάω, to produce. F. *anthérogène*; G. *Antherenzeugend.*) Forming or producing anthers.

Also, applied by Candolle to organs developed from anthers, or to double flowers resulting from the transformation of anthers into corniculated petals.

An'theroid. (*Anther*; εἶδος, form.) Resembling an anther.

Anthe'ros. (Ἀνθηρός, blossoming.) Blossoming; belonging to the process of blooming.

Antherosym'phyia. Same as *Symphysandria*.

Anther'otes. (Ἀνθηρότης, blossoming.) The state of blossoming.

Antherozo'ids. (*Anther*; ζῷον, a living being; εἶδος, form.) A term applied to the male reproductive cells of Cryptogams. These usually possess the power of spontaneous movement, which is due to the presence of one or two vibratile cilia. They resemble, therefore, the spermatozoa of animals. Many antherozooids are developed in the interior of a single cell; just as many blastodermic cells result from the segmentation of the contents of the ovum. In Fungi, well-marked antherozooids are only found in the Saprolegniæ; in the Monoblepharis, the protoplasm of certain cells of the growing filament divides at a certain period into five or six small ovoid masses, each of which, representing an antherozoid, presents a large granular extremity, attached to which is a long vibratile cilium and a small hyaline and colourless portion named the rostrum. The cells, whose protoplasm thus divides, are named *Antheridia*.

In the Algæ, antherozooids are only found in a small number of groups, and their development is usually simple. In Vaucheria, for instance, they are produced by the segmentation of the contents of a special cell termed the corniculum. They are here very small, and formed of a colourless, naked, elliptical mass of protoplasm, and possess a very delicate vibratile cilium at each extremity. After their escape they flow in great numbers towards the oogonium, into which they penetrate, and fuse with the superior hyaline part of the oosphere. In the Fuci large numbers of antherozooids are also formed by the segmentation of an ovoid cell, termed the antheridium. On the rupture of the antheridium the antherozooids press towards and impregnate the oosphere. In Œdogonium, antheridia are represented by the cells of the growing filament, ordinarily shorter and less rich in chlorophyll than others. At a certain period the antheridian cell divides into two mother-cells; the protoplasm of each of these last is transformed into an ovoid antherozooid, the small extremity of which, named the rostrum, is hyaline, and presents a complete crown of vibratile cilia. In *Œdogonium diplandrum* two antherozooids are formed in each mother-cell.

In Characeæ there are antheridia producing numerous mother-cells, each of which develops into a single antherozooid. These are elongated and twisted into a spiral form. The anterior extremity, very slender, has two cilia; the posterior is enlarged.

In Hepaticæ and Mosses there are well-developed antheridia, which contain numerous mother-cells, each of which produces one antherozooid. These have a spiral form, with two cilia in front and a protoplasmic mass behind, composed of from six to twelve granules, which present active Brownian movements.

In the Equisetaceæ the antherozooids are formed, as in the last group, in mother-cells contained in an antheridium. They are spirally coiled, the sides of the anterior part possessing many cilia, and the posterior part presenting a protoplasmic mass.

In the Ferns the antherozooids are flattened and twisted, with numerous cilia, often arranged in groups, attached to its fore part, and ending in a vesicle behind.

According to some, the ciliated portion of the antherozooids is only a locomotive organ, the true fecundating organ being the protoplasmic vesicle. Others, however, believe the actively moving ciliated part to be the real agent in fecundation, the other part being the unaltered and unused-up portion of the mother-cell.

Anther'ythrin. (῎Ανθος, flower; ἔρυθρός, red.) The red colouring matter of plants, of which little is at present known.

Anthe'sis. (῎Ανθησις, the blossoming of a flower. G. *die Blüthezeit, du Blüthenstand.*) The blossoming of a flower. The act of dehiscence of an anther.

Anthi'arin. (F. *anthiarine;* G. *Anthiain.*) See *Antiarin.*

Anthic'ides. (F. *anthicidés.*) Applied by Latreille to a Tribe of *Coleoptera trachelides*, having the *Anthicus* for their type. They are now regarded as a Genus of the Family *Pyrochroida*, Order *Coleoptera.*

Anthidu'leæ. (F. *anthidulé.*) Applied by Rohineau-Desvoidy to a Tribe of *Myodariæ micromydes.*

An'thine. (῎Ανθος, a flower. F. *anthin;* G. *blumig.*) Belonging to a flower.

An'thines. (῎Ανθινος, of flowers.) A name given to certain medicated oils and wines, because of their red colour.

Anthoboth'rium. (῎Ανθος, a flower; βοθρίον, a groove.) A sexually mature form of Cestoid worm, of the Family *Tetraphyllida.*

A. auricula'tum. (L. *auricula*, an ear.) Found in the intestine of *Prionodon glaucus.*

A. cornuco'piæ. (L. *cornu*, a horn; *copiæ*, plenty.) Found in the intestine of *Galeus canis.*

A. gigante'um. (L. *giganteus*, belonging to the giants.) Found in the intestine of *Galeus canis.*

Anthobranchia'ta. (῎Ανθος, a flower; βράγχια, the branchiæ. F. *anthobranche;* G. *Afterkiemer.*) A Family of Order *Notobranchiata*, Class *Gastropoda.* Gills dendritic, placed in a circle round the dorsally situated anus. The mantle contains calcareous spiculæ.

Anthocar'pous. (῎Ανθος, a flower; καρπός, fruit.) Term applied in Botany to some fruits formed by the coalescence of the floral organs, or part of these organs, with the true fruit, as in the case of the pine, fig, and others.

Anthoceph'alous. (῎Ανθος; κεφαλή, a head. F. *anthocéphale;* G. *blumenkopfig.*) Having a head in the form of a flower. The *Tænia anthocephala* has a very large head with four obtuse lobes that are longer than it.

Anthoceph'alus. (Same etymon.) The Cysticercoid form of Tetrarhyncus, which undergoes development in osseous fishes, and then migrates to Elasmobranchs.

A. elonga'tus. (L. *elongo*, to lengthen.) Found encapsuled in the liver of *Orthagoriscus nasus.*

A. gigante'us. (L. *giganteus*, belonging to the giants.) Found in the frontal cavities of *Chorinemos saliens.*

A. hippoglos'si vulga'ris. Found in the abdomen of *Hippoglossus maximus.*

A. merlan'gi. (F. *merlan*, the whiting.) Found encapsuled in the abdomen of *Gadus æglifinus.*

A. paradox'us. (L. *paradoxus*, strange.) Found encapsuled in the ventriculus of *Merlangus carbonarius.*

A. rep'tans. (L. *reptans*, from *repto*, to creep.) Found encapsuled in the peritoneum, intestinal walls, and liver, and between the muscles of *Pogonias chromis.*

A. rudicor'nis. (L. *rudis*, rough; *cornu*, a horn.) Found encapsuled in the walls of the intestine, and in the liver and intestine of *Hippoglossus gigas.*

A. triglæ. Found encapsuled in the abdomen of *Trigla guruardus.*

Anthoc'eros. (῎Ανθος, flower; κέρας, horn.) Hornflower. A species of Alga. (Quincy.)

Anthocero'teæ. (῎Ανθος, a flower; κέρας, horn. F. *anthocérécs.*) An Order of the Class *Hepaticæ*, Subkingdom *Muscineæ.* Small mosses with a thallus having no median nervure; antheridium developed under the epidermis of the upper side of the thallus; archegonia sunk in the upper surface of the foliage. The sporangium solitary, elongated, with two upright valves, central columella and sporogonium furnished with elaters projecting from the archegonium.

Anthochronolog'ium. ("Ανθος, a flower; χρόνος, time; λόγος, a discourse. G. *Blumenkalendar*, *Blumenuhr*.) The determination of the time of day or the season of the year by means of the blossoming or opening of flowers.

Anthoco'ma. A synonym of *Anthrax*.

Anthocoryn'ium. ("Ανθος, a flower; κορύνη, a club. F. *anthocorynion ;* G. *Blüthenknospe*.) Applied by Meyer to a kind of claviform, bifurcated bract, placed horizontally, and in some sort *à cheval* on the peduncle of *Surubæa guianensis*.

Anthocy'anin. ("Ανθος, a flower; κυάνος, blue. G. *Anthocyan*.) The colouring matter of red, pink, or blue flowers, according to whether the juice of the flowers is acid or neuter. It is solid, uncrystallisable, soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in ether; it is rendered green by alkalies. It exists in an isolated state in some red flowers, as the red poppy, which become blue by the action of alkalies.

Anthocy'anum. The same as *Anthocyanin*.

Antho'des. ('Ανθώδης, flowery. F. *antheux ;* G. *blümig*, *voll Blumen*.) Having or full of flowers.

Antho'diate. (F. *anthodié ;* G. *mit blumenkörbchen versehen*.) Having an *Anthodium*.

Antho'dium. ("Ανθος, a flower. F. *anthode ;* G. *Blüthenkörbchen*.) In Botany, the capitulum of Compositæ.

An'thofles. (Fr.) A synonym in some Pharmacopœias for *Cloves*.

Anthog'raphy. ("Ανθος; γράφω, to write. F. and G. *anthographic*.) A description or history of flowers.

An'thoïd. ("Ανθος; εἶδος, likeness. F. *anthoïde ;* G. *blumenähnlich*.) Resembling a flower.

An'tholite. ("Ανθος; λίθος, a stone. F. *antholithe*.) The fossil impression of the flowers in the shales of coal measures, and more frequently in tertiary strata.

Anthol'ogy. ("Ανθος, a flower; λόγος, a discourse. F. *anthologie ;* G. *Blumenlese*.) Term for a treatise on, or history of, flowers, their nature, qualities, appearance.

Anthol'ysis. ("Ανθος, a flower; λύω, to loose. G. *Blüthenanflösungen*.) Term applied in Botany to the regressive metamorphosis of floral organs, the carpels, for example, becoming converted into stamens, the stamens into petals, then into sepals, and the sepals into leaves.

Anthomy'des. ("Ανθος; μυῖα, a fly. F. *anthomydes*.) Applied by Robineau-Desvoidy to a Tribe of *Myodaria mesomydes* living generally on flowers.

Anthomy'ia. ("Ανθος; μυῖα, a fly.) A Genus of Family *Muscidæ*, Suborder *Brachycera*, Order *Diptera*, Class *Insecta*.

A. bras'sicæ. (L. *brassica*, cabbage. G. *Kohlmade*.) A species the larvæ of which live in the stalk of the cabbage.

A. canicula'ris. (L. *canicularis*, pertaining to the dog star.) A species the larvæ of which are found in and cause certain boils. The larvæ have been seen by Cobbold to be discharged by the bowels in man, the ova having been probably ingested with the food.

A. meteor'ica. (G. *Gewitterfliege*.) A species which bites horses and cattle, drawing blood.

Anthomy'zæ. ("Ανθος; μυζάω, to suck. F. *anthomyze*.) Applied by Vieillot, Ranzani, and C. Bonaparte, to a Family of *Passeres* that suck the saccharine juice of flowers.

Anthonec'tar. ("Ανθος; νέκταρ, drink or food of the gods.) Same as *Phytonectar*.

Anthon'omus. ("Ανθος, a flower; νομός, pasture. G. *Apfelrüsselkäfer*.) A Genus of the Family *Curculionidæ*, Order *Coleoptera*. The species are very destructive to the buds, leaves, and fruits of apple and pear trees.

An'thonor. See *Athanor*.

An'thony's fire, St. The popular term for erysipelas, because St. Anthony of Padua was supposed to cure it by miracle; also, popularly called the rose.

A.'s, St., nut. The *Bunium flexuosum*.

A.'s, St., rape. The *Ranunculus bulbosus*.

Anthoph'agous. ("Ανθος, a flower; φαγεῖν, to eat. F. *anthophage ;* G. *blumenfressend*.) Eating flowers; living on flowers.

Anthoph'ila. ("Ανθος, a flower; φίλος, a friend.) A synonym of *Apidæ*.

An'thophore. ("Ανθος, flower; φορέω, to carry. G. *Bluthenträger*.) A term applied in Botany to that part of the receptacle which in some flowers undergoes great elongation above and beyond the calyx, and supports the corolla and reproductive organs, which are thus, as in the Lychnis, much higher than the calyx.

Anthopho'rium. Same as *Anthophore*.

Anthoph'orous. ("Ανθος, a flower; φορέω, to bear. F. *anthopore ;* G. *blumentragend*.) Bearing many flowers.

Anthophyl'li. ("Ανθος, flower; φύλλον, leaf. F. *mères de girofles ;* G. *Mutternelken*.) Cloves. The fruit of the *Caryophyllus aromaticus*.

Anthophyl'lite. (*Anthophyllus*, a clove; so-called from its likeness to a clove in colour. F. *anthophyllite*.) A kind of hornblende. It consists of silicic acid, in combination with varying proportions of calcium, magnesium, and iron.

An'thora. (As if *antithora*, or *antiphthora*, from ἀντὶ, against; φθορὰ, corruption. G. *Giftheil*.) A species of aconitum, erroneously supposed to be not poisonous, and recommended as alexipharmic and anthelmintic. See *Aconitum anthora*.

A. sylves'tris. (L. *sylvestris*, belonging to woods.) A synonym of *Ledum palustri*.

A. vulga'ris. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) The *Aconitum anthora*.

Anthoris'ma. ('Αντί; ὅρισμα, a boundary. F. *anthorisme*.) A diffused swelling.

Anthorrhi'za. ("Ανθος; ῥίζα, a root. F. *anthorrize ;* G. *Blumenwurzel*.) Term applied in Botany to those plants in which the flower rises directly from an underground stem; formerly mistaken for a root, as in Convallaria and Primula.

An'thos. ("Ανθος, a flower of any kind.) Applied particularly to the flower of rosemary. The quintessence of gold, according to the alchemists.

Also, a term for *Flos æris*.

A. philosopho'rum. Old term for a mode of transmuting metals by means of vitriol, according to Labavius, *S. A. Ch. l.* vii, *s.* 7.

Anthosa'tum. ("Ανθος, a flower.) The flower of rosemary. See *Anthos.*

An'thosperm. ("Ανθος; σπέρμα, a seed. F. *anthosperme;* G. *Blumensame.*) Name by Gaillon for an agglomeration of small coloured globules which, in certain *Thalassiophytes symphysisteæ*, always precede the development of tubercles or conceptacles, because in those more simple organisms they present some analogy with the floral state of phanerogamous plants.

Anthosper'meæ. (Same etymon. F. *anthospermé;* G. *blumensamig.*) Applied by De Candolle and A. Richard to a Tribe of *Rubiaceæ*, having the *Anthospermum* for their type.

Anthosper'mic. ("Ανθος; σπέρμα, seed. F. *anthospermique;* G. *blumensamig.*) Having an *Anthosperm.*

Anthos'tomous. ("Ανθος; στόμα, a mouth. F. *anthostome;* G. *blumenmundig.*) Applied to a Family of *Helminthaprocta*, having four proboscides, or four prominent suckers, auriculiform or petaloid, giving to their head the appearance of a flower.

Anthotax'is. ("Ανθος; τάξις, order.) The manner of disposal of the parts of a flower.

Antho'us. ("Ανθος.) A term anciently applied to the plant rosemary, but afterwards transferred to metals, and then signifying the fifth essence or elixir of gold.

Anthoxan'theæ. ("Ανθος; ξανθός, yellow. F. *anthoxanthé.*) Applied by Link to a Tribe of *Gramineæ*, having the *Anthoxanthum* for their type.

Anthoxan'thein. ("Ανθος; ξανθός, yellow.) One of the two colouring principles of yellow flowers, which have been separated by MM. Frémy and Cloéz. An amorphous mass, soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and turned brown by alkalies.

Anthoxan'thin. ("Ανθος; ξανθός, yellow. F. *anthoxanthine;* G. *Anthoxanthin.*) A name given by MM. Frémy and Cloéz to one of two colouring matters found in yellow flowers. It abounds in certain fruits, especially those of the Cucurbitaceæ. It is an amorphous resinous substance, of a beautiful yellow colour, insoluble in water. According to M. Filhol, it is turned green by hydrochloric acid, becoming blue on the subsequent addition of nitric acid. Ether then separates a yellow matter soluble in this menstruum, and a blue matter soluble in alcohol.

Anthoxan'thum. (Same etymon.) Spikelets in a spike-like panicle, one-flowered, with a large, bifid, awned glume on each side of the flowering one; empty glumes two, unequal, membranous; lower one-nerved, upper three-nerved; floral glume glabrous, awnless; paleæ one-nerved; scales absent; stamens two; anthers linear, yellow; styles long, stigma feathery; fruit terete, enclosed in the brown shining floral glume and palea. It derives its name from its yellow anthers.

A. odora'tum. (L. *odoratus*, sweet smelling. G. *Riechgras.*) Nat. Order *Gramినaceæ*. Sweet vernal grass. Perennial; panicle pubescent, interrupted below; awn short, scarcely exserted; anthers purple or yellow. It gives the characteristic odour to hay, and it is thought by some that the pollen of this plant is the cause of hay asthma.

Anthozo'a. ("Ανθος, a flower; ζῷον, a living being, an animal.) A Class of the Subkingdom *Cœlenterata.* Polypes provided with a gastric tube and mesenteric folds, and with internal sexual organs; frequently assembled in colonies which deposit coral. See *Actinozoa.*

Anthozu'sia. ("Ανθος; ὀζόομαι, to branch out. F. *anthozusie.*) Name by Link for a kind of anamorphosis of leaves when they assume the character of petals.

Anthracazothydrot'icum. ("Ανθραξ, coal, carbon; *azotum*, nitrogen; ὕδωρ, water. G. *Blausaüre.*) Old term for hydrocyanic acid.

Anthra'cia. ("Ανθραξ, a coal.) A synonym of *Carbuncle.*

A Genus of Dr. Mason Good's Exanthematica, consisting of foul imperfectly sloughing tumours.

A. pes'tis. (L. *pestis*, a plague.) Dr. Good's term for the *Plague.*

A. ru'bula. (L. dim. of *rubus*, a bramble.) Dr. Good's term for the yaws. See *Frambœsia.*

Anthrac'idus. ("Ανθραξ, a coal. F. *anthracide.*) Applied by C. F. Naumann to a Class, by Beudant to a Family, that contains carbon, either pure or combined with other bodies.

Anthracif'erous. ("Ανθραξ; *fero*, to bear. F. *anthracifère;* G. *kohlentragend.*) Containing carbon.

Anthrac'iform. ("Ανθραξ; *forma*, likeness. F. *anthraciforme.*) Having the form or appearance of the Anthrax, as *Sesia anthraciformis.*

Anthra'cii. (F. *anthracien.*) Applied by Latreille to a Tribe of *Diptera tanystoma*, having the Anthrax for their type.

An'thracine. ("Ανθραξ, coal.) A form of cancer characterised by blackness of the diseased part, or the presence of melanosis.

Anthra'cion. ('Ανθράκιον, dim. of ἄνθραξ, a carbuncle.) A synonym of *Malignant pustule.*

An'thracite. ("Ανθραξ, coal or charcoal. G. *Steinkohle.*) A coal which contains very little bitumen, and is found in the oldest of the Carboniferous deposits. It has a more or less metallic lustre, a greyish-black or iron-black colour, and is frequently iridescent; its fracture is conchoidal; it is a good conductor of electricity, and burns with very little flame. It has been given powdered in heartburn, in scorbutic conditions, and for intestinal worms.

An'thracoïd. ("Ανθραξ; εἶδος, likeness. F. *anthracoide;* G. *kohlenähnlich.*) Resembling carbon, or the gem carbuncle, or the disease carbuncle.

Anthracolith'us. ("Ανθραξ; λίθος, a stone.) Same as *Anthracite.*

Anthracolœ'mus. ("Ανθραξ; λοιμός, a pestilence. F. *peste anthracique;* G. *die Schwarze Blatter; Milzbrand-Carbunkel.*) The *Pestis anthracia* of Pinel, or black plague.

Anthracom'eter. ("Ανθραξ; μέτρον, a measure. F. *anthracomètre;* G. *Kohlensäuremesser.*) An instrument to determine the quantity of carbonic acid existing in a gaseous mixture; an anthracometer.

Anthracom'etry. ("Ανθραξ, carbon; μέτρον, a measure.) A means of testing the purity of air intended for respiration, by determining the amount of carbonic acid gas it contains. Pettenkofer has suggested two methods, one of which consists in ascertaining the amount of carbonic acid in a particular sample of the air, and the other its average amount throughout the whole period of observation.

Anthraconecro'sis. (Ἄνθραξ; νέκρωσις, deadness.) Senile gangrene.

Anthrac'onite. (Ἄνθραξ. F. *anthraconite.*) A variety of marble which has a coal black lustre when polished, as Kilkenny anthraconite.

Anthracophlyc'tis. (Ἄνθραξ; φλυκτίς, a blister. F. *anthracophlyctis;* G. *Brandblatter.*) Carbunculous or malignant pustule.

Anthracoporphyroty'phus. (*Anthrax; porphyrotyphus.* F. *anthracoporphyrotyphus.*) Carbunculous porphyrotyphus.

Anthraco'sis. (Ἄνθραξ, a coal.) A carbuncular disease.

Also, a deposit of black material in the body.

A. oc'uli. (L. *oculus*, the eye.) A term used by Paulus Ægineta for a red or livid, burning, sloughy and very painful tumour, occurring on the eyeball or eyelids.

A. pulmo'num. (L. *pulmo*, a lung. F. *fausse melanome du poumon, pseudo-melanose pulmonaire, matier noir des poumons, carbon pulmonaire;* G. *Kohlenstaubinhalationskrankheit.*) Miners' or colliers' phthisis. A disease characterised by carbonaceous sputa and the deposit of carbon, in a finely granular condition, in the tissue of the lungs. It is common in those working in coal mines or other places where there is much carbon dust in the atmosphere, and is essentially a fibroid phthisis. The affected parts of the lungs are more or less consolidated, slate-coloured or black, and projecting; on section they present a smooth, firm surface; the bronchial tubes contain blackish mucopurulent matter; the interalveolar septa are thickened; black molecules are deposited along the course of the vessels, in the walls of the air cells, and amongst the connective tissue; and are also found in the mucus-corpuscles and in the ciliated epithelium. At a later stage, cavities form.

A deposit of carbon, recognised by its resistance to the action of acids and chlorine, is seen in man and in the dog as age advances. It produces no symptoms unless in great excess. The bronchial glands are frequently the seat of a similar deposit.

Anthracothe'rium. (Ἄνθραξ, coal; θηρίον, an animal. F. *anthracothérion;* G. *Kohlenthier.*) A fossil animal in coal, also in sandstone.

Anthracoty'phus. (L. *anthrax; typhus.* F. *anthracotyphus;* G. *Typhus mit Carbunkelbildung.*) Carbunculous typhus.

Anthrakoka'li sim'plex. (Ἄνθραξ, a coal; *kali.* G. *Steinkohlenkali.*) Five parts of powdered anthracite mixed with seven parts of caustic potash are fused in an iron vessel. It is black, bituminous-smelling, strongly alkaline, and not entirely soluble in water. It was introduced by Dr. Polya, of Pesth, and used in scrofula, chronic rheumatism, and chronic eczema. Dose 1—5 grains in water, or mixed with powdered liquorice; externally as an ointment, in the proportion of one part to twenty of lard.

A. sulfura'tum. (L. *sulfuratus*, impregnated with sulphur. F. *anthracokali sulfureux;* G. *geschwefeltes Anthracocali.*) A sulphuretted form made by mixing 16 parts of sulphur with 160 parts of pulverised anthracite, and adding these to 192 parts of a concentrated and boiling solution of caustic potash contained in an iron vessel; or by fusing together 7 parts of caustic potash, 5 of anthracite, and 4 of flowers of sulphur. It is used for the same purposes and in the same dose and manner as *A. simplex.*

An'thrax. (Ἄνθραξ, a coal, or carbuncle. G. *Kohle, bösartiges Geschwür, Milzbrand des Rindwieh's.*) Old term applied to the hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum.

The term has also been used to describe the carbuncular disease caused by infection from an animal suffering from splenic apoplexy, for which see *Malignant pustule.*

Also, a synonym of *Carbuncle.*

Also, it has been applied to splenic apoplexy in domestic animals.

A. intestina'lis. (L. *intestina*, the bowels.) A term given to poisoning by eating the flesh of animals suffering from splenic apoplexy or anthrax; violent vomiting, diarrhœa, cyanosis, and collapse speedily set in. The gastro-intestinal mucous membrane is found intensely injected, with œdematous and hæmorrhagic projecting infiltrations, having discolored, acuminated centres. Bacteria are numerous.

A. malig'nus. (L. *malignus*, of an evil nature.) A synonym of *Malignant pustule.*

A. pulmo'num. (L. *pulmo*, the lung.) A term for gangrene of the lung.

Anthraxif'erous. Same as *Anthraciferous.*

Anthrazothion'ic. (Ἄνθραξ, coal, *azotum*, nitrogen; θεῖον, sulphur. G. *Schwefelcyanwasserstoffsäuere.*) Same as *Sulphocyanic.*

Anthrazothion'uret. (Same etymon.) Same as *Sulphocyanuret.*

Anthrazo'thium. (Ἄνθραξ; *azotum;* θεῖον, sulphur. F. *anthrazothion.*) Name by Grotthaus for sulphocyanogen, as expressing that it contains carbon, nitrogen, and sulphur.

Anthre'nus. (Ἀνθρήνη, a hornet. F. *anthrène.*) A Genus of *Coleoptera*, the *Byrrhus* of Linnæus. Forehead with a simple ocellus; antennæ eleven-jointed, ending in a three-jointed club; or eight-jointed, with a two-jointed club; or five-jointed, with a single terminal club; upper maxillæ crenulated; prothorax deeply channelled for the antennæ.

A. destruc'tor. (L. *destructor*, a destroyer. F. *anthrène destructeur, a. du boucage.*) A species the larvæ of which commit great depredations on camphor, cantharides, musk, and on other dried animal substances, as anatomical preparations.

A. pimpinel'læ. The same as *A. destructor.*

Anthrib'ides. (F. *anthribides.*) Name by Latreille for a Tribe of *Rhyncophora*, by Schœnherr, a Group of *Curculionides*, having the *Anthribus* for their type.

Anthric'inæ. A Subfamily of the Family *Pyrochroidæ*, having the thighs of the anterior and middle legs somewhat distant, leaving free the mesothorax.

Anthris'cum. A plant, probably the *A. odoratus*, Linn., used by the ancients as a stimulant and cure for leucorrhœa.

Anthris'cus. (Ἀνθρίσκος. G. *Kerbel, Klettenkerbel.*) A Genus of Nat. Order *Umbelliferæ.* Beaked parsley. Annual or biennial hairy herbs. Leaves deltoid, pinnately or ternately decompound; umbels compound; bracts one, two, or none; bracteoles many, entire; calyx obsolete; petals with an inflexed point; fruit ovoid, beaked, contracted at the side; ridges confined to the beak; vittæ solitary or none; seed furrowed next the commissure.

A. cerefo'lium, Hoffm. (L.; or *cærefolium*, Latinised by Pliny, from *χαιρέφυλλον*; from *χαίρω*, to rejoice; *φύλλον*, a leaf. F. *cerfeuil cultivé, c. officinal;* G. *Gartenkerbel.*) Chervil. Hab. Europe. Stem hairy above the joints; umbels sessile, lateral, opposite a leaf; fruit glabrous, twice as long as the beak. The plant has a pleasant aromatic odour, and is cultivated as a pot herb. It is said to be deobstruent, diuretic, and emmenagogue. It has been used in consumption, scrofula, dropsy, cutaneous and scorbutic affections, and as an application to swollen breasts, bruises, and other local affections. The fresh juice is officinal in the Fr. Codex.

A. hu'milis. (L. *humilis*, low.) The *A. sylvestris*.

A. pro'cerus. (L. *procerus*, tall.) The *A. sylvestris*.

A. sylves'tris, Hoffm. (L. *sylvestris*, belonging to the woods. F. *cerfeuil sauvage;* G. *wilder Kerbel.*) Hab. Europe. Stem hairy below; umbels peduncled, terminal; fruit glabrous. The plant has a strong disagreeable odour and a bitter taste. Has been used as an aromatic, and is said to be poisonous.

A. vulga'ris, Pers. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) Stem smooth; umbels peduncled, opposite a leaf; fruit ovate, hispid. An indigenous herbaceous plant; reputed to occasion stupor, delirium, palsy, and asphyxia.

Anthro'pe. ('Ανθρωπέη, a man's skin.) Ancient term for the human cutis, or true skin; used by Herodotus, *l.* v, *c.* 25, where Julius Pollux appears to have read *ἀνωπῆν* (see *Onomast*, *l.* ii, *c.* i, § 5), but no good modern editions contain this reading.

Anthropendypocau'sis. ("Ανθρωπος, man; *endypocausis.* F. *anthropendypocausis.*) Internal heat, or burning of the human body.

Anthropep'iphyte. ("Ανθρωπος; *epiphyte.* F. *anthropépiphyton;* G. *Hautgewachs.*) A parasite, or fungous growth on the human skin.

Anthropiat'rica. ("Ανθρωπος; *ἰατρικός*, belonging to medicine. F. *anthropiatrique;* G. *Anthropiatrik, Menschenheilkunde.*) The consideration of medicine in reference to man; the art of treating human diseases.

Anthro'pic. ("Ανθρωπος.) Belonging, or relating, to man.

Anthro'pidæ. ("Ανθρωπος.) A Sub-order of the Order *Primates*, of which man is the only genus and species. Lower limbs devoted to progression, anterior to prehension; sacrum as broad as long; hands prehensile, wide, short; thumb opposable; ilia wide; ischiatic tuberosities everted; pelvic cavity and outlet broader than long; foot broad; hallux not opposable; teeth without a diastema; brain very large, convolutions large and complex, sulci deep.

Anthropin'ic. ("Ανθρωπος.) Belonging, or relating, to man.

An'thropism. ('Ανθρωπισμός, humanity. F. *anthropisme;* G. *Menschenthum.*) The character or condition of a human being.

Anthropisto'ria. ("Ανθρωπος, man; *ἱστορία*, information. F. *anthropistorie;* G. *Menschenbeschreibung.*) A description or history of man.

Anthropocen'tric. ("Ανθρωπος; *κέντρον*, any sharp point, the stationary leg of a pair of compasses.) A term applied to that theory of the universe which regards man as centre or chief object of its existence.

Anthropochem'ia. ("Ανθρωπος; *χημεία*, chemistry. F. *anthropochimie;* I. *antropochimie;* G. *Anthropochemie, Menschenstoffkunde.*) The chemical analysis of the human body.

Anthropochim'ia. Same as *Anthropochemia.*

Anthropoc'tony. ('Ανθρωποκτονία; *ἄνθρωπος*, man; *κτείνω*, to kill. F. *anthropoctonie;* G. *Menschenmord.*) Manslaughter; the destruction of man.

Anthropodec'tus. ('Ανθρωπόδηκτος; *ἄνθρωπος*, man; *δάκνω*, to bite. F. *anthropodecte.*) Bitten by man.

Anthro'poform. ("Ανθρωπος; L. *forma*, shape.) Having the appearance or qualities of man.

Anthropogen'esis. Same as *Anthropogeny.*

Anthropogen'ia. ("Ανθρωπος, a man; *γεννάω*, to produce. F. *anthropogénie;* G. *Erzeugung des Menschen.*) See *Anthropogeny.*

Anthropog'eny. ("Ανθρωπος, man; *γένος*, a race.) The doctrine of the descent of man. An endeavour to trace, on the theory of evolution, the successive stages by which the lowest forms of animal life have developed into the highest or human life. The evidence is deduced partly from geological considerations, necessarily very imperfect, since not only has the opportunity of examination by competent observers of large areas and numerous strata been wanting, but there can be little doubt that many groups of soft-bodied animals have died and left no recognisable trace behind them; partly from embryological considerations, for ontogenesis or the development of the individual represents, according to Haeckel, abbreviated phylogenesis, or the development of the race; partly from a comparison of the structure and functions of the various groups of living animals; partly from a study of atrophied organs, such, for example, as the Wolffian bodies, which in certain animals possess active functions, but which have fallen into disuse in man, being supplanted by organs of higher type; partly from the phenomena of Teratology, which often indicate reversion to lower types; and partly from pathological considerations.

The genealogical tree of the human race, as given by Haeckel, who is supported generally by Huxley, is as follows:—The lowest forms of animal life which represent the first formed creatures are the Moneræ. These, in the lapse of time, developed into solitary Amœbæ, and these again clustering together formed the Synamœbæ, these the Planeades, and these, through the Gastrœada, Vermes, Archelminthæ, Scolecidæ, Chordonians, Acrania, Cyclostoma, Selachii, Dipneusti, Amphibia, Promammalia, Marsupials, Prosimian Apes, Anthropoid Apes, to Man. The doctrine is ably supported by Haeckel, Darwin, and a host of writers. It has been combated by Agassiz, St. George Mivart, Bree, and others.

Anthropog'raphy. ("Ανθρωπος, a man; *γράφω*, to write.) A history of, or treatise on, the structure of man.

Also, that branch of Physical Geography which treats of the distribution, language, manners, and customs of man.

Anthropohistog'raphy. ("Ανθρωπος; ἱστός, a web; γράφω, to write.) A description of the tissues of the human body.

An'thropoïd. ("Ανθρωπος; εἶδος, form. F. *anthropoïde;* G. *Menschenähnlich.*) Resembling man.

A. apes. The higher or man-like apes. See *Anthropomorpha.*

Anthropoi'des. ("Ανθρωπος, man. F. *anthropeux;* G. *menschenartig.*) Pertaining to, or resembling, man.

Anthro'polite. ("Ανθρωπος; λίθος, a stone. F. *anthropolite.*) A human petrifaction; applied to the petrified human bones from Guadaloupe.

Also, a term for concretions in the human body.

Anthropolith'ic. ("Ανθρωπος; λίθος.) Term applied by Haeckel to indicate the quaternary period or age when man, fully formed, appeared on the earth.

Anthropolog'ical. Pertaining to *Anthropology.*

Anthropol'ogy. ("Ανθρωπος; λόγος, a discourse. G. *Menschenkunde.*) The study of man as a whole and in the widest sense of the term; both from a physical and a psychological point of view.

A., descrip'tive. One of Broca's divisions; being the study of the human group considered in its individual relations.

A., gen'eral. One of Broca's divisions; being the study of the human group considered as a whole.

A., mor'bid. The study of man in relation to the diseases which affect him as a being that lives in a society.

A., patholog'ical. The same as *A., morbid.*

A., zoolog'ical. One of Broca's divisions; being the study of the human group considered in its relations with the rest of organised nature.

Anthropomag'netism. ("Ανθρωπος; *magnetismus.*) Term for *Animal magnetism.*

Anthropoman'cy. ("Ανθρωπος; μαντεία, divination.) Divination by means of inspection of the entrails of a dead man.

Anthropomet'allism. ("Ανθρωπος; *metallum,* a metal. F. *anthropométallisme.*) Term by Spindler for one of the principal forms of animal magnetism, that in which somnambulism and other phenomena are said to result from looking at a metal plate or point.

Anthropom'etry. ("Ανθρωπος; μέτρον, a measure. F. *anthropométrie;* G. *Menschenmasslehre.*) This term is applied to the determination of the physical proportions of the body and of its weight and strength. The instruments required are a weighing machine, a dynamometer, handrule, measuring staff and measuring-tape, a pair of callipers, and a chart. An anthropometric chart has been constructed by Charles Roberts, which consists of an outline figure of a man in a standing position, the heels in contact, and the arms hanging down, the forearm of one in the prone, the other in the supine position, and having lines drawn from a vertical median line horizontally to a line at the side, on which the length of the face, chest, abdomen, and other parts, can be written down. The chart contains other smaller tables, on which circular measurements can be made. Mr. Roberts gives minute rules and directions for taking and inserting the measurements.

The measurements of the different organs of the body will be found under their appropriate headings. A few general observations on the bulk and stature of the body may here be made. It is by no means easy to estimate the height exactly. It varies with the period of the day and the length of time that the standing or recumbent posture has been maintained, and with the action of the extensor muscles of the trunk, neck, and limbs. Trunk: The Americans, in their measurements made during the War of Secession upon a million individuals, chose as boundaries the spinous process of the seventh cervical vertebra and the perinæum, and found the length to be from 362—394 thousandths of the stature. Quételet took from the clavicles above to the perinæum below, and found a mean of 354 thousandths of the stature. In Seriziat's and Topinard's method the distance between the biacromial and the biischiatic line was taken; the mean was 362 thousandths. The length of the trunk is, therefore, more than one third and less than two fifths of the stature.

The distance between the tips of the middle fingers, when the arms are as widely extended as possible, termed by the French the *grande envergure*, may be equal to the stature, or may exceed it by varying proportion up to 89 parts in a 1000. In a series of 10,876 American soldiers the mean was 1·043 to 1·000.

Of the two extremities the upper, minus the hand, is shorter than the vertebral column from the atlas to the point of the sacrum in the proportion of 79 to 100; whilst the lower extremity, less the foot, is longer in the proportion of 113 to 100 (Huxley); or if the femur and tibia together be taken as 100, the humerus and radius together represent 68·1 (Humphry); or 68·9 (Topinard and Broca). The length of the radius is 75·1 (H.), 76·1 (T. and B.), if the femur be taken as 100, the tibia 82·6 (H.), 80·6 (T. and B.), these observers excluding the internal malleolus. The relation of the hand to the stature is as 11·82 : 100, of foot as 16·96 : 100.

At birth man's height is 56 centimètres; at five years of age about 1 metre; at fifteen 1·50 m.; at nineteen he wants 15 mm. to complete his full height, which is reached generally at or about thirty years of age, though this varies. From fifty to sixty years the height always diminishes, and at ninety years is less by 7 centimètres.

The woman is shorter than the man by 12 centimètres, *i.e.* she is 7 per cent. less in height.

The average stature of adult Englishmen is stated by Dr. Beddoe to be between 5 ft. 6 in. and 5 ft. 7 in. (1·676 and 1·702 mètres). Topinard gives it at 1·708 mètres. Of—

	Metre.
Amaxosa Kaffirs	1·718
Arabs	1·679
Arancanians and Botocudos	1·620
Australians of Port Jackson (Lesson)	1·575
Australians (Topinard)	1·718
Belgians	1·684
Berbers	1·655
Bosjesmans	1·404
Caucasian aborigenes	1·650
Chinese	1·630
Charruas	1·680
Danes	1·685
Domhers and Vadagas of India	1·694
Dravidians and Hindoos	1·642
English	1·708

	Metre.
Esquimaux, Central	1·654
Esquimaux (Western)	1·703
Fins	1·617
French	1·650
Germans	1 677
India, East coast	1·652
India, beyond the Ganges	1·622
Indo-Chinese	1·615
Irish	1·697
Iroquois Indians	1·735
Jews	1 637
Kirghis	1·663
Kurumbas of the Neilgherries	1·539
Lapps	1·536
Magyars	1·631
Malays	1·596
Negritos	1·478
Negroes of Algeria	1 645
Negroes of Guinea	1·724
New Caledonians	1·670
Nicobarians	1·631
Orissa Tribes	1·569
Papuans	1·536
Peschernis of Tierra del Fuego	1·664
Peruvians	1·600
Polynesians	1·762
Roumanians	1·657
Russians	1·660
Saghalians	1·678
Scandinavians	1·713
Scotch	1·710
Sicilians	1·618
Tehuelches of Patagonia	1·781
Veddahs	1·535

Anthropomor'pha. (Ἄνθρωπος; *μορφή*, form.) A Family of the Suborder *Catarrhina*, Order *Primates.* Arboreal, hair-covered animals, which habitually assume a semi-erect posture; tail rudimentary; anterior limbs long; dorsolumbar vertebræ seventeen or eighteen in number, the spines of which do not point towards a common centre; thorax broad; sternum wide; callosities and cheek pouches absent.

Anthropomor'phism. (Ἀνθρωπό*μορφος*, of human shape. F. *anthropomorphisme;* G. *Vermenschlichung.*) Same as *Anthropomorphosis.*

The term is also used to express the conception of God as a being possessed of human properties and attributes.

Anthropomor'phite. (Ἄνθρωπος, man; *μορφή*, form.) A plant, or part of a plant, resembling the human body.

Anthropomorphol'ogy. (Ἄνθρωπος; *μορφή*; *λόγος*, a discourse. F. and G. *anthropomorphologie.*) A treatise on the form of different parts of the human body. Synonymous with Descriptive Anatomy.

Anthropomor'phos. (Ἀνθρωπόμορ*φος*, of human form.) A synonym of the *Atropa mandragora.*

Anthropomorpho'sis. (Ἄνθρωπος; *μορφή*. F. *anthropomorphose;* G. *Menschengestaltenbildung.*) The formation of the human form.

Anthropomor'phous. (Ἄνθρωπος, man; *μορφή*, form.) Formed like man; resembling man's outward appearance; man-shaped. A name given by the old botanists to plants, or parts of plants, in which they saw some resemblance to the human body. The roots of Mandragora, certain Fungi, and the labellum of some Orchids, constitute examples.

Anthropon'omy. (Ἄνθρωπος; *νόμος*, a law. F. and G. *anthroponomie.*) The science which treats of the laws that regulate the formation of man, or that regulate the functions of his organs. Synonymous, in the latter sense, with Physiology.

Anthroponosol'ogy. (Ἄνθρωπος; *νόσος*, disease; *λόγος*, a description. F. and G. *anthroponosologie.*) The doctrine of human diseases.

Anthropop'athy. (Ἀνθρωποπάθεια, humanity. F. and G. *anthropopathie.*) Humanity.

Anthropoph'agus. (Ἄνθρωπος; *φαγεῖν*, to eat. G. *Menschenfresser.*) Term for an eater of human flesh; a man-eater; a cannibal.

Anthropoph'agy. (Ἄνθρωπος; *φαγεῖν*, to eat. F. *anthropophagie;* I. *antropofagia;* G. *Menschenfressen.*) The act, or custom, of eating human flesh.

Anthropopharmacol'ogy. (Ἄνθρωπος; *φάρμακον*, a drug; *λόγος*, an account; *pharmacology.* F. *anthropopharmacologie;* G. *Anthropopharmakologie.*) An account of the action of medicines on man.

Anthropopho'bia. (Ἄνθρωπος; *φόβος*, fear. F. *anthrophobie;* G. *Menschenscheu.*) A fear or dread of man.

Anthropoph'orus. (Ἄνθρωπος; *φέρω*, to bear. F. *anthropophore;* G. *menschentragend.*) Applied to *Loroglossum anthropophorum*, because of a supposed resemblance between the labellum and a man suspended by the arm.

Anthropoph'thorous. (Ἀνθρωποφθόρος; from *ἄνθρωπος*; *φθείρω*, to destroy. F. *anthropophthore;* G. *menschenverderbend.*) Destroying men.

Anthropopiat'rica. (Ἄνθρωπος; *ἰατρικός*, medical. G. *Menschenheilkunde.*) The medical art applied to man.

Anthroposcat'ina. (Ἄνθρωπος; *σκῶρ*, dung. F. *anthroposcatine;* G. *Menschenkothstoff.*) Human ordure.

Anthropos'copy. (Ἄνθρωπος; *σκοπέω*, to explore, or observe.) The act of forming a judgment of a man's character and disposition, from an inspection of the lineaments of his body; physiognomy.

Anthroposco'rina. Same as *Anthroposcatina.*

Anthroposomatol'ogy. (Ἄνθρωπος; *σῶμα*, the body; *λόγος*, a discourse. F. *anthroposomatologie.*) A treatise, dissertation, or description of the structure of the human body.

Anthropos'ophy. (Ἄνθρωπος; *σοφία*, wisdom, or knowledge.) The knowledge of the nature and general character of man, according to Charlton, *Œcon. Anim. Exerc.* iii, § 10.

Anthropother'apy. (Ἄνθρωπος; *θεραπεία*, attendance, medical treatment. F. *anthropothérapie;* G. *Menschenheilkunde.*) The medical treatment of human beings.

Anthropot'omist. (Ἄνθρωπος; *τομή*, a cutting. F. *anthropotomiste;* G. *Anthropotom, Menschenzergliederer.*) A dissector of man; a human anatomist.

Anthropot'omy. (Ἄνθρωπος; *τομή*. F. *anthropotomie;* G. *Menschenzergliederungskunde.*) Term for the cutting up, or dissecting, of man; human anatomy. At present it implies the ordinary dissection of the human body for the acquirement of medical knowledge, as opposed to the dissection of the comparative anatomist. The word in its strict etymological sense has long been represented by anatomist simply; which, when the question was one of zootomy, became comparative anatomist.

Anthro'pous. ("Ανθρωπος.) Relating to man.

Anthropozo'ic. ("Ανθρωπος, man; ζῷον, a living being.) Term applied by Haeckel to the age when man fully formed appeared on the earth. It is synonymous with the quaternary period.

An'thumon. ('Αντι, one against another; θύμον, thyme.) A synonym of the dodder which grows on thyme, *Cuscuta epithymum.*

Anthu'ridæ. A Family of the Tribe *Anisopoda*, Suborder *Isopoda*, Order *Edriophthalma.* Antennæ short; the first thoracic segment free and bearing a pair of prehensile limbs; abdomen with two-oared limbs and a strong swimming tail.

Anthu'rus. ("Ανθος, a flower; οὐρά, a tail. F. *anthure ;* G. *Blüthenschweif.*) A term applied in Botany to the inflorescence of Chenopodiaceæ and Amarantaceæ. These consist of small contracted cymes, which in the Amarantus, for example, are very numerous, and situated in the axillæ of more or less modified females.

Name by Link for elongated peduncles that bear flowers in bundles.

An'thus. ("Ανθος, a flower. G. *Blume.*) A flower; especially that of rosemary.

Anthydri'asis. ('Αντί, against; *hydriasis.* F. *anthydriase.*) The opposite of *Hydriasis*, or hydropathy.

Anthydro'pic. ('Αντί; ὕδρωψ, dropsy. F. *anthydropique.*) Opposed to, or relieving from, dropsy; applied to remedies of this character.

Anthyllid'eæ. A Group of the Tribe *Loteæ*, Nat. Order *Leguminosæ.* Calyx 5-cleft, or 5-toothed, or 2-lipped; wings of flowers not folded or wrinkled; stamens coherent; pod unilocular.

Anthyl'lis. ('Ανθυλλίς.) Under this name the ancients included two plants, one of which is now generally referred to *Cressa cretica*, though some regard it as the *Anthyllis vulneraria ;* whilst the other was probably the *Ajuga iva.* It was employed in dysuria, epilepsy, affections of the uterus and spleen. Dioscorides, liii, *c.* 143; Paulus Ægineta, lvii, § 3; Pliny, lxxi, *c.* 104. (Waring.)

Anthyl'lis. ('Ανθυλλίς.) A Genus of the Group *Anthyllideæ*, Tribe *Loteæ*, Nat. Order *Leguminosæ.* Herbs or shrubs; leaves pinnate, with a terminal leaflet; stipules small or none; calyx inflated, mouth oblique; petals with long claws; keel incurved; pod enclosed in the calyx, obliquely ovoid.

A. cre'tica. (L. *creticus*, belonging to Crete.) A plant believed to possess laxative virtues.

A. Herman'niæ. The root is said to be diuretic.

A. vulnera'ria, Linn. (L. *vulnerarius*, belonging to wounds. F. *anthyllide, vulneraire, triolet jaune ;* G. *Wundklee.*) Stem herbaceous, silky; radicle leaves pinnate, unequal; leaflets 2—6 pairs; heads in pairs, rarely solitary; flowers yellow. A plant common in England, France, &c., used as an application to wounds, burns, &c., by the peasantry.

Anthyl'lium. ('Ανθύλλιον, a floweret. G. *Blümchen.*) A little flower.

Anthypnot'ic. ('Αντί, against; ὕπνος, sleep. G. *schlafvertreibend.*) Medicines having power to hinder sleep, as strong coffee and tea taken before going to bed.

Anthypochon'driac. ('Αντί, against; ὑποχονδριακός, hypochondriac.) Medicines having power to remove or to overcome hypochondriasis.

Anthypocopho'sic. ('Αντι; ὑπόκωφος, rather deaf.) Having power to relieve deafness.

Anthyster'ic. ('Αντί, against; *hysteria.*) Applied to medicines having power to remove or overcome hysteria.

Antiac'id. See *Antacid.*

Anti'ades. ('Αντιάς, a tonsil.) A name for the tonsils. Also, inflamed tonsils; used by Nic. Piso *de Morb. Cognosc. et Curand.* ii, 2.

Antiadi'tis. ('Αντιάς, a tonsil. F. *antiadite ;* G. *Mandelnentzündung.*) A term for tonsillitis, or inflammation of the tonsils.

Antiadon'cus. ('Αντιάς, a tonsil; ὄγκος, mass, an enlargement. F. *antiadoncus ;* G. *Mandelngeschwullst.*) Term for a swelling of the tonsils.

A. inflammato'rius. (L. *inflammatio*, inflammation.) Inflammation of the tonsils.

Antiaëroph'thora. See *Antaëriophthoron.*

Antia'gra. ('Αντιάς, a tonsil; ἄγρα, a seizure.) Term for swelling of the tonsils, Riolanus, *Enchrid. Anatom.* iv, 7.

Antialbu'min. A body into which, in conjunction with *Hemialbumin*, Kühne describes albumen as being decomposed by the action of pepsin or, the pancreatic ferment, trypsin.

Antialbu'minose. The same as *Antialbumin.*

Antial'kaline. See *Antalkaline.*

Antiaphrodis'iac. See *Antaphrodisiac.*

Antiapoplec'tic. ('Αντί, against; ἀποπληξία, apoplexy.) A remedy for apoplexy.

An'tiar. See *Upas antiar.*

An'tiar res'in. $C_{16}H_{24}O$. Obtained from the dry juice of the *Upas antiar* by extraction with ether or benzol. On evaporation of the ether it is deposited in feathery crystals of silky lustre. It is not poisonous.

Antia'rin. $C_{14}H_{20}O_5+2H_2O$. The poisonous principle of the *Upas antiar.* It is probably a glucoside. It appears in the form of silvery laminæ, which dissolve in 254 parts of water, at 22° C. (71·6° F.), and in 27·4 parts of boiling water, in 70 parts of alcohol, and in 2800 of ether; it melts at 220° (428° F.); reaction neutral; it dissolves in dilute acids and alkalies without combining with them. It reduces an ammoniacal solution of silver. It is highly poisonous, two milligrammes (less than 100th of a grain) proving rapidly fatal to a rabbit when subcutaneously injected; unlike curare, it diminishes in frogs the absorption of oxygen. The addition of a little sugar increases its solubility.

Antia'ris. (*Antiar*, or *antschar*, its native Javanese name. G. *Upasbaum, Pfeilgiftbaum.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Ulmaceæ*, Series *Artocarpeæ.* Trees or shrubs inhabiting the warm regions of India and Australia. Leaves alternate, stipulate; flowers monœcious, irregular; corolla absent. Males, forming a capitulum, surrounded at their base by many bracts; perianth 4-partite, with four stamens; anthers extrorse. Female flower, receptacle concave, with a variable number of caducous sepals attached to its border; ovary unilocular, uniovulated; style with two stigmata; ovule anatropal; fruit a drupe; seeds exalbuminous.

A. saccido'ra, Dalz. (Σάκκος, a bag; δωρέω, to give. Tam. *nettavil-marum;* Mal. *araya-angeli.*) A large tree inhabiting Malabar, so called because its bark is used for making sacks. Leaves alternate, ovate, oblong, pointed, entire, glabrous above, slightly villous beneath; capitulum axillary; drupe with a purple down. The nuts are intensely bitter.

A. toxica'ria. (Τοξικον, poison for smearing arrows with.) Leaves oval-oblong, acute, hairy on both sides, specially along the chief veins, slightly serrated; male receptacles stalked. It yields the poison called *Upas antiar*, and which is named by the Javanese *Antiar*, or *Antsjar;* also called *Ipo toxicaria*, and *Ipo*, *Hypo*, and *Pohun upas.*

Antiarthrit'ic. See *Antarthritic.*

An'tias. (Gr.) One of the tonsils.

Antiasphyc'tic. See *Antasphyctic.*

Antiasthen'ic. See *Antasthenic.*

Antiasthmat'ic. See *Antasthmatic.*

Antiatroph'ic. See *Antatrophic.*

Antiballom'enon. ('Αντιβάλλω, to throw against; or rather, ἀντεμβάλλω, to put in place of another, to substitute.) Coming in place of another. Applied to a medicine employed as a substitute for another, or a succedaneum.

Antiballom'enum. (Same etymon.) A succedaneum.

Antibdel'la. ('Αντί, like; βδέλλα, a leech. F. *antibdelle.*) An artificial or mechanical leech, an instrument by means of which incisions are made like the bites of leeches, and from these blood is extracted by a suction-pump.

Antibe'chic. ('Αντί, against; βήξ, a cough.) Expectorant.

Antibra'chial. (L. *antibrachium*, the forearm.) Of, or belonging to, the antibrachium or forearm.

A. aponeuro'sis. See *Fascia of forearm.*

Antibra'chium. ('Αντί, against; βραχίων, the arm.) A term for the forearm, because opposed to, when bent upon, the proper arm.

Antibro'mic. ('Αντί; βρῶμος, a stench.) Deodorant.

Anticachec'tic. ('Αντί, against; καχεξία, a bad habit of body. F. *anticachectique*; G. *antikakektisch.*) Applied to medicines opposed to what is cachectic.

Anticachec'ticum Ludovi'ci. See *Ludovici, anticachecticum.*

Anticacochym'ic. ('Αντί; κακός, bad; χυμός, juice.) Anticachectic. (Dunglison.)

Antican'cerous. (L. *anti*, against; *cancer.* F. *anticancereux;* G. *krebswidrig.*) Remedies employed for the relief or cure of cancer.

Anticancro'sus. The same as *Anticancerous.*

An'ticar. (Arab.) Term for borax. (Ruland.)

Anticarcino'matous. ('Αντί; *carcinoma.* F. *anticarcinomateux.*) Opposed to, or palliating, carcinoma.

Anticar'diom. ('Αντί, against, or opposite to; καρδία, the heart. F. *anticarde;* G. *Herzgrube.*) The hollow below the sternum; the scrobiculus cordis, or pit of the stomach.

Anticar'dium. Same as *Anticardiom.*

Antica'rious. ('Αντί; *caries.* F. *anticarieux.*) Opposed to, or acting against, caries.

Anticatar'rhal. ('Αντί, against; κατάρροος, a catarrh.) Applied to medicines employed for the relief of catarrh.

Anticatarrho'ic. ('Αντί; κατάρροος.) Having power to relieve catarrh.

Anticausot'ic. ('Αντί, against; καῦσος, an ardent fever.) Applied to a medicine used to remove or moderate an ardent fever.

Anticaus'tic. ('Αντί; καυστικός, capable of burning. F. *anticaustique.*) Opposed to, or relieving from the burning sensation produced by, caustic; applied to remedies of this quality.

Anticephalal'gic. ('Αντί; κεφαλαλγία, headache.) Having power to relieve headache.

An'tichamber. (F. *antichambre;* G. *Vorhof.*) A term applied in Botany, by H. v. Mohl, to that part of stomata which is outside the aperture or ostiole.

An'ticheir. ('Αντίχειρ; from ἀντί, against; χείρ, the hand. F. *antichir.*) A term for the thumb, as being against or opposite the hand or fingers. (Galen.)

Antichimet'lium. ('Αντί; χίμετλον, a chilblain. F. *antichimetlium.*) A medicine against chilblains.

Antichirot'onous. ('Αντίχειρ, the thumb; τόνος, contraction.) Applied to epileptics in whom the forcible or spasmodic inflection of the thumb is one of the precursory or predominant symptoms of the attack.

An'tichlore. ('Αντί, against; *chlorine.* F. *antichlore.*) A term applied to substances capable of neutralising or eliminating the excess of chlorine liberated in the act of bleaching; such are the alkaline sulphites, calcium sulphite, and dichloride of tin, or hydrated stannous chloride.

Antichloris'tic. ('Αντί; *chloristic.* F. *antichloristique.*) Applied to a hypothesis admitted into the creation of pneumatic chemistry, strongly urged, in 1809, by Gay-Lussac and Thénard, and finally rejected, in 1810, by Sir Humphry Davy, according to which chlorine, in place of being a simple body, was held to result from a combination of oxygen and an unknown radical.

Antichlorot'ic. ('Αντί; *chlorosis.*) Having power to relieve chlorosis; applied to such remedies as iron.

Antichœrad'ic. ('Αντί; χοιράδες, scrofulous glands of the neck. F. *antichœradique.*) Opposed to, or healing, suppurating or scrofulous glands; applied to remedies.

Antichol'eric. ('Αντί, against; *cholera.*) Applied to medicinal plants which were believed to cure cholera.

Antic'ipating. (L. *anticipo*, to anticipate, or take before. F. *anticipant;* G. *vorgreifend.*) Term applied to the occurrence of certain phenomena in the human body before their customary period; as the catamenia, or the paroxysm of ague.

Anticipa'tion. (L. *anticipo*, to anticipate or take before.) Term for the occurrence of certain phenomena, morbid or natural, before the customary period.

Anticli'nal. ('Αντί, against; κλίνω, to bend, to slope.) Bending against or in opposite directions.

A. line. The ridge where anticlinal strata meet.

A. stra'ta. (L. *stratum*, the thing spread, a layer.) A term applied to strata which slope in opposite directions downwards from a common meeting line.

Anticlinan'thus. ('Αντί; κλίνη, a bed;

ἄνθος, a flower. F. *anticlinanthe.*) Applied by H. Cassini to the inferior and squamiferous part of the clinanthium of *Synanthereæ.*

An'ticline. Same as *Anticlinal line.*

Anticne'mion. (Ἀντικνήμιον; from ἀντί, against, or opposite; κνήμη, the leg.) Term, by Galen, for the anterior edge of the tibia; the shin.

Anticnesmat'ic. (Ἀντί; κνησμός, an itching.) Having power to relieve itching or the itch.

Anticol'ic. (Ἀντί, against; κωλικός, suffering in the colon, and hence the colic. F. *anticolique.*) Opposed to the colic; applied to medicines having power to relieve from this complaint.

Anticom'ma. (Ἀντί; κόμμα, that which is struck.) Contre-coup. (Dunglison.)

Anticonta'gious. (Ἀντί; L. *contagiosus;* from *contagio*, a touching, infection.) Having power to arrest or destroy the material of contagion.

Antic'opë. (Ἀντικοπή, a beating back.) Contre-coup.

Anticopom'eter. (Ἀντικοπή, a beating back; μέτρον, a measure.) Same as *Anticoposcope.*

Anticop'oscope. (Ἀντικοπή; σκοπέω, to examine. F. *anticoposcope;* G. *Widerhallforscher.*) A synonym for the pleximeter; an instrument constructed for the purpose of percussion, the diagnosis being based on the characters of the sound returned.

Anticop'toscope. (Ἀντικόπτω, to beat back, to come into collision; σκοπέω, to examine.) The same as *Anticoposcope.*

Anti'cous. (L. *anticus*, that which is before.) Lying in front, as the lip of orchids.

Anticri'sis. (Ἀντί; κρίσις, a separating.) Same as *Apocrisis.*

Anticrit'ical. (Ἀντί; κριτικός, critical. F. *anticritique.*) Opposing or interrupting the crisis; applied to medicines.

Anticru'sis. (Ἀντίκρουσις, a striking against, a sudden stop.) Contre-coup.

Anticrus'ma. (Ἀντικρούω, to strike back or against.) Contre-coup.

Anti'cus. (L. *anticus*, that which is in front. F. *antérieur;* G. *vorderer, vorn befindlich.*) Anterior, in front.

In Botany, applied to anthers as a synonym of *Introrse.*

Anticyr'icon. An ancient plant, referred by Sprengel to *Reseda mediterranea*, and by Fée to *Daphne tartouraira.* It was conjoined with hellebore to aid its hydragogue effect in insanity, melancholy, epilepsy, and gout (Pliny, l. xxii, c. 64). (Waring.)

Antidar'trous. (Ἀντί; δαρτός, flayed. F. *antidartre;* G. *flechtenwidrig.*) Applied to remedies for the cure of those skin diseases called dartrous.

Antideix'is. (Ἀντί, against; δεῖξις, proof, exhibition.) Counterindication. (Dunglison.)

Antidenu'tritive. (Ἀντί; *denutrition.*) Applied to remedies against denutrition.

Antides'ma. A Genus of East Indian plants of the Nat. Order *Stilaginaceæ.*

A. alexite'ria. (Ἀλεξητήριον, a remedy.) A species believed to be useful in snake bites.

A. bu'nias. (Tam. *Nolai tali.*) Medium-sized tree inhabiting Coromandel. Leaves alternate, entire, lanceolate-oblong; spikes axillary, terminal; male flowers triandrous, with an abortive column in the centre; fruit red. A plant reckoned as a remedy against snake bites. The leaves are acid and diaphoretic, and are employed in syphilis.

A. pubes'cens. (L. *pubescens*, clothed with downy hairs, from *pubesco.*) A species the fruit of which is subacid and agreeable.

A. zeylan'ica. The leaves are used as an antidote for the bite of serpents.

Antides'meæ. A synonym of *Stilaginaceæ.*

Antidiarrhœ'ic. (Ἀντί; διάρροια. F. *antidiarrhéique.*) Applied to remedies against diarrhœa.

Antidia'stole. (Ἀντιδιαστολή; from ἀντιδιαστέλλω, to discriminate.) The distinguishing of one disease or symptom from another.

Antidi'nic. (Ἀντί, against; δῖνος, giddiness, or vertigo.) Applied to medicines having power to relieve from giddiness, or vertigo.

Antido'tal or **Antid'otal.** (Ἀντίδοτος, a remedy. L. *antidotum;* F. *antidotal;* G. *gegenwirkend, giftwidrig.*) Having the property of an antidote.

Antidota'rium. (Ἀντίδοτος, antidote.) Name formerly applied to a book of formulæ for the preparation of medicines; a dispensatory.

Antid'otary. Same etymon and meaning as *Antidote.*

An'tidote. (Ἀντίδοτος, an antidote, a remedy; from ἀντί; δίδωμι, to give in return. F. *antidote;* I. *antidoto;* G. *Gegenmittel, Gegengift, Gegengabe.*) A medicine which prevents or counteracts the effects of poison; formerly used to signify any remedy.

A., Bi'bron's. See *Bibron's antidote.*

A., chem'ical. One which changes the chemical properties of a poison, as chalk for the mineral acids, white of egg for corrosive sublimate. A chemical antidote should be harmless itself, and its action on the poison should result in a harmless or an insoluble compound.

A., mechan'ical. One which protects the stomach from the effects of poisons by procuring their mechanical suspension, or by covering the mucous surface and preventing absorption; such are oil and gum.

A., physiolog'ical. One which counteracts by its own action on the system the toxic influence of a drug.

Antid'otum. (Same etymon.) An antidote.

A. arsen'ici. G. Ph. (G. *Gegengift der arsenigensäure.*) The directions for this preparation are—Dissolve hydrated sulphate of iron 60 parts, in water 120 parts; to this add burnt magnesia 7 parts, and rub down to a thin paste. To be made when required, and administered freely in arsenical poisoning.

Russ. Ph. Magnesia usta 3 parts, distilled water 64 parts; to these add of solution of sulphate of iron 8 parts.

A. Heracli'dis. (Ἡρακλεῖδης, a male descendant of Hercules.) A synonym of one of the remedial compounds anciently used and called *Enneapharmacos.*

A. Mithrida'tium. A synonym of *Mithridate.*

A. universa'le. A mixture of one part of iron sulphate dissolved in water and two parts of magnesia water; it is used as an antidote in poisoning by arsenic, the cyanides, and metallic salts generally.

Antid'otus la'pis. (L. *lapis*, a stone.)

The antidotal stone, a term for the philosopher's stone.

Antid'romal. ('Αντί, against; δρόμος, course.) A term in Botany, applied to a spiral which runs in the opposite direction to the antecedent spiral.

Antidynam'ica. ('Αντί; δυνάμις, power. F. *antidynamique;* G. *schwächend.*) Reducing, depressing, debilitating remedies.

Antid'ynous. ('Αντί; ὀδύνη, pain.) Anodyne. (Dunglison.)

Antidyscrat'ics. ('Αντί; δυσκρασία, bad temperament.) Medicines which are supposed to ameliorate or destroy the dyscratic conditions of the body. See *Dyscrasia.*

Antidysenter'ic. ('Αντί, against; δυσεντερία, a dysentery. G. *ruhrwidrig.*) Term applied to medicines having power to relieve dysentery.

Antiemet'ic. See *Antemetic.*

Antienneahe'drus. ('Αντί; ἐννέα, nine; ἕδρα, a base. F. *antienneaédre.*) Applied by Haüy to a prism with 12 planes, terminated by 2 summits with 9 faces.

Antiephial'tic. See *Antephialtic.*

Antiepid'osis. (Gr.) Term applied by Hippocrates to the connection of successive febrile attacks, or to their concordance.

Antiepilep'tic. See *Antepileptic.*

Antierot'ic. See *Anterotic.*

Antifar'cinous. ('Αντί; *farcy.*) A term for remedies against farcy.

Antife'brile. ('Αντί, against; L. *febris*, a fever. G. *fiebervertreibend, fieberwidrig.*) Having power to repel fever; applied to medicines against fevers; febrifuge.

Antifides. Old term for the calx of metals.

Antigalac'tagogue. ('Αντί; γάλα, milk; ἀγωγος, leading, from αγω, to lead, to convey.) Medicines which restrain the secretion of milk.

Antigalac'tica. ('Αντί, against; γάλα, milk. F. *antigalactique;* G. *milchvertreibend.*) Applied to medicines having power to lessen the secretion of milk.

Antig'oni collyr'ium ni'grum. Black collyrium of Antigonus, composed of cadmia, antimony, copper acetate, pepper, gum arabic, and water. (Dunglison.)

Antig'ua. West Indies; one of the islands of the British Leeward group. The climate is fairly healthy and the soil fertile; but it suffers often from scarcity of water, and hurricanes have been severe. Residence here has been found useful in threatened, but injurious in confirmed, phthisis.

Antihæmop'tyca. ('Αντί; αἷμα, blood; πτύω, to spit.) Term applied to remedies arresting pulmonary hæmorrhage.

Antihæmorrhag'ic. ('Αντί; αἷμα, blood; ῥήγνυμι, to break forth.) Term applied to remedies arresting hæmorrhage.

Antihæmorrhoïd'al. ('Αντί; αἱμορροίδες, hæmorrhoids.) Term applied to remedies for piles.

Antihec'tic. ('Αντί, against; ἑκτικός, hectic.) Having power to remove, or assuage, hectic fever; applied to medicines used for this purpose.

Antihec'ticum Pote'rii. Pothier's antihectic; prepared as *Antimonium diaphoreticum*, with the addition of tin; it is probably a double salt, composed of potassium antimonate and stannate. It was formerly used in hæmorrhage, spermatorrhœa, and colliquative perspiration.

Antihe'dricus. ('Αντί; ἕδρα, a base. F. *antiédrique.*) Applied by Haüy to a crystal composed of two rhomboids, each of which has its faces turned contrariwise to those of the other.

Antihe'lix. ('Αντί, against; *helix.*) The inner curved ridge on the pinna; it begins below at the antitragus, curves round and forms the posterior margin of the concha, and divides above into two branches, one of which runs transversely forward, and the other continues upwards to the superior margin of the pinna.

Antihelmin'tic. See *Anthelmintic.*

Antiherpet'ics. ('Αντί; ἕρπης, herpes. F. *antiherpétique;* G. *gegenherpetisch.*) Applied to remedies against herpetic diathesis.

These are sulphur, mercury, antimony, arsenic, cantharides, sarsaparilla, hydrocotyle, elm bark, hop, taraxacum, and others.

Antihydri'asis. ('Αντί; ὕδωρ, water.) The doctrine which opposes the use of water in disease. (Littré and Robin.)

Antihydrophob'ic. ('Αντί; *hydrophobia.* F. *antihydrophobique;* G. *gegenhydrophobisch.*) Applied to remedies against hydrophobia.

Antihydro'pic. ('Αντί, against; ὕδρωψ, dropsy.) Against, or curative of, dropsy; applied to medicines believed to be so qualified.

Antihy'dropin. ('Αντί, against; ὕδωρ, water.) A crystalline compound, obtained by Bogomolow (1876) from the cockroach (*Blatta orientalis*). Supposed to be the active principle which, when the powder of the bodies of these insects is administered in nephritis, causes increase of the renal and cutaneous secretions, and disappearance of dropsy and of albumen in the urine; unlike cantharides, it has no stimulant action on the urinary organs.

Antihypnot'ic. See *Anthypnotic.*

Antihypochon'driac. See *Anthypochondriac.*

Antihyster'ic. See *Anthysteric.*

Antiicter'ic. ('Αντί, against; ἴκτερος, the jaundice.) Against, or curative of, icterus, or jaundice; applied to medicines believed to possess such power.

A. spir'it. The product of the distillation of half an ounce of spirit of turpentine with half a pint of spirit of wine. It was proposed to be administered to dissolve gall-stones.

Antiimpetig'enes, Solomon's. The *Liquor hydrargyri perchloridi.*

Antikar'dium. See *Anticardium.*

Antikonto'sis. ('Αντί; κοντός, a pole.) The supporting of a weak or lame person by a crutch or staff.

Antila'bium. ('Αντί; L. *labium*, a lip.) The same as *Antelabium.*

Antilac'tea. ('Αντί; L. *lac*, milk.) Medicines which arrest the secretion of milk.

Antilactes'cent. ('Αντί, against; L. *lactesco*, to yield milk.) Having the power to arrest or diminish the secretion of milk.

Antilac'tics. ('Αντί, against; L. *lac*, milk.) Remedies which diminish or arrest the secretion of milk; the chief of these is belladonna.

Antilam'bani. ('Αντιλαμβάνω, to seize. F. *antilambane.*) Applied by Ranzani to a Family of *Scansores*, whose toes serve to seize their food and carry it to their beak.

Antilep'sis. ('Αντίληψις, a receiving in turn. F. *antilepsis.*) The application of a remedy to a part away from that affected.

Derivative or revulsive treatment.

The application of a bandage or support to a diseased part by fixing it to a healthy part.

Antilep′tic. (Same etymon.) A term for a revulsive or derivative remedy.

Antilethar′gic. (Ἀντί; ληθαργία, lethargy. F. *antiléthargique;* G. *gegenlethargisch.*) Opposed to, or overcoming, lethargy; applied to remedies.

Antilith′ic. (Ἀντί, against; λίθος, a stone. F. *antilithique.*) Having the power of preventing or impeding the formation of urinary concretions; such are large quantities of water, especially when containing potash, soda, or lithia, sodium phosphate and biborate, ammonium benzoate and other salts, mineral and vegetable acids, depending on the nature of the concretion.

Antil′les. A name given to the West Indian Islands, with the exception of the Bahamas. Many of the islands, which are of volcanic origin, possess sulphuretted saline springs, both hot and cold. See *Cuba*, *Hayti*, *Jamaica*, and others.

A. rhat′any. Two forms, black and brown, of rhatany, identical with Para rhatany.

Antilo′bium. (Ἀντιλόβιον; from ἀντί, against or opposite; λοβός, the lobe of the ear. F. *antilobe;* I. *antilobo;* S. *antilobo;* G. *Gegenlapchen.*) Name for the tragus, or that part of the external ear opposite the lobe.

Antiloca′pridæ. (L. *antilopus*, an antelope; *caper*, a goat.) A Family of *Cavicornia*, which has been proposed for the reception of the *Antilope furcifer* or Prong-buck, in that the outer sheath of the horn is deciduous.

Antilœm′ic. See *Antiloimic.*

Antilo′gia. (Ἀντιλογέω, or ἀντιλέγω, to speak against.) A contradiction in the symptoms of a disease so as to render its diagnosis difficult.

Antil′ogous. (Ἀντίλογος, contradictory; from ἀντιλογέω or ἀντιλέγω, to speak against.) Contradictory; reverse.

A. pole. A term given to that end of a crystal in a pyroelectric condition, which is negative when heated, and becomes positive when cooled. See *Pyroelectricity.*

Antiloim′ic. (Ἀντί, against; λοιμός, the plague or pestilence. F. *antilœmique;* G. *pestwidrig.*) Against, or curative of, the plague or pestilence of any kind; applied to medicines so accounted.

Antilo′pē. (Ἀνθόλοψ; from ἄνθος, a flower; ὤψ, the eye; that is, flower-eye, because of its soft expression, and great beauty, in this genus of animals.) The antelope. A Genus of the *Ruminantia*, the various species of which inhabit India and Africa; their horns and hoofs were formerly believed to possess antispasmodic properties, and were used in hysteria and epilepsy. Some of the species furnished varieties of *Bezoar.*

Antilo′pidæ. A Subfamily of the Family *Cavicornia.* Body slim; legs long, slender; horns cylindrical, straight or curved, annulated or twisted, sometimes seen only in the males; they possess lachrymal sinuses, or tear pits, beneath the eyes, which secrete a yellow waxy substance.

Antilys′sus. (Ἀντί, against; λύσσα, rabies. F. *antilysse.*) Applied to medicines supposed to be curative of hydrophobia.

Antimelanchol′ic. (Ἀντί, against; μελαγχολία, melancholia. F. *antimelancholique.*) Against, or capable of dispelling, melancholy; applied to medicines used with this view.

Antimephit′ic. (Ἀντί; *mephitic.* F. *antiméphitique;* G. *luftreinigend*, *luftverbesserndmittel.*) Opposed to, or corrective of, foul exhalations.

An′timere. (Ἀντί, against; μέρος, a part.) A term applied to those segments, or groups of organ systems, each built upon the same plan, which are placed radially round a centre. An example of antimeric segmentation is to be found in the starfish.

Antimetro′pia. (Ἀντί; μέτρον, measure; ὤψ, the eye.) In Ophthalmic Surgery, a term applied to a condition in which the refraction of the two eyes is of an opposite kind, one, for example, being myopic, and the other hypermetropic.

Antimetro′pic. (Same etymon.) Of, or pertaining to, antimetropia.

Antimiasmat′ic. (Ἀντί; *miasm.*) A remedy agaiust malaria and malarial diseases.

An′timonate. Term for a combination of antimonic acid, or antimony pentoxide, with a base.

An′timonetted hy′drogen. A synonym of *Antimonious hydride.*

Antimo′nial. (L. *antimonium*, antimony. G. *antimonhaltig*, *spiessglanzhaltig.*) Of, or belonging to, antimony. Applied to any compound medicine having antimony as its chief component.

A. caus′tic. A synonym of *Antimonious chloride.*

A. o′chre. A term for antimony found in the state of an oxide.

A. oint′ment. A synonym of the *Unguentum antimonii*, U.S. Ph.

A. pow′der. A synonym of the *Pulvis antimonialis*, B. Ph.

Also, of *James's powder.*

Antimonia′le caus′ticum. (Καυστικός, capable of burning.) A synonym of *Antimonious chloride.*

Antimonia′les pil′ulæ Ward′ii. Ward's antimonial pills; they consisted of about a grain of glass of antimony.

Antimo′nialised. Prepared with, or containing, antimony.

Also, under the influence of antimony.

Antimo′nias potas′sæ, Belg. Ph. (F. *antimoine diaphoretique lavé.*) Pure antimony, 1 part; nitrate of potassium, 2 parts; mix, deflagrate, and keep at a red heat for an hour and a half; allow to cool, wash for some hours in water, dry, and reduce to a fine powder.

Antimo′niate. A salt of antimonic acid.

A. of qui′nia. This salt has been recommended as a febrifuge, especially applicable to cases of doubtful periodicity. Dose, 2 or 3 grains, four times a day.

Antimo′niated hyd′rogen. A gas, prepared at the time when it is required for inhalation, by acting on an alloy of a drachm of antimony, and two drachms of zinc, and a drachm of tartrate or chloride of antimony, with hydrochloric acid. The hydrochloric acid gas evolved simultaneously with the antimoniated hydrogen is arrested by a sponge dipped in an alkaline solution. The respiration of air impregnated with this gas for five minutes every hour, is said to be very useful in pneumonia and capillary bronchitis with fever. The pulse diminishes in frequency and force, without the occurrence of nausea or vomiting, and expectoration is facilitated.

A synonym of *Antimonious hydride.*

Antimonia'tus. Prepared witb, or containing, antimony.

Antimon'ic. (*Antimonium*, antimony.) Of, or belonging to, antimony.

A. ac'id. (F. *acide antimonique.*) Sb_2O_5. Hydrated antimonic oxide. A monobasic acid obtained by digesting metallic antimony in strong nitric acid; it produces normal salts of the form $M_2O.Sb_2O_5$ or $MSbO_3$, and acid salts containing $M_2O.2Sb_2O_5$ or $2MSbO_3.Sb_2O_5$. It is a lemon-coloured powder, insoluble in water and acids.

A. chlo'ride. $SbCl_5$. Antimony pentachloride. A mobile, colourless liquid, obtained by passing a stream of chlorine gas over antimonious chloride or slightly heated metallic antimony. It forms a crystalline compound with water when in small quantity; a large amount decomposes it into antimonic and hydrochloric acids.

A. ox'ide. Sb_2O_5. Antimony pentoxide. A pale, straw-coloured powder, obtained by acting on metallic antimony with strong nitric acid and heating the precipitated hydrate. It is monobasic. Before heating, when hydrated, is called *A. acid.*

The hydrated oxide may be obtained also by decomposing antimonic chloride with water; this is called metantimonic acid. It is bibasic.

A. sul'phide. Sb_2O_5. Antimony pentasulphide. Formed along with calcium carbonate, sodium antimonate, and sodium sulphide, by boiling for some hours in water 18 parts of powdered antimonious sulphide, 17 of dry sodium carbonate, 13 of lime, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ of sulphur; it unites with the sodium sulphide to form sodium sulphantimonate, which crystallises on evaporation; this salt, when dissolved in water and treated with dilute sulphuric acid, deposits the pentasulphide as a golden-yellow flocculent precipitate. It forms salts with basic sulphides called sulphantimonates.

Antimon'ico-potas'sicus. (F. *antimonico-potassique.*) Applied by Berzelius to a double salt resulting from combination of an antimonic with a potassic salt.

Antimonif'erous. (*Antimonium; fero*, to bear. F. *antimonifère ;* G. *spiessglanztragend.*) Applied to a substance that accidentally contains antimony.

Antimo'nii buty'rum. (L. *butyrum*, butter.) Butter of antimony; a synonym of *Antimonious chloride.*

A. calx. (L. *calx*, lime.) A synonym of *Antimonium diaphoreticum.*

Also, a term for *Antimony, ash of.*

A. calx lo'ta. (L. *lotus*, washed.) A synonym of *Antimonium diaphoreticum ablutum.*

A. calx sulphura'ta. Sulphuretted calx of antimony. Calcined oyster-shells 10 parts, sulphur 4 parts, and crude antimony 3 parts. Powder, mix, and calcine. Used as an emetic and alterative, in doses of 1—6 grains.

A. cerus'sa. (L. *cerussa*, white lead.) A synonym of *Antimonium diaphoreticum.*

A. cerus'sa sola'ris. (L. *solaris*, belonging to the sun.) A similar preparation to the *Antimonium diaphoreticum*, but made by heating in the sun by means of a lens.

A. chlori'dum. See *Antimonious chloride.*

A. cum sulphu're vitrifac'tum. (L. *vitrum*, glass; *factus*, made.) A synonym of *Antimony, glass of.*

A. diaphoret'icum elo'tum. (L. *elavo*, to wash clean.) A synonym of *Antimonium diaphoreticum ablutum.*

A. diaphoret'icum vulga're. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) A synonym of *Antimonium diaphoreticum ablutum.*

A. et potas'sæ tar'tras. A synonym of *Antimonium tartaratum*, B. Ph.

U.S. Ph. Tartar emetic, prepared in the same way as the *Antimonium tartaratum*, B. Ph.

A. et potas'sii tar'tras. A synonym of *Antimonium tartaratum.*

A. Helmon'tii flo'res. See *Helmontii flores antimonii.*

A. he'par. (Ἧπαρ, the liver.) Liver of antimony. Antimonious sulphide 1 part, dried sodium or potassium carbonate 2 parts; melt, heat till it is a proper colour, allow to cool, and powder. It consists of antimonious oxide and undecomposed sulphide and sodium, or potassium sulphide and carbonate. It is now chiefly used in veterinary medicine as an alterative and purgative.

A. iodi'dum. SbI_3. A salt prepared by gently heating in a Florence flask metallic antimony and iodine. It is a crystalline foliated mass, which, when pulverised, yields a deep orange-red powder. It has been used as an alterative, in doses varying from a quarter of a grain to one grain, in form of pill.

A. mu'rias. A synonym of *Antimonious chloride.*

A. o'leum. (L. *oleum*, oil.) A synonym of *Antimonious chloride.*

A. oxid'ulum hydrosulphura'tum auranti'acum. Orange oxidulated hydrosulphuret of antimony; a synonym of *Antimonium sulphuratum*, B. Ph.

A. oxi'dum, B. Ph. Sb_2O_3. Oxide of antimony, or *Antimonious oxide.* The directions for preparing this substance are—Pour 16 fluid ounces of solution of chloride of antimony into 2 gallons of water, collect the precipitate, and wash it well with distilled water; then add to it 6 oz. of carbonate of soda, previously dissolved in 2 pints of distilled water, filter, collect the deposit, and wash with distilled water till the washings give no precipitate with a solution of silver nitrate acidulated with nitric acid; lastly, dry the product at a temperature below 100° C. (212° F.) It is a greyish-white powder, fusible at a low red heat, insoluble in water, but soluble in hydrochloric acid. The solution dropped into distilled water gives a white deposit, at once changed to orange by H_2S. It dissolves entirely when boiled with an excess of the acid tartrate of potash. It is somewhat irregular in its actions, which is that of tartar emetic, but probably milder. Dose, 1—4 grains.

A. oxi'dum aura'tum. (L. *auratus*, gold coloured.) A synonym of *Antimonium sulphuratum*, B. Ph.

A. oxi'dum nitromuriat'icum. A synonym of *Algaroth, powder of.*

A. oxi'dum sulphure'tum vitrifactum. (L. *vitrum*, glass; *factus*, made.) A synonym of *Antimony, glass of.*

A. oxysulphure'tum. U.S. Ph. Kermes mineral. Sulphuret of antimony a troy ounce, sodium carbonate 23 troy ounces, water 16 pints. Boil the water, dissolve the soda in it, add the antimony, and then boil for an hour. Filter, cool slowly, decant, drain the precipitate on a filter, wash it with boiled water, dry without heat, preserve in a well-stoppered bottle out of the light. It is an insipid, inodorous powder, of a purplish-brown colour; on exposure to air and light it loses colour and becomes yellowish white. It is alterative, diaphoretic, and emetic. Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$—2 grains.

Also, a synonym of *Antimonium sulphuratum.*

A. potas'sio-tar'tras. A synonym of *Antimonium tartaratum*, B. Ph.

A. reg'ulus. See *Antimony, regulus of.*

A. reg'ulus medicina'lis. (L. *regulus*, a ruler; *medicinalis*, medical.) A synonym of *Antimonium medicinale.*

A. rubi'nus. A synonym of *Antimony, ruby of.*

A. sal. (L. *sal*, salt.) A synonym of *Antimonium tartaratum*, B. Ph.

A. sul'phur aura'tum. (L. *auratus*, golden.) A synonym of *Antimonium sulphuratum*, B. Ph.

A. sul'phur precipita'tum. A synonym of *Antimonium sulphuratum*, B. Ph.

A. sulphura'tum. A synonym of *Antimonium sulphuratum.*

A. sulphure'tum, U.S. Ph. Sulphuret of antimony, or antimonious sulphide. Native sulphuret of antimony purified by fusion. The *Antimonium nigrum*, B. Ph.

A. sulphure'tum au'reum. (L. *aureus*, golden.) A synonym of *Antimonium sulphuratum.*

A. sulphure'tum præcipita'tum. (L. *præcipito*, to throw down.) A synonym of *Antimonium sulphuratum.*

A. sulphure'tum ru'brum. (L. *ruber*, red. G. *Mineralkermes.*) See *Kermes mineral.*

A. tar'tras. The *Antimonium tartaratum*, B. Ph.

A. terchlori'dum. A synonym of *Antimonious chloride.*

A. teroxi'dum. See *A. oxidum.*

A. tersulphure'tum. A synonym of *Antimonious sulphide.*

A. vit'rum. (L. *vitrum*, glass.) See *Antimony, glass of.*

A. vit'rum cera'tum. (L. *vitrum; ceratum*, a wax salve.) Glass of antimony, in very fine powder, 1 oz., yellow wax, 1 drachm; melt in an iron ladle, and expose to a gentle heat until it is snuff-coloured; powder when cold. Formerly used in dysentery. Dose, 2—10 grains.

A. vit'rum hyacin'thinum. (L. *vitrum*, glass; *hyacinthinus*, violet-coloured.) A synonym of *Antimony, glass of.*

Antimo'nious ac'id. (F. *acide antimonieux.*) A synonym of *A. oxide.*

A. chlo'ride. $SbCl_3$. Butter of antimony. Obtained as a heavy buttery mass by passing chlorine gas over metallic antimony, or by adding strong hydrochloric acid to antimonious sulphide; in the latter case the resulting liquid is distilled until each drop of the distillate on falling into water produces a copious white precipitate; afterwards the chloride comes over pure, and on cooling solidifies to a white crystalline mass. It is very deliquescent; dissolves in strong hydrochloric acid without decomposition, and the solution when poured into water throws down a white precipitate of powder of Algaroth. A caustic. See *Liquor antimonii chloridi.*

A. hy'dride. SbH_3. Formed along with hydrogen when a salt of antimony or antimonious oxide is brought into contact with zinc and sulphuric acid. The mixture burns with a bluish-green flame, and deposits metallic antimony when a cold porcelain surface is put into the flame. See *Antimoniated hydrogen.*

A. ox'ide. Sb_2O_3. Obtained in a crystalline form by burning metallic antimony at the bottom of a large red-hot crucible; also by pouring solution of antimonious chloride into water, and digesting the resulting precipitate with a solution of sodium carbonate. It is dimorphous; occurring native in trimetric and in octohedral crystals. An impure trioxide has long been named glass of antimony, or vitrum antimonii. It occurs as a pale buff-coloured anhydrous powder, fusible at a red heat. It acts as a feeble acid.

A. oxychlo'ride. A synonym of *Algaroth, powder of.*

A. sul'phide. (F. *sulphure d'antimoine;* G. *schwarzes Schwefelantimon.*) Sb_2S_3. A lead-grey, crystalline substance occurring native. It may be prepared by melting antimony and sulphur, or as an amorphous brick-red precipitate by treating a solution of potassio-tartrate of antimony with hydrogen sulphide; when heated the precipitate loses water, becomes crystalline, and is of a grey colour. It forms compounds with basic sulphides, which are called sulphantimonites. See *Antimonium sulphuratum* and *Kermes mineral.*

An'timonite. Term for a combination of antimonious acid and an alkaline base. Antimonites are very unstable salts. Also, applied to the salts of antimonoso-antimonic acid.

Antimo'nium. See *Antimony.*

A. al'bum. (L. *albus*, white.) A synonym of *Bismuth.*

A. al'bum calcina'tum. Calcined white antimony. A synonym of *A. diaphoreticum.*

A. al'bum præcipita'tum. (L. *præcipito*, to throw down.) See *Algaroth, powder of.*

A. au'reum. (L. *aureus*, golden.) A synonym of *Antimonium sulphuratum.*

A. bisulphura'tum præcipita'tum. Precipitated bisulphuret of antimony. A synonym of *A. sulphuratum aurantiacum.*

A. calcina'tum. Calcined antimony. A synonym of *A. diaphoreticum.*

A. chlora'tum. A synonym of the *Stibium chloratum*, Aust. Ph.; and also of *Chloruretum antimonii*, Belg. Ph.

A. chlora'tum liq'uidum. A synonym of *Liquor stibii chlorati*, Helv. Ph.

A. chlo'rur. A synonym of the *Stibium chloratum*, Aust. Ph.

A. cru'dum. (L. *crudus*, raw, unprepared. G. *roher Spiessglanz.*) A synonym of the *Stibium sulphuratum nigrum*, Aust. and Helv. Ph.

Also, a synonym of the metal antimony.

Also (G. *Grauspiesglanzerz*), a term for native antimonious sulphide.

Also, a synonym of *Stibium sulfuratum crudum*, G. Ph.

A. cru'dum alcoholisa'tum. A term applied to *Stibium sulphuratum nigrum præparatum* when alcohol has been used in the process of washing.

A. cru'dum præpara'tum. (L. *crudus*, raw; *præparatus*, prepared.) A synonym of *Sulphuretum antimonii nigrum depuratum*, Belg. Ph.

A. depura'tum, Belg. Ph. (L. *depuro*, to purify.) Purified antimony. Antimony of commerce 16 parts, antimonious sulphide 1 part, dried sodium carbonate 2 parts, ferrous sulphide 1·5 parts. Mix, fuse, separate the product from the scoriæ, powder and mix with dry sodium carbonate 1·5 parts; proceed as before, and also for a third time.

A. diaphoret'icum. (G. *schweisstriebende Spiessglanz.*) Diaphoretic antimony; a term for an old preparation made by deflagrating in a crucible one part of grey antimony with three of nitre. It is a mixture of antimoniate, sulphate, and nitrate of potash. Esteemed formerly as gently diaphoretic and laxative, and called an antimoniate of potash; also called the Calx antimonii anglorum, and mineral diaphoretic. Dose, gr. 10—30.

In the Fr. Codex the proportion is 1 part of antimony to 2 of potassium nitrate; and the composition is given as antimony 79·99 parts, potash 10·70, and water 12·31 parts.

A. diaphoret'icum ablu'tum, Helv. Ph. (L. *ablutus*, from *abluo*, to wash off.) Fifty parts of pure metallic antimony, mixed with 100 parts of potassium nitrate, are put by degrees into a red-hot crucible, and kept at that temperature for half an hour; the resulting mass is powdered and washed with water until there is no taste.

Also, a synonym of *Antimonias potassæ*, Belg. Ph.

A. diaphoret'icum al'bum. (L. *albus*, white.) A synonym of *A. diaphoreticum ablutum.*

A. diaphoret'icum dul'ce. (L. *dulcis*, sweet.) A synonym of *A. diaphoreticum ablutum.*

A. diaphoret'icum edulcora'tum. (L. *edulco*, to sweeten.) A synonym of *A. diaphoreticum ablutum.*

A. diaphoret'icum jovia'le. (L. *jovialis*, belonging to Jupiter; a name given by the alchemists to tin.) A synonym of *Antihecticum Poterii.*

A. diaphoret'icum lo'tum. (L. *lotum*, part. of *lavo*, to wash.) The Antimoine diaphorétique lavé, Fr. Codex. See *Antimonias potassæ.*

A. diaphoret'icum martia'le. (L. *martialis*, belonging to Mars; a name given by the alchemists to iron.) An old medicine made by fusing together equal weights of powdered sulphuret of antimony and iron filings, reducing them when cool to powder, deflagrating them with three times their weight of nitre, and dissolving the product in water; the yellowish-brown precipitate thus produced is the martial diaphoretic antimony; also called Anticachecticum Ludovici.

A. diaphoret'icum nitra'tum. A term given to *A. diaphoreticum*, inasmuch as it contains potassium nitrate, which is removed by washing.

A. diaphoret'icum non ablu'tum. (L. *ablutus*, from *abluo*, to wash off.) A synonym of *A. diaphoreticum.*

A. diaphoret'icum reguli'num. (L. *regulus*, a ruler.) A synonym of *A. diaphoreticum ablutum.*

A. diaphoret'icum ru'brum. (L. *ruber*, red.) A synonym of *Regulus antimonii medicinalis.*

A. diaphoret'icum sim'plex. (L. *simplex*, simple.) A synonym of *A. diaphoreticum ablutum.*

A. emet'icum. (L. *emeticus*, provoking vomiting.) A synonym of *A. tartaratum.*

A. et cal'cium sulphura'tum. (F. *sulfure d'antimoine calcaire;* G. *spiessglanzhaltiger Schwefelkalk.*) Sulphuret of antimony and calcium. Made by heating together antimonious sulphide 12 parts, sulphur 15, and lime 60, the upper part being rejected. Formerly used as a resolvent, emetic, and antiarthritic.

A. fu'sum. (L. *fusus*, spread out.) A synonym of *Sulphuretum antimonii nigrum depuratum.*

A. grys'eum calcina'tum. (G. *grauesspiessglanzoxyd.*) Grey calcined antimony. A synonym of *Antimonii oxidum.*

A. hyacin'thinum. (Ὑακίνθινος, belonging to the hyacinth, of a violet-blue colour.) A synonym of *Antimony, glass of.*

A. incinera'tum. (L. *in*, into; *cinis*, ashes.) A synonym of *Antimonii oxidum.*

A. martia'le cachec'ticum. (L. *martialis*, belonging to Mars, an old term for iron; καχεκτικός, in a bad habit of body.) A synonym of *Ludovici anticachecticum.*

A. medicina'le. (L. *medicinalis*, pertaining to medicine.) Sulphuret of antimony 5 parts, potassium carbonate 1 part, sodium chloride 4 parts; mix and melt. When cold remove the impurities from the top, powder the remainder, and wash. Used formerly as a diaphoretic and alterative.

A. muriat'icum. A synonym of *Antimonious chloride.*

A. muriat'icum oxida'tum. An old term for a solution of antimonious chloride.

A. muria'tum. A synonym of *Antimonious chloride.*

A. ni'grum. B. Ph. Sb_2S_3. (F. *antimoine sulfuré;* I. *solfuro d'antimonio;* S. *antimonio crudo;* G. *Schwefelspiessglauz.*) Prepared sulphuret of antimony. Native sulphide of antimony, purified from siliceous matter by fusion, and afterwards reduced to fine powder. It is a greyish-black crystalline powder, which dissolves almost entirely in boiling hydrochloric acid, evolving hydrogen sulphide gas.

A. oxida'tum. A synonym of *A. diaphoreticum.*

A. perfec'te oxida'tum. (L. *perfecte*, fully.) A synonym of *A. diaphoreticum ablutum.*

A. precipita'tum al'bum. (L. *præcipito*, to throw down; *albus*, white.) A synonym of *Algaroth, powder of.*

A. reguli'num. (L. *regulus*, a ruler.) A synonym of pure antimony.

A. sali'tum. (L. *salitus*, salted.) A synonym of *Antimonious chloride.*

A. subchlora'tum. A synonym of *Algaroth, powder of.*

A. sublima'tum. (L. *sublimo*, to lift on high.) Sublimed antimony. A synonym of *Antimony, Argentine flowers of.*

A. submuriat'icum oxida'tum. A synonym of *Algaroth, powder of.*

A. succin'eum. (L. *succincus*, of amber.) A synonym of *Antimony, glass of.*

A. sulphura'tum. B. Ph. SbS_3 with SbO_3. Kermes mineral. Sulphurated antimony. Sulphide of antimony, with a small and variable amount of oxide of antimony. It is thus made—ten ounces of black antimony are boiled for two hours with 4½ pints of solution of soda, the mixture being stirred frequently, and distilled water added to maintain the same volume. The liquid is then strained, and dilute sulphuric acid added to slight excess. The precipitate is collected on a calico filter, and washed with distilled water till the washings no longer precipitate with chloride of barium; it is then dried at 100° C. (212° F.), or less. It is an orange-red powder, soluble in caustic soda, and also in hydrochloric acid, with evolution of sulphuretted hydrogen, and the separation of a little sulphur. Boiled in water, with acid tartrate of potash, the resulting solution is precipitated orange-red, with sulphuretted hydrogen. Sixty grains, dissolved in hydrochloric acid, and dropped into water, give a precipitate, which, when washed and dried, weighs about 53 grains. Dose, 1—5 grains.

A. sulphura'tum auranti'acum. (G. *Goldschwefel*, *Fünffach-Schwefelantimon.*) Orange-coloured sulphuret of antimony. A synonym of *Antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum;* and of *Sulphur auratum antimonii*, Belg Ph., and of *Stibium sulfuratum aurantiacum*, G. Ph.

A. sulphura'tum fus'cum. (L. *fuscus*, dark.) A synonym of *Sulphuretum antimonii nigrum depuratum.*

A. sulphura'tum ni'grum. (L. *niger*, black.) A synonym of *Antimony sulphide.*

A. sulphura'tum præcipita'tum. (L. *præcipito*, to throw down.) A synonym of *A. sulphuratum aurantiacum*, and also, of *A. sulphuratum rubrum.*

A. sulphura'tum præpara'tum. (L. *præparatus*, prepared.) A synonym of *A. sulphuratum.*

A. sulphura'tum ru'brum. (L. *ruber*, red.) A synonym of *Kermes mineral.*

A. tartara'tum, B. Ph. (F. *tartrate de potasse et d'antimoine;* G. *Brechweinstein*, *Spiessglanzhaltiges weinsteinsaures Kali*, *Spiessglanzweinstein.*) $KO,SbO_3,C_8H_4O_{10}+2HO$. Tartarated antimony. A tartrate of potash and antimony. The directions for making this are—mix 5 oz. of antimony oxide, with 6 oz. of finely powdered acid tartrate of potash, with a little distilled water, sufficient to form a paste; set aside for 24 hours; then add water to 2 pints, boil for 15 minutes, stirring frequently; filter, and set aside the filtrate to crystallise, dry the crystals at temperature of air. The salt forms colourless, transparent crystals, with triangular facets, soluble in water, less so in proof spirit. It decrepitates and blackens when heated. Its watery solution gives a white precipitate with hydrochloric acid, soluble in excess of the acid, but not formed if tartaric acid be previously added. Twenty grains dissolve, without residue, in fl. ʒj at 60°, and the solution gives with SH_3 an orange precipitate, which, when washed and dried at 100° C. (212° F.), weighs 9·91 grains.

Tartar emetic applied locally, in the form of ointment, excites irritation, leading at first to a papular, then to a vesicular, and finally to a pustular eruption, hence it has been used as a powerful derivative and counter-irritant, but its action is capricious and painful. In small doses it excites a sensation of soreness in the stomach. In somewhat larger (1-6th to ½ gr.) it causes increased secretion of mucus in the intestinal canal, and diarrhœa may be induced. It also excites secretion from the bronchial mucous membrane. In still larger doses (1—2 grains) it produces in the course of half an hour nausea and vomiting, accompanied by much straining. It acts in the same way if injected into the veins, and is hence thought by some to act on the centric, as well as on the peripheric extremities of the nerves. The toxic effects of antimony are indicated by considerable paralysis of both the sensory and motor nerves, with loss of reflex action. It weakens and paralyses the heart. It increases both the sensible and insensible transpiration through the skin, and the discharge of watery vapour by the lungs. It also increases the elimination of carbonic acid and of urea. It does not lower the temperature of the body. It has been largely used as an emetic, and as a depressant of arterial action, in the early stages of fever, in various forms of acute local inflammation, in catarrh, bronchitis, laryngitis and croup, and pneumonia, in mania, and in strumous ophthalmia. It was formerly used as a depressant in delirium tremens, and as an aid in the reduction of dislocations and hernia. Dose, as a diaphoretic, 1-16th to 1-6th of a grain; as an emetic, 1—2 grains.

In acute poisoning, the symptoms are that the patient complains of an intensely metallic taste, of thirst, severe pain in throat and belly, vomiting, and purging. The cardiac action is depressed, the skin cold and clammy, respiration laborious, there is dysuria, cramps affect the limbs, and death is often preceded by convulsions of a tetanic character. One and a half grains have proved fatal, but a much larger quantity may be got rid of by vomiting and purging, without serious results. In one case death occurred in 7 hours. The treatment consists in provoking vomiting, if this be not present, and in the administration of tannin, or the infusion of any astringent bark, afterwards strong coffee and opiates.

In cases of chronic poisoning, nausea and vomiting, with great depression, constipation or watery purging, and death resulting from exhaustion, have been observed.

A. tartariza'tum. A synonym of *Antimonium tartaratum*, B. Ph.

A. trichlora'tum. A synonym of *Antimonious chloride.*

A. us'tum. (L. *ustus*, part. of *uro*, to burn.) A synonym of grey oxide of antimony.

A. us'tum cum ni'tro. A synonym of *A. diaphoreticum*, inasmuch as it contained nitre.

A. us'tum median'te ni'tro confec'tum. (L. *medians*, being in the middle; *confectus*, part. of *conficio*, to prepare.) A synonym of *A. diaphoreticum*, in that it is prepared with nitre.

A. us'tum vit'reum. (L. *vitreus*, of glass.) A synonym of *Antimony*, *glass of.*

A. vitrifac'tum. (L. *vitrum*, glass; *factus*, made.) A synonym of *Antimony*, *glass of.*

A. vitrifica'tum. (L. *vitrum*, glass; *factus*, made.) See *Antimony*, *glass of.*

Antimon'iuret. (*Antimony.* F. *antimoniure.*) Name by Beudant for an alloy of antimony with another metal.

Antimon'iuretted hy'drogen. A synonym of *Antimonious hydride.*

Antimono'so-antimon'ic ox'ide. Sb_2O_4, or $Sb_2O_3.Sb_2O_5$. It occurs native as antimony ochre; it is obtained by heating the metal or the pentoxide in the air. It is a greyish-white, infusible, and non-volatile powder, insoluble in water and acids. It is probably a compound of antimonious and antimonic oxides; but some believe it to be a distinct oxide forming salts, antimonites.

An'timony. ('Αντί, against; μοναχός, a monk. F. *antimonio;* I. and S. *antimoine;* G. *Spiesglanzmetall;* Dut. *spiesglas;* Dan. *spids-*

glands; Arab. *Ismud*, or *Aitmat.*) The story is told that Basil Valentine, a German monk, observed that when the sulphite was given to pigs, it first purged and then fattened them; on attempting to feed his brother monks in the same way he killed them all. Sb (Stibium). A metal, atomic weight 122. Chiefly found in the state of black sulphide, rarely native as a metal. Isolated by Basil Valentine at close of 15th century. It has a bluish-white colour and strong lustre; it is extremely brittle. Sp. gr. 6·8; sp. heat 0·05077; it melts at 450° C. (842° F.), and boils and volatilises at a white heat. It has a crystalline structure, and can be obtained in rhombohedral crystals. It is reduced by heating the sulphide with half its weight of metallic iron. It undergoes no oxidation in the air at ordinary temperatures, but oxidises when melted in the air; and when heated more strongly it burns with a white flame, giving off white fumes of antimonious oxide. It forms two classes of compounds, the antimonious compounds, in which it is trivalent, and the antimonic compounds, in which it is quinquevalent. In combination with lead it forms type metal; with tin and a little copper, zinc or bismuth, Britannia metal and pewter. Antimonious salts have the following reactions—Water renders their solutions milky, but hydrochloric acid redissolves the precipitate; sulphuretted hydrogen gives an orange-red precipitate, or an orange-red tint if the solution is very dilute; ammonium monosulphide gives an orange-red precipitate, soluble in excess of the reagent, especially if the reagent is impure and contains an excess of sulphur; potash gives a voluminous white precipitate of hydrate, soluble in great excess of the reagent; when boiled the precipitate becomes crystalline (oxide); ammonia and ammonium carbonate give a voluminous white precipitate, insoluble in excess of the reagent; potassium carbonate gives a voluminous white precipitate of hydrate, soluble when warmed, in great excess of the reagent; sodium phosphate gives a voluminous white precipitate; oxalic acid gives a voluminous white precipitate, and, if sufficient time be allowed, causes complete precipitation; potassium ferrocyanide gives a white precipitate, insoluble in hydrochloric acid; potassium ferricyanide clouds the solution in hydrochloric acid (due to the action of the water of the reagent); tannic acid gives a yellowish-white precipitate; metallic zinc gives a black precipitate of antimony, if in a platinum capsule a black spot; potassium permanganate is decolorised by it; the potassic solution of antimony oxide, after the lapse of some time, or by heat, precipitates the metallic silver of ammoniacal nitrate of silver. Antimonates have the following reactions—Hydrochloric acid gives a white precipitate, soluble in excess; nitric and sulphuric acids give a white precipitate, insoluble whilst cold, soluble by heat; sulphuretted hydrogen gives an orange-red precipitate if there be no free potash present; nitrate of silver gives a grey precipitate, but metallic silver is not deposited. See *Reinsch's test* and *Marsh's test.* Antimony colours flame a pale greenish-blue. Antimony, like arsenic, appears to be a protoplasmic poison.

A., æ'thiops of. See *Æthiops antimonialis.*

A. and potas'sa, tar'trate of. The *Antimonium tartaratum*, B. Ph.

A. and potas'sium tar'trate. The *Antimonium tartaratum*, B. Ph.

A., ar'gentine flow'ers of. (L. *argentum*, silver.) An old term for antimonious oxide when prepared by heating metallic antimony and providing a cool surface, on which the flowers, of silvery whiteness, are deposited.

A., arse'niate of. A heavy white powder, containing 56 parts of antimony and 44 of arsenic acid in 100. It has been used in skin diseases and fever. Dose, ·0012 grammes three or four times a day.

A. ash. A dull grey powder, resulting from the roasting in a reverberatory furnace of the antimony of commerce, antimonious sulphide. It consists of antimonious oxide, some antimonic oxide, and a portion of unburnt sulphide. It is emetic, and is used by some in the manufacture of tartarised antimony.

A. bases. A term given to certain compounds of antimony, such as stibethyl, analogous to the antimonium salts.

A., black. The *Antimonium nigrum*, B. Ph.

A., black sul'phuret of. A synonym of *Antimonious sulphide.*

A., but'ter of. Antimony chloride; a white, highly crystalline mass, very deliquescent, soluble in hydrochloric acid, the solution when added to water throwing down a white, subsequently becoming fawn-coloured, precipitate, composed of trichloride and trioxide of antimony—the old powder of Algaroth—which is soft, dissolves with a gentle heat, and crystallises on cooling. See *Antimonious chloride.*

A., ce'rated glass of. See *Antimonii vitrum ceratum.*

A., chlo'ride of. A synonym of *Antimonious chloride.*

A., chlor'uret of. A synonym of *Antimonious chloride.*

A., com'mon. A synonym of *Antimonious sulphide.*

A., cro'cus of. A saffron-brown, insoluble powder; made by deflagrating equal parts of antimonious sulphide and potassium nitrate with a little hydrochloric acid, and then powdering the fused mass; sometimes sodium chloride was added. It is a variable mixture of sulphide and oxide of antimony, sulphate and antimonate of potassium and chloride of potassium. It was used for the same purposes as *Antimonium diaphoreticum.*

A., crude. A synonym of native *Antimonious sulphide.*

A., deutox'ide of. A synonym of *Antimonium diaphoreticum.*

A., diaphoret'ic. See *Antimonium diaphoreticum.*

A., flow'ers of. A synonym of *Algaroth, powder of.*

A., glass of. Term for a preparation made by carefully roasting antimony sulphide in powder, and raising the heat at the end of the process so as to fuse the product into a clear glass, which should be transparent and of a brownish-red or hyacinthine colour. It is a mixture of antimonious oxide and sulphide with a little silica and iron. It is a violent emetic.

A., gol'den sul'phur of. A synonym of *Antimonii sulphuretum precipitatum.*

A., i'odide of. See *Antimonii iodidum.*

A., liv'er of. See *Antimonii hepar.*

A., medic'inal reg'ulus of. A synonym of *Antimonium medicinale.*

A., mu'riate of. A synonym of *Antimonious chloride.*

A. o'chre. A synonym of *Antimonoso-*

antimonic acid, when occurring native in acicular crystals or in a crust or powder.

A., oil of. Antimony chloride, or butter of antimony.

A., ox'ide of. See *Antimonii oxidum.*

Also, a synonym of *Algaroth, powder of.*

Also, of *A., glass of.*

A. ox'ides. The oxides of antimony are three: a basic oxide, antimony trioxide, Sb_2O_3; a neutral oxide, antimony tetroxide, Sb_2O_4; and an acid oxide, antimony pentoxide, Sb_2O_5. These are also called respectively antimonious oxide, antimonoso-antimonic oxide, and antimonic oxide.

A. oxychlo'ride. A synonym of *Algaroth, powder of.*

A., oxysul'phide of. Occurs native as *Kermesite.*

A., oxysul'phuret of. See *Antimonii oxysulphuretum.*

A. pentachlo'ride. A synonym of *Antimonic chloride.*

A., pentasul'phide of. A synonym of *Antimonic sulphide.*

A., pentox'ide of. A synonym of *Antimonic oxide.*

A., perox'ide of. A synonym of *Antimonium diaphoreticum.*

A., potas'sio-tar'trate of. The *Antimonium tartaratum*, B. Ph.

A., prepa'red sul'phuret of. A synonym of the *Antimonium nigrum*, B. Ph., and of the *A. sulphuretum*, U.S. Ph.

A., red. A synonym of *Kermesite.*

A., red flow'ers of. An old preparation made by subliming a mixture of sulphuret of antimony and sal ammoniac. It is a violent emetic.

A., red sul'phuret of. See *Antimonii sulphuretum rubrum.*

A., reg'ulus of. Old term for the metal antimony obtained by fusion.

A., ru'by of. Antimonious sulphide 5 parts, potassium carbonate 1 part; fuse and separate the scoriæ. A similar preparation to *A., liver of.*

A., saf'fron of. A synonym of *A., crocus of.*

A., sesquichlo'ride of. A synonym of *Antimonious chloride.*

A., sesquisul'phuret of. A synonym of *Antimonious sulphide.*

A., snow of. A synonym of *A., argentine flowers of.*

A., subox'ide of. A synonym of *Antimonious oxide.*

A. sul'phide. A synonym of *Antimonious sulphide.*

A., sul'phurated. A synonym of the *Antimonium sulphuratum*, B. Ph. and U.S. Ph.

A., sul'phuret of. A synonym of the *Antimonium nigrum*, B. Ph., and of the *Antimonii sutphuretum*, U.S. Ph. See also *Antimonious sulphide.*

A., tar'tarized. A synonym of the *Antimonium tartaratum*, B. Ph., and of the *Antimonii et potassæ tartras*, U.S. Ph.

A., tar'trated. A synonym of the *Antimonium tartaratum*, B. Ph., and of the *Antimonii et potassæ tartras*, U.S. Ph.

A., terchlo'ride of. A synonym of *Antimonious chloride.*

A., teri'odide. A synonym of *Antimonii iodidum.*

A., terox'ide. A synonym of *Antimonii oxidum*, B. Ph. and U.S. Ph.

And, also, of *Antimonious oxide.*

A., tersul'phide of. A synonym of *Antimonious sulphide.*

A., tersul'phuret. A synonym of the *Antimonii nigrum*, B. Ph., and of the *Antimonii sulphuretum*, U.S. Ph.

A., tetrox'ide of. A synonym of *Antimonoso-antimonic oxide.*

A., trichlo'ride of. A synonym of *Antimonious chloride.*

A., triox'ide of. A synonym of *Antimonious oxide.*

A., trisul'phide of. A synonym of *Antimonious sulphide.*

A., veg'etable. A synonym of the *Eupatorium perfoliatum.*

A., wine of. The *Vinum antimoniale*, B. P.

Antim'onyl. A hypothetical radicle, SbO, supposed by some to be needed to explain the composition of the salts of antimony.

Antim'oris. ('Αντί, against; *μόρος*, death.) A medicine to prolong life.

Antimyce'tic. ('Αντί; *μύκης*, a mushroom or fungus.) Having power to destroy the minute vegetable growths, such as Bacterium and Vibrio, which some believe to be the origin of certain diseases.

Antinarcot'ic. ('Αντί; *νάρκωσις*, a benumbing.) Applied to remedies for narcotic poisoning.

Antinephrit'ic. ('Αντί, against; *νεφρῖτις*, disease of the kidneys. F. *antinéphrétique.*) Applied to medicines believed to be curative of diseases of the kidneys.

Antineural'gic. ('Αντί, against; *νεῦρον*, a nerve; *ἄλγος*, pain.) Term applied to remedies which relieve pain, especially periodically recurring pain.

Antineurit'ic. ('Αντί; *νεῦρον*, a nerve.) Term applied to remedies that prevent inflammation in nerves.

Antineuropath'ic. ('Αντί; *νεῦρον*, a nerve; *πάθος*, a disease.) A corroborant or nervine remedy.

Antin'iad. ('Αντί, against; *ἰνίον*, the occiput.) A term used adverbially by Dr. Barclay, and meaning towards the *Antinial* aspect; also, termed *Glabellad.*

Antin'ial. (Same etymon.) Applied by Dr. Barclay, of Edinburgh, in his proposed nomenclature, to the aspect opposite the occiput.

Antiobe'sic. ('Αντί; L. *obesus*, corpulent. F. *antiobésique.*) Applied to agents preventing or removing obesity.

Antiochali'na. ('Αντίος, opposite; *χαλινοί*, fangs. F. *antiochalin.*) Applied by Muller to a Family of ophidian reptiles having the anterior teeth venomous.

Anti'ochi hi'era. ('Ιερά, a name of many celebrated medicines or antidotes used by the Greeks.) The antidote of Antiochus. An ancient preparation, composed of germander, agaric, colocynth, Arabian stœchas, opoponax, sagapenum, parsley, aristolochia, white pepper, cinnamon, lavender, myrrh, and honey. Used in melancholy, hydrophobia, and epilepsy. (Dunglison.)

A. theri'aca. (*Θηριακος*, an antidote.) The theriacum of Antiochus. An antidote to every kind of poison, consisting of thyme, opoponax, millet, trefoil, fennel, aniseed, nigella sativa, and other herbs. (Dunglison.)

Antiodontal'gic. See *Antodontalgic.*

Antiorgas'tic. ('Αντί, against; ὀργάω, to desire vehemently.) Term applied to medicines used for allaying excitement; and so, synonymous with the term sedative.

Antipalu'dean. ('Αντί; L. *palus*, a swamp. F. *antipaludéen.*) Applied to remedies that are opposed to, preventive, or curative of, the diseases of marshy districts.

Antiparalyt'ic. ('Αντί, against; παράλυσις, a loosening by the side, paralysis. F. *antiparalytique;* G. *antiparalytisch.*) Term applied to medicines, internally or externally employed, believed to be curative of paralysis.

Antiparasit'ic. ('Αντί, against; παράσιτος, one who lives at another's expense, a parasite.) Remedies against parasites; insecticide.

Antiparas'tata. ('Αντί; L. *parastata*, the prostate gland.) An old term for the glands of Cowper.

Antiparastati'tis. ('Αντί; *parastata*, the prostate gland. F. *antiparastatite.*) Inflammation of Cowper's glands.

Antipatha'ria. A Suborder of the Order *Zoantharia*, Class *Anthozoa*. Lowly-developed polypes in colonies, with a soft non-calcareous skin, sometimes containing spicules, and covered with vibratile ciliæ.

Antip'athes. ('Αντιπαθές, a remedy for suffering.) The *Corallium nigrum*, which was used as an astringent and refrigerant.

Antipathi'a. ('Αντιπάθεια, from ἀντί, against; πάθος, affection. F. *antipathie;* I. *antipatia;* G. *Widerwille*, *Abneigung.*) Antipathy. Term for any opposite properties or affections in matter.

Also, an old term for an aversion to particular objects or things, with great restlessness or delirium.

A. insen'silis. (L. *insensilis*, insensible.) Insensile antipathy; antipathy produced through some unknown medium, as in the case of a person experiencing a kind of horror in the presence of something, be it a cat or other object, when it is concealed and unknown, and not perceptible to any of the senses.

A. sen'silis. (L. *sensilis*, sensitive.) Sensile antipathy; antipathy produced through the medium of the external senses, as antipathy to the smell of certain flowers, fruits, or herbs, and to the sight of certain animals, as vermin, reptiles.

Antipath'ic. (Same etymon as *Antipathia.* F. *antipathique;* G. *antipathisch.*) Having the quality of antipathy; opposed to.

Also, applied to palliative medicines.

Also, applied to the treatment of disease by medicines which are supposed to produce symptoms of an opposite character to those of the disease.

Antipath'idæ. A Family of the Suborder *Antipatharia.* Polypes with six short, non-retractile tentacles. Of the six radiating septæ, four are atrophied, the other two, which correspond to the commissures of the mouth, are fully developed, and furnished with mesenteries; axis horny.

Antipath'ion. ('Αντιπάθιον.) According to Dioscorides, v. 140, a species of black coral, said to be moderately astringent and refrigerant; supposed to be black hæmatite.

Antip'athy. See *Antipathia.*

Antip'atri theri'aca. A composition used against snake-bites. (Dunglison.)

Antipediculo'sa. ('Αντί; L. *pediculus*, a louse. F. *antipédiculeux.*) Opposed to, or corrective of, pediculous disease; remedies which kill pediculi.

Antipedic'ulous. (Same etymon. F. *antipediculeux.*) Having power to destroy lice.

Antipep'ton. A term applied by Kühne to a body which results from the continued action of pepsin upon albumin after antialbumin has been formed. It does not undergo conversion into peptone by the further action of the gastric or pancreatic ferment.

Antiperiod'ic. ('Αντί; περίοδος, a period.) Applied to remedies which destroy periodicity of diseases running a typical course.

Antiperistal'sis. ('Αντί; περισταλτικός, clasping and compressing, from περιστέλλω, to clothe.) The inverted peristaltic or vermicular action of the intestines.

Antiperistal'tic. (Same etymon.) Term applied to the inverted peristaltic motion of the bowels, by which their contents are forced backwards or upwards to the stomach.

Antiperistaltic action follows on obstruction, and is probably effected through the vagus nerve. Some have doubted the existence of a true antiperistaltic action, believing that the regurgitation of the contents of the intestine, which occurs in complete obstruction, is the result of the ordinary peristaltic action which, pressing downwards the outer part of the intestinal contents, forces upwards the central part.

Antiperis'tasis. ('Αντιπερίστασις, reaction of the surrounding parts; from ἀντί; περιΐστημι, to stand round about.) Old term for the antagonism of those powers which are naturally opposed to each other, as light and darkness, heat and cold.

Antipestilen'tial. ('Αντί, against; L. *pestilentia*, pestilence. F. *antipestilentiel;* G. *wider die Pest.*) Having remedial powers against the plague.

Antiphar'macum. ('Αντί; φάρμακον, a drug, a poison. F. *antipharmaque;* G. *Gegengift.*) An antidote against poison.

Antiphar'mic. ('Αντί, against; φάρμακον, a drug, a poison. F. *antipharmaque;* G. *gegen die Gift.*) Having the powers of an antidote.

An'tiphate. Black coral; probably only a varied spelling of *Antipathes*, which see.

Antiphlogis'tic. ('Αντί, against; φλόγωσις, burning heat, as that of inflammation. F. *antiphlogistique;* G. *antiphlogistisch*, *entzündungwidrige Mittel.*) Opposed to inflammation. Applied to that medical treatment which is intended to subdue inflammation, or the excited state of the system in inflammatory complaints.

A. the'ory. (F. *chimie antiphlogistique.*) A term given to the chemical philosophy originated by Lavoisier, to denote its opposition to the phlogistic doctrines previously prevalent. It was essentially expressed in his proposition that all chemical change, including combustion, consists in a rearrangement of the elements of the bodies undergoing change; from this the doctrine of the indestructibility of matter followed. See *Phlogistic theory.*

A. treat'ment. The antiphlogistic treatment of olden time consisted in low diet; bloodletting, general and local; alteratives, such as calomel and tartar emetic; salines, such as nitrate of potash; diuretics, such as digitalis and acetate of potash; sudorifics and confinement to bed.

Antiphlogo'sis. ('Αντί, against; φλόγωσις. F. *antiphlogose.*) The action of antiphlogistics.

Antiphtheiri'aca. ('Αντί; φθειρίασις, louse disease. F. *antiphthiriaque;* I. *antifterico.*) Remedies which destroy lice.

Antiphthiri'aca. The same as *Antiphtheiriaca.*

Antiphthis'ic. ('Αντί, against; φθίσις, consumption. F. *antiphthisique.*) Term applied to medicines employed to check pulmonary consumption.

Antiphtho'ra. See *Anthora.*

Antiphysa'ic. ('Αντί; φυσάω, to blow up.) A term for medicines which relieve flatulence.

Antiphyset'ic. ('Αντί, against, φυσητικός, for blowing up, flatulent.) Term applied to medicines used for dispelling flatulency.

Antiphys'ical. ('Αντί, against; φύσις, nature.) That which is contrary to nature.

Also (ἀντί; φυσάω, to blow up), a term for medicines which relieve flatulence.

Antiph'yson. (Same etymon.) Old name for the magnet or loadstone. (Quincy.)

Antiplas'tic. ('Αντί, against; πλαστικός, fit for moulding; from πλάσσω, to form. F. *antiplastique.*) Unfavorable to the process of healing, or of granulation; disorganising.

Also, applied to medicines which impoverish the blood.

Antipleurit'ic. ('Αντί, against; πλευρῖτις, pleurisy. F. *antipleurétique.*) Term applied to medicines against, or curative of, pleurisy.

Antipneumon'ic. ('Αντί; πνευμονία, a disease of the lungs. F. *antipneumonique.*) Opposed to, or curative of, pneumonia.

Antipodag'ric. ('Αντί, against; ποδάγρα, the gout. F. *antipodagrique.*) Term applied to medicines curative of gout.

Antip'odal. ('Αντί; πούς, a foot. G. *gegenfüsslerisch.*) Having the feet opposite to each other.

A. cells. (G. *gegenfüsslere Zellen.*) One or more cells found at the lower part of the embryo sac of the ovule in plants. Their function is unknown.

Antip'odes. ('Αντί; πούς, a foot. F. *antipodes;* G. *Gegenfüssler.*) Applied to the people who live in parts diametrically opposed to each other; those who dwell on the parallels of the equator equally distant from the circle, the one on the south, the other on the north, having the same meridian, and separated by 180 degrees of longitude.

Antiprax'ia. ('Αντίπραξις, counter-action; from ἀντί, against; πράσσω, to act or do.) Term for a contrariety of functions and temperaments existing at the same time in different parts; used by the ancients to express the variety of concurring yet often opposite symptoms, as spasms of the muscles of one limb, and paralysis of those of another.

Antipros'tatæ glan'dulæ. ('Αντί; *prostate*, the gland of that name.) The antiprostate glands; *Cowper's glands.*

Antiprostat'ic. ('Αντί, against; *prostate*, the gland of that name. F. *antiprostatique.*) Against, or opposite, the prostate gland.

Antiprurit'ic. ('Αντί; L. *pruritus*, itching. F. *antiprurítique.*) Term applied to remedies that relieve itching.

Antipso'ric. ('Αντί, against; ψώρα, the itch. F. *antipsorique.*) Term applied to medicines against, or curative of, the itch.

An'tipus. ('Αντί; πούς, a foot.) An antipode. See *Antipodes.*

Antiputred'inous. ('Αντί; L. *putredo*, putrescence. F. *antiputrédineux;* G. *fäulnisswidrig.*) Opposed to, or corrective of, putrescence; applied to remedies.

Antipy'ic. ('Αντί, against; πύον, pus. F. *antipyique;* G. *gegen Eiterung.*) Term applied to medicines or other applications to prevent suppuration.

Antipyrac'tic. ('Αντί; πυρακτέω, to burn, to char. G. *unverbrennlich.*) Not able to be burned.

Antipyret'ic. ('Αντί, against; πυρετός, fever. F. *antipyrètique;* G. *Fieberwidrig.*) Against, or curative of, fevers; applied to medicines so reputed; antifebrile; febrifuge.

A. treat'ment. The treatment of fever by means of cold baths.

Antipyrot'ic. ('Αντί, against; πύρωσις, a burning. F. *antipyrotique;* G. *gegen Verbrennungen.*) Term applied to medicinal preparations used against, or curative of, burns.

Also (ἀντί; *pyrosis*), applied to medicines which relieve water-brash or pyrosis.

Antiquartana'rium. ('Αντί, against; *quartana* febris, a quartan fever or ague.) Against, or curative of, quartan ague; applied to medicines so reputed.

Antiquar'tium. A synonym of *Calomel.* Also, the same as *Antiquartanarium.*

A. Peruvia'num. Old name for Cinchona, or Peruvian bark, as mentioned by Wedelius, *Ph. I. A. F. R. l.* ii, *s.* 2, *c.* 8, from its powers in the cure of quartan ague.

Anti'qui mor'bi. (L. *antiquus*, old; *morbus*, a disease.) Old term for chronic diseases.

Antirachit'ic. ('Αντί, against; *rachitis*, rickets. F. *antirachitique.*) Against, or corrective of, rachitis, applied to medicines exhibited with this view.

Antirheumat'ic. ('Αντί; *rheumatism.* F. *antirheumatismal*; G. *antirheumatische.*) Opposed to, or curative of, rheumatism.

Antirrhin'eæ. (F. *antirrhiné.*) Applied to a Family of *Scrophularieæ;* by Bartling to a Tribe of that Family represented by the *Antirrhinum.*

Also, a synonym of *Scrophulariæ.*

Antirrhin'ic. (*Antirrhinum.*) Of, or pertaining to, the Antirrhinum.

A. ac'id. A colourless, volatile, and nauseous acid, found in the leaves of the *Digitalis purpurea;* it resembles valerianic acid.

Antirrhin'idæ. A Tribe of the Nat. Order *Scrophulariaceæ.* Corolla with two lips, the posterior covering the anterior; inflorescence centripetal or composed of partial cymes.

Antirrhi'nin. A yellow colouring matter, obtained by Rigel from the flowers of some species of Linaria.

Antirrhi'num. ('Αντίρρινον, the snapdragon; from ἀντί, like; ῥίς, the nose; so called from the resemblance of its flowers.) Snapdragon, calves' snout, lion's snap. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Scrophulariaceæ.* Leaves entire, lower opposite, upper alternate; flowers solitary and axillary, or racemose and bracteate; calyx 5-partite; corolla personate; stamens 4, fertile; one rudimentary, or absent; capsule 2-celled.

A. acutan'gulum. (L. *acutus*, pointed, acute; *angulus*, an angle.) A synonym of *A. linaria.*

A. asari'na. (L. *asarum*, the plant asarabacca; so-called from the similarity of the leaves.) A species the root of which, under the name racine d'asarine, is said by Guibourt to be substituted for asarabacca root.

A. auricula'tum. (L. *auricula*, the òuter ear.) A synonym of *A. elatine.*

A. elat'inë. (Ελατίνη; perhaps from ἐλάτη, the pine.) Female speedwell. Formerly used in scurvy and chronic ulcers.

A. hedera'ceum. (L. *hederaceus*, like ivy.) A synonym of *Linaria vulgaris.*

A. hederæfo'lium. (L. *hedera*, ivy; *folium*, a leaf.) A synonym of *Linaria vulgaris.*

A. lina'ria. (L. *linum*, flax; from its resemblance in some respects.) A synonym of *Linaria vulgaris.*

A. ma'jus. (L. *major*, greater. F. *moufle de veau*, *gueule de loup*, *g. de lion*; G. *Kalbnase*, *grosses-Löwenmaul.*) Wild snapdragon. Tall, perennial; leaves lanceolate-oblong or linear; racemes dense-flowered; sepals short; flowers purplish, or white, or yellow; grows on old walls. It was used as an astringent and vulnerary, and from the seeds a bland oil was obtained.

A. oron'tium. (*Orontes*, a river of Syria. F. *tête de mort.*) A low annual or biennial; leaves linear, lanceolate, sessile, raceme leafy; flowers rosy purple; sepals narrow, spreading, longer than the corolla. It is said to be poisonous.

Antirrhœ'a. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cinchonaceæ.* A tree with opposite or verticillate stipulate leaves; flowers axillary, sessile, regular, and hermaphrodite, grouped in cymes; receptacle concave; calyx gamosepalous; corolla infundibuliform; anthers sessile; ovary inferior; style with two subulate branches; ovary bilocular; ovules anatropal; fruit a drupe, with two albuminous seeds.

A. borbon'ica. (*Bourbon*, a former name of the island now called Réunion.) Similar to, if not identical with, *A. verticillata.*

A. verticilla'ta. (L. *verticillus*, the whirl of a spindle.) Root and bark powerfully astringent; used in Réunion as a styptic to restrain hæmorrhage and mucous discharges.

Antirube'olous. ('Αντί; *rubeola.* F. *antirubéolique.*) That which is used against rubeola, or measles.

Antisca'bious. ('Αντί; L. *scabies*, itch.) Applied to remedies for the itch.

Antiscarlati'nal. ('Αντί; *scarlatina.* F. *antiscarlatineux.*) That which is used against scarlatina.

Antis'cii. ('Αντί; σκιά, a shadow. F. *antescien*; G. *gegenschattler.*) Same as antipodes, because the people thus geographically placed in relation to each other have their shadows in opposite directions.

Antiscir'rhous. ('Αντί; *scirrhus.* F *antiscirrheux*; G. *krebsheilend.*) Opposed to, or relieving, scirrhus.

Antiscolet'ic. See *Antiscolic.*

Antisco'lic. ('Αντί, against; σκώληξ, a worm. F. *antiscolique.*) Term applied to medicines capable of expelling worms; vermifuge; anthelmintic.

Antiscorbu'tic. ('Αντί, against; *scorbutus*, the disease scurvy. F. *antiscorbutique*; I. *antiscorbutico*; S. *antiescorbutico*; G. *antiscorbutisch.*) Against, preventive, or corrective of the disease scorbutus, or scurvy.

Antiscorbu'ticæ. (Same etymon.) A synonym of the *Cruciferæ.*

Antiscorbu'tics. (Same etymon.) Remedies for scurvy; such are lime juice, horseradish, watercress, potatoes, onions.

Antiscrof'ulous. ('Αντί, against; *scrofula.* F. *antiscrofuleux*, *antiscrophuleux*; G. *gegen die Scrofeln.*) Against, or curative of, scrofula; applied to medicines believed to be efficient for this purpose. Such are the compounds of iodine, bromine, baryta, gold and sulphur, cod-liver oil, sodium chloride, hemlock, and, in popular repute, walnut leaves, buckbean, watercress, horseradish, and others.

Antiseco'sis. (Gr.; from ἀντισηκόω, to counterpoise.) A reduction to a proper equilibrium, as of the food.

Also, the re-establishment of strength.

Antisep'tic. ('Αντί, against; σηπτικός, from σήπω, to make putrid. F. *antiseptique*; I. *antisettico*; S. *antiseptico*; G. *antiseptisch*, *fäulnisshindernd.*) Having power to prevent putrefaction.

A. cere'cloth. A material of the same nature as, but thicker than, *A. gauze.*

A. gauze. A material used by Mr. Lister in the antiseptic treatment of wounds, consisting of muslin charged with a mixture of one part crystallised carbolic acid, five parts common resin, and seven parts paraffin.

A. lac plas'ter. A plaster made by spreading on cotton or other material a mixture of one part of carbolic acid and three of shell-lac.

A. lig'ature. Catgut, or other suitable material, soaked in a solution of carbolic acid in olive oil.

A. plas'ter. A plaster made by dipping adhesive plaster into a hot solution of one part of carbolic acid in sixty of water.

A. treat'ment of wounds. See *Wounds, antiseptic treatment of.*

Antisep'tics. (Same etymon.) The more important antiseptics are arsenious acid, creasote, and the acids of tar, thymol, salicyle, tannin, corrosive sublimate, animal charcoal, common salt, alcohol, zinc-chloride, quinine, sulphurous acid, and the act of desiccation, boiling, and hermetically sealing to prevent access of air. The mode of action of these substances varies greatly, and is not in all instances known. The cause of putrefaction itself is indeed not thoroughly understood. As generally seen, it occurs in animal and vegetable tissues of complex chemical constitution, the proximate principles of which are reduced by oxidation to lower planes of composition, the change being accompanied by the appearance of bacteria and other low forms of life. By some it is thought that the agent is a kind of ferment acting by catalysis on extremely unstable compounds; whilst others attribute it directly to the growth and development of spores contained in the atmosphere which, in growing, effect the decomposition of the substances in question. It is certain that by the mere act of exposure to a boiling temperature, and closure of the vessel, so that on cooling a partial vacuum is produced, putrefactive changes are almost perfectly prevented, either from the absence of oxygen or the destruction of spores. Cold, again, seems to act simply by the absence of one of the necessary conditions. Other agents, as corrosive sublimate, and sulphur, and quinine, seem to be inimical to the growth of any of the lower organisms; whilst tannic acid appears to form chemical combinations that are less unstable, and therefore less likely to undergo putrefactive decomposition. According to Baierlacher, sulphurous acid is the best yeast poison, a quantity not exceeding 0·33 per cent. sufficing to arrest germination; and next to this in efficacy stands salicylic acid; carbolic acid retards but does not altogether prevent germination; the action of chlorine is insignificant.

Antisial'agogue. ('Αντί; σίαλον, spittle; ἄγω, to lead.) Remedies which check salivation.

Antisial'ic. ('Αντί; σίαλον, spittle.) Having power to check the flow of saliva.

Antisi'alous. ('Αντί; σίαλον, spittle.) A remedy which checks the flow of saliva.

Antisider'ic. ('Αντί; σίδηρος, iron.) A term applied to medicines, like mercury and alkalies, and to such foods, as fat and mucilage, which were supposed to be antagonistic to iron; hence also antitonic.

Antis'pasis. ('Αντίσπασις; from ἀντί, against; σπάω, to draw. F. *antispase;* I. *antispasis;* S. *antispasima;* G. *Gegenreizung*, *Ableitung.*) Traction into a contrary part. Term used by Galen, *l. de Hirund. Revuls. c.* 3, and Hippocrates, *l.* vi, *Epid. s.* 2, *t.* 8, and Gorræus *p.* 40, for a revulsion; the turning of the flowing humours into a different course.

Antispasmod'ic. ('Αντί, against; σπασμός, a convulsion or spasm; from σπάω, to draw. F. *antispasmodique;* G. *krampfstillend.*) Having power to allay spasmodic pains; applied to certain medicines of this character.

Antispasmod'ics. (Same etymon. F. *antispasmodiques;* G. *krampfstillende Mittel.*) An ill-defined section of medicines which includes remedies that are used to relieve non-inflammatory pain or spasm; they partake of the nature of stimulants and narcotics. Such are ether, hydrocyanic acid, chloral, chloroform, and the bromides, which have in some sort a sedative action; and the fetid gums, musk, castor, valerian, camphor, ammonia, and such like, which approach in action to the stimulants.

Antispas'tic. ('Αντί, against; σπαστικός, drawing away; from σπάω, to draw. F. *antispastique.*) Drawing against, or counteracting a state of, tension, or spasm, and so, synonymous with *Antispasmodic;* applied to medicines of this character; also, derivative.

Antispas'ticon. A term used by Galen, *l.* xiii, *Meth. Med. c.* ii, for any medicine acting by way of revulsion.

Antispo'dium. ('Αντισπόδιον. G. *Pflanzenäsche.*) A term applied by the ancients to the ashes of the fig, myrtle, olive, quince, privet, and other trees, which were considered as a substitute for spodos or spodium, which consisted of the ashes or residuum of metallic substances after combustion. Its uses were similar to those of the spodos (Dioscorides, *l.* v. *c.* 86, Pliny, *l.* xxx. *c.* 35.) (Waring.)

Antisqua'mic. ('Αντί; L. *squama*, a scale.) A remedy for the cure of skin diseases.

Antis'tasis. ('Αντίστασις, opposition; from ἀντί, against; στάω, to stand.) Opposition; antagonism.

Antistathme'sis. ('Αντιστάθμησις; from ἀντισταθμίζω, to counterpoise.) A reducing to an equilibrium.

Antistat'icus. ('Αντί; στάω, to stand. G. *gegenstehend.*) Antagonistic. Applied by Haüy to a crystal in which certain additional facets have symmetrical figures, others, irregular.

Antisterig'ma. ('Αντί; στήριγμα, a prop, a support.) A support for a weak part; a fulcrum or crutch.

Antister'non. Same as *Antisternum.*

Antister'num. ('Αντί, against, or opposite; στέρνον, the sternum. G. *Oberrücken.*) Old term for the dorsum or back, because it is opposite the sternum or breast-bone. (Gorræus.)

Antis'ticus. ('Αντί; στίξ, a row. F. *antistique;* G. *gegenreihig.*) Applied by Haüy to a crystal in which the facets of different rows are turned inversely one from the other.

Antistœ'chia. ('Αντί; στοῖχος, a series. L. *commutatio literarum;* G. *Buchstabenwecksel.*) The substitution of one letter for another of the same fundamental character, as in the *p* for *k* in the conversion of the Greek λύκος into the Latin lupus.

In Chemistry, the word was used to describe the conversion of one compound into others, as of ammonia into hydrogen and nitrogen. (Kraus.)

Antistroph'æ. ('Αντί; στρέφω, to turn.) An old term applied to the first two ribs, because they were regarded as acting in opposition to the other ribs.

Antistru'mous. ('Αντί; L. *struma*, scrofula.) Term applied to remedies for the cure of scrofula.

Antisu'doral. Same etymon and meaning as *Antisudorific.*

Antisudorif'ic. ('Αντί; L. *sudor*, sweat. F. *antisudoral.*) Term applied to remedies diminishing perspiration; anhydrotic remedies.

Antisyphilit'ic. ('Αντί, against; L. *syphilis*, the venereal disease. F. *antisyphilitique;* I. *antisifilitico;* G. *antisyphilitisch.*) Against, corrective, or curative of syphilis.

Antit'asis. ('Αντίτασις; from ἀντί, against; τείνω, to extend. G. *Gegendehnung.*) A term used by Galen, *l.* vi, *Meth. Med. c.* 5, for counter-extension.

Antite'sion. A synonym in Dioscorides of one or several species of *Xanthium.*

Antith'enar. ('Αντί, against; θέναρ, the hollow of the hand or foot. I. *antitenare;* G. *Gegenklopfer.*) Opposing the palm or sole, as in the action of a muscle.

Also, opposite the thenar.

A. em'inence. The outer prominent border of the palm of the hand extending from the base of the little finger to the wrist.

A. mus'cle of great toe. (F. *antithénar du gros orteil.*) The adductor pollicis pedis.

Winslow describes a muscle in the foot, which is evidently the muscle now called the flexor pollicis pedis.

A. mus'cle of thumb. (F. *antithénar du pouce, demiinterosseux du pouce.*) That portion of the flexor brevis pollicis manus, according to Winslow, which arises by the deep head; the whole of this muscle, according to Riolanus.

Antither'mics. ('Αντί; θερμός, hot.) Term applied to refrigerating remedies.

Antither'mum. (Same etymon. F. *antithermon;* G. *Hitzmittel.*) A medicine against heat; a refrigerating medicine.

Antith'esis. ('Αντίθεσις, opposition; from ἀντιτίθημι, to set against. G. *Gegensatz.*) A term used in rhetoric to signify a form of words in which the opposition of meaning conveyed is marked by the contrast of the words themselves.

Mr. Darwin has used this expression to denote one of the principles which explain the involuntary gestures and expressions used by man and other animals when under the influence of emotions; that tendency, namely, to effect movements, even though they be useless, of an exactly opposite nature to those prompted by an exactly opposite frame of mind, and which in that condition are useful.

Antithet'ic. (Same etymon. G. *gegensätzlich.*) Opposite in words or meaning; in contrast.

A. for'mula. A mode of writing the formulæ of chemical compounds in two lines, one of which contains the negative and the other the positive element.

Antith'ora. The *Aconitum anthora.*

Antitimo'ria. (Ἀντί; *τῑμωρία*, help.) The sympathy between different organs, which is the foundation of the idea of *Consensus* as a medical term.

Antitox'ics. (Ἀντί; *τοξικόν*, poison for smearing arrows with. F. *antitoxique.*) Antidotes; remedies against poison.

Antitox'icum. (Same etymon. G. *Gegengift.*) An antidote.

Antitrag'icus. (L. *antitragus*, an eminence of the external ear. F. *antitragien.*) A muscle arising from the outer part of the antitragus, and passing upwards to be inserted into the pointed extremity of the antihelix.

Antitra'gus. (Ἀντί, against; *τράγος*, a he-goat; the cartilaginous prominence in front of the meatus auditorius. I. *antitrago;* G. *Gegenbock.*) Term for an eminence on the external ear. The thicker part of the antihelix, opposite the tragus, as described by Ruffus.

Antitris'mus. (Ἀντί, against; *trismus.*) A tetanic condition opposed to trismus, in which the mouth is open and cannot be closed.

Antitrochan'ter. (Ἀντί, against; *trochanter.*) A process of the brim of the acetabulum in birds which articulates with the great trochanter.

Antit'ropal. Same etymon and meaning as *Antitropous.*

Antit'ropous. (Ἀντί, against; *τρόπος*, a turn, way, or manner. F. *antitrope;* G. *verkehrtliegend.*) Applied to the embryo when the radicle is distant from the hilum, the cotyledons being next to the latter; so that the embryo is inverted in relation to the seed.

Antityp'ia. (Ἀντιτυπία, the resistance of a hard body.) Hardness; resistance to blows, and also to the causes of disease.

Antityp'ical. (Ἀντί; *τυπικός*, conformable.) Antiperiodic in being opposed to the type of ague, namely, its periodicity.

Also, contrary to the typical form.

Antivari'olous. (Ἀντί; L. *variola*, smallpox. F. *antivariolique.*) Term for remedies against smallpox.

Antivene'real. (Ἀντί, against; *venereal* disease; from Venus, the goddess of love. F. *antivénérien.*) Against, or curative of, the venereal disease; applied to certain medicines of this character; also, to such as had power to control or destroy the venereal appetite.

Antivermic'ular. (Ἀντί; *vermicular* movements of the intestines.) Opposed to the peristaltic or vermicular action of the intestines.

Antiver'minous. (Ἀντί; L. *vermis*, a worm. F. *antivermineux.*) Anthelmintic.

Antivestib'ulum Boja'ni. The inner of the two chambers into which the tympanic cavity is divided in Chelonia by a process of the quadrate bone which forms part of the floor. The mastoid cells open into this chamber.

Antizoöt'ic. (Ἀντί; *ζῷον*, a living being. F. *antizoötique;* G. *theirtodtend.*) Operating against animal life.

Antizym'ic. (Ἀντί, against; *ζυμόω*, to ferment. F. *antizymique.*) Against, or preventive of, fermentation.

Antizymot'ic. (Ἀντί, against; *ζυμωτικός*, causing to ferment; from *ζύμη*, ferment.) Against, or preventive of, fermentation or zymosis.

Antizymot'ics. Remedies which oppose zymosis; such are sulphurous acid, carbolic acid, and most disinfectants. The exact mode of action, whether it be purely chemical, or solely destructive of the organisms which occur in or accompany the processes of fermentation and putrefaction, is yet unsettled.

Ant'jar. The name in Java of the *Upas antiar.*

Ant'ler. (F. *andouiller.*) The branches of the horns of a deer.

Ant'lia. (L. *antlia*, a pump. G. *Schöpfmaschine, Pumpe.*) A syringe, a pump.

Also (F. *trompe;* G. *Saugrüssel*), the proboscis of the Lepidoptera, which consists of the elongated, united, and spirally-rolled maxillæ.

A. gas'trica. (Γαστήρ, the belly.) A stomach-pump.

A. lac'tea. (L. *lacteus*, relating to milk.) Same as *A. mammaria.*

A. mamma'ria. (L. *mamma*, mother, the breast. G. *Milchpumpe.*) Term for an instrument for drawing milk from the breast, a milk-pump; a mammary-, or breast-pump.

A. pneumat'ica. (L. *pneumaticus*, belonging to air. F. *pompe pneumatique;* G. *Luftpumpe.*) An air-pump.

A. sanguisu'ga. (L. *sanguis*, blood; *sugo*, to suck. G. *Blutpumpe.*) The exhausting syringe used in cupping.

Antlia'ta. (Same etymon. G. *Schöpfrusselmäuler.*) Applied by Fabricius to an Order of insects provided with an haustorium.

Also, a synonym of *Diptera.*

Antliobrachioph'ora. (Ἀντλίον, a bucket; *βραχίων*, an arm; *φορέω*, to bear.) Applied by J. E. Gray to a Class of *Mollusca*, comprising *Cephalopoda*, because they have arms furnished with haustoria.

Antodontal'gic. (Ἀντί, against; *ὀδονταλγία*, toothache. F. *antodontalgique.*) Against, or curative of, odontalgia or toothache; applied to medicines of this kind.

An'todyne. (Ἀντί; *ὀδύνη*, pain. F. *antodyn;* G. *Schmerzstillend.*) Subduing pain.

An'togast. Germany, in Baden, near Griesbach im Meissachthale. Three saline chalybeate springs, having the same composition, and having a temperature of 12° C. (53·6° F.) The water contains calcium, magnesium, and sodium carbonate, sodium sulphate, some iron, traces of arsenic, and free carbonic acid. The climate is mild and the scenery beautiful; the bath is 1600 feet above sea level.

An'tonienthal. Switzerland; Canton Graubünden. In this valley, about 3000 feet above sea level, are found Badried and Scheri, iron carbonated springs; Aschuel, an alkaline spring; and Gailenbad, one containing sulphur.

Anto'nii, Ig'nis Sanc'ti. Saint Anthony's fire. A synonym of *Erysipelas.*

Antophthal'mic. ('Αντί, against; ὀφθαλμία, inflammation of the eye.) Applied to remedies against ophthalmia.

Antophyl'li. The same as *Anthophylli.*

Antophyl'lus. See *Anthophylli.*

Antor'bital pro'cess. (L. *ante*, in front of; *orbit.*) A process also called the ethmo-palatine process; it is the antero-external angle of the basilar plate in the dog-fish, which, during development, is loosely connected with the palatine cartilage of its own side.

Antorgas'tic. See *Antiorgastic.*

Antothe'sis. ('Αντώθησις, a thrusting against; from ἀντί; ὠθέω, to push.) A synonym of *Endosmose.*

Antothis'mus. ('Αντωθισμός, a thrusting against. G. *Wechseldurchdringen.*) A synonym of *Osmosis.*

Antozæ'nic. ('Αντί; *ozæna.*) Applied to remedies against ozæna.

An'tozone. ('Αντί, against; *ozone.*) A term given by Schönbein to a modification of oxygen, which, on combination with ozone, formed oxygen. It is now known to be hydrogen dioxide.

Anto'zonides. A term given by Schönbein to the peroxides of barium, strontium, and calcium, because when treated with hydrochloric acid they give off no chlorine, but form a protochloride and hydrogen dioxide. See *Ozonides.*

Antozostomat'ic. ('Αντί; ὀζόστομος, with bad breath.) Having power to correct a bad breath, or a bad taste in the mouth.

An'tral. (L. *antrum*, a cave. F. *antral.*) Term applied to objects pertaining to cavities in bones, and especially to those of the antrum of the superior maxillary bone.

Antra'sia. An erroneous reading of atrophia.

An'trax. Same as *Anthrax.*

Antri'ades. ('Αντριάς, belonging to a cavern. F. *antriades.*) Applied by Vieillot to a Family of *Sylvicolæ* that dwell in caverns.

Antri'tis. (L. *antrum*, a cave or hollow place.) Term for inflammation of any cavity of the body, or specially of the antrum Highmoriauum.

An'tron. (Same etymon.) Term applied by Moench to fruits of which the apple is the type.

An'trope. Same as *Anatrope.*

Antrophlogo'sis. (L. *antrum; phlogosis.*) Same as *Antritis.*

Antrorrhon'cus. (L. *antrum; rhonchus.* F. *gargouillement, râle caverneux;* G. *Gluckengeräusch, Höhlengcrassel.*) Term for cavernous rhonchus.

Antrover'sion. (L. *antrorsum*, a modern manufacture, signifying forward; *verto*, to turn.) Same as *Anteversion.*

An'trum. (Ἄντρον, a den, cave, or lurking place. F. *antre;* I. and S. *antro;* G. *Höhle.*) A cavity or hollow place, especially in a bone, in which the opening is comparatively small.

A. au'ris. (L. *auris*, the ear.) The tympanum.

A. buccino'sum. (L. *buccina*, a crooked horn, or trumpet. F. *antre buccineux.*) The trumpet or horn-like cavity; a term used by Bartholin, *Anat.* iv, 6, *fin.* for the cochlea of the ear.

A. denta'le. (L. *dentalis*, belonging to the teeth.) The pulp cavity of a tooth.

A. ethmoïda'le. (*Ethmoid*, the bone of that name. F. *antre ethmoïdal.*) The ethmoidal sinuses or cells.

A. ge'næ. (L. *genæ*, the cheeks.) The cavity of the cheek; a term for the antrum Highmorianum.

A. Highmo'ri. The same as *A. Highmorianum.*

A. Highmoria'num. (G. *Kinnbackenhöhle.*) The antrum of Highmore. A name applied to the cavity in the superior maxillary bone; it is lined by mucous membrane, and communicates with the middle meatus of the nose. It is also called the maxillary sinus.

A. mastoïde'um. (F. *antre mastoïdien.*) The cells of the mastoid process of the temporal bone.

A. maxil'læ. (L. *maxilla*, the jaw.) A term for the antrum Highmorianum, given to this cavity by Casserius, before Highmore discovered it, according to Quincy.

A. maxilla're. (L. *maxillaris.*) A synonym of *Antrum maxillæ.*

A. olfacti'vum. (L. *olfacto*, to smell at. F. *antre olfactif.*) The ethmoidal cells or sinuses.

A. pylo'ri. (Πυλωρός, a gatekeeper; the lower orifice of the stomach.) The cavity of the pylorus; a term for the bulging of the small extremity of the stomach near the pylorus.

A. pylor'icum. See *A. pylori.*

Ants, ac'id of. A synonym of *Formic acid.*

A., artific'ial oil of. A synonym of *Furfurol.*

Ants'jar. A synonym of *Upas antiar.*

An'ty. Rumphius applies this name to an emollient herb.

Antyl'ion. ('Αντύλιον.) Old name used by Paulus Ægineta for an astringent malagma or cataplasm. (Gorræus.)

Antyl'lus. An Italian surgeon, believed to have lived about the fourth century, as he is quoted by Oribasius. He wrote on phlebotomy and arteriotomy, ectropion, cataract, and tracheotomy.

A., meth'od of. A mode of treatment of aneurysm by extirpation, now disused. The artery above was compressed, the aneurysm was opened, the clots removed, the vessel tied above and below the aneurysm, and the cavity left to fill up by granulation.

Anu'bia. The Brazilian name of the *Laurus sassafras.*

An'ucar. Arabic name for borax. (Quincy.)

Anu'dron. A term applied by the ancient Greek physicians to a plant that is believed to be stramonium.

An'ulus. (Dim. of *anus*, the fundament.) A small depression.

Also, the anus itself.

Also, a term for a small deep ulcer of the cornea.

Anu'ra. ('Αν, neg.; οὐρά, a tail.) An Order of *Amphibia*, including the Frog and Toad, so named because in the adult state the tail present in the larvæ or tadpole is atrophied. See *Anoura.*

Also, a Division of *Chiroptera*, including *Glossophaga* and *Monophyllus.*

Also, a Group of the *Poduridæ*, Order *Thysanura.*

Anure'sis. ('Αν, neg.; οὔρησις, a making water. G. *Harnmangel.*) Retention of urine.

Also, suppression of urine.

Anu'ria. ('Αν, neg.; οὖρον, urine. G. *Harnmangel.*) Absence, or deficiency of, the urine.

Anu'ric. ('Αν, neg.; οὖρον, urine.) Suffering from deficiency of urine.

Also (ἀν, neg.; οὐρά, a tail), destitute of a tail.

Anurid'idæ. ('Αν, neg.; οὐρά, a tail.) A Family of the Order *Collembola*, Class *Insecta.*

Anu'rous. ('Αν, neg.; οὐρά, a tail. F. *anure;* G. *Schwanzlos.*) Wanting the tail.

A'nus. (L. *anus*, the sitting thing, the fundament; akin to Sanscrit root *âs*, to sit. F. *anus*, *siége*, *fondement;* G. *After*, *Hintere.*) Term for the extremity of the rectum; the lower opening of the alimentary canal; the fundament.

It is an expansible aperture, covered externally by skin, which is here continuous with the intestinal mucous membrane. Its muscles are the internal and external sphincters, the levator ani, and the coccygeus.

Also, the anterior opening of the aqueduct of Sylvius in the brain.

In Botany, the inferior aperture of a monopetalous flower.

A., abnor'mal. See *A. artificial.*

A., artif'icial. The formation of a new outlet for the passage of fæcal matter from the intestine when the natural outlet is congenitally absent, or when obstruction of the intestinal canal occurs from disease. An artificial anus is sometimes the result of sloughing of the gut in operation for strangulated hernia, or as the result of wounds or ulceration. See *Colotomy.*

A., atre'sia of. ('Α, neg.; τράω, to perforate.) Imperforation, which may be either complete or incomplete, ano-rectal, recto-urinary, or recto-vaginal. See *A. imperforate.*

A. cer'ebri. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) The anterior opening of the aqueduct of Sylvius in the third ventricle of the brain.

A., fis'sure of. One or more small cracks of the skin at the edge of the anus, generally due to constipation and passage of hardened fæces. Symptoms at first slight, but after some days each evacuation of the bowels is attended with severe cutting pain and bleeding, followed by distressing aching, which lasts several hours. The lesion is trifling, but it seriously interferes with either bodily or mental work. The treatment consists in injecting a pint of warm water an hour before going to stool, so that the fæces may be softened; the application of belladonna ointment, of solid nitrate of silver, forcible rupture. The most effective treatment consists in the division of the fibres of the sphincter ani.

A., fis'tula of. (L. *fistula*, a tubular vessel.) A sinus which is the result of an abscess in the connective tissue around the lower part of the rectum, which has either burst into the intestine, or through the integument, or in both places. In the last and most common case it is termed complete, in the two former incomplete. The symptoms are, in the first instance, those of an ordinary abscess, which, bursting or being opened, discharges pus of a peculiarly disgusting odour. Brodie thought the abscess was always preceded by ulceration of the mucous membrane, but on this point there is a difference of opinion. The cavity of the abscess contracts to a sinus, the internal opening of which is never more than an inch and a quarter from the anus (Ribes), whilst the external, when present, opens in the perineum, and discharges either continuously or at intervals a thin sero- or sanguino-purulent fluid and flatus, or even fæculent matter. Fistula in ano rarely heals without operation. In the treatment, the bowel being cleared out with castor oil and an injection of salt and water, the forefinger of one hand should be introduced into the rectum, and a probe carefully passed into the external orifice of the fistula; as a rule, the internal orifice can be discovered. The probe may now be replaced by a grooved director, the point of which, having entered the cavity of the gut, may be brought down with the forefinger in contact with it, and the whole of the tissues, skin, connective tissue, sphincter muscle, and coats of the intestine divided at once with a curved sharp-pointed bistoury; the wound should be dressed with lint steeped in carbolised oil, and generally quickly heals by granulation. When great dread of cutting instruments exists, a ligature is sometimes employed to cut through the tissues between the two orifices. Severe hæmorrhage sometimes occurs after section, which must be checked by ice, turpentine, compresses, Ruspini's styptic, and manual pressure. The operation is contra-indicated in tuberculous patients.

A., fun'nel-sha'ped. An exaggeration of the natural depression of the anus in relation to the nates, with a smoothing out of the rugæ, seen in those who have subjected themselves to sodomy.

A., imper'forate. (L. *im*, neg.; *perforatus*, from *perforo*, to pierce through.) The closure of the canal of the anus by a membranous septum, or the complete absence of more or less of the lower end of the rectum, its place being taken by a mass of dense areolar tissue. Crucial division of the septum is to be adopted in the first case; in the latter a deep, carefully made dissection in the perinæum, to reach the rectal cul de sac; or lumbar or inguinal colotomy will be necessary.

A. no'thus. (Νόθος, spurious, counterfeit.) An artificial anus.

A., preternat'ural. (L. *præter*, beyond; *natura*, nature.) A condition in which an opening, not the natural anus, into the intestine gives exit to the whole or part of the fæces; it may be the result of a wound or of abscess.

A., pro'lapse of. See *Prolapse of anus.*

A., pruri'tus of. (L. *pruritus*, an itching.) A distressing itching, which occurs in children as a result of threadworms (*Oxyuris*); in adults, from hæmorrhoids; in old age, as a special form of cutaneous disease. In the two former cases, the treatment will be found under their respective headings. In the latter, carbolised lotions and ointments may be tried, also mercurial and zinc ointments, lotions of hydrocyanic acid, tobacco, chloroform, borax.

A., trum'pet-sha'ped. The same as *A., funnel-shaped.*

An'wull. Hindustani name of a tree, esteemed in asthma, affections of the chest, ophthalmia, leprous affections of the skin, and as a means of allaying bilious vomiting. (Waring.)

Anxi'etas. (L. *anxietas*, solicitude, fear. G. *Angst*, *Beängstigung.*) Anxiety.

A. præcordio'rum. (L. *præcordia*, the parts before the heart.) A sense of oppression and distress about the epigastrium, with general restlessness.

A. tib'iæ. (L. *tibia*, the shin bone. F. *agacement des nerfs.*) Restlessness and distressing sensations in the limbs, especially in the legs; usually called fidgets.

Anxi'ety. (῎Αγχω, to grieve the mind. F. *anxiété*, *adémonie;* I. *ansieta;* S. *ansiedad;* G. *Angstlichkeit*, *Sorgfalt.*) A condition of agitation and depression, with a sensation of tightness and distress in the præcordial region. This feeling, or rather its marked expression in the features, forms a dangerous symptom in acute diseases.

Anx'is. (Αγξις. G. *Einklemmung*, *Beklemmung*, *Einschnürung.*) Constriction.

A'ny. The common name in Amboyna of the *Pangium edule.*

Anydræ'mia. (’Αν, neg.; ὕδωρ, water; αἷμα, blood.) Defective amount of serum in the blood.

Any'dria. (’Αν, neg.; ὕδωρ, water. G. *Trockenheit*, *Wassermangel.*) Want of moisture, dryness.

Any'dron. (’Αν, neg.; ὕδωρ, water.) Name for a species of nightshade, because when eaten it creates thirst; mad or raging nightshade. (Blancardus.)

Any'drous. Same as *Anhydrous.*

An'ylous. (῎Ανυλος, without wood. G. *holzlecr.*) Immaterial; destitute of solid substance.

Anymph'ious. Applied by G. Allmann to plants deprived of the *Nymphium.*

Anyp'nia. (’Αν, neg.; ὕπνος, sleep.) Sleeplessness.

An'ysis. (῎Ανυσις, accomplishment; from ἀνύω, to complete. G. *Vollendung*, *Mannbarwerden.*) Adolescence.

Anyste'ria. (’Αν, neg.; ὑστέρα, the womb.) Absence of the womb.

Aochle'sia. (’Αοχλησία; from ἁ, neg.; ὄχλησις, disturbance. G. *Indolenz.*) Quiescence; catalepsy.

Aoc'nia. (’Αοκνία, indefatigableness.) Freedom from lassitude or weariness.

Aoi'nous. (῎Αοινος, without wine.) Abstemious.

Aon'con. (῎Αογκος, without swelling.) A bruise or sore in which there is no swelling.

Aon'cos. (῎Αογκος, not bulky. G. *dünn*, *mager.*) Thin, lean, emaciated.

Aonychoph'orous. (’Α, priv.; ὄνυξ, a nail; φορέω, to bear.) Applied by J. A. Ritgen to Ophidian reptiles without nail-like tubercles at the posterior part of the body.

Aoonk. An Indian plant. The stems are said to be bitter and tonic. (W.)

Aor'nous. (῎Αορνος, without birds; from α, neg.; ὄρνις, a bird.) Applied to a place so pestilential that birds will not live in it.

Aor'ta. (’Αορτή; from ἀείρω, to lift; the word ἀορτή originally meant the lower extremities of the windpipe, what are now called the bronchi, and probably indicated the mode of suspension of the lungs; it subsequently came to have the same signification as at present. Some have considered it as probably allied to ἀρτάω, to suspend; and others have, with little probability, derived it from ἀήρ, air; τηρέω, to guard. F. *aorte;* G. *Aorta*, *grosse Pulsader*, *Schlagader*, *Hauptschlagader.*) The aorta is the main trunk of the vessels containing oxygenated blood. Springing from the left ventricle in front of the left auriculo-ventricular orifice, it forms an arch over the root of the left lung, and then descends in front of the vertebral column nearly vertically, but with a slight inclination to the right, to the level and in front of the body of the fourth lumbar vertebra, where it divides into the right and left common iliac arteries. For convenience of description it is divided into three parts, the *arch of the aorta*, the *thoracic aorta*, and the *abdominal aorta.* Near the base of the heart the aorta presents three small bulgings, named the sinuses of Valsalva, corresponding in position with the segments of the semilunar valve, immediately above which they are placed. Two of these sinuses are situated anteriorly and one posteriorly, and in the two anterior sinuses are seen the orifices of the two coronary arteries of the heart, the first branches given off by the aorta. The sp. gr. of the walls of the aorta varies from 1·065 to 1·068.

A., abdom'inal. (L. *abdominalis*, of, or belonging to, the belly. F. *aorte abdominale;* G. *Bauchaorta*, *Unterleibsaorta.*) The abdominal aorta commences at the aortic opening of the diaphragm in front of the body of the last dorsal vertebra, and terminates on the body of the fourth lumbar vertebra, a little to the left of the median line, by dividing into the two common iliac arteries. It has in front the lesser omentum and stomach, the solar plexus surrounding the cœliac axis, the splenic vein, pancreas, left renal vein, transverse duodenum and mesentery, the aortic plexus of nerves, and numerous lymphatics; on the right, the right crus of the diaphragm, inferior vena cava, vena azygos, thoracic duct, and right semilunar ganglion; on the left, the sympathetic nerve and left semilunar ganglion; and behind, the left lumbar veins, receptaculum chyli, thoracic duct, and vertebral column. The branches are divided into two sets, parietal and visceral; the former are the phrenic, lumbar, and sacra media; the latter the cœliac axis, superior and inferior mesenteric, suprarenal, renal, and spermatic.

A., an'eurysm of the abdom'inal. A dilatation, general or partial, of a part of the abdominal aorta, usually to be felt as a pulsatile tumour, with some thrill, and in which a rough bruit may be heard. The treatment advised is similar to that for thoracic aneurysm; pressure by means of a tourniquet for several hours, so as to arrest the circulation and procure the consolidation of the aneurysm, has latterly been in several cases successfully applied.

A., an'eurysm of the thorac'ic. A dilatation, either general or circumscribed, of the thoracic aorta. Aneurysm affecting that part of the vessel immediately above the sinuses is seldom to be recognised during life; it terminates fatally most usually by rupture into the pericardium or the right side of the heart, occasionally from the conditions accompanying valvular disease. The symptoms of aneurysm of that part of the vessel beyond the valves vary considerably with the exact locality of the disease and with the size of the tumour; they consist, in varying degrees and combinations, of the results of impediment to the arterial or venous circulation and of pressure on nerves, air-tubes, or œsophagus, such as pain, dyspnœa, cough, change of tone or loss of voice, noisy breathing, hæmoptysis, dysphagia, disturbances of special senses, headache, loss of power in, or paralysis of, lower limbs; often the disease proceeds until there is an unmistakable pulsating external tumour; on auscultation there is usually to be heard and felt an increased impulse, generally a rough systolic bruit, and sometimes a diastolic bruit, or an abrupt, smart shock may accompany the second sound. Death usually occurs from rupture, occasionally from exhaustion. The treatment advised is the recumbent posture, a nutritive diet fairly dry and in a small compass, anodynes for the relief of pain, the local use of ice, acetate of lead, iodide of potassium, ergot, galvano-puncture, ligature of one or more of the large vessels on the distal side of the aneurysm, the introduction of fine iron wire into the sac; but the disease is almost always fatal.

A., arch of. (L. *arcus aortæ.* G. *Aortenbogen.*) That part of the aorta which extends from the left ventricle of the heart to the left side of the third dorsal vertebra. It is formed by the persistence of the fourth embryonic arterial or aortic arch of the left side. It is divided into three parts, an ascending, a transverse, and a descending portion. The length of the arch is from 5—6·5 cm.

A., ascen'ding por'tion of arch of. (F. *aorte ascendante;* G. *aufsteigende Aorta.*) The intrapericardiac portion of the arch of the aorta; it extends from the base of the heart, opposite the lower border of the third left costal cartilage, to the upper border of the second costal cartilage of the right side, or, according to Henle, to the point where the innominate is given off. It is about two inches in length (5—6 cm.), and is situated about a quarter of an inch behind the posterior surface of the sternum. In front are the right pulmonary artery, the right appendix auriculæ, the pericardium, and the remains of the thymus gland. Behind are the right pulmonary vessels and the root of the right lung. On the right side are the superior cava and the right auricle, and on the left side the pulmonary artery. The length of this part of the arch is from 2·5—3 cm.

A., cross of. A synonym of *A., arch of.*

A., descend'ing. That portion of the aorta which extends from the lower part of the body of the third or fourth dorsal vertebra to the left side of the body of the fourth lumbar vertebra; it is divided into the thoracic and the abdominal aorta.

A., descen'ding abdom'inal. The same as *A., abdominal.*

A., descen'ding por'tion of arch of. This is nearly straight in direction, and lies on the left side of the bodies of the third, and sometimes of the fourth, dorsal vertebra, where it receives the name of thoracic aorta. In front of it is the pleura and root of the left lung; on the right side, the œsophagus and thoracic duct; on the left, the pleura; and behind, the vertebræ.

A., descen'ding thorac'ic. A synonym of *A., thoracic.*

A., dor'sal. (L. *dorsum*, the back.) The common trunk formed by the junction of the three pairs of aortic arches seen in the third day of development of the chick; it runs a short course along the back, under the notochord, and divides into two branches, which pass down on each side of the notochord.

A., great si'nus of. (L. *sinus quartus*, or *maximus.*) The enlargement observable in the upper part of the ascending portion of the arch of the aorta. It projects to the right, and is opposite the second costal cartilage of the right side.

A., or'ifice of. See *Aortic orifice.*

A., pec'toral. (L. *pectoralis*, belonging to the breast.) A synonym of *A., thoracic.*

A., root of. The enlarged commencement of the aorta, including the orifice, valve, and sinuses.

A., thorac'ic. (Θώραξ, a breast-plate, the chest. F. *aorte thoracique;* G. *Brustaorta.*) The upper division of the descending aorta; it extends from the lower margin of the third or fourth dorsal vertebra on the left side to the opening between the crura of the diaphragm in front of the last dorsal vertebra. It lies in the posterior mediastinum; in front are the root of the left lung and the pericardium; behind, the vertebral column; on the right, the vena azygos, the thoracic duct, and the œsophagus; and on the left, the left pleura and lung.

A., trans'verse por'tion of arch of. Commences at the upper border of the second costal cartilage of the right side, and terminates on the left side of the body of the second or third (fourth, Wood) dorsal vertebra. It runs from the right side and in front, backwards and to the left. Its relations are above, the left innominate vein; in front, the left pleura and lung, the left vagus and phrenic nerves, and the cardiac nerves; behind, the trachea, deep cardiac plexus, œsophagus, thoracic duct, and left recurrent nerve; below, the bifurcation of the pulmonary artery, the remains of the ductus arteriosus, the left recurrent nerve, and the left bronchus.

Aor'tæ, prim'itive. (L. *primitivus*, earliest of its kind.) Two vessels which, in the course of the second day in the development of vertebrates, proceed from the bifurcation of the single tube of the heart. Each primitive aorta lies in the mesoblast and bends round the front end of the foregut, passing from its lower to its upper surface, and then runs backwards on either side of the notochord immediately beneath the protovertebræ. The primitive aortæ coalesce for a short distance behind the head into a single trunk, the dorsal aorta, which again divides into two branches, and these, after giving off at the close of the second day the omphalomesaraic arteries, are continued to the tail. From the fore part of the primitive aortæ the aortic arches are successively given off.

A. ra'dix. (L. *radix*, a root. G. *Aortenzwiebel.*) The enlargement at the commencement of the aorta due to the projections of the sinuses of Valsalva.

Aortarc'tia. ('Αορτή, the aorta; L. *arcto*, to contract. F. *aortarctie.*) Contraction or narrowing of the aorta.

Aortecta'sia. ('Αορτή, the aorta; ἔκτασις, extension. G. *Aortenausdehnung.*) Dilatation of the aorta.

Aortec'tasis. See *Aortectasia.*

Aorteurys'ma. ('Αορτή, the aorta; εὐρύνω, to dilate. F. *aortévrysme;* G. *Aortenweitung.*) Term for an aneurysm of the aorta.

Aor'tic. (*Aorta*, the large artery of that name. F. *aortique.*) Of, or belonging to, the aorta.

A. ap'erture of the di'aphragm. (F. *ouverture aortique du diaphragme;* G. *Aortenschlitz des Zwerchfelles.*) See *A. foramen.*

A. arch'es. In the development of the blood vascular system of Vertebrata, the part that subsequently becomes the heart is continuous with a single vessel, the aorta, or truncus arteriosus. This almost immediately divides into two aortic arches, and subsequently, as many arches are given off on each side as there are visceral arches, that is to say, five, but these are not all present together. The central part or keystone of the two highest soon disappears, the proximal portions remaining as the external carotid, the distal portions remaining as the internal carotid; the three remaining arches all curve upwards and backwards, and run along the side of the notochord, at first separately, but soon unite into a single aorta, which divides into the two common iliacs. The third arch on each side is continued at its proximal end as the external carotid, and at its distal end as the internal carotid, the connection with the fourth arch becoming obliterated. The fourth arch of the right side forms the commencement of the great dorsal aorta, and gives off the right subclavian just before it is joined by the fifth arch. The fourth arch of the left side becomes the left innominate in the chick, and gives off the left subclavian and the common carotid of the left side. The fifth arch of each side gives off branches to the lungs, which are at first small, so that the greater part of the blood flows into the dorsal aorta, but subsequently attain a large size and great importance.

A. car'tilage. A name given to the second right costal cartilage, inasmuch as the sounds of the aortic valves are best heard at this spot. Occasionally aortic sounds are conveyed along the pulmonary artery, and may then be best heard over the pulmonary or second left costal cartilage. (Walsh.)

A. curve. (F. *courbure aortique.*) The arch of the aorta.

A. endarteri'tis. ("Ενδον, within; ἀρτηρίαι, the arteries.) A synonym of *Aortitis, chronic.*

A. fora'men. (L. *foramen*, an opening; from *foro*, to bore.) An opening through the diaphragm just in front of the vertebræ, bounded on each side by the tendinous fibres of its crura; it transmits the aorta and thoracic duct, and usually also the vena azygos.

A. mur'mur. See *Murmur, aortic.*

A. notch. The point in the line of descent of a pulse-curve as traced by the sphygmograph, at which the dicrotic wave commences; it is believed to coincide with the closure of the aortic valves.

A. obstruc'tion. A morbid condition of the aortic orifice or its valves, which, interfering with the free passage of the blood, produces a murmur which is systolic, and generally loudest over the second right intercostal space.

A. or'ifice. (G. *Aortenmündung, Aortenoffnung.*) The communication between the left ventricle of the heart and the aorta. It is situated behind the sternum on the level of the second intercostal space, in front of and between the auriculo-ventricular openings, behind and about half an inch below the plane of the pulmonary opening. It is guarded by three semilunar valves, one of which is posterior and median. Behind it is the anterior division of the mitral valve. The circumference measures 3 inches in men, 2 inches 10 lines in women (Peacock); 70·4 mm. in men, 64·1 mm. in women (Bizot). It increases with age (Benecke), being about 30 mm. in 1st year; 41 mm. at 7th year; 50 mm. at 15th year; 56—62 mm. in 21st year; 60—65 mm. from 30 to 40; 75 mm. from 50 to 60; and 75 to 81 mm. from 60 to 70 years of age.

A. plex'us. (L. *plexus aorticus abdominalis.* G. *Bauchaortengeflecht.*) The intercommunicating fibres of the sympathetic nerve surrounding the abdominal aorta. It is composed essentially of two lateral divisions connected with the semilunar ganglia and the renal plexuses. A few cross branches pass in front of the aorta, and join the lateral portions, which give off the mesenteric and spermatic plexus, and are continuous below on each side with the hypogastric plexuses.

A. regurgita'tion. The reflux of blood from the aorta into the left ventricle from incompetence of the semilunar valves. It is characterised by a murmur replacing or immediately following the second sound, and heard loudest at the second right interspace and along the sternum. The murmur is often conducted to the apex and to the carotids and subclavians. If heard most distinctly over the second left interspace it indicates displacement.

A. si'nuses. (L. *sinus*, a hollow. F. *sinus aortique.*) The sinuses of Valsalva. Three bulgings of the wall of the aorta, one behind each flap of the aortic valve.

A. steno'sis. (Στένωσις, a being straightened.) Narrowing of the aortic orifice.

A. sys'tem. (F. *système aortique.*) The whole of the arteries which derive their origin from the aorta.

A. thrill. (F. *frémissement vibratoire;* G. *Schwirren.*) A vibrating sensation felt in the sternal end of the second right intercostal space or just over the sternum, accompanying some forms of aortic obstruction or regurgitation.

A. valve. (F. *valvule aortique.*) This valve consists of three semilunar segments at the mouth or commencement of the aorta, as it rises from the left ventricle of the heart; two are anterior, one posterior and median. They are composed of fibrous structure, covered on each side by a reflection of the endocardium; the free edge is strengthened by a tendinous band, and has in its middle a fibro-cartilaginous nodule, the *Corpus Arantii;* tendinous fibres run from this nodule to the attached edge of the flap, with the exception of a space on each side by the free edge, which contains none, and is called the lunule.

A. ven'tricle. (F. *ventricule aortique.*) A term for the left ventricle of the heart in consequence of its giving origin to the aorta.

A. ves'tibule. A short channel lying between the cavity of the left ventricle and the aortic aperture above the mitral valve; its direction is forwards, upwards, and to the right; its walls being rigid and unyielding, retain the size of the cavity under every condition of action of the heart It was originally described by Dr. Sibson as the intervalvular space of the left ventricle.

Aorti'tis. (*Aorta*, the great artery of that name. F. *aortite;* I. *aortite;* G. *Hauptschlagaderentzündung.*) Term for inflammation of the aorta, acute or chronic.

A., acu'te. In its acute form aortitis is a rare disease, with very obscure symptoms; tumultuous action of the heart, pulsation of the aorta, aortic thrill and murmur along its course, have been observed; anxiety, tenderness of skin, general œdema, and pain and heat along the course of the vessel, are also described. Cupping, counter-irritation, opium, antimony, aconite, and salines constitute the usual recommendations for treatment.

A., chron'ic. In its chronic form aortitis does not appear to be recognisable, except, after death, in the shape of thickening of the coats and white patches of old exudation, with roughness and puckering of the inner coat, generally accompanied by dilatation of the vessel following some narrowing in the early stage. Salts may be deposited in the white patches.

Aor'tra. ('Αείρω, to raise or suspend.) Old term for the suspended portion of the lung on either side; consequently the lung itself.

Aoshba mugrabee. A root sold in the Indian bazaars, resembling sarsaparilla. (Waring.)

Aos'mic. ('A, neg.; ὀσμή, a smell. G. *geruchlos.*) Having no smell.

Ao'tus. ('A, neg.; ὄυς, an ear.) In Teratology, a monster destitute of ears.

Aoua'ra. The same as *Avoira.*

Aoura'ra. The native name in French Guiana of the root of *Astrocaryum vulgare*, which is used as an antisyphilitic remedy.

Aourou'chi. The native name in Guiana of the fruit of the *Virola* or *Myristica sebifera.*

Aoûté. (F. *aoûter*, to ripen; from *Août*, August.) Mature; ripe.

Aowaze. A spice employed in Abyssinia, composed of pimento, salt, ginger, zegakebia (a kind of thyme), and cloves. It is used as a condiment with raw beef or brondo. (R. and L.)

Apa Bad. One of the springs of *Algyógy.*

Apae'riton. ('Απαίρω, to drive away.) A name given by Apuleius to the chamomile.

Apag'ma. ("Απαγμα, a fracture at a joint.) According to Galen, this word signifies the superficial division of bone (fissure), or a fracture on the opposite side to the lesion (counter-fracture).

Also, simple fracture near a joint.

Also, abduction.

Apago'ge. ('Απαγωγή, a leading away. G. *Wegführen*, *Abführen.*) Abduction; purgation.

Apag'ynæ. ("Απαξ, once only; γυνή, woman.) Denotes those plants that fructify once only in their life. A term proposed by Desvaux to replace that of monocarpic.

Apag'ynous. ("Απαξ, once; γυνή, a woman. G. *einmahlfrauig.*) Applied by Desvaux to plants that fructify but once.

Apalach'ine. (F. *thé des apalaches*, *t. de la mer du sud*; G. *Apallachenthee.*) A kind of tea obtained from the *Ilex vomitoria.* The Indians take it in infusion for the purpose of intoxication.

A. gal'lis. Another name for the plant *Ilex cassine*, or *I. vomitoria.*

Apal'lage. ('Απαλλαγή, deliverance. G. *Befreiung.*) A term used by Hippocrates for recovery from a serious disease, or in the case of an incurable disease applied to death.

Apallax'is. ('Απάλλαξις, deliverance.) The same as *Apallage.*

Apalot'ica. ('Απαλότης, softness, tenderness.) Lesions or deformities affecting the soft parts.

Apal'to sen'na. A synonym of *Alexandrian senna.*

Apaly'tri. ('Απαλός, soft; ἔλυτρον, an elytrum. G. *weichflugeldcckig.*) Applied by Duméril to a Family of *Coleoptera* having soft elytra.

Apa'ma. A Bragantia belonging to the Nat. Order *Aristolochiaceæ;* said to be an antiparalytic.

Apanaste'ma. ('Απανίστημι, to rise and go away.) A nodulated excrescence of the conjunctival membrane of the eye.

Apanchom'enos. ('Απαγχόμενος; from ἀπάγχω, to strangle.) Ancient term used by Hippocrates, *Aph.* ii, 43, for one who is strangled or suffocated by hanging.

Apante'ma. ('Απάντημα, a meeting.) The same as *Apantesis.*

Apante'sis. ('Απάντησις, the act of going to meet.) Opposition, antagonism.

An event or consequence of disease.

Apanthe'sis. ('Απάνθησις, a fading.) The same meaning as *Apanthismos.*

Apanthis'mos. ('Απανθίσμός, a plucking of flowers.) A term signifying the termination of the period of blooming; the period of withering; hence the withering or falling off, or closing up, of parts belonging to the child which are necessary to it before birth, as the closure of the ductus Botalli, the shrivelling of the umbilicus, the atrophy of the thymus.

Also, the act of plucking the bloom, hence the act of defloration.

Also, an ancient term used by Galen, *de. Ven. et Art. Dissect. c.* viii, for an extremely minute blood vessel.

Apanthis'mus. Same as *Hapanthismus.*

Apanthro'pia. ('Απανθρωπία; ἀπό, away; ἄνθρωπος, a man. F. *apanthropie;* G. *Trübsinn mit Menschenscheu.*) Old term used by Hippocrates, *Coac. Prænot. t.* 482, for a kind of melancholia, characterised by a dislike of society. Also, inhumanity, cruelty.

Apanthropis'mus. The same as *Apanthropia.*

Apanthro'pon. Ancient name of staphisagria.

Apanxalo'a. The Mexican name of a Species of *Lythrum*, employed as an astringent and vulnerary. (Waring.)

Apaphris'mus. ('Απαφρίζω, to skim off the froth.) Despumation.

Aparach'ytum. ('Απαράχυτος, οἶνος, being understood, pure wine.) Old name used by Galen, *l.* iv, *de C. M. sec. Gen. c.* 7, for the purest wine, unmixed with water.

Aparanym'phius. ('A, neg.; *paranymphium.*) Without a paranymphium.

Aparapetaloïd'eous. ('A, neg.; *parapetalum.*) Without a parapetalum.

Aparasceua'sia. ('Απαρασκευασία; from ἀ, neg.; παρασκευάζω, to prepare.) A defect in the preparation of medicines or medical apparatus.

Apari'ne. ('Απαρίνη.) Old name for goose-grass, *Galium aparine;* for a Species of *Xanthium;* and for the woodruff, *Asperula odorata.*

Apar'tes. ('Απαρτής, fitted straight.) Pensile, hanging downwards, as some of the muscles.

Aparthro'sis. ('Απαρθρόομαι, to be jointed. F. *aparthrose;* G. *Abgliederung.*) Dismemberment; disarticulation. The removal of a limb at a joint.

Also, a synonym of *Diarthrosis.*

Apar'tisis. ('Απάρτισις, a fitting completely.) Entire connection.

Apar'ysis. ('Απαρύω, to draw off.) Exhaustion of impure humours.

Apas'tia. ('Απαστία. G. *Nüchternheit.*) Abstinence from food.

Apas′tus. (Ἄπαστος, from ἀ, neg.; πατέομαι, to feed.) Unfed, fasting.

Apatecphlogiö′is. (Ἀπάτη, illusion; *ecphlogioïs.* G. *trügerische varioloide.*) False or deceptive variola.

Apath′es. (Ἀ, neg.; πάθος, affection.) A sect of philosophers who pretended to have no affections.

Apathet′ic. (Same etymon as *Apathy.*) Having apathy; indifferent; wanting in feeling.

A. insan′ity. A form of insanity very similar to dementia, in which the memory is not really impaired, but the mind is torpid.

Apath′icus. (Ἀ, neg.; πάθος, a passion. F. *apathique;* G. *gefühllos.*) Pertaining to apathy; apathic. Without passion.

Applied by Lamarck to one of his three divisions, containing animals that have no special organ for their sensations, and which, he supposed, do not even feel their existence.

Ap′athy. (Ἀ, priv.; πάθος, a passion. F. *apathie;* I. *apatia;* G. *Gefühllosigkeit, Unempfindlichkeit.*) Term for the absence or privation of all passion, emotion, or excitement.

Ap′atite. (Ἀπατάω, to deceive; so called from its liability to be mistaken for other minerals. G. *Trugstein, Trügling.*) $3Ca(PO_4)_2+CaCl_2$. A mineral consisting chiefly of calcium phosphate, varying much in colour and in appearance.

Apeche′ma. (Ἀπήχημα, echo; from ἀπηχέω, to sound back. F. *apéchème;* G. *Gegenspalt, Gegenbruck.*) Old term for a fracture of the skull called *Counter-fissure.*

Apectoceph′alus. (L. *a*, neg.; *pectus*, the breast; κεφαλή, the head.) A monstrosity having neither head nor thorax.

Apei′ria. (G. *Unerfahrenheit, Erfahrungslosigkeit.*) Inexperience.

Apel. A plant of Guinea; the leaves are used in affections of the throat.

Apelain′ic ac′id. (Ἀπό, from; ἔλαιον, oil.) A synonym of *Elaïdic acid.*

Apel′la. (The proper name of a Jew—Judæus Apella, mentioned by Horace, and probably well known at Rome in his time. It has also been supposed to be derived from *a*, neg.; *pellis*, the skin, and so to have been used by Horace to indicate any Jew as being circumcised. This, again, has been set aside as incorrect, and the derivation above given, referring merely to this particular Jew's name, and his being circumcised, like all others, is held to be more just. F. *apelle;* G. *Beschnittener.*) This word has been applied to one whose prepuce does not cover the glans penis, whether this be caused by circumcision, or is congenital, or accidental.

Apel′lous. (L. *a*, neg.; *pellis*, skin.) Having no skin.

Ap′elos. (Ἄπελος; from ἀ, neg.; πέλος, skin.) A wound not yet skinned over.

Apen′salus. A vessel with a narrow neck to hold oil.

Apep′sia. (Ἀ, neg.; πέπτω, to digest. F. *apepsie;* G. *Nichtverdauung, Verdauungslosigkeit.*) Old term for indigestion, now expressed by the word dyspepsia.

Apep′ta. (Same etymon.) Indigestible foods.

Apep′tic. (Same etymon. F. *apeptique;* G. *apeptisch, unverdaulich.*) Having bad digestion; dyspeptic.

Apep′tous. (Ἄπεπτος, uncooked; from ἀ, neg.; πέπτω, to cook. G. *ungekocht, unverdaut.*) Uncooked, undigested, unripe, indigestible.

A′per. (Lat. akin to κάπρος, wild swine of both sexes. G. *Eber.*) The wild boar, or sow.

Apercep′tion. (F. *apercevoir*, to perceive one's self. G. *Anschauung.*) That operation of the mind which consists in considering itself as the subject which perceives, or feels any impression. See also *Apperception.*

Ape′ria. The same as *Apeiria.*

Aperiantha′ceous. (L. *a*, neg.; *perianth.* F. *apérianthacé;* G. *ohne Blütendecke.*) Without a perianth; applied by Mirbel to Cycadeæ.

Aperian′thous. (Ἀ, neg.; περί, around; ἄνθος, a flower.) A term applied to a flower having no perianth. An achlamydeous or naked flower.

Ape′riens palpebra′rum rec′tus. (L. *aperio*, to uncover, to open; *palpebra*, the eyelid; *rectus*, straight.) A synonym of the *Levator palpebræ superioris.*

Ape′rient. (L. *aperio*, to open. F. *aperitif;* G. *abführend, öffnend, eröffnend.*) Opening; applied to a medicine which gently opens, or effects a discharge from, the bowels; a laxative.

The term was anciently used to describe the power which certain remedies were supposed to possess of opening the natural pores or apertures of the different organs and blood-vessels.

Ape′rients. (Same etymon. G. *Öffnungsmittel.*) Medicines which have a relaxing effect on the bowels, but which do not produce watery evacuations; such are castor oil, rhubarb, senna, and the like.

Aperi′nous. (Ἀ, neg.; πηρίν, the scrotum.) Without scrotum or genitals; castrated.

Aperisper′matous. (L. *a*, neg.; *perisperm.* F. *apérispermé.*) Applied to a seed or vegetable embryo without a perisperm, as that of *Salsola tragus.*

Aperisper′mic. (Same etymon.) Having no perisperm or albumen.

Aperisper′mous. (Ἀ, neg.; περί, around; σπέρμα, a seed. F. *apérispermé.*) An embryo or seed destitute of albumen. Same as *Aperispermatous.*

Aperis′taton. (Ἀπερίστατος, solitary; from ἀ, neg.; περιΐστημι, to surround.) Term applied by Galen, *l.* ii, *de C. M. sec. Gen. c.* i, to a small ulcer unattended by any serious mischief, and not surrounded by inflammation.

Aperis′tatum. Same as *Aperistaton.*

Aperisto′mati. (L. *a*, neg.; *peristoma.*) Applied by Bridel to a Class of *Musci*, deprived of the peristome by absence of the opercule.

Aperiti′va reme′dia. (L. *aperio*, to open; *remedium*, a remedy.) Medicines relaxing the bowels; purgatives.

Aper′itive. (L. *aperio*, to open. F. *apéritif;* G. *öffnend, abführend.*) Term applied to purgative, laxative, or aperient remedies.

A. saf′fron of Mars. A synonym of *Ferri subcarbonas*, U.S. Ph.

Aper′itives. (Same etymon.) Medicines which produce relaxation of the bowels or the biliary or urinary passages.

Some authors use the term as synonymous only with diuretics.

Other authorities, as Fonssagrives, describe aperitives as stimulants of the appetite, and divide them into hygienic and medicinal aperitives.

A., hygien′ic. (F. *apéritifs hygiéniques.*) Under this title Fonssagrives includes the thorough cleansing of the mouth and teeth by a tongue-scraper, tooth-brush, or rough towel, with or without dilute Eau de Cologne or tincture of pyrethrum, or simply cold water. Change of air, exercise, and hydrotherapeutics.

A., medic'inal. (F. *apéritifs médicamenteux.*) Under this term Fonssagrives includes condiments, and such drugs as quinine, gentian, centaury, chamomile, and the like.

A., ma'jor. (L. *major*, greater. F. *apéritifs majeurs.*) Some French authors class under this heading the roots of smallage, fennel, parsley, asparagus, and butcher's broom.

A., mi'nor. (L. *minor*, less. F. *apéritifs mineurs.*) Some French authors class under this heading the roots of maidenhair, dandelion, eryngium campestre, rest-harrow and wild strawberry.

Aperit'ropal. ('A, neg.; *περιτροπή*, revolution. F. *apéritrope.*) That which does not undergo the usual successive changes in the normal evolution of the organs. (R. and L.)

Aperit'ropë. ('A, neg.; *περιτροπή.*) Defective metabolism; imperfect performance of the healthy actions of the system.

Aperit'tos. Same as *Aperittus.*

Aperit'tus. ('Απέριττος, simple, plain; from ἀ, neg.; περιττός, redundant.) Old term applied to those kinds of food which have the least excrementitious matter, as the flesh of wild animals, and those which feed in dry places.

Aper'tion. (L. *apertio*, an opening. G. *Eröffnung.*) The making of an opening, as the perforation of an imperforate anus or closed meatus auditorius, or the opening of an abscess.

Aper'tive. Same as *Aperitive.*

Aper'tor. (L. *apertor*, one who discloses; from *aperio*, to open.) An opener.

A. oc'uli. (L. *oculus*, the eye.) A synonym of the *Levator palpebræ superioris.*

Aperto'rium. (L. *aperio*, to open) Name of an instrument formerly used for dilating the os uteri during labour.

Apertu'ra. (L. *apertura*, an opening; from *aperio*, to open. F. *ouverture;* G. *Öffnung, Loch, Mündung.*) An opening, either natural or made with an instrument; an aperture.

In Botany, Tode has given this name to the opening through which the spores are discharged in Spheriaceous Fungi.

A. ante'rior ventric'uli ter'tii cer'ebri. (L. *anterior*, front; *ventriculus*, a ventricle of the brain; *tertius*, third; *cerebrum*, the brain.) The foramen commune anterius, or channel of communication between the third and the two lateral ventricles of the brain.

A. cana'lis chor'dæ tym'pani. (L. *canalis*, a channel; *chorda*, a string; *tympanum*, a drum.) The opening situated in the posterior part of the tympanum between the pyramid and the groove for the membrana tympani, by which the chorda tympani enters the tympanum.

A. cana'lis facia'lis spu'ria. (L. *canalis; facies*, the face; *spurius*, false.) The hiatus Fallopii.

A. exte'rior cana'lis inguina'lis. (L. *exterior*, outer; *canalis*, a channel; *inguinalis*, belonging to the groin.) The external abdominal ring.

A. infe'rior canalic'uli tympan'ici. (L. *inferior*, lower; *canaliculus*, a small pipe; *tympanum.*) A small foramen at the bottom of a depression situated between the jugular fossa and the carotid foramen in the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

A. inte'rior cana'lis inguina'lis. (L. *interior*, inner; *canalis; inguinalis*, belonging to the groin.) The internal abdominal ring.

A. na'rium ante'rior. (L. *naris*, a nostril; *anterior*, front. G. *vorderen* or *äusseren Nasenlöcher.*) The anterior opening of the nares on each side.

A. na'rium exter'na. (L. *naris; externus*, outward.) The same as *A. narium anterior.*

A. na'rium inter'na. (L. *naris; internus*, inner.) The same as *A. narium posterior.*

A. na'rium poste'rior. (L. *naris; posterior*, hinder. G. *hinteren Nasenöffnung.*) The posterior opening of the nares.

A. pel'vis infe'rior. (L. *pelvis*, a basin; *inferior*, lower. G. *Beckenausgang.*) The inferior opening of the pelvis.

A. pel'vis perinea'lis. (L. *pelvis; perinæum.*) The inferior opening of the pelvis.

A. pel'vis supe'rior. (L. *pelvis; superior*, upper. G. *Beckeneingang.*) The upper opening of the pelvis.

A. pyriform'is. (L. *pyrum*, a pear; *forma*, shape.) The anterior opening of the nose in the skeleton, formed by the nasal bones above and the superior maxillary bones laterally and below.

A. sca'læ vestib'uli. (L. *scala*, a ladder; *vestibule.*) The opening by which the scala vestibuli communicates with the scala tympani; it is situated at the lower and fore part of the vestibule.

A. spu'ria cana'lis facia'lis. (L. *spurius*, false; *canalis*, a channel; *facies*, the face.) The hiatus Fallopii on the upper surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

A. supe'rior canalic'uli tympan'ici. (L. *superior*, upper; *canaliculus*, a little channel; *tympanum.*) A small opening in the groove leading to the hiatus Fallopii in the upper part of the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

A. uteri'na. (L. *uterinus*, belonging to the womb.) The opening of the Fallopian tube into the uterus.

A. uteri'na tu'bæ. (L. *uterinus*, belonging to the womb; *tuba*, a straight trumpet. G. *Gebärmutteröffnung.*) The opening by which the cavity of the uterus communicates with that of the Fallopian tube.

Ap'erture. (Same etymon.) An opening.

A., ang'le of. See *Angular aperture.*

Aper'tus. (L. *aperio*, to uncover, to open.) Open. Formerly used for *exulceratus*, as *cancer apertus*, an open or ulcerated cancer; also, applied by Scribonius Largus, *n.* 81, to ulcers. See Rhodius, *in not.* and *Lex. Scribon.*

In Botany (G. *unbedeckt, offen, geöffnet*), applied to an expanded flower.

Also, to a floral whorl which does not completely embrace the receptacle.

Apet'alæ. (A, neg.; *petal.* F. *apétales;* G. *Perigonblüthige.*) One of the three groups into which A. de Jussieu divided Dicotyledons. It included all Dicotyledonous plants possessing only a single floral envelope, and was divided into three Sections—*Epigyna, Perigyna*, and *Hypogyna.*

In other classifications the Division *Apetalæ* is described as containing Dicotyledons having a perianth consisting of a single whorl of leaves, or it is entirely absent; only occasionally is it composed of a double whorl of sepaloid leaves.

Apeta'lia-eleutherogyn'ia. (A, neg.; *petal;* ἐλεύθερος, free; *γυνή*, the female.) Applied by A. Richard to a Class comprising apetalous Dicotyledons, the ovary of which is free.

A.-symphysogyn'ia. (Σύμφυσις, a growing together; *γυνή*, the female.) Applied by A. Richard to a Class comprising apetalous Dicotyledons, the ovary of which is adherent.

Apetaliflo'rous. (L. *a*, neg.; *petal; flos*, a flower. F. *apétaliflore;* G. *blumenblattlos-blumig.*) Applied by H. Cassini to the calathidium and corona of Synanthereæ when the flowers which form them are without a corolla.

Also, a term applied to plants destitute of a corolla.

Apeta'lius. Same as *Apetalous.*

Apet'aloid. ('A, neg.; *πέταλον*, a leaf.) A term in Botany applied to flowers which have only one whorl of floral envelopes, which is considered to be the calyx.

Apetaloste'monous. ('A, neg.; *πέταλον*, a leaf, a petal; *στήμων*, a thread.) Applied by G. Allmann to plants the stamens of which are free from all adherence to the petals.

Apet'alous. ('A, priv.; *πέταλον*, a leaf, a petal. F. *apétale;* G. *blumenblattlos.*) Having no petals; without petals.

Apet'aly. (Same etymon.) Absence of corolla.

Apeterebi-tupi. A name of *Sassafras.*

Apeth'isis. ('Απεθίζω, to disuse. G. *Entwohnung.*) The giving up of a habit.

Apethis'tic. (Same etymon.) Having relation to the giving up of a good or bad habit.

Apeuthys'menos. Same as *Apeuthysmenus.*

Apeuthys'menus. ('Απευθυσμένον; from *ἀπευθύνω*, to make straight again.) Name applied by the Greeks to the rectum, or straight gut. (Gorræus.)

A'pex. (L. *apex*, the extreme end of a thing. F. *sommité, sommet;* G. *Äusserste, Spitze, Buckel, Scheitel, Wirbel, Schnabel.*) The top, summit, or extremity of any body or part.

In Conchology, the limbs of a shell or the most projecting part of the valve near the upper or lower border of the hinge.

In Botany, this term was applied by Tournefort to the male organ of the flower or stamen; it is now used exclusively to designate the summit of a plant or part of a plant most remote from its base.

Also, the opening at the summit of Spheriaceous Fungi, by which the spores escape.

A. beat. The impulse of the contraction of the heart, felt and seen in the fifth intercostal space, about half way between the left edge of the sternum and a line drawn vertically downwards from the nipple. The point is lower when the heart is enlarged; higher when the heart's cavities are small, and when there is pericardial effusion. It is destroyed or much lessened in pericardial effusion and adhesion, and in cases where a piece of emphysematous lung protrudes in front of the heart; it is increased in force in hypertrophy of the heart; enlargement of other viscera, or effusion into neighbouring cavities, may displace it.

A., car'diac. (Καρδία, the heart.) The lower end of the heart as felt in the *A. beat.*

A. catarrh'. The same as *A. congestion.*

A. coch'leæ. (Κοχλίας, a spiral.) The point or extremity of the cochlea of the ear; it is directed outwards, and a little downwards and forwards.

A. columel'læ. (L. *columella*, a small column.) The upper narrowed extremity of the modiolus of the cochlea.

A. conges'tion. A term given to a condition of congestion of the apex of the lung, continuing for an indefinite period, giving rise to physical signs of consolidation, affecting the general health, as in tubercular deposit, and liable to take on disintegrating processes, so as to be one mode of origin of phthisis. This condition is not admitted by all observers.

A. cor'dis. (L. *cor*, the heart.) The point or inferior extremity of the heart; it is formed by the left ventricle, projects towards the left side and forwards, and lies between the fifth and sixth ribs.

A. geomet'ricus. (Γεωμετρικός, relating to geometry, geometrical.) F. *sommet géométrique.*) A term applied in Botany to the uppermost point of a fruit when, in developing, one of the sides of the ovary has grown to a greater extent than the others, so that the style, instead of being terminal, is lateral, and more or less approximated to the base of the fruit. In this case a vertical raised on this base would not traverse the style or organic apex of the fruit, but would pass out at a higher point, which then receives the name of the geometrical apex, as in *Anacardium occidentale.*

A. lin'guæ. (L. *lingua*, the tongue. G. *Zungenspitze.*) The free extremity of the tongue which is directed forwards.

A. mur'mur. A murmur heard over the apex of the heart; when audible near the ensiform cartilage it is believed to depend on tricuspid regurgitation; when at the cardiac apex and at the back also it indicates mitral regurgitation; a murmur indicating the latter condition, if slight, may not be heard at the back near the inferior angle of the left scapula; some observers teach that a systolic apex murmur may be caused by dilatation of the left ventricle.

A. na'si. (L. *nasus*, the nose. G. *Nasenspitze.*) The free extremity of the nose.

A. organ'icus. ('Οργανικός, organic. F. *sommet organique.*) A term applied in Botany to indicate in a fruit the point which corresponds to the insertion of the style, or, in a seed, to the extremity of the Cotyledons. In the greater number of fruits and seeds the organic apex is identical with the prolongation of the axis of the fruit or seed, and then corresponds to the geometrical apex, but in many growth is unequal, and the point of attachment of the style or the micropyle of the seed then becomes lateral, and the organic apex and the geometrical apex do not correspond.

A. patel'læ. (L. *patella*, a small pan, the knee-pan.) The pointed inferior angle of the patella.

A. pneumo'nia. The same as *A. congestion.*

A. pulmo'nis. (L. *pulmo*, the lung.) The upper rounded extremity of the lung; it projects above the border of the first rib. It is grooved by the subclavian artery, from which it is separated by the pleura.

Aph'ace. ('Αφάκη.) A plant in use amongst the ancients as an astringent in diarrhœa (Dioscorides, *l.* ii, c. 177; Galen, *de simp. l.* v; Paul. Ægineta, *l.* vii, § iii; Pliny, *l.* xxvii, *c.* 21.) It has been referred to *Vicia sepium* by Fuchsius and Matthiolus, to *V. angustifolia* by Dalechamp, to *V. cracca* by Littré, and by Sprengel to either *V. bithynica, V. lutea*, or *V. hybrida.* (Waring.)

Apha'cia. Same as *Aphakia*.

Aphær'esis. (Ἀφαίρεσις; from ἀφαιρέω, to take away, to separate. F. *aphérèse;* G. *Wegnahme.*) Old term, used by Hippocrates, *Coac. prænot. t.* 360, for the amputation or removal of any diseased or preternatural part of the body.

Also, formerly used for large and injurious extraction of blood.

Apha'gia. (Ἀ, neg.; φαγεῖν, to eat. F. *aphagie.*) Inability to swallow.

Apha'kia. (Ἀ, neg.; φακός, a lentil, anything shaped like a lentil, and so the crystalline lens. F. *aphakie.*) The condition of an eye when the crystalline lens is absent. The absence of the lens may be either congenital, or the result of accident, or of operation; it renders the eye highly hypermetropic, and abolishes the power of accommodation. In order to obtain good vision it is requisite to place a lens of from 2½ to 3½ inches or lower power before the eye; a stronger power being required for near than for distant objects. The anterior chamber is usually very deep, and the iris funnel-shaped and tremulous.

Apha'kous. (Same etymon. F. *aphake.*) Deprived of the crystalline lens, whether congenitally, by displacement, or by operation.

Aphalangi'asis. (Ἀ, neg.; φάλαγξ, a line of battle, a bone of the finger.) The fourth stage of Oriental leprosy, in which gangrene of the fingers occurs.

Aph'anes. (Ἀφανής, unseen.) A Section of the Genus *Alchemilla*, characterised by the number of the stamens and carpels being reduced to one or two.

A. arven'sis. (F. *percepierre, petit pied-de-lion des champs.*) Leaves palmipartite, with three lobes, which are cuneiform, 3—5 fid, with leafy incised connivent stipules. A tincture is made from it which is recommended as an astringent and antilithic; now usually called *Alchemilla arvensis.*

Aphanip'tera. (Ἀφανής; from ἀφανίζω, to remove from sight, to conceal; πτέρον, a wing. F. *puces;* G. *Flöhe.*) A Suborder of the Order *Diptera*, Class *Insecta* (Ametabolica). The fleas; animal-sucking insects, having the body laterally compressed; thorax imperfectly distinguished from the abdomen; two scales, abortive wings, on each side of thorax; eyes simple, small, round; feelers short, in a groove; no upper lip; mandibles converted into long saws, between them is an azygous pricking organ; maxillæ short and broad; maxillary palpi elongated, with four segments; lower lip split, segmented like a palpus; hind legs adapted for leaping; metamorphosis complete; larva destitute of feet, worm-like, hairy.

Aphanip'terous. (Same etymon.) Having no apparent wings.

Aphan'isis. (Ἀφάνισις, a getting rid of.) Disappearance; extinction; fainting.

Aph'anite. (Ἀφανής, unseen, obscure; from ἀ, neg.; φαίνομαι, to be seen.) A species of rock, consisting of quartz, hornblende and felspar, so combined that they are severally indistinguishable, hence the name; also called cornean.

Aphanit'ic. (Same etymon.) Containing aphanite; applied to a rock of this nature.

Aphanocnido'sis. (Ἀφανής, obscure; κνίδωσις, a stinging sensation.) Urticaria evanida; rapidly recurring and disappearing nettle rash.

Aphanocy'clicæ. (Ἀφανής, unseen; κύκλος, a circle.) A Series of the Subclass *Choripetalæ* of angiospermous dicotyledonous plants. Spirally-built hemicyclic or acyclic flowers, with the segments mostly free, or only those of the gynœcium coherent; perianth generally separable into calyx and corolla; the parts variable in number; stamens usually more numerous than the perianth leaves; carpels generally forming several monocarpous ovaries.

Aphanophle'bious. (Ἀφανής, hidden; φλέψ, veins.) A term in Botany applied to leaves in which the veins or nervures are indistinct.

Aphanop'terous. (Ἀφανής; πτέρον, a wing.) Wingless; applied to the fleas.

Aphar'ca. (Ἀφάρκη.) A plant, so named by Theophrastus, which has been variously identified with *Rhamnus alaternus*, with *Arbutus unedo*, and also with *Phillyrea angustifolia.*

Apha'sia. (Ἀφασία, speechlessness, from ἀ, neg.; φάσις, speech. G. *Sprachlosigkeit.*) Loss of the faculty of intelligent speech; not caused by any impairment of structure of the vocal organs, but by damage of the cerebral centre or centres for speech; it thus includes inability to speak depending on affection of the co-ordinating centre for the muscles producing articulate speech —*aphemia;* as well as that which depends on the loss of the memory of words—*amnesia;* it may or may not be attended by inability to write, not depending on paralysis of the limb—*agraphia;* and it excludes inability to speak from deaf-mutism, general paralysis, glosso-pharyngeal paralysis, chorea, and such like. Aphasia is very commonly associated with right hemiplegia and lesion of some portion of the third frontal convolution, the island of Reil, and the subjacent part of the corpus striatum on the left side. A form of aphasia, which has been called functional, may be the result of fright or general disease.

Some authors include under this head defect or loss of speech from whatever cause.

A. amnemon'ica. (Ἀμνημονέω, to be unmindful.) Aphasia in which neither spoken nor written words can be remembered. The idea is present, but does not suggest the proper symbol, hence no word, or an incorrect expression, is employed. The appropriate word to express an idea cannot be recalled when required, though it is readily pronounced when heard.

A. amne'sica. (Ἀμνησία, forgetfulness.) The same as *A. amnemonica.*

A. amnes'tica. Same in etymon and meaning as *A. amnesica.*

A., aneu'ral. (Ἀ, neg.; νεῦρον, a nerve.) A synonym of *A. atactica.*

A. associato'ria. (L. *associo*, to associate.) Same as *A. atactica.*

A. atac'tica. (Ἀ, neg.; τάξις, order.) Aphasia is termed atactic when a word, though still retained as a sensory image and as a symbol of thought, can no longer be enunciated as a motor combination of articulate sounds, though the sounds themselves may still continue to be correctly formed when occurring in some other word.

A., atax'ic. The same as *A. atactica.*

A., func'tional. A form of aphasia which may occur in hysterical persons as a result of great emotion, or of severe febrile or other disease, and as a congenital condition. It is not associated with hemiplegia, does not appear to be accompanied by manifest cerebral lesion, and may be recovered from.

A., letholog'ical. (Λήθη, a forgetting; λόγος, a word.) A synonym of *A. amnesica.*

Apha'sic. (Same etymon. F. *aphasique.*) Term applied to one affected with aphasia.

Aphassom'enos. ('Αφάσσω, to feel.) Anciently used to denote the tactual examination of the female organs of generation as a means of diagnosing vaginal and uterine disease.

Apheb'riok. Arabic for sulphur. (Ruland.)

Aph'edra. ('Αφεδρών, a privy; from ἀπό, from; ἕδρα, a seat. G. *Nachtstuhl.*) A night-stool.

Aphedri'a. ('Αφεδρεία, a sitting apart.) The catamenia.

Aph'edron. ('Αφεδρών, a privy.) A privy; a night stool; the anus.

Aphedro'nius. (Same etymon.) Pertaining to a night-stool, or a privy.

Aph'edros. ("Αφεδρος, a sitting apart.) The same as *Aphedron.*

Also, in the Septuagint, used as a term for menstruation, because the women amongst the Jews sat apart at that time.

Also, a synonym of *Carthamus lanatus.*

Apheli'a. ('Αφέλεια, simplicity.) The simple manners adopted by the sect of Methodists in teaching and practising medicine. (Dunglison.)

Aphelicis'teros. ('Από, away from; ἡλικία, youth.) Past the flower of youth. Hippocrates, *Epid. l,* 7.

Aphe'lion. ('Από, from; ἥλιος, the sun.) Term for that point of a planet's orbit when it is at the farthest distance from the sun.

Aphelx'ia. ('Αφέλκω, to draw away. G. *Zerstreutheit.*) A term for absence of mind; reverie.

A. inten'ta. (L. *intentus,* intense.) Abstraction of mind, in which the attention, at the instigation of the will, is riveted to some special subject, with consentient emotion of the general appearance.

A. otio'sa. (L. *otiosus,* unoccupied.) The condition called brown-study, in which the attention is voluntarily obedient to the imagination; the muscles are quiescent.

A. so'cors. (L. *socors,* narrow-minded, thoughtless.) Absence of mind, in which the attention wanders, and does not readily yield obedience to the will.

Aphemet'ric. A wrong spelling of *Haphemetric.*

Aphe'mia. ('A, neg.; φημί, to speak. F. *aphémie.*) Loss or defect of the faculty of speech. By some authors used synonymously with aphasia in its widest sense; by others, restricted to those cases in which the power of speaking is lost, although the vocal organs are in no degree paralysed, and although the mental faculty of speech, as evidenced by the understanding of words spoken and by the possession of the power of expressing thoughts by writing, is still retained.

Aphe'mic. (Same etymon. F. *aphémique.*) Suffering from, or the subject of, *Aphemia.*

Aphepse'ma. ('Αφέψημα; from ἀπό, coming from; ἕψω, to boil. F. *aphepsème.*) The term used for a decoction by Dioscorides, i, 2.

Aphep'sis. ("Αφεψις, a boiling off.) A decoction.

Aphe'resis. The same as *Aphæresis.*

Aph'esis. ("Αφεσις, a letting go; from ἀφίημι, to send forth. F. *aphésie.*) Old term, used by Hippocrates, *Coac. Prænot. t.* 575, for the remission or resolution of a disease; also for certain or all the members of the body.

Aph'ides. Same as *Aphidida.*

Aphid'ian. (*Aphis.*) Relating to the aphis, or plant-louse.

Aphid'ida. (F. *aphidiens, pucerons;* G. *Blattläuse.*) A Family of the Suborder *Homoptera,* of the Order *Rhynchota,* of the Class *Insecta* (Ametabolica) (Schmarda). By Latreille they are included under the Hemiptera. The antennæ have from five to seven segments, and are often longer than the body; the wings four, thin, membranous, but often absent; legs thin, with two tarsal segments; no salivary glands or Malpighian vessels. Many species have two horns at the posterior extremity of the abdomen (cornicula), from which a honey-like fluid is excreted, eagerly sought after by some kinds of ants. Some species propagate by parthenogenesis. The *Phylloxera vastatrix,* so destructive to vines, belongs to this Family.

Aphidiph'aga. (*Aphis;* φάγειν, to eat.) A Group of the Suborder *Trimera,* Order *Coleoptera,* having the last joint of the maxillary palpi scutiform, and the antennæ short, the three terminal joints forming a club.

Aphidiv'orous. (*Aphis;* L. *voro,* to devour. F. *aphidivore.*) Devouring or eating aphides.

Aphid'rus. Same as *Aphedron.*

Aphilanthro'pia. ('A, priv.; φιλανθρωπία, love of mankind. G. *Menschenscheu.*) Old term used by D. D. Wedelius, *Pathol., Dogm. s.* iii, *c.* 9, 596, for the first symptoms of melancholia, consisting in the shunning of society and amusements.

A'phis. (F. *puceron;* G. *Blattlaus.*) A Genus of the Family *Aphides,* or *Aphidida.* Antennæ longer than the body, nine-segmented; subcostal nervure trifid; abdomen with two honey tubes.

A. chinen'sis. (*Chinensis,* belonging to China.) The insect believed to produce Chinese galls, which are used as an astringent, by puncturing with its ovipositor the upper surface of the leaves of the *Distylium racemosum* or *Rhus semialata.*

A. pista'ciæ. (Πιστάκη, the pistachio tree.) A Species of *Aphis,* the galls, *Carobajudaica,* produced by which in the *Pistacia terebinthus,* are employed as a masticatory, as an application in many diseases of the chest, and for the production of a red colour (Schmarda). The galls are elongated, pointed at the free end, with large internal cavity. There is also a smaller rounded variety known in commerce as Baisonges.

A. ul'mi. (L. *ulmus,* the elm tree.) The elm aphis. The fluid contained in the galls produced by this aphis is employed by the peasants in France and Italy as an astringent in ophthalmic diseases.

A. vasta'tor. (L. *vastator,* a desolator.) A destructive species of aphis. See *Phylloxera.*

Aphiste'sis. ('Αφίστημι, to remove.) An abscess.

Aphleb'ious. ('A, neg.; φλέψ, a vessel.) A term in Botany, signifying destitute of veins or nerves.

Aphlegman'tous. ('A, neg.; φλεγμονή, inflammation. G. *Entzündungswidrig.*) Without inflammation; controlling inflammation.

Also (ἀ, neg.; φλέγμα, phlegm), devoid of phlegm.

Aphlœid'eæ. ('Αφλοιός, without bark.)

Applied to an Order of *Thalassiophytæ symphysisteæ*, the endochromes of which are not covered by a continued tissue, cellulous or parenchymatous.

Aphlœ′ous. (Same etymon.) Applied to plants without bark.

Aphlogis′tic. (’A, neg.; φλόξ, a flame. F. *aphlogistique.*) Burning without flame.

A. lamp. Term applied to a lamp suggested by Davy, consisting simply of a thread of incandescent platina, so that it gives no flame.

Aphloi′a. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Flacourtiaceæ* or *Bixaceæ*. Trees or shrubs, with alternate, articulated, entire, dentate leaves, and axillary or solitary flowers; calyx strongly imbricated; ovary consisting of one carpel; placenta parietal; ovules horizontal and subcampylotropal; fruit a berry.

A. theæfor′mis. (*Thea*, the tea plant; *forma*, shape.) A shrub indigenous in the Isle of France, where it is named Bois sans écorce. The bark is a good emetic.

Aphodeu′ma. (’Αφόδευμα. G. *Koth*, *Stuhlgang.*) Excrement.

Aphodeu′sis. (’Αφόδευσις.) The act of defæcation.

Aphodi′inæ. A Subfamily of the Family *Lamellicornæ* of pentamerous beetles. Median femora approximate; two terminal spines on the posterior tibiæ.

Aph′odos. (῎Αφοδος; from ἀπό, from; ὁδός, a way.) Used by Hippocrates, ii. *de R. V. in A. t.* 24, and Galen, *in. Comm. ad. h. l.*, for a secretion of the fæces; the fæces or excrement discharged from the intestines.

Apho′na. (’A, neg.; φωνή, a sound.) Explosives or mute consonants; divided into hard—*k*, *t*, *p*; soft—*g*, *d*, *b*; and nasal—*ng*, *n*, *m*.

Aphonet′ic. (’A, neg.; φωνητικός, belonging to speaking.) Same as *Aphonic.*

Apho′ni. (’A, neg.; φωνή, the voice.) A term applied to comatose persons.

Apho′nia. (’A, neg.; φωνή, the voice. F. *aphonie*; I. and S. *afonia*; G. *Stimmlosigkeit*, *Heiserkeit.*) Term for dumbness; inability to speak; loss of voice; due to paralysis of the adductor of the vocal cords, and may be of functional or organic origin.

Also, a term for catalepsy.

A. albuminu′rica. A term given to a form of aphonia, which Fauvel first described as a white œdema of the vestibule of the larynx, preceding or following albuminuria.

A. aton′ica. (’A, neg.; τόνος, tone.) Loss of voice depending on injury to, pressure on, or other disturbance of, the laryngeal nerves.

A. aton′ica oblæ′sa. (L. *oblæsus*, injured.) Speechlessness from injury to the lingual or glottidean nerves.

A. aton′ica solu′ta. (L. *solutus*, loose.) Speechlessness produced suddenly, by emotion or shock, from total exhaustion of nervous power in the vocal organs, and without any recognisable organic lesion.

A. clerico′rum. (Κληρικός, belonging to the clergy; from κλῆρος, a lot, the clergy.) A form of chronic laryngitis occurring in those who have occasion to use the voice much, and especially in the clergy; it may arise from over-exertion or unwise use of the voice, and it may follow on catarrh. There is a feeling of dryness in, and inclination to clear, the throat; hoarseness.

A. eling′uium. (L. *elinguis*, without the tongue.) Dumbness from loss of the tongue.

A. eling′uium congen′ita. (L. *elinguis*; *congenitus*, born together.) Dumbness resulting from absence of the tongue from birth.

A. eling′uium oblæ′sa. (L. *elinguis*; *oblæsus*, injured.) Dumbness produced by loss of the tongue from disease or injury.

A. guttura′lis. (L. *guttur*, the gullet, the throat.) Loss of voice depending upon inflammation or other disease of the fauces or glottis.

A., hyster′ical. Loss of voice, without any notable change of structure in the larynx, occurring in hysterical persons, and continuing for an indefinite period. Sudden recovery under strong excitement is not unusual.

A. paralyt′ica. (Παραλυτικός, afflicted with paralysis.) Aphonia depending upon some lesion of the nerves or muscles of the vocal organs.

A. surdo′rum. (L. *surdus*, deaf.) The dumbness of a deaf mute.

A. trachea′lis. (*Trachea.*) Loss of voice depending upon compression of the trachea.

Aphon′ic. (Same etymon. F. *aphone*; G. *stimmlos.*) Term applied to one who has lost his voice.

Aph′onous. (Same etymon.) Without voice.

Aph′ony. (Same etymon.) Same as *Aphonia.*

Aphora′ma. (Etymon uncertain.) Having projecting eyes, so that there is a wide field of vision.

Apho′ria. (’Αφορία, from ἀ, neg.; φορέω, for φέρω, to bear. F. *aphorie*; G. *Unfruchtbarkeit.*) Barrenness or sterility in the female.

A. imperci′ta. (L. *im*, neg.; *percito*, to excite thoroughly.) Barrenness of irrespondence; sterility produced by personal aversion, or want of appetency. (Mason Good.)

A. im′potens. (L. *impotens*, powerless.) The barrenness of impotency; it may be atonic or organic, caused by intemperance of any kind, leucorrhœa, and such like, or by structural defect, as imperforate hymen, or absence of ovaries.

A. incon′grua. (L. *incongruus*, unsuitable.) Barrenness of incongruity; the conceptive power being inaccordant with the constituent principles of the seminal fluid received on the part of the male. (Mason Good.)

A. paramen′ica. (Παρά, amiss; μήν, a month, used here for the menses.) Barrenness from mismenstruation, according to Mason Good; the catamenial discharge morbidly retained, secreted with difficulty or in profusion.

Aph′orism. (’Αφορισμός; from ἀφορίζω, to define. F. *aphorisme*; I. and S. *aforismo*; G. *Lehrspruch*, *Gedankenspäne.*) A short proposition; a maxim or precept contracted into a short sentence; a terse and definite statement of a principle or doctrine in science or philosophy.

Aphor′me. (’Αφορμή, a starting point.) The obvious cause of anything; the cause of a disease.

Aph′orous. (῎Αφορος, not bearing.) Barren; sterile.

Aphræn′ous. (’Αφραίνω, to be silly.) Insane; having lost reason.

Aphra′sia. (’A, neg.; φράζω, to speak. F. *aphrasie.*) Broca’s term for *Aphasia.*

A. paranoi′ca. (Παράνοια, madness.) A term applied to lunatics who, after remaining persistently dumb for a long period, unexpectedly begin to speak.

A. superstitio′sa endem′ica. (L. *su-*

perstitiosus, full of superstition; *ἐν*, among; *δῆμος*, a people.) The intentional avoidance of certain words, the use of which is held to be forbidden on religious grounds or for the sake of propriety.

Aphre'nia. ('A, neg.; *φρήν*, the mind.) Obliteration of the moral and intellectual acts; dementia.

Aph'rite. ('Αφρός, foam. G. *Schaumrode*, *Schieferspath.*) A scaly variety of carbonate of lime, or calcareous spar, of a pearly lustre, and greasy to the touch.

Aphro'des. ('Αφρώδες, frothy; from *ἀφρός*, foam.) A name applied by the ancients to *Papaver glaucium* and Euphorbium plants having a milky juice.

Also, applied to the blood and excrements.

Aphrodis'ia. ('Αφροδίσια, venery; from 'Αφροδίτη, Venus. F. *aphrodisie*, *vénérie.*) Venery. A term for the morbid, or immoderate, desire of venery.

Also, the generative act.

Formerly used for the age of puberty, or the venereal age.

A. phreni'tis. (G. *Liebesmuth.*) Phrensy or insanity from disappointment in love.

Aphrodis'iac. (Same etymon. F. *aphrodisiaque;* I. and S. *afrodisiaco;* G. *Geschlechtsreizend.*) Of, or belonging to, venery. Applied to certain medicines which improve the functional condition of the generative organs.

Aphrodis'iacs. (Same etymon.) Medicines which stimulate sexual desire. A large number of aromatics and other substances have been credited with this faculty; such are musk, civet, canella oil, rocket seeds, fennel, opium, amber, phosphorus, cantharides, nux vomica, and many others.

Aphrodis'iasm. ('Αφροδισιασμός, sexual intercourse. G. *Liebesgenuss.*) The immoderate desire of sexual intercourse; also, the venereal act.

Aphrodisias'ticon clid'ion. Name of a troche which was formerly given in dysenteries, according to Galen. It was made of balaustines, opium, rhubarb, and other astringents.

Aphrodisias'ticus. Same etymon and meaning as *Aphrodisiac.*

Aphrodisiog'raphy. ('Αφροδίσια, venery; *γράφω*, to write.) An account of the pleasures of natural, and of the pains of inordinate, love.

Also, a description of syphilis.

Aphrodis'ius. Same etymon and meaning as *Aphrodisiac.*

A., mor'bus. (L. *morbus*, a disease.) A former term for the venereal disease, or syphilis.

Aphrodita'rium. ('Αφροδίτη, sexual love.) Name of a powder or dry medicine, consisting of scales of copper, incense, lesser pomegranate, cerusse, and starch, in equal portions, used by the ancients. The same name was likewise applied to a certain collyrium.

Aphrodit'ic. (Same etymon.) Venereal.

Aphrodit'idæ. A Family of the Suborder *Nereidæ*, or *Errantia*, Order *Vermes.* Back covered with membranous plates, and cirrhi, for respiration; peritoneum lined with vibratile epithelium; pharynx capable of eversion, like a proboscis.

Aphrodit'inæ. A Subfamily of the Family *Aphroditidæ.* Cephalic lobe rounded; no lateral frontal tentacles.

Aphrog'ala. ('Αφρός, foam; *γάλα*, milk. G. *Schaummilch.*) Milk rendered frothy by agitation; used to relieve heartburn.

Aphroli'trum. The same as *Aphronitrum.*

Aphrom'eter. ('Αφρός, foam; *μέτρον.* G. *Schaummesser.*) A kind of manometer for determining the pressure exerted by gases in artificial waters, champagne, and other sparkling wines.

Aph'ron. ('A, neg.; *φρὴν*, the mind. G. *Sinnlos*, *unkhy*, *wahnsinnig.*) A name given to the wild poppy, *Papaver rhœas*, in consequence of its intoxicating and narcotic properties.

Also, the name of a cephalic plaster prescribed by Aetius. (Parr.)

Aphro'nia. ('A, neg.; *φρήν*, the mind.) Apoplexy. (Dunglison.)

Aphroni'trum. ('Αφρός, foam; *νίτρον*, nitre. L. *natrum murorum;* G. *Schaumnatron*, *Mauersalpeter.*) The spume or foam of nitre; an ancient term for salts formed of sulphuric acid and various alkalies. It is the fungus-like growth that appears on recently built walls; and then consists of soda sulphate or carbonate, sometimes of magnesian sulphate, and occasionally, though rarely, of potash nitrate.

Also, a name for the natron, or nitre, of the ancients.

Aphrosele'nos. ('Αφρός, foam; *σελήνη*, the moon.) Old term for a precious stone which represents the image of the moon as if in a mirror; otherwise called *Selenite.*

Aphros'yne. ('Αφροσύνη, folly. F. *aphrosyne;* G. *Irrereden*, *Unvernunft*, *Wahnsinn.*) Old term for the state now termed *Amentia;* also, delirium.

Aph'scious. ('A, neg.; *φύσκη*, a blister.) Without bladders.

Aph'tha. ("Αφθα, mostly in plural, *ἄφθαι;* from *ἅπτω*, to set on fire. L. *oscedo*, *ignis sacer;* F. *muguet*, *aphthe;* I. *afta;* G. *Fasch*, *Mehlhund*, *Mundschwammchen*, *Mundsohrvoss*, *Sandvoss*, *Kurvoss*, *Soor.*) Aphthæ constitute the characteristic symptoms of the disease of infancy, popularly termed "thrush," and are also apt to occur in other diseases of the adult. They consist in small, roundish, white specks, resembling minute portions of curd scattered on the tongue, the lining membrane of the mouth and fauces, angles of the lips, palate, cheeks; they frequently coalesce to form patches of greater or less size, which often become detached, leaving a red excoriating surface, which sometimes ulcerates. In a large number of cases the patches consist in great measure of the spores and mycelium of the *Oidium albicans.* The relationship of the fungoid growth to the disease is not yet settled; some believe it to be an accidental condition, many that it is the cause of aphthæ. Similar spots occur in adults in feeble conditions of system, and towards the fatal termination of febrile and other exhausting diseases. The general health is to be attended to, the mouth kept scrupulously clean, and glycerin of tannin, honey of borax, chlorate of potash, or sulphurous acid, applied to the spots.

A. adulto'rum. (L. *adultus*, grown up.) Stomatitis in the adult, accompanied by aphthæ.

A. angino'sa. (L. *angina*, the quinsy.) Aphthæ accompanied by angina.

A. epizoot'ica. ('Επί, upon; *ζῷον*, an animal. G. *Maul- und Klauenseuche.*) Foot-and-mouth disease of cattle occurring in man.

This disease, there seems no doubt, can be propagated to the human being by drinking the unboiled milk of a diseased animal, or by direct contact with its saliva or the serous discharge from the eruption; the eruption appears chiefly about the lips and throat, spreads downwards, producing gastric and intestinal disturbance, and occasionally appears on the hands and feet.

A. figura'ta. (L. *figuratus*, formed, shaped.) A form of disease of the tongue which is described as passing through three stages: first, as variously-shaped, white, opaque, slightly raised, red-edged patches; second, as a shallow, red, angry-looking, white-margined erosion; third, as a smooth, glassy depression. All sources of local irritation are to be removed, nitrate of silver or chlorinated soda solution to be applied to the patches, and iodide and chloride of potassium, or iodide of mercury, given internally.

A. lactan'tium. (L. *lacto*, to suckle, to suck.) A synonym of *Thrush*.

A. parasit'ica. (Παράσιτος, a parasite.) A synonym of *Thrush*.

A. præpu'tii. (L. *præputium*, the foreskin.) Herpes of the prepuce.

A. ser'pens. (L. *serpens*, part. of *serpo*, to creep.) A synonym of *Cancrum oris*.

Aph'thaphyte. (Ἄφθα; *φυτόν*, a plant.) The *Oidium albicans*.

Aphthenx'ia. (Ἀφθεγκτέω, to be speechless.) Loss of the faculty of speech from central nervous disturbance.

Aphthenx'is. Same etymon and meaning as *Aphthenxia*.

Aphtherythropy'ra. (Ἄφθα; *erythropyra*.) Erythropyra with aphthæ in the mouth.

Aphthocacosto'mia. (Ἄφθα; *κακός*, bad; *στόμα*, the mouth. G. *Schwämmchen*, *Mundfäule*.) Gangrenous stomatitis, or cancrum oris, accompanied by aphthæ.

Aph'thoïd. (Ἄφθα; *εἶδος*, form. F. *aphthoïde*.) Aphthous-like.

Aphthong'ia. (Ἀ, neg.; *φθόγγος*, any clear distinct sound, especially the voice of man.) A reflex aphasia, occurring but rarely, in which, at every attempt to speak, spasm of the muscles supplied by the hypoglossal nerve comes on, and speaking is rendered impossible.

Aphthophy'ton. See *Aphthaphyte*.

Aph'thous. (*Aphtha*, the disease thrush. F. *aphtheux*; G. *aphthös*.) Belonging to, or of the appearance or nature of, aphthæ; having, or full of, aphthæ.

A. stomati'tis. See *Stomatitis, aphthous*.

Aph'ya. (Ἀφύη.) An old term for the anchovy, *Engraulis euchrasicolus*. The original Greek word is by some supposed to mean, not the anchovy, but the sardine, *Clupia sardinia*; by Yarrell, the mackerel-midge, *Motella glauca*.

Aphyllan'theæ. Applied by Bartling to a Tribe of the Nat. Order *Liliaceæ*, with the *Aphyllanthes* for its type, having a rush-like appearance and membranous imbricated bracts.

Aphyl'lous. (Ἀ, neg.; *φύλλον*, a leaf. L. *aphyllus*; F. *aphylle*; G. *blattlos*.) In Botany, applied to plants, like *Cactuses*, destitute of leaves. Many plants appear to be destitute of leaves, because, like *Cuscuta*, these are reduced to scales; or because, like *Opuntia Dillenii*, they fall off early; or because, like *Indigofera juncea* and *Lebeckia nuda*, the petioles of the leaves have no laminæ.

Aphyl'ly. (Same etymon.) The condition of having no leaves.

Aphyosto'mata. (Ἀφύσσω, to draw liquids; *στόμα*, a mouth. F. *aphyostome*.) Applied by Duméril to a Family of Fishes having the snout very prolonged, presenting a small mouth at its extremity.

Aphys'cious. (Ἀ, neg.; *φύσκη*, a sausage, a blister. G. *blasenlos*.) Without bladders.

Aphysi'idæ. (Ἀφύσσω, to draw liquids.) A Family of the Section *Pleurobranchiæ*, Order *Opisthobranchiæ*. Branchiæ situated on the right side of the back under a fold of the mantle; usually a thin internal shell, covered by two lobes of the foot; stomach with hard dentary plates; penis somewhat removed from the common genital aperture.

A'pi. Italy; near Rome. A mineral water, containing much carbonic acid gas and a very small proportion of iron.

Apia'cas. A group of South American Indians, occupying territory between the rivers Paraguay and Parana.

Apia'ceæ. (L. *apium*, parsley.) A synonym of *Umbelliferæ*.

According to Lindley, an Order of the Alliance *Umbellates*, distinguished by their didymous fruit and double epigynous disc.

Apia'ceous. (Same etymon.) Resembling parsley.

Apia'ria. (L. *apiarius*, relating to bees.) Applied by Duméril to a Family, by Lamarck to a Division, by Goldfuss and Latreille to a Tribe, of *Hymenoptera*, having the *Apis* for their type.

A'piary. (L. *apiarium*; from *apis*, a bee. G. *Bienenstock*.) A place for keeping bees.

Apias'trum. (L. *apiastrum*; from *apis*, a bee.) Name for the *Melittis melissophyllum*, or mountain-balm, which bees light upon with evident preference; or, according to some, the *Melissa officinalis*.

Also, a poisonous plant of Sardinia (Pliny, *l.* xx, *c.* 45), probably *Ranunculus scelcratus*.

A'pical. (L. *apicalis*; from *apex*, the summit.) That which forms or occupies the summit.

A. cell. (G. *Scheitelzelle*.) The cell which remains at the summit in the growth of the higher flowerless plants, and which retains the functions of division which distinguish the mother-cell from which the plant sprung.

Apica'tous. (L. *apicatus*, provided with an apex. F. *apicé*; G. *spitzig*.) Terminated by a conspicuous summit.

A'pices. (L. plural of *apex*, a summit.) Summits, terminations.

A. cor'porum caverno'sum pe'nis. (L. *corpus*, a body; *cavernosus*, full of hollows; *penis*, the male organ.) The anterior terminations, covered by the glans, of the corpora cavernosa of the penis.

Apicicurv'ed. (L. *apex*; *curvus*, crooked, bent.) Curved at the summit.

Apicifix'ed. (L. *apex*, a summit; *fixus*, attached. F. *apicifixe*.) A term in Botany, applied to anthers when they are attached to the filament by a point near their summit.

Apiciflo'rous. (L. *apex*; *flos*, a flower. G. *spitzblumig*.) Having flowers disposed in very small terminal capitula.

Apic'iform. (L. *apex*; *forma*, shape. G. *spitzförmig*.) Applied to crystals which, being very thin, resemble small tufts in the mode of their arrangement.

Apic'ilar. (L. *apex*, the summit. F.

apicilaire; G. *spitzig.*) Springing from, forming, or connected with, the summit of an organ.

A. dehis'cence. (L. *dehisco,* to split open.) Term applied in Botany to anthers which open at their summit to discharge the pollen, as in Solanum.

A. em'bryo. ("Εμβρυον, the embryo.) An embryo situated near the summit of the seed.

Apic'ula. (L. dim. of *apex.* G. *Spitzchen.*) In Botany, applied to a small, sharp and short point, the consistence of which is not very great.

In Zoology, applied by C. G. Ehrenberg to prolongations of the body of Infusoria when very small and pointed.

Apic'ulate. (L. *apiculum,* a pointed piece of wood worn on the top of the cap of the flamen; from *apex,* the summit. F. *apiculé;* G. *spitzetragend, bespitzelt.*) Term applied in Botany to organs ending in a short and sharp point. It is employed in describing the connective of anthers when this is prolonged into a sharp point.

A. fruit. A fruit in which the style still remains as a point at the apex.

A'piculture. (L. *apis,* a bee; *cultura,* cultivation.) Bee breeding.

Apic'ulum. (Same etymon as *Apiculate.* G. *Spitzchen.*) Terminal point of an organ.

Apicur'vous. (L. *apex; curvus,* bent. F. *apicicourbe;* G. *Spitzgekrümmt.*) Bent at the summit or extremity.

A'pidæ. (L. *apis,* a bee.) A Family of the Group *Alulifera,* Order *Hymenoptera.* Bees. Tibiæ and tarsi enlarged throughout in the posterior limbs; first tarsal joint ciliated; anterior wings do not fold; lower lip and maxilla often very long, the latter forming a sort of sheath round the tongue.

Apif'erus. (L. *apis,* a bee; *fero,* to bear. G. *bienetragend.*) Applied to *Ophrys apifera,* from some resemblance of its flowers to bees.

A'piform. (L. *apis; forma,* shape. F. *apiforme;* G. *bieneförmig.*) Formed like a bee, as *Sesia apiformis.*

Apig'enin. $C_{15}H_{10}O_5$. A substance, obtained from parsley, crystallising in iridescent laminæ, which are soluble with difficulty in hot water, insoluble in ether, readily soluble in alcohol. Its solution does not gelatinise.

A'piin. $C_{24}H_{14}O_{13}$, or $C_{27}H_{32}O_{16}$. A delicate white powder, crystallising in silky needles, without taste or smell, obtained from *Apium graveolens* and *Carum petroselinum.* It fuses at 180° C. (356° F.), dissolves readily in hot water, the solution gelatinising on cooling. It dissolves in 390 parts of cold alcohol. The aqueous solution gives a blood-red colour with protosulphate of iron. It yields sugar when boiled with dilute acids. It rotates a ray of polarised light to the right more powerfully than any other substance.

Apilep'sis. (Ἀπολαμβάνω, to cut off.) A seizure; apoplexy.

A'pillary. (Ἀ, neg.; πῖλος, a felt cap.) In Botany, applied to a flower which has no upper lip.

A'pinæ. (L. *apis,* a bee.) A Subfamily of the Family *Apidæ.* Social bees. Tongue long; body heavy, villous; external border of posterior tibiæ enlarged; posterior tarsi covered with thick hair.

Ap'inages. An isolated tribe of South American Indians, living on the banks of the lower Tocantin, Brazil.

A'pinel. A Mexican plant, the root of which is employed by the natives in cases of snake bite. It is believed to be the *Aristolochia anguicida.*

Ap'inoïd. (Ἀπινής, free from dirt; εἶδος, form.) A term applied to scirrhus, from the cleanness of its section.

Apin'thion. (Gr.) Same as *Absinthium.*

Api'nus, J. L. Born at Oehringen, in Franconia, Nov. 20, 1668. He wrote on epidemic fever, syncope, and flatulence.

Apiocri'nidæ. A fossil Family of the Order *Crinoidea,* found in the chalk and oolite. Pear-shaped animals, fixed to a support by a dilated base and a long, articulated column, which expands at the upper end, where it joins the base of the calyx, which contains the soft parts of the animal, and is crowned by a circle of bifid pinnate arms.

Apiocri'nites. ("Απιον, a pear; κρίνον, a lily.) Pear-encrinites.

A'piol. (G. *Petersilienöl.*) Parsley camphor. A peculiar non-nitrogenous principle obtained from the seeds of common parsley by treating them with ether at about 71° C. (159·8° F.) It is a yellowish, oily, non-saponifiable, inflammable, non-volatile liquid, which also forms long, white, brittle needles, melting at 30° C. (86° F.), and boiling at 300° C. (572° F.); taste piquant and acrid; soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform, but insoluble in either hot or cold water. It was proposed in 1853 as an antiperiodic of great power. Taken in doses of from 7—15 drops it occasions slight cerebral excitement, with epigastric warmth and a sense of strength and comfort. In doses of 30—60 drops it causes vertigo, scintillations, noises in the ears, and headache. Occasionally its use is followed by nausea, colic, and bilious diarrhœa. Tonic and emmenagogue properties are also assigned to it. It has been used with advantage as a substitute for quinine in intermittent fevers, in doses of 15 drops; also, in intermittent neuralgia and in the night sweats of phthisis. It has been highly praised as a remedy in amenorrhœa and dysmenorrhœa.

Apio'lum. Same as *Apiol.*

A'pion. ("Απιον, a pear.) The fruit of *Pyrus communis,* or pear (Dioscorides, *l.* i, *c.* 167; Paulus Ægineta, *l.* viii, § 3). Used as a cataplasm.

Apio'nia. (Ἀ, neg.; πῖων, fat. G. *Fettmangel.*) Absence of fat; leanness.

Apion'ta. ("Απειμι, to go away. L. *egesta,* excreta; G. *Ausscheidungen.*) Term applied to the excretions generally, and also to the semen.

A'pios. ("Απιον, a pear.) Name given by the Greeks to the *Euphorbia apios,* or spurge, the root of which is pear-shaped; also, to a Species of *Glycine;* and by the moderns to the *Bunium bulbocastanum,* and *Lathyrus tuberosus.*

A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ.*

A. tubero'sa. (L. *tuberosus,* full of lumps.) Hab. North America. A plant that the French have tried to acclimatise for the sake of its feculent tubers, which resemble those of the potato.

Api'ria. (Ἀπειρία, inexperience. L. *imperitia;* G. *Unerfahrenheit, Erfahrungslosigkeit.*) Want of skill; absence of experience.

Apirop'odous. ("Απειρος, without end; πούς, a foot.) In Entomology, having numerous feet.

A'pis. (L. *apis,* the bee. F. *abeille;* I. *ape;* G. *Biene.*) A Genus of the Subfamily *Apinæ,* Family *Apidæ;* or of the Family *Anthophila,* Order *Hymenoptera,* Class *Insecta,* Subkingdom *Arthropoda.* Mandibles spoon-shaped; maxillary palpi small; anterior wings with three cubital cellules; posterior tibiæ with no terminal spines.

A. acraeri'sis. A bee that, according to Fabricius, might be cultivated with greater advantage than even the *A. mellifica.*

A. Adanso'nii. A bee domesticated in Senegal.

A. amalthe'a. (Ἀμάλθεια, a nymph, daughter of Melissus, king of Crete, who fed pupites with goats' milk.) A bee which furnishes the greater part of the honey of Central Africa.

A. bic'olor. (L. *bicolor*, two-coloured.) An Indian honey-supplying species.

A. cera'na. A species living in China.

A. ceri'fera. (L. *cera*, wax ; *fero*, to bear.) A synonym of *A. mellifica.*

A. dorsa'ta. An Indian species of bee.

A. fascia'ta. (L. *fascio*, to envelope with bands.) A honey-producing bee which has been long extensively cultivated in Egypt for its honey.

A. in'dica. A bee cultivated in India, at Pondicherry and in Bengal.

A. laborio'sa. (L. *laboriosus*, laborious.) A bee that, according to Fabricius, might be cultivated with greater advantage even than the *A. mellifica.*

A. ligus'tica. (L. *ligusticus*, from *Liguria*, a country of Gallia Cisalpina.) A species of bee cultivated, for the sake of the honey it produces, in Italy, and probably also in the Morea and the Isles of the Archipelago.

A. mellif'ica. (L. *mellificus*, honey making; *mel, facio.* F. *abeille mellifique ;* I. *ape pecchia ;* S. *abja comun ótrabajador ;* G. *Honigbiene ;* Russ. *Pschela ;* Port. *abetha.*) The hive or honey bee. An insect living either singly or in great colonies. The males, named drones, have atrophied oral apparatus and smooth hind legs, as they collect nothing. The females have smooth hind legs and a long abdomen. In both the drones and the females the salivary glands are feebly developed. The workers have divided eyes, a large hairy ligula, and single-jointed maxillary palp. The outside of the posterior dilated tibiæ is smooth, and hollowed into a shining plate for the reception and carrying of the pollen, which has been accumulated by means of the pollen brushes upon the basal joint of the metatarsus of this pair of legs. A colony or swarm consists of one queen bee or completely developed female, a few hundred drones, and from eight to twenty thousand workers.

The honey bee is common in the wild state in the forests of Russia and in different parts of India, but is rare in Britain. The bee is chiefly valued as being the source of honey and wax. In former times the bee itself was employed in medicine, the dried and powdered insect being used as a diuretic in dropsy and other diseases. Its use has lately been revived in America for cases of strangury consequent on inflammation of the bladder and the administration of cantharides. It has also been used with advantage in cases of retention of urine. The infusion or "bee tea" is made by pouring a gill of boiling water on 40—60 bees, and after twenty minutes giving the whole of the fluid as a draught. For the relief of the sting of the bee the application of Liq.·Ammoniæ or of the Sp. Ammon. Aromaticus, after sucking the wound, is usually successful.

A. nigripen'nis. (L. *niger*, black ; *penna*, a feather, a wing.) An Indian species which supplies honey.

A. nigrita'rum. (L. *Nigritæ ;* the people living near the Niger.) An African species.

A. socia'lis. (L. *socialis*, companionable.) An Indian species which furnishes honey.

A. unic'olor. (L. *unus*, one ; *color*, colour.) A black bee cultivated in Madagascar for the sake of the honey it produces.

A'pites vi'num. (Ἀπίτης, perry ; from ἄπιον, a pear.) An old name for perry.

A'pium. (Sanskrit *apya*, that which grows in the water ; also, ἄπιον, a pear.) This word was anciently employed to designate aquatic plants, as the parsley and celery ; also, mint, the *Apium silvestre* of Pliny. The various plants named Apium by the Latins are called Σέλινον by the Greeks, from the Sanskrit Sala, water. (Baillon.)

A'pium. (F. *ache ;* G. *Eppich.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Umbelliferæ.* Annual or perennial glabrous herbs. Leaves pinnate or ternately compound ; umbels conformed with or without involucres and involucels ; flowers white ; calyx almost obsolete, forming a ring; petals oval, rounded, entire, or slightly marginate, incurved ; fruit broadly ovate, laterally compressed ; commissure constricted ; carpophore simple ; carpels 5-angled ; primary ridges equal, prominent, obtuse ; vittæ solitary in the valleculæ ; seed subterete.

A. am'mi, Crantz. The *Ammi majus.*

A. ani'sum, Crantz. The *Pimpinella anisum.*

A. car'ui. The *Carum carui.*

A. dul'ce. (L. *dulcis*, sweet. F. *ache cultivée*, *apleri ordinaire ;* G. *Sellerie.*) The cultivated variety of *A. graveolens* called *Celery.*

A. grave'olens, L. (L. *gravis*, heavy ; *oleo*, to smell. F. *ache*, *ache des marais ;* I. *appio ;* S. *apio ;* G. *Eppich*, *Wassereppich ;* Dut. *eppe ;* Turk. *Kervis.*) Smallage, celery. An annual or perennial glabrous herb. Leaves pinnate or ternately compound ; umbels compound ; bracts few or 0 ; bracteoles 0 ; flowers white ; calyx teeth 0 ; petals entire, much incurved ; fruit broadly ovoid, laterally compressed ; commissure constricted ; carpophore simple ; carpels 5-angled ; primary ridges equal, prominent, obtuse ; vittæ solitary in the interstices ; seed subterete. Hab. Marshes all over Europe, the Caucasus, Mexico. Cultivated in India and elsewhere. When wild, growing in wet meadows and in ditches, it is acrid and poisonous ; but when cultivated in dry ground and partially blanched, it is the celery used as a salad. In former times the whole plant was employed medicinally, the root as aperient, the seeds as carminative, the juice as sudorific and emmenagogue. The juice of the leaves, in doses of six ounces, taken at the commencement of the cold stage, is stated to be an excellent febrifuge, and to increase the efficacy of quinine.

A. horten'se. (L. *hortensis*, belonging to a garden.) A name for the *Apium petroselinum*, or *A. graveolens*, var. *dulce.*

A. inunda'tum, Reich. (L. part. of *inundo*, to overflow.) A decumbent or floating plant. Submerged leaves ; 2—3 pinnate leaflets ; capillary rarely linear ; floating leaves pinnate ; lower leaflets deeply 3-cleft ; bracts 0 ; bracteoles 4—6, lanceolate, 3-nerved.

A. involucra'tum. (*Involucre.*) A synonym of *Carum Roxburghianum*, and also of *Pimpinella involucratum.*

A. macedo'nium. The *Athamanta macedonica.*

A. monta'num. (L. *montanus*, belonging to a mountain.) The *Athamanta oreoselinum.*

A. nodiflo'rum, Reich. (L. *nodus*, a knot ;

flos, a flower.) A prostrate or creeping plant. Leaves pinnate, or 3-foliolate; leaflets slightly lobed, serrate; involucre 0; involucel composed of numerous oblong, scarious bracteoles. Hab. Marshy places.

A. paluda'pium. (L. *palus*, a swamp; *apium*, parsley.) The *A. graveolens*.

A. palus'tre. (L. *paluster*, marshy.) The *Sium angustifolium*.

A. peregri'num. (L. *peregrinus*, foreign.) A variety of *A. petroselinum*.

A. Petræ'um. (L. *Petræa*, from *Petra*, the name of a city in Arabia.) A name for the *Bubon Macedonicum*.

A. petroseli'num. (Πέτρος, a rock; σέλινον, parsley. F. *ache persil*; G. *Petersilie*.) Common parsley, *Carum petroselinum*.

A. rapa'ceum. (L. *rapa*, turnip. F. *celeri-rave*.) A cultivated variety of the *Apium graveolens*, with a rapiform root.

A. rus'ticum. (L. *rusticus*, rural.) A synonym in Apuleius of the *Ranunculus sceleratus*.

A. sati'vum. (L. *sativus*, that which is sown or planted, in opposition to wild.) The cultivated or garden celery.

A. si'um. The *Sium angustifolium*.

A. sylves'tre. (L. *sylvestris*, belonging to a wood.) The *Anthriscus vulgaris*.

A. sylves'tre lac'teo suc'co tur'gens. (L. *sylvestris*; *lacteus*, milky; *succus*, juice; *turgeo*, to swell out.) A synonym of the *Peucedanum palustre*.

A. vulga're, Lam. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) The *A. graveolens*, var. *sativum*.

Apiv'orous. (L. *apis*, a bee; *voro*, to devour. G. *bienefressend*.) Devouring or eating bees.

Aplacenta'lia. (L. *a*, neg.; *placenta*, a cake, the placenta. F. *aplacentaires*.) A Group of Mammals in Owen's classification, which includes the *Didelphia* and *Ornithodelphia* of Blainville's classification, the *Monotremata* and *Marsupialia* of Geoffroy St. Hilaire. They are characterised by the absence of a placenta.

Aplacenta'ria. Same etymon and meaning as *Aplacentalia*.

Aplanat'ic. ('A, neg.; πλανάω, to wander.) Not wandering; not aberrant.

A. lens. (F. *lentille aplanatique*.) This term is applied to the combination of lenses by which aberration, both spherical and chromatic, is avoided. It is impossible to effect this completely; in the best arrangement of crown and flint glass, however, two points exist, in one of which the aberration of sphericity is neutralised, and in the other that of colour.

A. search'er. An apparatus devised by Dr. Royston-Piggot to correct the false images seen on each side of the best focal point when any well-defined structure is viewed by a good microscope. It consists of a pair of slightly corrected achromatic lenses, admitting of further correction by a separating adjustment, mounted midway between a low eyepiece and the objective, so as to admit of a traverse of two or three inches, by means of a milled head. These lenses are conveniently traversed within the draw-tube, and can be brought to bear at from four to ten inches from the objective; the focal length of the combination may vary from 1·5″ to ·75″.

Aplan'atism. (Same etymon. F. *aplanétisme*.) In Optics, the absence of spherical aberration.

Apla'sia. ('A, neg.; πλάσις, a moulding.) Defective or arrested development of a tissue or an organ.

Aplas'tic. ('A, neg.; πλάσσω, to form. F. *aplastique*.) Without form or regular structure; applied to morbid deposits that have no true organisation.

A. el'ement. A substance incapable of organisation.

A. lymph. See *Lymph, aplastic*.

Aples'tia. ("Απληστία, insatiate desire. F. *aplestie*; G. *Unersättlichkeit*.) Old term, used by Galen, *l. de dign. et cur. an. morb. c.* 9, for insatiability or greediness.

Apleu'ria. ('A, neg.; πλευρά, a rib. F. *apleurie*; G. *rippenlos*.) Term by Breschet for a kind of organic deviation, or partial agenesis, characterised by the absence of ribs.

Apleu'ros. (Same etymon.) An ancient term applied by Galen to one wanting ribs.

Apleu'rous. Same as *Apleuros*.

Aploc'erous. ('Απλόος, simple; κέρας, a horn.) Term applied to insects the antennæ of which do not bear lateral, isolated hairs.

Aplodon'tia. The same as *Haplodontia*.

Aplopap'pus. ('Απλόος, single; *pappus*.) See *Haplopappus*.

A. discoi'deus. (L. *discoïdes*, in the form of a discus.) A Mexican species used in hysteria.

Aploperisto'matous. ('Απλόος; *peristoma*.) Applied by Bridel to mosses which have the peristome simple, or composed of only one row of teeth.

Aploperis'tomous. Same etymon and meaning as *Aploperistomatous*.

Aplospo'riæ. ('Απλόος, single, simple; σπόρος, seed.) A Suborder of the Order *Algæ*. Spores green or brown, developed singly in the utricles, not motile, but generally having filaments at the base. It contains the sea-weeds. The word is better spelt *Haplosporeæ*.

Aplosta'chyous. ('Απλόος; στάχυς, an ear or spike. G. *einfachöhrig*.) Term applied in Botany to flowers arranged in simple spikes.

Aplos'tega. ('Απλόος; στέγη, a chamber. G. *einfachkammerig*.) Applied by Orbigny to a Section of *Foraminifera*, because they have only one cavity for habitation.

Aploste'monous. ('Απλόος; στήμων, a thread.) A flower having one row only of stamens.

Aplos'tomous. ('Απλόος; στόμα, a mouth.) Having the lip simple; applied to a Species of *Helix*.

Aplotax'is. ('Απλόος; τάξις, order.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

A. auricula'ta. (L. *auricula*, the external ear.) The root of this plant is a native Indian remedy for asthma, and is named *Kut*. It is the source of the Arabian costus, a cosmetic and reputed aphrodisiac. It is also smoked as a stimulant and narcotic.

A. cos'tus. (Κόστος, a root used as a spice.) A Species supposed to be a source of the *Costus*.

Aplot'omy. ('Απλόος, simple; τομή, a cut.) A simple cut. (Dunglison.)

Aplu'da. (L.; from *ab*, from, and *pluo*, to flow away. G. *Spreu, Kleie*.) Bran, chaff.

Aplys'ia. ('Απλυσία, filthiness.) A Genus of the Family *Aplysiidæ*, Order *Opisthobranchiæ*. Marine mollusca having a pointed posterior extremity, an oval shell, and lateral lobes serving for swimming.

A. depi'lans. (L. *depilo*, to pluck out the hairs. F. *lievre de mer.*) When disturbed this mollusc emits from the inner face of the mantle a violet liquid, which has been supposed to be poisonous, but which in reality is inoffensive; the animal itself is in some places eaten.

Apneumat'ic. ('A, neg.; πνεῦμα, air.) Having no air.

A. treat'ment. The treatment of wounds by means of an apparatus which excludes the air.

Apneumatocœ'la. ('A, neg.; πνεῦμα, air; κοῖλος, hollow.) A Division of the Subclass *Amphirrhina*, Subdivision *Holocrania*, Class *Pisces*, in Prof. Huxley's schematic arrangement of the Amphibia and Fishes; applied to those fishes which possess neither lung nor air-bladder.

Apneumato'sis. ('A, neg.; πνευμάτωσις, an inflating.) Defined by Graily Hewitt as that condition of lung-tissue characterised by the return of air-cells to a quasi-fœtal state. The portions of lung so affected having once been physiologically active have ceased to be so. Physically it is hardly to be distinguished from atelectasis, which is congenital apneumatosis; it consists of irregular polygonal depressions scattered over the surface of the lung, which, on being cut into, are found extending more or less deeply, and to be of a dark violet colour, tough, and empty of air; if there be no great amount of congestion they can be restored nearly to their natural appearance by inflation; there is often emphysema. The collapse of the air-cells depends on the blocking of a bronchial tubule by mucus or other material, so that, whilst they can be partially emptied by expiration, the plug prevents the return of air during inspiration. This condition occurs in bronchitis or similar affections of the lung, leading to blocking of the minute bronchial tubes; it is not uncommon in hooping-cough in weakly children. The symptoms induced by apneumatosis are great prostration, with shallowness of respiration and an increase of the interval following inspiration; there is an ineffectual cough and dyspnœa. If the disease be extensive there is dulness on percussion and bronchial breathing, with coarse, rough rhonchi; there is also generally retraction of the lower half of the chest-walls, and in advanced cases bulging, it may be, of the upper part. The treatment recommended is restorative and stimulant. Good easily digested diet, dilute alcohol, ammonia, and ipecacuanha; when the patient is strong, emetics to remove mucus.

Apneu'mia. ('A, neg.; πνεύμων, the lung. F. and G. *apneumie.*) In Teratology, partial agenesis, characterised by absence of lungs.

Apneumo'na. (Same etymon.) An Order of the Class *Holuthuroidea*. Hermaphrodite Echinoderms having no special organ of respiration, and furnished with funnel-shaped ciliated organs, and simply-pennate or digitate tentacles.

Apneumoner'via. ('A, neg.; πνεύμων, lung; νεῦρον, nerve.) Impaired power of performing the acts of respiration from want of nerve force.

Apneus'ta. ("Απνευστος, breathless.) A synonym of *Abranchia*.

Apneus'tia. ('Απνευστία, a holding of the breath; from ἀ, neg.; πνέω, to breathe. F. *apneustie;* G. *Athemlosigkeit.*) Want of breath. Same as *Apnœa*.

Apneus'tous. ("Απνευστος, breathless. G. *athemlos.*) Breathless; applied to one breathing so slowly and slightly as hardly to be perceived.

Apnœ'a. ('A, neg.; πνοή, or πνοιά, a blowing; from πνέω, to breathe. F. *apnée;* G. *Athemlosigkeit*, *Ersticknng.*) Term used by Galen for the partial privation or suspension of breath, which may arise from various causes, and is generally but improperly expressed by the word asphyxia.

In Physiology, the condition of an animal when the blood is saturated with oxygen, which leads to arrest of the movements of respiration, the vago-phrenic nerve centres being no longer excited by the presence of carbonic acid in the blood or in the air in the lungs.

In Medicine, the word is not infrequently used instead of asphyxia, as being more accurate, to denote the condition which exists in death by suffocation, as from drowning, choking, hanging, and such like, and from bronchitis; in strychnia poisoning and tetanus, death often occurs from this cause by fixation of the respiratory muscles; the essential cause of death is retention of carbonic acid in the blood. At first, in acute apnœa, there is great struggling for breath, then vertigo, unconsciousness, generally convulsions, then relaxation of muscles, lastly, cessation of heart's action. After death the right heart, the pulmonary arteries, and the systemic veins, are gorged with dark blood, while the left heart and the pulmonary veins contain very little, this being a result of contraction of the minute arteries of the lungs. In chronic apnœa, as it occurs in bronchitis, the surface slowly becomes dusky, the veins distended, the pulse rapid, the breathing quick and anxious, then drowsiness comes on, growing into coma, and ending in death.

A., car'diac. (Καρδιακός, belonging to the heart.) Walshe applies this term to forms of failure in the breathing act: first, where after a series of inspirations, gradually increasing in rapidity, the breathing becomes slower and slower until it quite ceases for a definite period—twenty or thirty seconds—the pulse continuing; this form occurs in its most perfect development in cases of fatty degeneration of heart, and is attributed by him to defect in the special nervous excitant of the respiratory act; the second form occurs in rare cases of cardiac disease—a tendency to complete stoppage of breathing on going to sleep, and may perhaps be to a certain extent remedied by a gentle galvanic current passing from the nucha to the epigastrium.

A. infant'um. (L. *infans*, a little child.) A term for spasm of the glottis in children.

A. neonato'rum. (Νέος, young, new; L. *natus;* from *nascor*, to be born.) Want of respiration in the new-born child. It occurs, in feeble children, from compression of the umbilical cord, from long-continued and severe uterine contraction, from pressure induced by pelvic deformity, from separation of the placenta before birth. Mucus should be removed from the mouth, the chest or buttocks slapped with a cold wet towel, a few drops of blood, when the child is not anæmic, may be allowed to run from the cord; if these measures are not speedily successful, artificial respiration should be resorted to.

A., ner'vous. A term for non-hysterical infrequency of respiration, sometimes amounting to as few as six in a minute, and accompanied by somewhat exaggerated, but in other respects, normal breath sounds. It would appear to depend on deficient nerve force.

A., sec'ondary. A term applied to cases of sudden death after apparent recovery from drowning or other form of suffocation. The patient may appear to be going on well for some hours or days, and then suddenly die without apparent cause.

Apnœasphyx'ia. (*Apnœa, asphyxia.* F. *apnoesphyxie.*) Apparent death, with cessation of breathing or of the pulse.

According to Swediaur, synonymous with *Asphyxia.*

Apnœolo'gia. (*Apnœa;* λόγος, a discourse.) A treatise on the various kinds of apnœa.

Apno'icus. ('Απνοια, a want of breath.) Belonging to apnœa; breathless.

Ap'nöus. Same as *Apnoicus.*

Ap'nus. (῎Απνοός.) One whose respiration is so slow and slight that the breath seems to have altogether ceased.

Apobam'ma. ('Απόβαμμα, a tincture.) Old term, used by Cardanus, *de Subtil. Rer. l.* v, for water in which hot iron has been quenched.

Apobio'sis. ('Αποβίωσις, departure from life. G. *Tod, Ableben.*) Death; cessation of life.

Apoblaste'ma. ('Αποβλάστημα, a germ or shoot. G. *Seitentrieb, Nebenspross.*) A shoot or scion.

Apoble'ma. ('Απόβλημα, anything cast away; from ἀπό, from; βάλλω, to throw off. G. *Weggeworfene.*) The product of abortion.

Apob'ole. ('Αποβολή, a throwing away. G. *Wegwerfen, Fehlgebären.*) An abortion.

Apobras'ma. ('Απόβρασμα, that which is thrown off, scum.) Bran; also, the foam of the sea.

Apobreg'ma. ('Απόβρεγμα. G. *Aufguss.*) An infusion.

Apobrochis'mus. ('Αποβροχίζω, to bind tight. L. *subligatio;* G. *Unterbindung.*) A binding or constriction of an organic part.

Apocal'basum. A gum resin used to poison arrows, believed to be obtained from a species of *Euphorbium.* (Borey.)

Apocapnis'mus. ('Αποκαπνίσμός. L. *Fumigatio;* F. *apocapnisme;* G. *Räucherung.*) Ancient term for a fumigation.

Ap'ocapouc. A poisonous tree of Madagascar. The natives extract an oil from the seed, which they use to anoint the hair.

Apocar'pason. See *Opocarpason.*

Apocarphol'ogy. Similar to *Carphology.*

Apocar'pous. ('Από, separate; καρπός, fruit.) Lindley includes under this name fruits that are composed of separate and free carpels, like those of the Ranunculaceæ, or which are formed of a single carpel, like those of the Leguminosæ.

Apocartere'sis. ('Αποκαρτέρησις. G. *Selbstmord durch Hunger.*) Suicide by hunger.

Apocatas'tasis. ('Αποκατάστασις, complete restoration; from ἀποκαθίστημι, to re-establish.) The subsidence of a tumour, or the re-establishment of an exudation or secretion.

Apocathar'sis. ('Αποκάθαρσις, a thorough cleansing.) Term for a complete purging, whether upwards or downwards.

Apocathar'tic. ('Αποκαθαρτικος, cleansing; from ἀπό, from; καθαίρω, to purge.) Having power to purge freely.

Apocaul'isis. ('Από, from; καυλός, a stem.) The snapping or breaking off of stems. Applied to the breaking across of bones.

Also, the abscission, tearing off, or amputation of the penis.

Apoceacaulis'menon. (῎Από, asunder; κεάζω, to split; καυλός, a stalk.) The snapping across of a bone near a joint, as if it were a stalk.

Apoceno'ses. ('Αποκενόω, to drain.) An Order of the Class *Locales,* of Cullen's Nosology, being an unusual flux of blood, or other humours, without pyrexia or increased impetus of the fluids.

Apoceno'sis. (Same etymon. F. *apocenose;* G. *Entleerung.*) A term for an increased discharge, flux, or evacuation, attendant on disease, as of blood, or other fluid.

A. diabe'tes mel'litus. A synonym of *Diabetes.*

A. ptyalis'mus mel'litus. (L. *mellitus,* like honey.) A form of ptyalism in which the saliva is sweet.

A. vom'itus pyro'sis. A synonym of *Pyrosis.*

Apocenot'ic. (Same etymon.) Causing, or belonging to, increased evacuation or discharge from the vessels.

Apoceryg'ma. ('Αποκήρυγμα, a thing publicly proclaimed. G. *das Vielbesprochene.*) An old term for a declaration made to a patient as to his dangerous condition.

Also, used by Hippocrates to signify an unusual disease about which there is much discourse.

Apochin'amin. $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$. A white amorphous alkaloid, isomerous with homocinchonidin, obtained by the action of concentrated hydrochloric acid on chinamin and conchinamin through the abstraction of H_2O. It is slightly soluble in ether, alcohol, and dilute hydrochloric acid.

Apochore'ma. Same as *Apochoreon.*

Apocho'reon. ('Αποχωρέω, to pass off.) Old term for the fæces or excrements; applied also by Hippocrates, *Aph.* vii, 69, to the urine.

Apochrem'ma. ('Απόχρεμμα; from ἀποχρέμπτομαι, to cough up.) Old term, used by Hippocrates, *de R. V. in Acut. t.* 27, for sputum, or expectoration.

Apochremp'sis. ('Απόχρεμψις; from ἀποχρέμπτομαι, to spit out with retching.) Old term, used by Hippocrates, *Coac. Prænot. c.* 242, for the act of spitting or hawking up the sputum.

Apochrœo'sis. ('Αποχρωσις, discoloration. L. *decoloratio;* G. *Entfarbung.*) Discoloration; etiolation.

Apochylis'ma. ('Αποχύλισμα; from ἀποχυλίζω, to extract the juice.) Term for juice extracted from vegetables and inspissated, corresponding to the officinal term *Rob;* the same as what is now called an extract.

Apochylis'mus. (Same etymon.) The expressed juice of vegetables.

Apoch'yma. ('Απόχυμα, that which is poured out. L. *Zopissa;* F. *poix navale;* G. *Schiffpech.*) Old name for the pitch obtained from ships' bottoms, being impregnated with sea-salt, and formerly esteemed in medicine.

Apoch'ysis. ('Απόχυσις, a pouring out; from ἀποχέω, to pour out.) An old term for cataract.

Apoclas'ma. ('Απόκλασμα, a fracture

of the extremity.) A term formerly used, synonymous with *Apagma*.

Apoclei'sis. ('Απόκλεισις; from *ἀποκλείω*, to shut out.) Absence of desire for, or disgust with, food.

Apocodei'a. The same as *Apocodein*.

Apoco'dein. $C_{18}H_{19}NO_2$. A product of the action of chloride of zinc on codeine. It is amorphous, and has emetic properties.

Apoc'ope. ('Αποκοπή; from *ἀποκόπτω*, to cut off. F. *apocope;* G. *Ablösung*, *Wegschneiden.*) A term for abscission, or amputation.

It has also been used to describe a wound with loss of substance, and a fracture with loss of bone.

Apoc'opous. ('Απόκοπος; from *ἀποκόπτω*, to cut off.) Castrated.

Apocre'nate. A combination of apocrenic acid with a base.

Apocre'nic. ('Από, from; *κρήνη*, a well. G. *Quellsatzsäuere.*) $C_{24}H_{12}O_{12}$, a doubtful formula of Mulder. An organic, nitrogenous acid, contained in the mineral waters of Porla, in Sweden, and in the earth and ochreous deposits of chalybeate waters. It is obtained by boiling the ochreous mud with potash, filtering, neutralising by acetic acid, and then precipitating by cupric acetate; the precipitate, which is cupric apocrenate, is decomposed by hydrogen sulphide, which deposits a brown, somewhat astringent-tasting powder, slightly soluble in water, and soluble in alcohol. See *Humic acid*.

Apoc'risis. ('Απόκρισις; from *ἀποκρίνω*, to secrete, or separate. F. *apocrisie;* G. *Ausleerung.*) A term used for expulsion; also, for fæces or excrement, and whatever is cast out from the body as redundant or superfluous; the same as *Eccrisis*.

A. morbo'sa. (L. *morbosus*, diseased.) A term formerly used for contagious effluvia or miasmata.

Apocrous'tic. ('Αποκρουστικός; from *ἀποκρούω*, to repel. G. *Austreibend.*) Having the power of repelling and astringing. Used by Galen, *Meth. Med. l.* ii, 15, to a medicine which was much esteemed.

Apocrus'tic. The same as *Apocroustic*.

Apocye'sis. ('Αποκύησις; from *ἀποκυέω*, to bring forth, or beget. F. *apocyesie;* G. *Gebären.*) Ancient term, used by Galen, *de Caus. Morb. l.* i, *c.* 7, for parturition or childbirth.

Apocy'ma. The same as *Apochyma*.

Apocyna'ceæ. ('Απόκυνον, the name of a plant in Dioscorides; from *ἀπό*, from; *κύων*, a dog, because thought to be poisonous to dogs.) Dog's-bane. A Natural Order of plants characterised by Lindley as Gentianal Exogens, with no stipules. The stigmas collected into a massive head, expanded at the base in the form of a ring or membrane, and contracted in the middle. They are trees or shrubs, usually milky. Leaves opposite, entire; calyx free, 5-partite, persistent; corolla monopetalous, hypogynous, 5-lobed, with contorted æstivation, deciduous; stamens 5, arising from the corolla; filaments distinct; anthers adhering firmly to the stigma, 2-celled, opening lengthwise; pollen globose or 3-lobed; ovaries 2 or 1-celled, polyspermous; ovules 00, amphitropal, or anatropal; fruit a follicle, capsule, drupe, or berry, double or single; seeds with fleshy or cartilaginous albumen. The plants of this Order are often very poisonous. Amongst those are the *Tanghinia venenifera*, *Cerbera manghas*, *Oleander*, and *Echites*. It is only represented in Britain by the *Vinca major* and *minor*, neither of which are undoubtedly native.

Apocyna'ceous. (Same etymon.) Resembling the *Apocynum*.

Apocyn'eæ. (Same etymon.) A synonym of *Apocynaceæ*.

Apoc'ynin. A bitter substance, obtained from the *Apocynum cannabinum*, which is considered to be diaphoretic, diuretic, and antisyphilitic; it has been employed with success in dropsy.

Apoc'ynon. ('Από, from; *κύων*, a dog.) A small bone in the left side of a frog, formerly worn round the neck to keep off surly dogs. (Parr.)

Apoc'ynum. (G. *Hundstod.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Apocynaceæ*. Calyx small, 5-cleft, persistent; corolla campanulate, half 5-cleft; lobes revolute, with five basal glands; anthers connivent, sagittate; style obsolete; follicles long, linear; seeds comose. A deleterious plant mentioned by ancient writers. It has been referred to *Periploca Græca* and to *Cynanchium erectum*, Dioscorides, *l.* iv, *c.* 81; P. Ægineta, *l.* vii, § 3; Pliny, *l.* iv, *c.* 58. (Waring.)

A. androsæmifo'lium, Linn. U.S. Ph. (*Androsæma*, the plant of that name; *folium*, a leaf. G. *fliegenfangenden Hundskohl.*) Dog's bane. Hab. North America. Stem erect, smooth, abounding in a milky juice; leaves opposite, petiolate, ovate, acute, entire; flowers in loose cymes; fruit a pair of long, linear, acute follicles; seeds numerous, each with a long seed-down. This plant is an emetic, diaphoretic, and diuretic, and in small doses tonic. Dose, as emetic, 30 grains, as a tonic, 10 grains.

A. cannab'inum, Linn. U.S. Ph. (Καννάβινος, hempen. G. *hanfartiger Hundskohl.*) Called Indian hemp in America, but not to be confounded with the *Cannabis sativa*, var. *indica*. Leaves opposite, oblong-ovate, somewhat downy beneath; cymes paniculate, many-flowered, pubescent; corolla small, greenish externally. The root is officinal in the U.S. Ph.; it is 5—6 feet long, 3 inches thick, of a strong odour, and nauseous, acrid, bitter taste; it contains an active principle called *apocynin;* it is used in powder as an emetic, and in decoction, ʒiv to Oj of water, as a hydragogue purgative, and as an antiperiodic in doses of a wine-glassful. Some observers speak highly of it as a diuretic, and advise that it should be so administered as not to produce vomiting or diarrhœa.

A. fœ'tidum, Burm. (L. *fœtidus*, stinking.) A synonym of *Pæderia fœtida*.

A. frutes'cens, Linn. (L. *frutex*, a fruit.) The *Ichnocarpus frutescens*.

A. hypericifo'lium. (L. *hypericum*, the plant of that name; *folium*, a leaf.) A variety of the *A. androsæmifolium*. Its milky juice, when applied to the skin, produces an eruption much like flea-bites.

A. in'dicum. A species the young shoots of which are eaten.

A. juven'tas. (L. *juventas*, youth.) The systematic name for a plant given by the natives of India to old persons as a cordial.

A. marit'imum. (L. *maritimus*, of the sea.) The systematic name for the plant Venetian dog's-bane. The leaves are used in China to poison dogs.

A. no'væ an'gliæ hirsu'tum. (L. *hirsutus*, hairy.) The hairy apocynum of New England; a synonym of *Asclepias tuberosa*.

A., or'ange. The *Asclepias tuberosa.*

A. scan'dens. (L. *scando*, to climb.) The *Allamanda cathartica.*

A. sibir'icum, Pall. A synonym of *A. maritimum.*

A. Syri'acum. (L. *Syriacus*, belonging to Syria.) A name for the *Asclepias Syriaca*, or Syrian dog's-bane, and also of *Calotropis procera.*

A. tiliæfo'lium. (L. *tilia*, the lime tree; *folium*, a leaf.) A synonym of *Hoya viridiflora.*

A. Vene'tum, Linn. (L. *Venetus*, Venetian.) Same as *A. maritimum.*

Apocyrtu'mena. ('Αποκυρτόομαι, to rise to a convex shape.) A term applied to a suppurating tumour, when cone-shaped and ready to discharge.

Ap'oda. ('A, neg.; πούς, a foot.) A Suborder of the Order *Cirripedia.* Carapace reduced to two separate threads, with antenniform organs serving for attachment; mouth suctorial; body without cirri; no thoracic or abdominal limbs; parasitic in the mantle of other Cirripedes.

Also, a synonym of *Ophiomorpha.*

Also, a Division of Physostomous and of Anaeanthinous fishes, in which the abdominal fins are absent.

Also, an Order of the Class *Holothuroïdeæ* having no ambulacral tubes, with or without respiratory organs, and hermaphrodite.

Also, a footless Group of *Amphibia*, including the *Cæciliæ.*

Apodacryt'ics. ('Αποδακρύω, to shed tears.) Substances which first excite, and then evacuate, the tears, as onions, hellebore. According to some, remedies which arrest the flow of tears.

Ap'odal. ('A, neg.; πούς, a foot.) Having no feet, or the analogues of feet, as fins.

Apodanth'eæ. A Tribe of the Genus *Rafflesiaceæ*, or a Tribe of *Cytinaceæ.* Flowers solitary or aggregated, unisexual; perianth dichlamydeous; anthers disposed in one or several series below the summit of the column, sessile, unilocular, confluent; ovary inferior, unilocular; ovules anatropal or orthotropal; fruit superior or semi-superior. Parasites on various Dicotyledons.

Ap'odeme. ('Από, from; δέμας, the body; or ἀπό; δέμα, a band.) Name, by Andouin, for the peculiar pieces that grow from some portions of the body of Articulata, which are fixed, and of which those (apodemæ insertionis) situated at the interior of the thorax often give attachment to muscles, whilst the others (apodemæ articulationis) frequently form a projection on the exterior of the thorax, and serve chiefly for articulation of some appendices of the body, particularly wings.

Apodemial'gia. ('Αποδημία, a going abroad; ἄλγος, pain. G. *Reiselust.*) The longing to return home from foreign lands, according to some; according to others, and more probably, the longing for foreign travel.

Ap'odes. ('A, neg.; πούς, a foot.) Without feet, or without the use of feet. Without ventrals, or those fins which correspond to the legs and feet in man.

Apo'dia. ('A, neg.; πούς, a foot. F. *apodie*; G. *Fusslosigkeit.*) In Teratology, partial agenesis, characterised by the absence of feet.

Apodic'tic. ('Αποδεικτικός; from ἀποδείκνυμι, to demonstrate. F. *apodictique.*) Axiomatic, evident beyond contradiction. Term employed by Kant, who borrowed it from Aristotle. The Greek philosopher established a distinction between propositions capable of being contradicted, or which might form the basis of a dialectic discussion, and those which are the base or result of demonstration. Kant, wishing to introduce an analogous distinction into our judgments, applied the term apodictic to those which are above and beyond all contradiction. (Franck.)

Apodipo'sis. ('Από, away; *adeps*, fat. G. *Verfettung.*) A morbid conversion into fat, as of the flesh or bones.

Ap'odous. ('A, neg.; πούς, a foot. F. *apode*; G. *fussloss.*) Without feet.

Apodyte'rium. ('Αποδυτήριον, from ἀποδύω, to strip one's self.) Ancient name for the ante-room in which the bathers stripped for the bath.

Also, the room where a patient is undressed before an operation.

Apogæ'ous. ('Απογαιος, from land.) Coming from the land.

Apogalactis'mus. ('Απογαλακτίζω, to wean; from ἀπό, away; γάλα, milk. F. *sevrage*; G. *Entmilchung.*) Old term for the weaning of a child.

Apogalac'tos. (Same etymon.) A child that has been weaned.

Apogalac'tus. Same etymon and meaning as *Apogalactos.*

Apogas'tria. ('A, neg.; πούς, a foot; γαστήρ, the belly. F. *apogastre.*) Applied by Latreille to a Section of *Mollusca*, in which the belly is without feet, *i.e.* the Cephalopoda and Pteropoda, which he names also Pterygia.

Apogeu'sis. ('Απογεύομαι, to take a taste.) A term formerly used for the loss, or the various disorders, of taste.

Apogeus'tia. Same etymon and meaning as *Apogeusis.*

Apoglauco'sis. ('Απογλαύκωσις.) Old term, used by Dioscorides, i, 64, signifying the growing of a glaucoma.

Apogo'nes. ('A, neg.; πώγων, a beard. G. *bartlos.*) Applied by Palisot-Beauvois to a Section of *Musci*, the urn of which is deprived of teeth at its orifice.

Apog'onus. ('Απόγονος, sprung from.) Old term, used by Hippocrates, *Epid. l.* ii, *s.* 3, for a living fœtus.

Apohy'al. ('Από, from; *hyoid*, the bone of that name.) Applied by Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire to the first pieces of the anterior or styloid cornua of the hyoid bone.

Apoi'ous. ("Αποιος, without quality.) Having no sensible attribute of astringency or acrimony, as water, starch.

Apokathar'sis. See *Apocatharsis.*

Apo'lar. ('A, neg.; πόλος, the end of an axis.) Having no pole.

A. cells. Nerve cells that are spherical and have no processes.

Apolem'idæ. A Family of the Suborder *Physophora*, Order *Siphonophora*, Class *Hydromedusæ.* Stem very long; swimming bladders in two rows.

Apolepis'mus. ('Απολέπισμα, a husk; from ἀπολεπίζω, to peel off. F. *apolepesme*; G. *Abschulferung*, *Abschuppung.*) Desquamation.

Apolep'sis. ('Απόληψις, a stopping; from ἀπολαμβάνω, to take back. G. *Unterbrechung*, *Hemmung.*) Old term, used by Hippocrates, *Coac. Prænot. t.* 603, for retention, interception, or suppression, of any of the natural evacuations.

Apolex'is. ('Απόληξις, cessation.) Old term, used by Hippocrates, *in Præcept.* xl, ii, for age receding from vigour, and advancing to the termination of life; declining old age.

Apolino'sis. ('Απολίνωσις; from ἀπολινόω, to tie up with a thread. F. *apolinose.*) Old term, used by Paulus Ægineta, for the cure of a fistula by the application of a ligature of raw thread, &c. Hippocrates, *l. de Fist.* ii, 13.

Apolip'sis. ('Απόλειψις, a failing; from ἀπολείπω, to leave behind. G. *Auslassen*, *Verlassen.*) A failing or deficiency, as of the voice.

Apollina'ris alter'cum. ('Απόλλυμι, to destroy; L. *altercum*, henbane.) Hyoscyamus niger. Pliny lxxv, *c.* 17.

Apollina'ris wa'ter. Obtained from the Apollinaris-brunnen, Neuenahr, Rhenish Prussia. Altitude 225 feet; temp. 21° C. (69·8° F.) Contains, in 16 oz., sodium carbonate 9·65 grains, magnesium carbonate 3·39, calcium carbonate ·45, sodium chloride 3·57, sodium sulphate 2·30, oxides of iron and alumina 0·15, silica 0·6, carbonic acid 47·04. Scenery of neighbourhood picturesque. Employed in gout and rheumatism, scrofula, chronic bronchial catarrh, tendency to gall-stones, and uric acid diathesis. It is extensively used as a table water.

Apol'lo, Bag'ni d'. Italy; in the former States of the Church; it was called by the Romans Balnea clusina. A chalybeate spring, temp. 35° C. (95° F.), containing, in 16 ounces, sodium chloride 2·1 grains, magnesium chloride 1, calcium chloride ·5, calcium carbonate 8·5, and iron carbonate ·26, with carbonic acid and some oxygen and nitrogen. It is used in liver affections, enlargement of spleen, and chronic gastric and intestinal catarrh; in anæmia and chlorosis.

Apol'ysis. ('Απολύσις; from ἀπολύω, to loose or free.) The term is used by Hippocrates, *Epid.* v, 6, 9, for expulsion of a fœtus, or of the after-birth. Also, applied by Hippocrates, *Coac. Prænot. t.* 384, to the solution or termination of a disease; also, to a weak condition of the limbs. The loosening, or slacking, of a bandage, according to Erotianus.

Apomag'ma. ('Απόμαγμα, anything to wipe with; from ἀπομάσσω, to wipe off.) Lint or a sponge used to clean an ulcer, or to wipe off sordes.

Apomathe'ma. ('Απομάθημα; from ἀπομαθάνω, to unlearn.) Loss of memory.

Apomatos'toma. ('A, priv.; πῶμα, a lid; στόμα, a mouth. F. *apomatostome.*) Applied by Menke to a Suborder of *Gasteropoda ctenobranchia*, the shell of which has no operculum.

Apom'eli. ('Απόμελι; from ἀπό, from; μέλι, honey.) Term used by Galen, *Meth. Med.* viii, 4, for a kind of decoction of honey, or honeycomb, mixed with vinegar; said to have been something between sweet wine and oxymel; also, oxymel itself.

Apomesos'tomi. ('Aπό, away; μέσος, the middle; στόμα, a mouth.) Applied by Klein to a Section of *Echini*, not having a central mouth.

Apomor'phia. ('Aπό; *morphia.*) $C_{17}H_{17}O_2N$, or morphia, minus H_2O; it is formed when morphia is heated in a sealed tube with strong hydrochloric acid, or when it is treated with a solution of zinc chloride at 120° C. (248° F.) The hydrochlorate thus produced is dissolved, and the apomorphia precipitated by the careful addition of ammonia. It is a white crystalline powder, which turns green on contact with air. It differs from morphia in being soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform. Potassium bichromate gives a deep orange-yellow coloration; potassium bichromate and strong sulphuric acid give a dark red; iron perchloride an amethyst colour. Its physiological action resembles that of tartar emetic, affecting the central nervous system. When injected, in doses of from 1-20th of a grain to 2 grains, subcutaneously, it produces in the course of a few minutes a sensation of weight in the stomach, followed by slight pain in the head, salivation, perspiration, and retching. At the third or fourth effort vomiting occurs, and is repeated several times, after which comes a period of calm, lasting for five minutes; vomiting then recurs, to be again followed by calm, till, in the course of half an hour, very quiet sleep sets in, lasting for an hour or less. Alarming effects follow the injection of an over-dose. In one case a fifteenth of a grain produced great prostration. It may be given whenever it is desired simply to empty the stomach; it has been used to prevent an epileptic fit, and as an expectorant.

A. hydrochlo'rate. (G. *salzsaures Apomorphin.*) A salt of apomorphia having similar properties to the base. Its mode of production is described under *Apomorphia.* It is a greyish powder, consisting of very minute six-sided prisms, slightly soluble in alcohol, readily in water; nitric acid and potassium bichromate, with strong sulphuric acid, turn it chestnut colour, and warm iron perchloride a bluish black.

Apomor'phin. Same as *Apomorphia.*

Apomorpho'sis. ('Aπό, from; μορφή, form.) A peculiar kind of organic metamorphosis in which a substance, in combining with another, takes something away. Thus oxidising agents, in attacking an organic substance, form water or carbonic acid gas; chlorine, bromine, the chlorides, and bromides, take up hydrogen to form hydrochloric or hydrobromic acids. (Gerhardt.)

Apomyl'inas. ('Απομυλλαίνω, to make a wry face.) One who shoots his lips forwards, pressing them against each other. An occasional symptom in fevers. (Dunglison.)

Apomytto'sis. ('Απομύσσω, to blow the nose.) A kind of spasm, which consists in trembling of the head and sonorous respiration and agitation of the trunk, with the object of expelling mucus or other irritating objects from the nose. It differs from sneezing in the stertorous respiration with which it is accompanied. (Sauvages.)

Aponecro'sis. ('Απονέκρωσις; from ἀπονεκρόω, to kill utterly.) Absolute death.

Aponeurog'raphy. (*Aponeurosis;* γράφω, to write. F. *aponevrographie.*) A treatise on the aponeuroses.

Aponeurol'ogy. (*Aponeurosis;* λόγος, a discourse. F. *aponevrology.*) A description of the aponeuroses.

Aponeuro'ses. See *Aponeurosis.*

A., gen'eral. (F. *aponévroses générales.*) Aponeuroses which cover a considerable surface, as of a limb; they lie beneath the skin; cover muscles, between which they send processes; their inner surface gives origin to muscular fibres; their edges arise from tendons, or unite with the periosteum; and they close in and support the muscles.

A. of inser'tion. (F. *aponévroses d'insertion;* I. *aponeurosi di inserzione.*) A term applied to tendons which, at their insertion, become broad and flattened.

A. of intersec'tion. (F. *aponévroses* *d'intersection.*) Short tendinous or aponeurotic fibres forming a line across the belly of a muscle, as in the rectus abdominalis.

A., par'tial. (F. *aponévroses partielles.*) The same as *A. of intersection.*

Aponeurosiol'ogy. Same etymon and meaning as *Aponeurology.*

Aponeuro'sis. ('Απονεύρωσις; from ἀπό, from; νεῦρον, a tendon. F. *aponevrose;* I. *aponeurosa*, *fascia;* G. *Flecksenhaut*, *Flechse.*) A fibrous membrane enclosing or binding down muscles; also, an expansion of a tendon, or of tendons, into a fibrous membrane.

A., coro'nal. (L. *corona*, a crown. F. *aponévrose coronale.*) The *A. cranii.*

A., epicra'nial. ('Επί, upon; κρανίον, the upper part of the head.) The *A. cranii.*

A., in'fra-spi'nous. A strong fascia attached to the edges of the infra-spinous fossa of the scapula and enclosing the infra-spinous muscle; it is continuous with the aponeurosis of the arm, and gives off processes from its inner surface to divide the muscle from the teres minor, and this from the teres major.

A., lum'bar. See *Fascia, lumbar.*

A., occip'ito-fron'tal. The *A. cranii.*

A. of arm. An aponeurotic investment of the upper arm, composed mainly of transverse fibres; it is thickest behind and at its attachments to the condyles of the humerus and its shaft by means of the intermuscular septa. It is perforated below the middle of the inner side of the arm by the basilic vein and the internal cutaneous nerve.

A. of del'toid mus'cle. The deep fascia covering the deltoid muscle, into which it sends fibrous offshoots; it is continuous in front with the fascia covering the pectoralis major, and behind with the infra-spinous aponeurosis; above, it is attached with the deltoid itself.

A. of di'aphragm. The central tendon of the diaphragm.

A. of exter'nal obli'que mus'cle. A thin membranous aponeurosis covering the abdominal muscles, extending downwards and inwards from the pectoralis major to the middle line of the body; externally it has attachments to the deep layer of the superficial abdominal fascia; it forms part of the anterior layer of the sheath of the rectus; and at its lower border it is thickened and is attached to the spinous process of the ilium, the spine of the pubis, the pectineal line, and the body of the pubis. Above and to the outer side of the crest of the pubis is an oblique opening—the external abdominal ring. The part between the iliac and pubic spines is Poupart's ligament; the part attached to the pectineal line is Gimbernat's ligament.

A. of fore'arm. The fibrous investment of the forearm. It consists chiefly of circular fibres, with longitudinal and oblique additions from the condyles of the humerus, the olecranon, and the semilunar fascia of the biceps; it is attached along the subcutaneous margin of the ulna. The posterior part is the stronger; the anterior part is stronger at the lower end, where it joins the annular ligament of the wrist and forms a sheath for the palmaris longus muscle; from its under surface, at the inner and upper end, it affords attachment to fibres of the pronator radii teres, the flexor carpi radialis, and the flexor digitorum sublimis, and it sends septa between the muscles, which also give origin to muscular fibres.

A. of inter'nal obli'que mus'cle. A term for the tendon of the internal oblique muscle.

A. of leg. The subcutaneous fibrous investment of the leg. It is attached to the head and spine of the tibia, the head of the fibula, the posterior margin of the tibia, and the inner malleolus. It is strongest in its upper and fore part and over the popliteal space, at the lower part of which it gives passage to the external saphena vein; by the upper part of its under surface it gives origin to muscular fibres, and it supplies septa between the external and the anterior leg muscles.

A. of transversa'lis abdom'inis mus'cle, ante'rior. The flat tendon of the transversalis abdominis muscle, or fibrous insertion into the linea alba; except at the upper part, where the muscular fibre encroaches on it, and at the lower end, where it passes in front of the rectus, it commences on the outer border of the rectus abdominis, and unites with the aponeurosis of the internal oblique to form the posterior wall of the sheath of the rectus.

A. of transversa'lis abdom'inis mus'cle, poste'rior. The fascial origin of the transversalis abdominis, extending from the last rib to the iliac crest at the outer border of the erector spinæ, and running backwards to join the lumbar fascia.

A., subscap'ular. (L. *sub*, under; *scapula.*) A thin fibrous structure attached to the edge of the subscapular fossa, and enclosing the subscapularis muscle; its inner surface gives origin to muscular fibres.

A., su'pra-spi'nous. A dense fascia attached to the edge of the supra-spinous fossa of the scapula, giving origin by its under surface to some fibres of the supra-spinous muscle and binding it down.

A., ver'tebral. A thin sheet of fascia attached to the spinous processes of the dorsal vertebræ on the one side, and to the angles of the ribs on the other, thus enclosing an angular space for the erector muscles of the back; it joins the tendons of the latissimus dorsi and the serratus posticus inferior muscles. See also *Fascia lumbaris.*

Aponeuro'sis bicip'itis. (L. *biceps*, having two heads.) The bicipital fascia; a process of tendinous tissue given off from the outer border of the biceps tendon just above the elbow-joint. The fibres run downwards and inwards to join the fascia of the forearm, where this covers the pronator radii teres muscle.

A. cra'nii. (Κρανίον, the vertex of the head. F. *calotte aponévrotique;* G. *Sehnenhaube*, *Schädelhaube.*) A dense fascia covering the vault of the cranium, the fibres running for the most part longitudinally from before backwards. Posteriorly it is connected with the occipital portions of the occipito-frontalis muscle, and is attached to the posterior occipital protuberance and superior semicircular lines; anteriorly it is connected with the anterior bellies of the occipito-frontalis muscle; and laterally it becomes thinner and less defined, and is connected with the aural muscles. It is covered by the skin, and is itself continuous by its deep surface with the periosteum of the cranial bones.

A. cru'ris. (L. *crus*, the leg.) The *Fascia lata.*

A. dorsa'lis. (L. *dorsualis*, of, or on, the back. G. *Rückenbinde.*) See *Fascia dorsalis.*

A. epicra'nia. ('Επί, upon; *κρανίον*, the top of the head.) The *A. cranii.*

A. femora'lis. (L. *femur*, the thigh.) The *Fascia lata.*

A. fem'oris. (L. *femur*, the thigh.) The *Fascia lata.*

A. ili'aca. (*Ilium*, the bone of that name.) The *Fascia iliaca.*

A. latis'simi dor'si. (L. *latissimus*, very broad; *dorsum*, the back.) The superficial layer of the *Fascia lumbaris.*

A. lumba'ris. (L. *lumbus*, the loin.) The *Fascia lumbaris.*

A. occip'ito-fronta'lis. (L. *occiput*, the back part of the head; *frons*, the forehead.) See *A. cranii.*

A. palma'ris. (L. *palmaris*, belonging to the palm of the hand.) See *Fascia palmaris.*

A. pharyng'is. (Φάουγξ, the throat.) See *Fascia pharyngis.*

A. planta'ris. (L. *plantaris*, of, or belonging to, the sole of the foot.) See *Fascia plantaris.*

A. tempora'lis. (L. *temporalis*, of, or belonging to, the temple.) See *Fascia temporalis.*

A. vertebra'lis. (L. *vertebra*, a joint, a bone of the spine.) See *Fascia lumbaris*, and *Aponeurosis, vertebral.*

A. vola'ris. (L. *vola*, the hollow of the hand.) Same as *Fascia palmaris.*

Aponeurosi'tis. ('Απονεύρωσις.) Inflammation of a fascia or tendon.

Aponeurot'ic. ('Απονεύρωσις. F. *aponévrotique; G. flechsig.*) Of, or pertaining to, a fascia or aponeurosis.

A. bone. Any ossification of aponeurotic tissue; extremely common in birds, as in the tendons of the leg and back, and in some of the smaller ruminants, as in the bony dorsal shield of *Tragulus kanchil*, and in the lumbar region of some armadilloes.

A. cen'tre. (F. *centre aponévrotique.*) The central tendon of the diaphragm.

A. mus'cle. (F. *muscle aponévrotique.*) The tensor vaginæ femoris.

Aponeu'rotome. ('Απονεύρωσις; *τομή*, an incision. F. *aponévrotome.*) An instrument employed to divide the abdominal aponeurosis in the operation of suprapubic cystotomy.

Aponeurot'omy. (Same etymon. F. *aponévrotomie.*) In Anatomy, the dissection of aponeuroses.

In Surgery, section of aponeurotic parts.

Apon'ia. ('A, neg.; *πόνος*, suffering. G. *Schmerzlosigkeit, Wohlbefinden.*) A state of painlessness.

Aponip'sis. ('Απόνιψις, a washing off; from *ἀπό*, away; *νίπτω*, to wash.) Ablution.

Aponoge'ton. (A corruption of *ποταμογείτων*, pond-weed; from *ποταμός*, a river; *γείτων*, a neighbour.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Juncaginaceæ.* Calyx and corolla absent; stamens 6—25; carpels 3—8, unilocular; placenta basilar, with from 3—50 anatropal ovules; seeds exalbuminous.

A. monostach'yon. (Μόνος, solitary; *στάχυς*, an ear of corn. Hind. *Ghechoo.*) Perennial aquatic; roots tuberous; leaves radical, linear-oblong, entire; spikes single; capsules 3, smooth, 1-celled, 4—8 seeded. An aquatic Indian plant. The small tubers are consumed by the natives as potatoes.

Ap'onous. ('A, neg.; *πόνος*, labour or suffering.) Causing no pain; applied to medicines which excite no suffering or uneasiness.

Apoo'der. Ashantee name for a Species of *Leucas*, the bruised leaves of which, with lime juice, are applied to inflamed parts. (Waring.)

Apopale'sis. ('Αποπάλησις; from *ἀποπάλλω*, to hurl.) Old term, used by Hippocrates, for expulsion or extrusion, as of the fœtus in abortion. (Castellus.)

Apopal'sis. Same etymon and meaning as *Apopalesis.*

Apopate'ma. ('Αποπάτημα.) Term for ordure.

Apop'atus. Same as *Apopatema.*

Apopet'alous. ('Από, away from; *πέταλον*, a leaf. F. *apopétale; G. getrenntblätterig.*) Term applied to the flower of an Angiosperm when the leaves of the perianth whorl are free from any adhesion to each other.

Apophlegmat'ic. ('Από, from; *φλέγμα*, phlegm. F. *apophlegmatisant; I. apoflemmatizzante;* G. *schleimausleerend, schleimabführend.*) Old term applied to medicines which excite a discharge of mucus from any of the cavities of the head, as the nose, mouth, and larynx, including errhines, gargles, and masticatories.

Apophlegmatis'mus. ('Αποφλεγματισμός; from *ἀποφλεγματίζω*, to purge of phlegm. F. *apophlegmatisme;* G. *Schleimabführung.*) Old term, used by Galen, *de San. Tu.* vi, 10, for the action of an apophlegmatic medicine.

Apophlegmat'ison. Same as *Apophlegmatizans.*

Apophlegmat'izans. ('Αποφλεγματίζω, to cleanse from phlegm. F. *apophlegmatisant;* I. *apoflemmatizzante;* G. *schleimausleerend.*) Same as *Apophelgmatic.*

A. per na'res. (L. *nares*, the nostrils.) An errhine.

A. per os. (L. *os*, the mouth.) A sialagogue.

Apoph'rades. ('Απόφρας, not to be mentioned, unfortunate; from *ἀπό*, away; *φράζω*, to declare; *ἀποφράδες ἡμέραι*, were unlucky days, on which no causes were heard.) A term used by And. Laurentius, *de Cris.* ii, 1, and applied to days which were not critical, or on which no favorable change in a disease was expected to take place.

Apophrax'is. ('Απόφραξις, a blocking up; from *ἀποφράσσω*, to obstruct.) Amenorrhœa.

Apophthar'ma. ('Απόφθαρμα.) Old term for a medicine to induce abortion.

Apoph'thora. ('Αποφθορά; from *ἀποφθείρω*, to corrupt or destroy, to miscarry. F. *apophthore.*) Old term for abortion; the expulsion of a corrupted fœtus.

Apophtho'rious. (Same etymon.) Relating to, or producing, abortion.

Apophy'ades. ('Αποφυάς, an off-shoot.) The branches of the veins.

Apophy'as. ('Αποφύω, to send forth shoots.) An appendix or continuation; a branch, as of a vein, in Hippocrates, *de Ven.* xvii, 8.

Apophyl'lite. ('Αποφυλλίζω, to strip a plant of its leaves.) A mineral of the zeolite family, so called from its exfoliation in leaf-like lamellæ when heated; it contains silica 52·7, lime 26, potash 4·4, water 16·7. Also called ichthyophthalmite.

Apophyl'lous. ('Από, away from; *φύλλον*, a leaf. G. *getrenntblätterig.*) Term applied to the flowers of Angiosperms when the perianth whorl is single, and consists of separate leaves.

Apoph'ysar. (Same etymon as *Apophysis.*) Of, or pertaining to, an apophysis.

Apoph'ysate. (Same etymon as *Apophysis.* F. *apophysé ;* G. *mit Ansatz.*) Having an apophysis.

Apophys'ial. (Same etymon as *Apophysis.*) Of, or belonging to, an apophysis.

A. point. (F. *point apophysaire ;* G. *apophysen Punct.*) The tender point over a vertebral spinous process which is next to the place of exit of a painful spinal nerve.

Apophys'iform. (F. *apophysiforme.*) Applied by Bridel to a swelling in the form of a receptacle which the extremity of the fructiferous branches of the Sphagnum presents, performing the office of a pedicle which does not exist in those mosses.

Apoph'ysis. (Ἀποφύω, to put forth. F. *apophyse ;* I. *apofise ;* G. *Fortsatz, Auswuchs.*) Anything attached to, or growing from, another.

In Anatomy, a natural process or protuberance of bone. Apophyses receive various names according to their shape, as articular, spinous, coracoid; they are most frequently called processes.

Applied to a dilatation of the base of the sporangium found in certain of the Musci.

Also, applied to any irregular swelling.

A. grac'ilis. (L. *gracilis*, slender.) The long process, processus gracilis, of the malleus.

A. mamilla'ris. (L. *mamillaris*, belonging to a breast.) The mastoid process of the temporal bone.

A. mastoï'dea. (Μαστός, the breast; εἶδος, form.) The mastoid process of the temporal bone.

A. of Ingras'sias. The small wing of the sphenoid bone.

A. of Rau. The processus gracilis of the malleus.

A., zygomat'ic. (F. *apophyse zygomatique ;* G. *Wangenfortsatz.*) The zygomatic process of the temporal bone.

Apopies'ma. (Ἀποπίεσμα; from ἀποπιέζω, to press out.) Old term, used by Hippocrates, *de Fract.* iii, 31, for the pressing out of humours, by the use of bandages, in cases of wounds and fractures.

Apoplane'sis. (Ἀποπλανάω, to lead astray. F. *apoplanèse.*) Same as *Error loci.*

Apoplec'ta ve'na. (L. *apoplectus*, apoplectic; *vena*, a vein.) An old name for the internal jugular vein, according to Bartholin.

Apoplec'tic. (Ἀποπληκτικός, apoplectic. F. *apoplectique ;* I. and S. *apoplectico ;*G. *apoplektisch, schlagflussartig.*) Of, or belonging to, apoplexy.

Also, used substantively to denote a person attacked, or likely to be attacked, by apoplexy.

A. clot. (F. *caillot apoplectique.*) The mass of blood clot, in an organ, constituting the disease.

A. constitu'tion. (F. *constitution apoplectique.*) A term used to describe the habit and manner of persons predisposed to apoplexy; they are those of stout, plethoric build, with short neck, rosy face, and large head; but apoplexy occurs in far other persons also.

A. cyst. A term applied to the organised membrane found around the clot of blood in cases of hæmorrhage into the brain-substance or into the arachnoid; it is sometimes developed as early as a fortnight after the seizure; it is the result of a slow inflammatory process in the neuroglia; during the absorption of the blood-clot, the cyst contracts and shrivels, and in time may be completely absorbed. Apoplectic cysts are not found in the cortical substance.

A. fo'cus. (F. *foyer apoplectique ;* G. *apoplektische Herde.*) The extravasated blood in the interior of organs which is the centre of change; or, according to some, the circumscribed cavity produced in an organ by the effusion of blood which clots.

A. hab'it. Same as *A. constitution.*

A. veins. (F. *veines apoplectiques.*) An old name for the jugular veins.

Apoplec'tica. (Same etymon.) Medicines against apoplexy.

Also, an old term for fever following an apoplectic attack.

Apoplec'ticæ ve'næ. (L. *apoplecticus* ; *vena*, a vein.) Old term for the jugular veins.

Apoplec'tiform. (L. *apoplexia*, apoplexy; *forma*, likeness. F. *apoplectiforme.*) Term applied to seizures resembling apoplexy.

Apoplec'toïd. (Ἀποπληξία, apoplexy; εἶδος, form.) Term applied by Marshall Hall to paralysis consequent on congestion of the nervous centres, with symptoms resembling those of apoplexy.

Apoplex'ia. (Ἀποπληξία.) See *Apoplexy.*

A. atrobilia'ria. (L. *ater*, black; *bilis*, bile.) Apoplexy in persons of a melancholic tendency.

A. capilla'ris. See *Apoplexy, capillary.*

A. catalep'tica. (Κατάληψις, a grasping catalepsy.) Cataleptic apoplexy. A term for catalepsy.

A. cerebra'lis. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain. F. *apoplexie cerebrale.*) Cerebral apoplexy, depending on extravasation of blood, or great congestion of blood-vessels, within the cranium.

A. cer'ebri. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) Effusion of blood into the substance of the brain.

A. choroï'dea. (*Choroid*, the optic tunic of that name.) Effusion of blood between the retina and the choroid from the vessels of the latter structure.

A. cor'dis. (L. *cor*, the heart.) Effusion of blood into the muscular structure of the heart.

A. exsanguin'ea. (L. *exsanguis*, bloodless, powerless.) Apoplexy from exhaustion.

A. fortis'sima. (L. sup. of *fortis*, strong) The same as *A. fulminans.*

A. ful'minans. (L. *fulmino*, to lighten. F. *apoplexie foudroyante.*) Apoplexy of a severe and sudden character, extinguishing life at once or very rapidly.

A. hæmorrhag'ica. (Αἱμορραγικός, liable to hæmorrhage.) Apoplexy depending on rupture of blood-vessel and consequent escape of blood.

A. hepat'ica. (L. *hepaticus*, one diseased in the liver.) Hæmorrhage into the liver substance.

A. hydrocephal'ica. (Ὕδωρ, water; κεφαλή, head.) A term for acute hydrocephalus; hydrocephalic apoplexy.

A. infan'tum. (L. *infans*, an infant.) Term for a form of apoplexy occurring in children from teething, worms, or other cause.

A. interarachnoïdea'lis. (L. *inter*, between; *arachnoid*, the cerebral membrane of that name.) Apoplexy resulting from effusion of blood into the cavity of the arachnoid.

A. intermeningea'lis. (L. *inter*; μῆνιγξ, a membrane.) Apoplexy depending on hæmorrhage among the membranes of the brain.

A. medulla'ris. (L. *medulla*, the spinal marrow.) Apoplexy of the spinal cord.

A. meninge'a. (Μῆνιγξ, a membrane.) Apoplexy depending on hæmorrhage into the membranes of the brain. See *Apoplexy, meningeal.*

A. meningea'lis. Same etymon and meaning as *A. meningea.*

A. menta'lis. (L. *mens*, the mind.) Apoplexy produced by the passions or emotions of the mind.

A. myelit'ica. (Μυελός, marrow, the spinal marrow.) Hæmorrhage into, or around, the spinal cord.

A. neonato'rum. (Νέος, young. L. *natus*, part. of *nascor*, to be born; F. *apoplexie des nouveau-nés;* I. *apoplessia dei neonati.*) Apoplexy of new-born children; an effusion of blood generally on the surface of the brain, caused by pressure during birth, whether of maternal structures or of forceps, and generally accompanied by a cephalhæmatoma. It may be caused by severe labour pains, either spontaneous or excited by ergot.

Also, applied to the condition of a child still-born, in which the circulation has been impeded from any cause, and so cerebral congestion has been produced, with general surface-redness and swelling and violet colour of the face; under these circumstances it is well to let a little blood flow from the umbilical cord.

A. nervo'sa. (L. *nervosus*, nervous. F. *apoplexie nerveuse;* I. *apoplessia nervosa;* G. *Nervenschlag.*) A term for apoplexy, in which the cerebral congestion, which had evidently been present during life, leaves no appreciable lesion after death.

By some authors nervous apoplexy is described as the effect of sudden anæmia, the result of fright or shock. In these cases it is supposed that the effect on the vaso-motor nerves is such as to cause great and long-continued contraction of the minute vessels, and so vertigo, faintness, unconsciousness, and, if the contraction does not quickly relax, death.

A. nervo'sa traumat'ica. (L. *nervosus; traumaticus*, pertaining to wounds.) A synonym of *Concussion of the brain.*

A. oc'uli. (L. *oculus*, the eye.) Effusion of blood into some of the structures or cavities of the eye.

A. pituito'sa. (L. *pituitosus*, phlegmatic.) A synonym of *Apoplexy, serous.*

A. pulmona'lis. (L. *pulmo*, a lung.) See *Pulmonary apoplexy.*

A. pulmo'num vascula'ris. (L. *pulmo*, a lung; *vasculum*, a small vessel.) See *Pulmonary apoplexy.*

A. rachia'lis. (Ῥάχις, the spine.) Spinal apoplexy; hæmorrhage into, or around, the spinal cord.

A. rena'lis. (L. *renalis*, belonging to the kidneys.) Hæmorrhage into the substance of the kidney.

A. sanguin'ea. (L. *sanguineus*, of blood. F. *apoplexie sanguine;* I. *apoplessia sanguinea;* G. *Gehirnblutschlag.*) Apoplexy caused by effusion of blood into, or on, some part of the cerebral structures.

A. sero'sa. (L. *serum*, the watery part of blood. F. *apoplexie sereuse;* I. *apoplessia sierosa;* G. *Gehirnwasserguss.*) Apoplexy from effusion of serum into, or around, some part of the cerebral structures. See *Apoplexy, serous.*

Also, applied to the coma of hydrocephalus.

A. sim'plex. (L. *simplex*, simple.) Apoplexy in which, after death, no manifest change of structure or congestion is perceptible. See *Apoplexy, simple.*

A. spasmod'ica. (Σπασμός, a spasm.) A synonym of *A. simplex.*

A. spina'lis. (L. *spinalis*, of, or belonging to, the spine. F. *apoplexie spinale;* I. *apoplessia spinale;* G. *Rückenmarksblutschlag.*) Hæmorrhage or sudden effusion into, or around, the spinal cord, producing paralysis or anæsthesia.

A. suffoca'ta. (L. *suffoco*, to choke.) Apoplexy from hanging, drowning, and such like.

A. temulen'ta. (L. *temulentia*, drunkenness.) The coma of drunkenness.

A. traumat'ica. (Τραυματικός, of wounds. F. *apoplexie traumatique.*) Apoplexy depending on external injury to the head.

A. venena'ta. (L. *venenatus*, poisoned.) Apoplexy caused by strong external or internal sedatives, as sunstroke, coma from cold, opium.

Ap'oplexy. (Ἀποπληξία; from ἀποπλήσσω, to cripple by a stroke; because persons seized with apoplexy fall suddenly, as if struck down. F. *apoplexie;* I. *apoplessia;* S. *apoplegia;* G. *Schlagfluss*, *Hirnschlag*, *Hirnschlagfluss.*) The term apoplexy is disused by some modern authors, and the disease is described, in accordance with the morbid appearances seen after death, as cerebral hæmorrhage, cerebral effusion, and such like. But many consider that the series of well-marked symptoms which accompany certain lesions of the brain are better described under the old name; which furnishes also, in its adjectival form, a convenient heading under which to group the earlier symptoms which tell of the probable coming mischief. It is the sudden, more or less complete, arrest of the powers of sense and motion, the person lying as if asleep, respiration and the heart's action continuing, and dependent on intracranial mischief, such as congestion, serous effusion, or hæmorrhage. These several conditions have given rise to the division of apoplexy into several varieties; but the symptoms of each are so similar to those of the others that the diagnosis of the morbid condition causing the disease is by no means easy. An apoplectic seizure is very often preceded by premonitory symptoms, such as giddiness, loss of memory, headaches, deficient sensibility, or tingling of some part of the body, or some local loss of muscular power. The attack itself is more or less sudden in its approach and more or less complete in its manifestation; the patient may fall down suddenly utterly motionless and unconscious, or he may feel slowly creeping over him powerlessness and lethargy; the muscles may be paralysed and flaccid, or they may be stiff or convulsed; the blow may fall chiefly on the mental faculties, or the main stroke may be felt in the muscles and the nerves of sensation; he may die at once, or he may more or less slowly recover with a lamed limb or damaged faculties; or the symptoms may entirely pass away, leaving only a shadow of evil to come. The cause of the attack is to be found within the cranium, and consists of hyperæmia, which in the milder cases is doubtless only temporary, or serous effusion into the ventricles or on the periphery; but chiefly, and to this some confine the word, it is to be found in hæmorrhage into some part of the cerebral structure. Other causes, such as sunstroke, uræmia, poisoning by alcohol and some narcotics, may result in symptoms very similar to those of an apoplectic attack.

The term apoplexy is given to effusions of blood into other organs, and in these cases has reference to the rupture of a blood-vessel only, and not to the symptoms.

A., arthrit'ic. (F. *apoplexie arthritique.*) Same as *A.*, *rheumatic.*

A., asthen'ic. (Ἀσθενικός, weakly.) Term formerly employed to designate apoplexy resulting from depression, exhaustion, or abolition of the vital influence bestowed on the encephalic organs, occasionally giving rise to hæmorrhage or to congestion of the cerebral vessels, and effusion of serum. (Copland.)

A., capil'lary. (*Capillary*, the blood-vessels of that name; G. *capillären Apoplexie.*) Minute clots of blood, resulting from rupture of, and very slight hæmorrhagic effusion from, the capillaries of the brain substance. A condition of this kind has been supposed to be the cause of certain forms of chorea.

A., chor'oid. (*Choroid*, the membrane of the eye of that name.) Hæmorrhage from the choroidal vessels. It may be the result of a wound or blow, or of congestion of the choroidal vessels from intraocular disease, or from severe use of the eye; and it may occur on either side of the choroid; if at all extensive from the inner surface, it may produce detachment or destruction of the retina; in process of time the blood is absorbed. At first the extravasated patches are seen by the ophthalmoscope as reddish unstriated patches, with non-serrated edges, which become paler as they undergo absorption, and surrounded by pigment granules. The treatment advised is rest and quiet.

A., choroïd'al. (F. *apoplexie choroïdienne.*) Effusion of blood into, or on the surface of, the choroid membrane of the eye. Same as *A.*, *choroid.*

A., com'plicated. (L. *complicatus*, part. of *complico*, to fold together.) Apoplexy supervening at the period of invasion, or during the advanced stages, of febrile diseases, of an asthenic or adynamic type. (Copland.)

A., conges'tive. (L. *congestio*, a heaping up; from *congero*, to bring together.) Term formerly employed to designate apoplexy resulting from obstructed return of blood from the head, and frequently from the metastasis of gout, rheumatism, or eruptive diseases.

A., consec'utive. (L. *consecutio*, a consequence; from *consequor*, to follow after.) Apoplexy caused by other diseases, as when it follows suppressed hæmorrhoids or epistaxis, the healing up of chronic ulcers, unusual continence and suppression of the menses or lochia.

A., cuta'neous. (L. *cutis*, the skin. F. *apoplexie cutanée.*) A term employed by certain French writers for a great and sudden determination of blood to the skin and adjacent cellular membrane.

A., embol'ic. (Ἐμβόλισμα, a patch; *embolism.*) Apoplexy resulting from plugging of the cerebral arteries by a portion of detached blood clot.

A., gout'y. Apoplectic symptoms arising from a gouty condition of body.

A., heat. A synonym of *Sunstroke.*

A., hepat'ic. (L. *hepaticus*, one diseased in the liver.) Circumscribed effusion of blood into the substance of the liver.

A., interlob'ular. A form of *Pulmonary apoplexy.*

A., intrameninge'al. (L. *intra*, within; μήνιγξ, a membrane.) Apoplexy depending on a clot of blood, or on serous effusion, between the membranes of the brain.

A., meninge'al. (Μῆνιγξ, a membrane. F. *apoplexie méningée.*) Apoplexy resulting from a clot of blood, or serous effusion, in the membranes of the brain. It may be the result of external injury. See *Cerebral hæmorrhage.*

A., metastat'ic. (Μετάστασις, a removal; from μεθίστημι, to set loose.) Apoplexy occurring as the result of a sudden shifting of the congestion accompanying a gouty attack.

A., ner'vous. (F. *apoplexie nerveuse.*) A synonym of *A.*, *simple.* See *Apoplexia nervosa* and *A.*, *asthenic.*

A. of heart. Hæmorrhage into the muscular structure of the heart.

A. of liv'er. Extravasation of blood into the substance, or under the capsule, of the liver.

A. of lung. See *Pulmonary apoplexy.*

A. of ret'ina. See *A.*, *retinal.*

A. of spi'nal cord. Hæmorrhage into the substance of the spinal cord, producing paralysis and anæsthesia of the parts supplied by nerves arising from the cord below the injured spot. It is a rare occurrence, except as a result of injury.

A. of spi'nal menin'ges. Hæmorrhage into the membranes of the spinal cord, producing violent convulsions; a very rare condition, except as a result of injury.

A., ova'rian. Effusion, more or less rapid, of blood into the ovarian tissue, from rupture of a blood-vessel; sometimes the amount is so large that the tunica albuginea is ruptured, and pelvic hæmatocele results. The symptoms are very obscure; there is usually local pain, great exhaustion or collapse, and vomiting; peritonitis is not an uncommon sequel.

It has also been used as a synonym of *Hæmatocele, pelvic.*

A., placen'tary. (F. *apoplexie placentaire.*) A term employed by Cruveilhier to indicate hæmorrhage into the substance of the placenta. It may result from syphilitic disease, or from torsion of the umbilical cord, or from uterine congestion, or from violence.

A., pul'monary. (L. *pulmonarius*, belonging to the lungs. F. *apoplexie pulmonaire;* G. *Apoplexie der Lungen.*) A term for extravasation of blood in the lungs from the rupture of vessels. See *Pulmonary apoplexy.*

A., re'nal. (L. *renalis*, belonging to *ren*, the kidney.) A term formerly used to signify hæmorrhage into the substance of the kidney.

A., ret'inal. (*Retina*, the membrane of the eye so called.) Effusion of blood into the retina from rupture of its vessels. The clots are usually striated with irregular edges; which form is determined by the course of the nerve-fibres, between which the blood runs. It is generally accompanied by, or is the result of, disease of the coats of the blood-vessels, and is regarded as often a premonitory sign of cerebral hæmorrhage. It is a disease specially of advanced life.

A., rheumat'ic. (F. *apoplexie rheumatismale.*) The stupor or coma resulting from meningitis occurring during the course of acute rheumatism.

A., sanguin'eous. (L. *sanguineus*, of blood. F. *apoplexie sanguine.*) Apoplexy resulting from extravasation of blood in some part within the cranium. See *Cerebral hæmorrhage.*

A., se'rous. (L. *serum*, the watery part of anything, especially of the blood. F. *apoplexie séreuse.*) A term given to those cases of apoplexy in which there is considerable serous effusion into the ventricles of the brain. Some authors deny the existence of such a disease, and there seems no reason to doubt that a large number of cases thus described are cases of uræmic coma.

A., sim'ple. Apoplexy resulting, doubtless, from hyperæmia, but which, if it destroy life, leaves no visible morbid change. These cases are said to be distinguished by the general slowness of onset, by the absence of rigidity of muscles and convulsion, by the quickness of the pulse, and by the steady rise of temperature from the commencement of the attack.

A., splen'ic. (F. *apoplexie de la rate.*) A term signifying hæmorrhage into the tissue of the spleen. See *Splenic apoplexy.*

A., subconjuncti'val. Subconjunctival effusion of blood from rupture of a blood-vessel, produced by a blow or straining, as in coughing or labour, or apparently spontaneously. Cold lotions, or dilute arnica solution, or black bryony poultice, are recommended.

A., subret'inal. (F. *apoplexie sousretinienne.*) Effusion of blood under the retina.

A., tox'ic. (Τοξικόν, belonging to a bow, and so the poison for smearing arrows with.) Apoplexy resulting from the action of narcotic poisons or mephitic gases. (Copland.)

A., traumat'ic. (Τραυματικός, belonging to wounds.) Apoplexy resulting from external injury.

Apopneu'sis. (Ἀποπνέω, to breathe forth. G. *Ausathmen.*) A breathing out; expiration.

Apopnix'is. (Ἀπόπνιξις; from ἀποπνίγω, to strangle or suffocate. F. *apopnixie;* G. *Erstickung.*) The term is used by Moschion, *de Morb. Mul. c.* 127, with the epithet τῆς μήτρας, for suffocation of the womb.

Apop'noë. (Ἀποπνοή; from ἀπό, away; πνέω, to breathe.) Expiration.

Apopnœ'a. Same as *Apopnoë.*

Apopsych'ia. (Ἀποψυχία; from ἀπό-from; ψυχή, breath, the soul. F. *apopsyche;* G. *tiefe Ohnmacht.*) Old term, used by Galen, iii, *in* i, *Prorrhet.* 20, for complete syncope; also spelt Apsychia.

Apopto'sis. (Ἀποπίπτω, to fall down.) A relaxation of bandages. (Dunglison.)

Apore'tin. (Ἀπό, from; ῥητίνη, resin.) A black resinous body obtained, together with phæoretin and erythroretin, by precipitating alcoholic solution of extract of rhubarb with ether.

Apo'ria. (Ἀ, neg.; πόρος, a passage.) Restlessness or uneasiness, caused by arrest of perspiration or other natural secretion. (Parr.)

Also, a doubtful disease.

Aporobranch'ia. (Ἄπορος, without passage; βράγχια, gills.) Applied by Blainville to an Order of *Paracephalophora* having the organs of respiration slightly evident. Synonymous with *Podosomata.*

Aporobranch'iæ. (Same etymon.) Applied by Latreille to an Order of *Arachnides*, having no apparent stigmata on the surface of the body.

Aporoceph'ala. (Ἄπορος; κεφαλή, the head.) Applied by Blainville to an Order of *Subannelidaria*, the head of which is not always distinct or separate from the body.

Aporo'sa. (Ἀ, neg.; πόρος, a passage, a pore.) A Suborder or Group of the Order *Sclerodermata*, Subclass *Zoantharia.* Corals having the corallum imperforate; septa constituting solid plates; theca generally without apertures. It includes the higher living corals. Fossil members of the group are found most freely in the mesozoic and kainozoic deposits.

By some described as a Group of the Suborder *Madreporaria*, Order *Zoantharia.*

Aporrha'idæ. (Ἀπορραΐς, a kind of Murex; from ἀπό, from; ῥέω, to flow.) Spout shells. A Family of the Group *Tænioglossa*, Section *Ctenobranchia*, Order *Prosobranchia.* Molluscs with a simple triangular foot, an enlarged external border, and a short canal.

Aporrhe'tin. The same as *Aporetin.*

Aporrhino'sis. (Ἀπό, from; ῥίς, the nose. F. *aporrhinose;* I. *aporrinosi;* G. *Nasenfluss.*) An effluvium or discharge from the nostrils.

Aporrhip'sis. (Ἀπόρριψις, a throwing off.) A precipitate throwing off the clothes, as in a state of delirium. Hippoc. *de Rat. Vic.*

Apor'rhoë. (Ἀπορροή, an exhalation.) Same meaning as *Aporrhœa.*

Aporrhœ'a. (Ἀπόρροια, an exhalation; from ἀπορρέω, to flow from. G. *Ausfluss, Abfluss.*) Term for a morbid expulsion, as of the fæces or excrements; also, for contagion, effluvium, or miasm.

Old term for *Defluvium capillorum*, or falling of the hair, according to Moschion.

Aporrho'sis. (Ἀπό; *orrhosis.* G. *Vermolkung.*) A passing into serum.

Apor'rhysis. (Ἀπόρρυσις.) Same as *Aporrhœa.*

Ap'ory. Same etymon and meaning as *Aporia.*

Aposcem'ma. (Ἀπόσκημμα; from ἀποσκήπτω, to recline upon, to settle.) Term used by Galen, *ad Glauc.* ii, 7, for a translation of the humours from one part to another.

The transmutation or transit of a disease by metastasis.

Term formerly used for the excrements or waste matters of the body, which are deposited in the belly or in the body generally.

Aposceno'sis. Same as *Apocenosis.*

Apósceparnis'mus. (Ἀποσκεπαρνισμός, a hewing off with a hatchet. G. *Abhiel.*) Old term for a wound or fracture of the cranium or of any other bone, from which a fragment has been struck off by some sharp instrument. (Gorræus.)

Aposcep'sis. (Ἀποσκήπτω, to fall down upon, to settle.) Old term, nearly synonymous with *Aposcemma;* also, an eruption.

Apos'chasis. (Ἀπόσχασις, a slight cutting, from ἀποσχάζω, to scarify.) Old term employed by Hippocrates, *Epid.* xxvi, 12, xxvii, 1, &c., for scarification, or slight incision, of the skin; also, for venesection.

Aposchas'ma. (F. *aposchasmie;* G. *Schröpfen, Aderlassca.*) Same derivation and meaning as *Aposchasis.*

Aposep'alous. (Ἀπό, away from; *sepal.*) Term applied to the flower of an Angiosperm when the leaves of the perianth whorl are not coherent.

Aposep'idin. (Ἀπό, from; σηπεδών,

putridity. G. *Käsefäulnissstoff.*) Impure leucine obtained from the putrefaction of cheese.

Aposep'sia. ('Απόσηψις, a rotting. F. *aposepsie.*) Putrefaction; fermentation.

Apos'ia. ('A, neg.; πόσις, a drinking; from πίνω, to drink. F. *aposie;* G. *Durstmangel, Durstlosigkeit.*) Term for the want or absence of thirst.

Aposit'ia. ('Αποσιτία; from ἀπό, from; σῖτος, food. F. *apositie;* I. *aposizia*; G. *Widerwillen fur Speizen.*) Old term, used by Galen, *C.* i, *in.* i, *Epid. t.* 29, for abstinence from, or a loathing of, food, and so to be distinguished from anorexia, which is rather a distaste for food, or want of appetite, without necessarily involving any degree of loathing.

Aposit'ic. (Same etymon. F. *apositique.*) Of, or belonging to, apositia; applied to medicines, or other substances, which cause a loathing for food.

Aposmileu'sis. ('Αποσμιλεύω, to plane or shave off. G. *Abmeiszeln.*) The chiselling off, as the joint end of a bone.

Aposor'bic ac'id. (F. *acide aposorbique;* G. *Aposorbinsäure.*) $C_5H_8O_7$. A dibasic pentatomic acid of the methane derivatives; the only one known. It is produced, along with tartaric and paratartaric acids, by oxidising *Sorbin* by means of nitric acid; it crystallises in colourless, acute rhombohedral laminæ, easily soluble in water; it decomposes at 110° C. (230° F.)

Apospas'ma. ('Απόσπασμα; from ἀποσπάω, to draw from.) Term used by Galen, *de Constit. Art. c.* vi, *de Diff. Morb. c.* ii, for a solution of continuity, particularly in divided tendons, the separated parts of which recede from each other.

Also, applied to metallic products, such as Tutia, Misy.

Apospas'mus. ('Αποσπάω, to draw from. G. *Abstrennung, Losreissung.*) Tearing away or severing.

Apospas'tic. (Same etymon. F. *apospastique;* G. *wegreissend, wegziehend.*) Having the power of drawing from; derivative; revulsory; applied to remedies.

Aposphacel'isis. ('Αποσφακέλισις; from ἀποσφακελίζω, to have one's limbs frostbitten or mortified. G. *Brandigwerden.*) Term used by Hippocrates, *de Artic.* iv, 35, for the mortification of flesh in cases of wounds or fractures, induced by too tight bandaging.

Aposphacelis'mus. Same etymon and meaning as *Aposphacelisis.*

Aposphag'ma. ('Αποσφάζω, to cut the throat.) The blood of an animal when mixed with other ingredients for food.

Also, a term for the fæces when strained through the anus. (Parr.)

Aposphinx'is. ('Απόσφιγξις, constriction.) The action of a tight bandage.

Also (ἀπό, neg.; σφίγγω, to bind), the easing of a bandage. (Crabb.)

Aposphongis'mus. ('Αποσπογγισμός, a wiping away, as with a sponge; from ἀπό, away; σφόγγος, a spongy substance.) Cleansing a wound or ulcer with a fungus, or sponge.

Apospongis'mus. (Same etymon.) Wiping off with a sponge, or fungus.

Apostacie'æ. The same as *Apostasiaceæ.*

Apostag'ma. ('Απόσταγμα, that which trickles down.) The must of the grape before fermentation.

Apostalag'ma. ('Αποστάλαγμα, that which trickles down, from ἀπό, away; σταλάσσω, to drop.) Must; the unfermented juice of the grape.

Apostasia'ceæ. ('Απόστασις, a standing away from.) An Order of Subclass *Petaloideæ epigynæ*, Class *Monocotyledones.* Perennial herbaceous plants, with regular hermaphrodite flowers in simple or compound terminal racemes; calyx and corolla each consisting of three similar pieces; stamens 2 or 3, sessile on a short column, consisting of the lower part of the style and the filaments; ovary inferior, 3-celled; placenta axile; capsule 3-celled, 3-valved.

Apos'tasis. ('Απόστασις; from ἀφίστημι, to put away. F. *apostase;* I. *apostasi.*) Term used by Hippocrates, *de Fract.* iii, 17, 20, for the resolution of a disease by excretion, that is, in modern phrase, by a critical discharge. Applied generally to an abscess; also, more specially to an abscess arising from metastasis without previous inflammation in the part where it forms; it was likewise applied to the separation of a fragment of bone.

In Botany, used to denote the separation from each other of whorls by the increased size of internodes.

Apostax'is. ('Απόσταξις; from ἀποστάζω, to let fall drop by drop.) Ancient term for a distillation or dropping, small and inconsiderable, of blood from the nostrils.

Also, a distillation or defluxion of humours.

Aposte'ma. ('Απόστημα; from ἀφίστημι, to put away. F. *apostème;* G. *Apostem, Geschwür, Eiterbeule, Eitergeschwür.*) Ancient term for an abscess, or any considerable swelling caused by an afflux of humours of whatever kind; now, however, it is limited to the former.

A. cer'ebri. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) Abscess in the brain.

A. empye'ma. ('Εμπύημα, suppuration, especially internal.) A synonym of *Empyema.*

A. par'ulis. (Παρουλίς, a gumboil.) An abscess of the gums.

A. phalan'gum. (Φάλαγξ, a line of battle, a finger-bone.) A small abscess forming on the finger.

A. psoat'icum. (Ψόαι, the muscles of the loins.) Psoas abscess.

Apostema'cion. The same etymon and meaning as *Apostematium.*

Apos'temate. (Same etymon.) To form an aposteme; to suppurate.

Apostema'tiæ. ('Αποστεματίαι.) Those who discharge pus by the rectum.

Apostemat'ic. ('Απόστημα, a large, deep-seated abscess. F. *apostématique.*) Relating to an *apostema.*

A. pharyngi'tis. (F. *pharyngite apostématique.*) A synonym of *Abscess, retropharyngeal.*

Apostema'tion. ('Απόστημα, an abscess.) The process of formation of an aposteme or abscess.

Apostema'tium. ('Αποστημάτιον, dim. of ἀπόστημα.) A little abscess.

Apostematoïd'es. ('Αποστηματώδης, of the nature of an abscess. F. *apostématoïde;* G. *eiterbeulenartig.*) Resembling an apostema. Having, or full of, abscesses.

Aposte'matophthi'sis. (*Apostema; phthisis.*) Term for tabes or consumption arising from apostems or abscesses.

Apostem'atous. ('Απόστημα, an abscess.) Pertaining to, or resembling, an aposteme or abscess.

Ap′osteme. An *Apostema.*

Aposterig′ma. (Ἀποστήριγμα, a support, a determination, as of humours; from ἀποστηρίζω, to fix firmly, to settle. F. *apostèrigme.*) A fulcrum or prop. A term used by Galen, *Comm.* iii, *de iis quæ in Medic.* 36, for a cushion, pad, or other soft support for a diseased limb or part; also used by some for pains in the bowels and for a fixed and invetcrate disease.

Apos′thia. (Ἀ, neg.; πόσθη, the penis, the prepuce.) The state of a man without a penis, or without prepuce.

Ap′osthume. Same etymon and meaning as *Apostema.*

Apos′tola. (F. *apostolé.*) Generic name of extracts.

Apostolo′rum unguen′tum. (Ἀπόστολος, a messenger; L. *unguentum,* ointment.) The Ointment of the Apostles; a term for a preparation consisting of twelve ingredients and a little oil and vinegar; formerly used as detergent; otherwise called *Dodecapharmicum.*

One formula was Venice turpentine, yellow resin, yellow wax, ammoniacum, of each ʒxiv; aristolochia root, olibanum, bdellium, of each ʒvj; myrrh, galbanum, of each ʒiv; opoponax, ℥iij; verdigris, ʒij; litharge, ℥ix; olive oil, lb.ij; vinegar, a sufficient quantity.

Apos′tracos. (Ἀποστρακόομαι, to become dry.) An epithet applied to a thoroughly dry bone.

Apos′trophe. (Ἀποστροφή; from ἀποστρέφω, to turn from. F. *apostrophe; Ekel vor Speisen.*) A term used by Paulus Ægineta, iii, 37, for an aversion to, or loathing of, food.

Also, in Botany, the crowding together of granules on the adjoining walls of cells.

Ap′ostume. Same etymon and meaning as *Apostema.*

Also, used as a verb.

Aposu′ra. (Ἀπό, away; πούς, a foot; οὐρά, a tail. F. *aposure.*) Applied by Cuvier to a Tribe of *Lepidoptera,* the caterpillars of which have no anal pro-legs.

Aposyringe′sis. (Ἀπό, from; σῦριγξ, a pipe. F. *aposyringose;* G. *Fistelbildung.*) The formation or progress of fistula.

Aposyr′ma. (Ἀπόσυρμα; from ἀποσύρω, to lay bare. F. *aposyrme;* I. *aposirma;* G. *Abgeschabte.*) Term used by Hippocrates, *de Hum. us. V.* 20, for an abrasion and laceration of the cutis, according to Castellus.

Apot′ecary. An old spelling of *Apothecary.*

Apoteles′ma. (Ἀποτέλεσμα, completion. G. *Vollendung.*) The result or termination of a disease.

Apotex′is. (Ἀποτήξις, a melting away; from ἀποτήκω, to pine away. G. *Wegschmelzen, Auszehrung.*) A melting away; used for phthisis and tabes.

Apothana′sia. (Ἀποθνήσκω, to be ready to die. G. *vollige Absterben, unzweifelhafte Tod.*) Actual death.

Apothe′ca. (Ἀποθήκη a storehouse. G. *Arzneiladen, Apotheke.*) A shop where medicines are sold.

Apoth′ecaries′ Com′pany. This Company obtained its Charter of Incorporation in the 15th year of James I. Their arms are—*argent,* Apollo, armed with a bow and arrow, bestriding a Python; their supporters two Unicorns; and the crest a Rhinoceros, surmounting a torse and helmet. The motto, "Opiferque per orbem dicor."

A. mea′sure. ♏60 = fʒ1; ♏480 = fʒ8 = f℥1; ♏7680 = fʒ128 = f℥16 = O1; ♏61,440 = fʒ1024 = f℥128 = O 8 = Cong. 1; ʒ1 = ·2256 cubic inch.

A. weight. Gr. 20 = ℈1; gr. 60 = ℈3 = ʒ1; gr. 480 = ℈24 = ʒ8 = ℥1; gr. 5760 = ℈288 = ʒ96 = ℥12 = ℔ 1.

Apoth′ecary. (Ἀποθήκη, a repository, shop, or store. F. *apothicaire;* G. *Apotheker, Arznei-bereiter.*) A compounder and dispenser of drugs; also one who dispenses drugs for patients whom he himself visits; in this sense the word has very generally been replaced by the term General Practitioner, although this latter by no means necessarily implies the supply of drugs to his own patients; a member of the Apothecaries' Society of London. The word *Apotheca* was first received, it is believed, into the medical language of the continent, as indicating a shop, warehouse, or cellar where medicines, simple and compound, were prepared and kept for sale, from whence the possessors of these shops came to be called *Apothecarii,* although previously the name *Apotheca* signified a wine-cellar. Its original signification was simply a store, magazine, or warehouse of any kind, and the proprietors of such were styled *Apothecarii,* without particular reference to the *Pigmentarii* (sellers of paints), *Seplasiarii* (sellers of powders and ointments), *Pharmacopolæ* (quacks, or mountebanks), or the *Medicamentarii* (sellers of medicines), of the Romans.

Apothe′cium. (Ἀποθήκη, a store, a case. F. *apothécie;* G. *Sporenlager.*) Term applied to the fructification of those Lichens which develop their spores in the interior of thecæ; as a rule, the apothecia are situated on the upper surface of the thallus, but occasionally on the lower surface, or more or less embedded in its substance, the ostiole or epithecium then traversing and opening on the surface. Apothecia present themselves under two principal forms—discs in the *Lichenes discocarpi,* and spheroidal bodies in the *Lichenes pyrenocarpi.* Apothecia present three parts—the conceptacle, which either constitutes the inferior layer, when it is known as the hypothecium, or surrounds the organ, when it is termed the margo proprius, or perithecium; the thalamium, which constitutes the middle layer, and is generally formed of distinct paraphyses; and the thecæ, asci, or sporangia, which are small sacs or cysts, situated in the thalamium between the paraphyses, and which contain the spores. The term epithecium is applied to the superficial layer of the apothecium, not always visible; that of thecium, or hymenium, to the middle layer of paraphyses and thecæ together; and hypothecium, to the inferior or conceptacula layer.

A. lecanori′num. Also called *Scutellum.* A form of discoid apothecium which is enclosed in a border formed by the thallus, as in Lecanora. The thallus sometimes, as in Parmelia, projects from the surface and forms a kind of capsule, named the receptaculum, for the apothecium.

A. lecidei′num. A form of discoid apothecium of which the border is formed by the peripheric part or perithecium of the conceptacle, and which is not surrounded by a thalline border.

A. lirelli′num. A form of discoid apothecium resembling the *A. lecideinum,* but of irregular form, usually elongated or branched.

A. patellifor'me. (L. *patella*, a small dish; *forma*, shape.) The same as *A. lecideinum.*

A. peltifor'me. (L. *pelta*, a small light shield; *forma*, shape.) A form of discoid apothecium, which is flat and does not possess a thalline border; as in Peltigera.

A. pyrenocar'pum. (Πυρήν, the stone of fruit; καρπός, a fruit.) This form of apothecium is spheroidal, and presents little variety.

Apoth'ema. ('Από, from; θέμα, a deposit. F. *apothème ;* G. *Absatz*, *Rindstoff.*) Term by Berzelius for the oxidated extractive of other authors, which is deposited in form of a brown powder, when a vegetable infusion or decoction is evaporated in the open air, and also when chlorine is passed through it. It had been supposed to be an ordinary extractive altered by the absorption of oxygen, but this view has not been generally accepted. It is in a very small degree soluble in water, rather more so in alcohol; it is dissolved by alkalies, from which it is precipitated by acids. It is apt to carry down with it, in more or less intimate union, substances held in solution, and so, if formed in the preparation of an extract, it may remove some of the active principle of the drug. It is said to be slowly formed in wine as a product of the oxidation of tannic acid, and to give a certain tawny colour to old port wine, and the colour to the skins. of raisins made from white grapes.

Apotherapei'a. ('Αποθεραπεία; from ἀποθεραπεύω, to cure, or heal. F. *apothérapie ;* G. *Apotherapie*, *Ausheilung*, *Nachkur.*) Old term, used by Hippocrates, *Præcept.* iv, 28, for an absolute or complete cure; also, a particular kind of exercise used after the fatigue of the gymnastic games, consisting in friction, unction, or the bath, according to Galen, *de San. Tu. c.* 2, *seq.*

Apotherapeu'sis. Same etymon and meaning as *Apotherapeia.*

Apotherapeu'tica. (Same etymon. F. *thérapeutique ;* G. *Therapeutik.*) That branch of medicine which relates to the *Apotherapeia.*

Apotherapi'a. Same as *Apotherapeia.*

Apotherio'sis. ('Αποθηρίοσις, a changing into a wild beast. F. *apothénose.*) The change or alteration of any substance to an animal form. (Littré and Robin.)

Apother'mum. ('Απόθερμος.) A condiment, somewhat acrid, made of mustard, oil, and vinegar; a kind of drink given after the bath.

Apoth'esis. ('Απόθεσις; from ἀποτίθημι, to replace. F. *apothèse ;* G. *die Wiedereinrenkung eines Knochens.*) Used by Hippocrates, *de iis quæ in Medic.* iii, 26, for the setting and disposition of a broken limb, or the reduction of a dislocation.

Apothlim'ma. ('Απόθλιμμα; from ἀποθλίβω, to press out.) The dregs of expressed juice; also, the expressed juice itself. (Gorræus)

Apothrau'sis. ('Απόθραυσις; from ἀποθραύω, to crush or break. F. *apothrause.*) The removal of a part of a bone broken off from its surface.

Also, a comminuted fracture.

Apothym'ia. ('Απόθυμιος, hateful.) Hatred or aversion towards anything.

Apotil'mus. (Αποτιλμός; from αποτίλλω, to pluck out.) Evulsion.

Apot'ocus. ('Απότοκος, sprung from; from ἀποτίκτω, to give birth, or bring forth.) Applied by Hippocrates, *de Artic.* iii, 54, to an abortive or premature fœtus.

Apot'omē. ('Αποτομή, a cutting off. G. *Abschnitt.*) Term for amputation.

Apotom'ia. Same as *Apotomē.*

Apotrep'sis. ('Απότρεψις, aversion; from ἀποτρέπω, to turn away from.) An old term for the resolution of an abscess.

Apotropæ'os. ('Αποτρόπαιος. G. *Schutzmittel.*) Old term, used by Hippocrates, *de Insomn.* xi, 7, for the driving away of evils; applied to amulets, according to Foësius.

Apotropæ'us. Same as *Apotropæos.*

Apot'ropē. (Αποτροπή, a turning away.) Disgust; aversion.

Also, deviation, as of a limb. (Dunglison.)

Ap'otous. ("Αποτος, not drinkable, without drink, or the desire to drink. F. *apote.*) Without drink, or without the desire for drink.

Ap'ous. ('A, neg.; ποῦς, foot. G. *fussloss.*) Destitute of foot or base; footless. Term applied in Botany to plants which continue to grow by their superior extremity when their base has long ceased to exist, as in the case of various polyporous agarics.

Apoxys'mus. ('Αποξύω, to shave off the surface.) Abrasion.

Ap'ozem. Same as *Apozema.*

Apoz'ema. ('Αποζέω, to boil till the scum is thrown off. G. *Absud*, *Abkochung*, *Krautertrank.*) A decoction or aqueous infusion of one or several medicinal substances to which are added sundry other medicaments, simple or compound, such as salts and syrups. An apozema differs from a tisane in being composed of a larger number of ingredients, and in not serving as an ordinary drink; it should be prepared at the time of its use.

A. aceto'sa compos'itum, Fr. Codex. (F. *apozème d'oscille composé*, *bouillon aux herbes.*) Compound apozema of sorrel. Fresh leaves of rumex acetosa 40 parts, of lettuce 20, of beta cycla 10, of anthriscus cerefolium 10, sea-salt 2, fresh butter 5, water 1000. Boil the herbs in the water till they are cooked, add the salt and butter, and strain. Antiscorbutic.

A. al'bum. (L. *albus*, white. F. *apozème blanc.*) See *Decoctum album Sydenhami.*

A. antidiarrhœ'icum. (F. *apozème antidiarrhéique.*) Antidiarrhœic apozeme. Basic phosphate of lime 10 parts, crumb of wheaten bread 20, subnitrate of bismuth 5, syrup of rhatany 60, tincture of canella 5, laudanum of Sydenham 1; mix.

A. antiicter'icum. ('Αντί, against; ἴκτερος, jaundice. F. *apozème antictérique.*) Root of strawberry 60 grms., of madder 45, of male fern 45, of elecampane 30, bitartrate of potash 8, water 1000. Boil the roots in the water for three quarters of an hour, strain and add the cream of tartar. To be drank in the course of a day.

A. antiscorbu'ticum, Fr. Codex. ('Αντί, against; *scorbutus.* F. *apozème antiscorbutique.*) Antiscorbutic apozema. Root of lappa major, minor, or tomentosa 10 parts, of rumex acutus 10, syrupus antiscorbuticus, Fr. Codex, 100, boiling water 1000. Bruise the roots, infuse them for two hours in the boiling water, strain, and add the syrup.

A. aperiti'va. (L. *aperio*, to open. F. *apozème apéritif.*) Root of ruscus aculeatus 15 grms., of asparagus 15, bark of elder 8, bark of ash 8, leaves of chicory 20, of poterium sanguisorba 20, of scolopendrum vulgare 20, of agrimony 20, tops of asparagus 15, of hop 5, water sufficient to obtain, after boiling and straining, 250 grms.; to this add sirop des cinq racines 23 grms., potassium carbonate ·6, tincture of canella 1·2.

A. de cor'tice radi'cis pu'nicæ, Fr.

Codex. (L. *cortex*, bark; *radix*, root. F. *apozème d'ecorce de racine de grenadier.*) Apozema of the bark of pomegranate root. Dry bruised pomegranate-root bark 60 parts, water 750; macerate for two hours, then boil down to two thirds; strain.

A. de cous'so, Fr. Codex. (F. *apozème de cousso.*) Apozema of kousso. Kousso in coarse powder 20 grms., boiling water 150; mix the powder in the boiling water, and administer without straining. Used in tape-worm.

A. helvet'ica. (L. *helveticus*, belonging to Switzerland. F. *apozème Suisse.*) Fennel water 50 grms., fresh urine of the cow 700. Even now used in dropsy and liver diseases.

A. laxati'vum, Fr. Codex. (F. *tisane royale.*) Laxative apozema. Senna leaves 15 parts, sulphate of soda 15, aniseed 5, coriander seed 5, fresh leaves of parsley 15, one sliced lemon, water 1000; macerate for twenty-four hours, strain with expression, and filter.

A. pur'gans, Fr. Codex. (L. *purgo*, to purge. F. *apozème purgatif*, *médecine noire.*) Purgative apozema. Senna leaves 10 parts, sulphate of soda 15, rhubarb 5, manna 60, boiling water 120. Infuse the senna and rhubarb in the water for half an hour; strain and express; dissolve the soda and manna, leave to settle, and decant.

A. sarsaparil'læ compos'itum, Fr. Codex. (F. *tisane de Feltz.*) Compound apozema of sarsaparilla. Sliced sarsaparilla 60 grms., isinglass 10, sulphuret of antimony 80, water 1000. Boil the antimony in a bag for an hour in two litres of water; reject the liquid; put the bag containing the sulphuret with the sarsaparilla and the isinglass into two other litres of water; boil gently till it is reduced to one half, strain, leave to settle, and decant. Dose, 6—8 oz. daily.

A. sudato'rium, Fr. Codex. (L. *sudatorius*, serving for sweating. F. *apozème sudorifique.*) Sudorific apozema. Guaiacum wood, rasped, 60 grms., sliced sarsaparilla 30, sassafras root 10, liquorice root 20. Boil the guaiacum and sarsaparilla in sufficient water for an hour; add the sassafras and liquorice, infuse for two hours, strain, leave to settle, and decant. The resultant should amount to one litre.

A. Sydenham'i. See *Decoctum album Sydenhami.*

A. vermifu'gum. (L. *vermis*, a worm; *fugo*, to put to flight. F. *apozème vermifuge.*) A synonym of *A. de cortice radicis punicæ.*

Ap'ozeme. (Same etymon.) A decoction.

Apoze'sis. (Same etymon.) A decoction.

Apoz'ymus. ('Απόζυμος, in a state of fermentation.) Swelling by fermentation; used by Hippocrates.

Appara'tus. (L. *apparatus;* from *apparo*, to arrange, or prepare. F. *appareil;* G. *Geräthschaft*, *Zuruftung.*) A term for the instruments, utensils, and mechanical arrangements used in experimenting or operating in any of the branches of science or art.

The word is also used in the sense of the manner of operating, especially in regard to lithotomy.

It is also applied to the system of organs which are combined to effect a common purpose, or by the combined and consecutive agency of which a special result is produced, as the digestive apparatus.

A., Ames'bury's. See *Amesbury's apparatus.*

A., Bar'ruel's. An apparatus for charging water with carbonic acid gas by the intermittent or interrupted method.

A., Bau'den's. This was the same as *A., Seutin's*, except that he substituted a solution of gum arabic for starch paste.

A., Be'ral's. An apparatus used in Pharmacy for effecting lixiviation, consisting of a cylinder terminating below in a cone, the narrow part of which has a stopcock, by which the flow of fluid through any substance placed on a diaphragm in the cylinder can be regulated. The passage of the fluid is aided by a force-pump.

A., Boy'er's. An apparatus for the reduction of fractures of the humerus. Extension being made, a roller bandage was first applied as far as the axilla. Four splints were then adjusted to the arm, the internal one being sometimes omitted in thin people, on account of the pain given by its pressure on the nerves and vessels, and these were kept in position by a spiral bandage.

A., Bo'zeman's. A framework having a support for the shoulders and head, and splints for the leg and thigh, whereby a female may be kept in what is called the knee-elbow position for the performance of operations through the vagina.

A., Bra'mah's. An apparatus for charging water with carbonic acid gas by the continuous method.

A., Burg'grave's. The same as that of Seutin, except that a thick uniform layer of wool was placed round the limb before the application of the starched roller.

A., Carre's. A machine for making ice by the evaporation of ether.

A., Casau'bon's. An apparatus for charging water with carbonic acid gas by the intermittent method.

A., contin'uous exten'sion. Apparatus with this end in view is adopted in the treatment of fractures and deformities, and must vary both in the material employed and in the mode of application in every instance. The most common means are, the firm application of a splint to one part of a limb, which is then extended and kept in position by counter-extension from some other part of the body, as in Desault's method of treating fractures of the thigh; the application of a weight attached to a cord passing over a pulley, and firmly connected with a bandage surrounding the limb; india-rubber bands attached, on the one hand, to some fixed point, and on the other, to the bandage around the limb; and lastly, the pressure which can be exerted by screws acting on splints accurately adapted to the limb.

A., filament'ous. (Low L. *filamentum;* from L. *filum*, a thread.) A term applied in Botany to a peculiar formation of frequent, but not constant, occurrence in Monocotyledons, which develops at the upper extremity of the embryonic vesicle a short time before fecundation occurs. When this organ is about to appear, the contents of the upper part of the vesicle become granular, and the granules assume a radiated disposition and filamentous aspect. They do not contract when treated with calcium chloride, like protoplasm, but become blue with odine.

A., Gene'ves. An apparatus for charging water with carbonic acid gas by the interrupted or intermittent method.

A., immov'able. A term for a plaster-of-

Paris, starch, or gum bandage, or any similar application.

A., Lan'gier's. In this apparatus the rollers employed by Seutin are replaced by strips of brown paper impregnated with starch paste.

A., Lar'rey's. This was the first attempt to treat injuries, such as fractures, with an immovable apparatus. The bandages were moistened with extract of lead, camphorated alcohol, and white of egg, and this was repeated for several days consecutively.

A., Math'ysen Van de Loo's. This is almost identical with that of Seutin, except that liquid plaster of Paris is substituted for starch paste.

A. of Nooth. See *Nooth, apparatus of.*

A. of Woolfe. See *Woolfe, apparatus of.*

A., O'zouf's. An apparatus for charging water with carbonic acid gas by the intermittent method.

A., pneumat'ic. See *Pneumatic apparatus.*

A., Romershaus'en's. An apparatus used in pharmacy for lixiviation, and essentially resembling that of Béral's, except that a displacement cylinder replaces the force-pump.

A., Sav'aresse's. An apparatus for charging water with carbonic acid gas by the intermittent method.

A., Sculte'tus'. This apparatus for the treatment of fractures consisted of splints of wood or cardboard, flat or hollowed to suit the conformation of the part, lined by pads to equalise the pressure, with compresses carefully adapted to the limb at the seat of the fracture, a number of strips of linen long enough to pass one and a half times round the limb and applied in an imbricated manner, and the whole invested by a piece of sheeting kept in place by a few threads or narrow ribbon.

A., Seu'tin's. This apparatus, which Seutin termed *amovo-inamovible*, consisted of a compress, cardboard splints softened in hot water, and bandages impregnated with solution of starch in boiling water. This rapidly hardens and forms a very perfect mould of the limb. After from one to four days, according to the amount of swelling, the apparatus is split from top to bottom, or a window can be made, and the wound be thus inspected. The edges of the mould generally require to be cut away, and the application of another roller impregnated with starch paste renders the whole again solid.

A., u'rinary. The organs concerned in the secretion and excretion of the urine.

A., Vel'peau's. This apparatus resembles Seutin's, except that Velpeau employed dextrin instead of starch. The solution of dextrin is made by mixing 100 parts of dextrin with 60 parts of camphorated brandy to the consistence of honey. To this is added 40 parts of hot water, drop by drop, the mixture being at the same time well shaken.

A., Ver'naut's. An apparatus for charging water with carbonic acid gas by the intermittent method.

A., Viel-Ca'zal's. An apparatus for making aërated waters by what is termed the continuous process.

A., Zen'neck's. An apparatus used in pharmacy for lixiviation, and essentially resembling the apparatus of Béral, except that the force-pump is replaced by a displacement cylinder.

Appara'tus al'tus. (L. *altus*, high.) A method of performing lithotomy suggested by Peter Francus, a French surgeon, hence sometimes called Methodus Franconica. It was performed successfully by Bonetus, and also by Mr. Proby ('Phil. Trans.; 1700, p. 455). The instruments required were only a scalpel, a dilator, and forceps. The incision was made in the middle line of the abdomen, just above the pubes; after the bladder had been filled with water, the lips of the wound were separated with a dilator, and the stone removed with forceps.

A. chylificatio'nis. (L. *chylus*, juice, the chyle; *facio*, to make. G. *Verdauungsapparat.*) The alimentary canal with the glands and other organs in immediate connection with it.

A. digestio'nis. (L. *digestio*, the dissolving of food.) The same as *A. chylificationis.*

A. latera'lis. (L. *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) The lateral operation of lithotomy.

A. ligamento'sus col'li. (L. *ligamentum*, a band; *collum*, the neck.) The occipito-axial ligament.

A. ma'jor. (L. *major*, greater.) A method of performing lithotomy. The following instruments were required:—First, a set of catheters, both cylindrical and grooved; a double-edged lancet-shaped scalpel; two ensiform directors or conductors, one having a beak, and called male, the other being termed female, or a gorgeret, which was a concave or canulated conductor with a beak; forceps of various sizes and forms, straight and curved; a hook; a kind of oblong spoon, furnished with a button, to be used as a probe as well as an extractor; this was sometimes termed a lapidillum or verriculum; lastly, a dilator. The apparatus for dressing was the same as in the apparatus minor. The patient was placed as in the modern operation of lithotomy, a grooved catheter introduced, and a median incision made, of from three to four fingers' breadth, with a scalpel, through all the tissues to the groove in the catheter. The beak of the male conductor was now placed in the groove and pushed into the bladder, followed by the female conductor. The handles of these instruments were separated, and room thus afforded for the extraction of the stone with the aid of the forceps. Some, instead of using the two conductors, employed the gorgeret. The extent of the internal wound differed much with different operators, some, as Tolet, only dividing the urethra, others, as Falconet, Noel, Rosa, and Schœfferus, opening the bladder rather freely.

A. mi'nor. (L. *minor*, less.) A method of performing lithotomy. The instruments required were—a strong, double-edged, lancet-shaped, straight scalpel, the blade about two inches long and one broad, or a razor, a hook resembling a vectis, or a pair of pliers, and a pair of forceps, bent needles and thread; in addition, a T-bandage, a thick and square compress, some scraped lint and styptic powder, or rectified spirit, were kept at hand. The patient was placed in the ordinary position. The oiled forefinger of one hand of the surgeon was introduced into the anus, whilst with the other hand pressure was made on the lower part of the belly. The stone being felt, it was pushed with the finger to the left side of the perinæum till it formed a visible tumour, when an incision was made and its removal effected.

Appen'dices epiplo'icæ. (L. *appendix*, appendage; *ἐπίπλοον*, the membrane enclosing the intestine, the omentum.) Small projections of the serous or peritoneal covering of the large intestine, which enclose a certain amount of fat.

A. co'li adipo'sæ. (L. *colon*, the large intestine of that name; *adeps*, fat.) The *A. epiploïcæ*.

A. pingedino'sæ. (L. *pinguedo*, fatness.) A synonym of the *A. epiploïcæ*.

A. pylor'icæ. Certain cæcal appendages to the pyloric orifices of fishes. See *Cæca, pyloric*.

Appendic'iform. (L. *appendix; forma*, likeness. G. *anhangförmig*.) Having the appearance of an appendage.

Appendic'ula. (L. *appendicula*, dim. of *appendix*, an appendage.) A little appendage.

A. cer'ebri. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) The pituitary body.

A. vermifor'mis cæ'ci. (L. *vermis*, a worm; *forma*, shape; *cæcum*, the intestine of that name.) The *Appendix cæci vermiformis*.

Appendic'ulæ. (Same etymon.) A small appendage. Term applied to the teeth or needles situated at the inferior part of the pileus of Hydnum, and which are covered by the hymenium.

A. epiplo'icæ. ('Επίπλοον, the omentum.) The *Appendices epiploïcæ*.

A. pinguedino'sæ. (L. *pinguedo*, fatness.) The *Appendices epiploïcæ*.

Appendic'ular. (Same etymon.) Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an appendage. In Botany, this term is applied to organs growing from, or supported by, axile organs.

A. mus'cles. The muscles of the limbs.

A. skel'eton. The bones of the limbs or appendages, as distinguished from those of the trunk; the axial skeleton.

Appendicula'ria. (L. *appendicula*, a small appendage.) An Order of the Class *Tunicata* or *Ascidioida*. They are very simple, minute pelagic organisms, which are found in all latitudes, and are propelled, like tadpoles, by the flapping of a long caudal appendage at the surface of the sea. They are oval in form, having a rudimentary branchial sac, a nervous ganglion divisible into three parts, and surmounted by an auditory vesicle; testicles and ovaries, believed by some to be both present in the same individual, have no excretory tube; development unknown. These animals possess the faculty of excreting from the surface of the ectoderm a transparent gelatinous investment.

Appendic'ulate. (Same etymon. G. *beanhängselt*.) Having little appendages, or appendicles. In Botany, a term applied to an organ projecting from the surface of any part, whether this part be axile or appendicular.

Appendic'uli. (Same etymon.) Term employed in Botany to designate the simple or ramified filaments which develop at the base of the conceptacle of Erysiphe.

Appendic'ulum. (Same etymon.) A small appendage, or slightly developed prolongation of any organ.

Appendic'ulus. (Same etymon.) In Botany, this term is applied, in the department of pteridography to the nervure which penetrates into the interior of the areola, and stops at this point without rejoining the walls. It may either be sterile or fertile.

Appendigas'ter. (L. *appendix*, an appendage; *γάστηρ*, the belly.) Applied to an insect, because of its long and slender pedicle, which joins the abdomen or corselet, and forms an appendage to the latter.

Appen'dix. A thorny plant, probably the *Berberis vulgaris*, or Barberry (Fée), mentioned by Pliny (*l.* xxiv, *c.* 70), the red berries of which were used to arrest diarrhœa, and dispel flatulent colic. (Waring.)

Appen'dix. (L. *appendix;* from *appendo*, to hang up, to suspend. F. *appendice;* G. *Anhang*, *Anhängsel*, *Zusatz*, *Beilage*.) Term for a part of, or addition to, a thing; an appendage.

In Botany, the term is applied to any organ growing from, or supported by, the parts termed axile. Also, to any accessory and projecting part of an organ.

A. ad cer'ebrum. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) A term given to the cerebellum.

A. auric'ulæ. The same as *A. auricularis*.

A. auricula'ris. (L. *auricularis*, from *auricula*, the pavilion of the ear. F. *oreillette;* G. *Herzohr*.) The auricular appendage. This is a tongue-shaped process of each auricle of the heart, and is, indeed, itself the true auricle. The right auricular appendage projects from the anterior and upper angle of the right atrium, and passes to the left over the root of the aorta. The left extends forward from the left side of the left atrium, and curves towards the right side, resting on the pulmonary artery; it is longer and narrower than the right. Both present musculi pectinati in their interior.

A. cæ'ci. (L. *cæcum*, the intestine thus named; from *cæcus*, blind.) A synonym of the *Appendix cæci vermiformis*.

A. cæ'ci vermifor'mis. (L. *cæcum; vermis*, a worm; *forma*, shape. F. *appendice vermiform;* G. *Wurmfortsatz*, *Wurmanhang*.) A slender, round, tapering process given off from the inner and back part of the cæcum. It is usually as thick as a large quill, and varies from three to six inches in length. It runs upwards and inwards between the cæcum, and is retained in position by a small process of the mesentery. It is hollow, and the aperture by which its cavity communicates with the cæcum is narrow, and is sometimes guarded by one, or even two, valvular folds of mucous membrane, which are most distinct in the young. The surface is smooth, the walls are thick, the glands large and compound. It contains meconium in the mature fœtus. It is supplied by the ilio-colic artery. It is a rudimentary organ. It is found in man, the anthropoid apes, and some lemurs. Foreign bodies occasionally find entrance there, and setting up inflammation in the appendix and the surrounding connective tissue, frequently produce suppuration, and sometimes death.

A. cer'ebri. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) The pituitary body.

A. cuta'nea sep'ti na'rium. (L. *cutis*, the skin; *septum*, a wall; *naris*, a nostril.) The cutaneous covering of the lower end of the septum of the nose.

A. ensifor'mis. (L. *ensis*, a sword; *forma*, shape.) The metasternum or ensiform process of the sternum.

A. epidid'ymis. ('Επιδιδυμίς, the epididymis; from ἐπί, upon; δίδυμοι, the testicles.) A synonym of the *Vas aberrans*.

A. glan'dulæ thyroi'dæ. The slender conical process which often rises from the upper surface of the isthmus, or from the neighbouring part of one or other lobe of the thyroid gland.

A. ventric'uli. (L. *ventriculus*, the stomach.) A synonym of the *Duodenum*.

A. vermicula'ris. (L. *vermiculus*, a little worm.) A synonym of the *A. cæci vermiformis*.

A. vermifor'mis. (L. *vermis*, worm; *forma*, shape. G. *Wurmfortsatz.*) A synonym of the *Appendix cæci vermiformis*.

A. vesi'cæ. (L. *vesica*, a bladder.) A hernia or protrusion of the mucous lining of the bladder through any weak spot between the muscular bundles; when such protrusions are numerous, the bladder is said to be sacculated.

A. xy'phoid. (Ξίφος, a sword. F. *appendice xiphoide;* G. *Schwertfortsatz.*) The sixth segment and lowest part of the sternum. It is cartilaginous up to the age of puberty, but undergoes more or less complete ossification with the advance of age, uniting with the body of the bone at about the 50th year.

Ap'penzell. Switzerland; a chief town of the Canton of that name; 2400 feet above sea-level. Near by is a mineral water, springing from the marl, and containing calcium and magnesium carbonate, with carbonic acid. It is generally drunk with milk or whey. There is a whey-cure establishment here.

Appercep'tion. (L. *ad*, to; *percipio*, to perceive. F. *apperception;* G. *Anschanung*, *Auffassung*, *Innewerden.*) An effort of the mind by which it considers itself as the subject which perceives or feels any impression. Term, suggested by Leibnitz, to designate perception conjoined with consciousness or with reflection. Perception, he says, is the internal condition of the mind representing external things, and apperception is the reflexive knowledge of this internal state which is not given to all minds, nor to the same mind at all times. It constitutes the essence of thought. Kant accepted the term with the same interpretation. According to him, our various representations, the intentions, or different impressions, made upon our sensibility would not exist for us without another element, which gives them unity and makes them an object of understanding. This element, which we express by the term "I think," is apperception. When this faculty is exerted on the impressions received by the sensory nerves, it is termed empirical apperception; when it is directed to the processes of thought without external excitation, it is termed pure apperception. There is a great difference, however, between Leibnitz and Kant in regard to the nature and origin of apperception. The former does not hold it to be any special faculty, but only perception in its most perfect and exalted state, illuminating at one and the same time the ego and external objects. The latter considers it to be completely distinct from sensibility, and to be the fundamental act of thought only representing itself, and leaving us in complete ignorance of the reality of the ego and of external objects considered as substances. Maine de Beron terms the conscience immediate internal apperception. (Franck.)

Ap'petence. (L. *appeto*, to desire. F. *appetence;* I. *appetenza;* S. *apetencia;* G. *Naturtrieb.*) A desire leading to the fulfilment or gratification of a natural function. The natural desire of organised beings to obtain sustenance.

Ap'petency. (L. *appeto*, to desire. G *Begierde*, *Naturtrieb.*) Ardent and passionate desire for some object.

Ap'petite. (L. *appetitus;* from *appeto*, to desire. F. *appétit;* G. *Gelüsst*, *Esslust.*) The natural desire for food at the proper time, and in moderate quantity.

Also, any natural inclination, or affection, of the mind by which we are incited to act; inordinate desire; lust.

A., cani'ne. (L. *canis*, a dog.) A term for the disease *Bulimia*.

A., depra'ved. (F. *appétit dépravé.*) A term applied to the disease *Pica*.

A., insa'tiable. (F. *appétit insatiable.*) A term for the disease *Bulimia*.

A., loss of. See *Anepithymia*.

A., mor'bid. Term for any deviation from the natural appetite caused by a diseased condition of the digestive organs.

A., vene'real. (L. *venereus*, of, or belonging to, Venus.) The natural desire for sexual intercourse.

A., vora'cious. Another term for the disease *Bulimia*.

Ap'petitive. (Same etymon; G. *begehrend.*) Causing desire.

Ap'petits. (Fr.) In authors of the Renaissance period this name was sometimes given to shallots, because they sharpen the appetite.

Appeti'tus. (L. *appetitus;* from *appeto*, to desire.) A passionate longing; an eager desire; an appetite.

A. cani'nus. (L. *caninus*, belonging to a dog.) A term for *Bulimia*.

A. defic'iens. (L. *deficio*, to fail.) Bad appetite for food.

Ap'planate. (L. *ad*, to; *plano*, to make level.) An organ which is flattened on the surface; extended horizontally.

Ap'ple. (Sax. *æpl*, *apl*, probably from the root of ball. G. *Apfel;* μῆλον; L. *malum;* F. *pomme;* I. *mela*, *pomo;* S. *manzana*, *pomo.*) The fruit of the *Pyrus malus* and its varieties. According to Fresenius, 100 parts contain 85· of water, 7·58 of sugar, 2·7 of pectous substances, and 1·04 of free acid. Apples are used raw and cooked, and the fermented juice furnishes cider. Roasted apples are slightly laxative.

A., Ad'am's. The *Pomum Adami* of the thyroid cartilage.

A., al'ligator. An austere, narcotic fruit, yielded by the *Anona palustris*.

A., am'orous. The fruit of the tomato, *Lycopersicum esculentum*.

A., bal'sam. The fruit of *Momordica balsamina*.

A., bit'ter. The *Citrullus colocynthis*.

A., curasso'a. Immature oranges, the fruit of *Citrus aurantium*, or *C. bigaradia;* either plucked when they are of the size of a cherry or less, or having fallen off the tree when about that size. A stomachic tincture is made from them, and they are used, when small, as issue peas.

A., cus'tard, net'ted. The succulent and edible fruit of *Anona reticulata*.

A., Dead Sea. The galls of the *Quercus infectoria;* also called Mecca galls.

A., egg. The succulent fruit of *Solanum melongena*, the aubergine.

A. es'sence. An alcoholic solution of valerianate of amylic ether; used as a flavouring.

A. eye. A term for *Exophthalmia.*

A., gol'den. The fruit of the tomato, *Lycopersicum esculentum.*

A., In'dian el'ephant. The edible fruit of *Feronia elephantum.*

A., Kan. The edible fruit of the *Euclea ovata.*

A., kan'garoo. The edible fruit of *Solanum laciniatum.*

A., love. The tomato; the fruit of the *Lycopersicum esculentum.*

A., mad. The fruit of *Solanum melongena.* Also, a term for Mecca galls.

A., Malay'. The edible fruit of *Jambosa malaccensis.*

A., mar'vellous. The edible fruit of *Luffa acutangula.*

A., May. The *Podophyllum peltatum.*

A. of eye. A term for the pupil of the eye.

A. of Peru'. The *Datura stramonium.*

A. of Sod'om. A name of Mecca galls.

A., Otahei'te. The edible fruit of *Spondias dulcis.*

A., rage. The edible fruit of *Solanum melongena;* the egg apple.

A. root. The *Euphorbia corollata.*

A., ser'vice. The fruit of the *Pyrus domestica.*

A. tea. Two or three apples sliced and infused for an hour in boiling water. A pleasant refreshing drink in febrile conditions, with or without a little sugar.

A. tree. The *Pyrus malus* and its cultivated varieties.

A. whis'ky. A spirit distilled from cider.

Ap'ples, ac'id of. Malic acid.

Ap'plicate. (L. *applico*, to apply to. F. *appliqué;* G. *aneinandergelehnt, anliegend.*) Applied to parts placed one against another, but without adhering together.

In Botany, applied to leaves which, in growing, remain in contact with the stem.

Applica'tion. (L. *applicatio;* from *applico*, to lay unto. F. *application;* G. *Auflegung.*) Used as a term for remedial agents employed externally, as poultices and fomentations.

Used also to describe the act of applying external remedies.

In Botany (G. *Auschluss*), the close approximation of parts.

Applicati'vus. (Same etymon. G. *anemandergefügt.*) Applied to prefoliation when the leaves are placed face to face, one against the other, without bending in any manner, as those of *Aloë linguiformis.*

Ap'posite. (L. *appono*, to lay beside. F. *apposé;* G. *nebeneinanderstehend.*) A term in Botany, applied to an organ when it rests against or in contact with another. Thus it is applied to divisions of the anther when dehiscence occurs on the opposite surfaces.

Apposit'ion. (Same etymon.) The act of supplying parts that are wanting, as a wooden leg.

In Botany (G. *Auflagerung*), used to describe growth of cellules by deposit from without.

Apposit'ional. (Same etymon.) Having nearness of position; used to describe two branches, as of an alga, lying side by side and partially united, so as to look like a compound branch.

Apprehen'sio. (L. *apprehensio;* from *apprehendo*, to take hold of. F. *appréhension.*) A kind of bandage for securing a part. Also, a therapeutical indication.

A former term for catalepsy, used by P. Zacchias, *Quæst. Medico-Leg.* ii, i, *q.* 15, *n*, 9, 10.

Appres'sed. (L. *apprimo*, to press to. G. *angedrückt.*) Near to; pressed close to, but not adherent; approximate.

Appres'sus. (F. *apprimé.*) A term applied in Botany to hairs which lie at length and in contact with the epidermis from which they grow. Also, to leaves which grow up in contact with the stem.

Approx'imate. (L. *ad*, to; *proximo*, to approach close to. G. *genähert.*) Near or close to each other, but not united.

A. meas'urement. See *Measurement, approximate.*

Approxima'tion. (Same etymon.) A name given by Ettmüller to a method of curing disease by bringing the sick person into actual contact with an animal or vegetable, into which the disease passed.

Aprac'tous. (Ἄπρακτος, ineffectual; from ἀπρακτέω, to do nothing.) Having no action; applied to the genitals when incapable of generation.

Aprasi'idæ. A Family of the Suborder *Cionocrania*, Order *Lacertilia.* Lizards inhabiting Australia, having large fronto-nasal shields, no limbs, and no pre-anal pores; nostrils between the nasal and first labial shields.

Aprax'ia. ('A, neg.; πρᾶξις, a doing; from πράσσω, to achieve. F. *apraxie.*) A loss of knowledge of the use of things; the mistaking of objects.

Aprica'tion. (L. *apricatio;* from *apricor*, to bask one's self in the sun.) The treatment of sick persons by exposure to the direct rays of the sun.

A'pricot. (The whole history of this word points to either Persia or Armenia as the original country of this fruit. The Persian name was equivalent to *yellow plum.* In Greek and Latin it was the *Armenian apple, i.e.* μῆλον Αρμένιακον and *Malum Armeniacum.* The Latins also called the apricot *præcocia*, early or premature. Besides this, the Arabic name for the plum was *barkuk*, and, with the definite article prefixed, *abbarkuk.* Sometimes it was called, in French, *avant-perse*, the forerunner of the peach, which agrees with the meaning of the Latin *præcocia.* The middle and modern Greek names are πραικόκκια, βρεκόκκια, and πρικόκκια; and then, in Italian we get *Albiricocca*, and in Spanish *Albaricoque.* The older English form ended in *k*, as *apricock.* The newer form, in *t*, is from the French *abricot.* The Dutch and German forms are *aprikoos, aprikose;* Norse, *aprikos.* All this shows that the true meaning of the word has never been clearly understood; and whether the Arabic *abbarkuk*, or the Latin *præcocia*, give the best origin is disputed. The present writer is decidedly in favour of the Arabic, of which he believes the Latin and Greek forms, *præcocia* and πρεκόκκια, are themselves corruptions; the notion that *præcocia* meant *avant-perse* being a mere fancy.) (Latham.)

The fruit of the *Prunus armeniaca*, or *Armeniaca vulgaris;* used fresh, cooked, and preserved. According to Fresenius, 100 parts contain 82—84 per cent. of water, 2—5 per cent. of sugar, 1 of free acid, and 6—11 of pectous substances.

A., Brian'çon. The fruit of the *Armeniaca brigantiaca;* the seeds furnish a sweet oil, having a pleasant flavour of bitter almonds, known in Dauphiny, where the tree grows, as huile de marmotte.

Apri'cus. (L. *apricus*, contraction of *apericus*, uncovered; exposed to the sun.) A place much exposed to the sun and suitable to certain plants, hence called planta apricæ.

Aproc'ta. ('A, neg.; *πρωκτός*, the anus.) A Group of the Order *Turbellaria*, Class *Scolecida*, in which there is no anal aperture.

Aprocthelmin'thes. ('A, neg.; *πρωκτός*, the anus; *ἕλμινς*, a worm. F. *aprocthelminthes.*) Applied to a kind of intestinal worms without anus.

Aproc'tia. ('A, neg.; *πρωκτός*, the anus. F. *aproctie*; G. *Hinterlosigkeit.*) Defect or absence of the anus.

Aprocto'sis. (Same etymon.) Progress or formation of the condition termed Aproctia.

Aproc'tous. (Same etymon.) Destitute of an anus.

Apro'nia. The *Tamus communis*, or black bryony.

Aproso'pia. ('A, neg.; *πρόσωπον*, the face. F. *aprosopie;* G. *Gesichtlosigkeit.*) Partial agenesis, characterised by absence or extreme abnormality of the face, generally accompanied by absence of the organs of taste, smell, and sight.

Aprosop'sous. ('A, neg.; *πρόσοψις*, the aspect.) Destitute of a face.

Apselaphe'sia. ('A, neg.; *ψηλάφησις*, a feeling, touching; from *ψηλαφάω*, to feel about.) Loss or diminution of the sense of touch, and of the painful sensations produced by burning, but the retention of the power of feeling those caused by pinching, pricking, and cutting.

Apsintha'tum. (L. *absinthium*, wormwood.) Old term, used by Aëtius, for a kind of potion suited to the stomach, so called because composed in great part of Absinthium. (Gorræus.)

Apsin'thites. ('Αψινθίτης.) Wine in which wormwood has been soaked; same as *Absinthites.*

Apsithu'ria. ('A, neg.; *ψιθυρίζω*, to whisper.) Incapability of whispering. A term, suggested by Cohen, in opposition to aphonia The patient, who is usually hysterical, is unable to produce the feeblest audible sound. It is generally accompanied by double paralysis of the vocal cords, but there is no paralysis of the tongue, lips, or expiratory muscles.

Apsych'ia. ('Αψυχία; from *ἀ*, neg.; *ψυχή*, breath, life, soul. F. *apsychie;* I. *apsichia;* G. *Bewusstlosigkeit.*) Old term, used by Hippocrates, *l.* i, *de Morb. V.* ix; *Coac. Prænot.* 226, for complete fainting; the same as *Apopsychia.*

Apsyx'ia. (Same etymon.) Syncope.

Ap'tera. ('A, neg.; *πτερόν*, a wing. F. *aptères.*) A Suborder of the Order *Hemiptera.* Small wingless insects, with a short, fleshy, retractile proboscis, having large cutting setæ; sometimes with the buccal pieces of the masticatory type; thorax only indistinctly articulated; abdomen usually composed of nine rings; parasites on warm-blooded animals.

Apte'ria. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Burmanniaceæ.* Flowers trimerous; perianth tubular, campanulate; anthers inserted near the middle; filaments short, with a large orbicular membrane behind; ovary unilocular, with three bifid and multiovulated parietal placentæ; fruit a capsule, with many ovoid seeds.

A. seta'cea. (L. *seta*, a bristle.) Hab. Asia; is slightly bitter and very astringent.

Apte'ria. ('A, neg.; *πτερόν*, a feather.) The spaces on the skin of a bird on which no strong or contour feathers grow, and which are naked or covered only with down.

Apterich'thys. ('A, neg.; *πτέρυξ*, a fin; *ιχθύς*, a fish.) Name by Duméril for a fish without fins.

Apterodic'erous. (*Ἄπτερος*, without wings; *δίς*, twice; *κέρας*, a horn. F. *aptérodicère;* G. *ungeflugelhörnig.*) Applied by Latreille to insects without wings and with two antennæ.

Apterolo'gia. (*Ἄπτερος*; *λόγος*, a discourse.) A treatise on wingless insects.

Ap'terous. (*Ἄπτερος*; from *ἀ*, neg.; *πτερόν*, a wing. F. *aptére;* G. *flugellos.*) Wingless. A term applied in Botany to organs, such as stems, fruits, and seeds, that are wingless.

Apteryg'ia. ('A, neg.; *πτέρυξ*, a fin. F. *aptérygien;* G. *ohne Flossen.*) Applied by Latreille to a Section of *Mollusca Phanerogama* having no special organs for natation.

Apteryg'idæ. ('A, neg.; *πτέρυξ*, a wing.) A Family of the Subclass *Ratidæ*, Class *Aves.* They are small wingless birds of New Zealand, with long beaks, obtuse at the tip, where the nostrils are placed; feathers hair-like; prefrontals long, spongy; vomer unites with the short and broad palatines and the pterygoids; no clavicles; a rudimentary humerus; one ungual phalanx; thirty-two precaudal vertebræ.

Ap'titude. (L. *aptitudo*, fitness; from *apto*, to adopt. F. *aptitude;* I. *attitudine;* G. *Aulage.*) Fitness; tendency; suitableness. The natural disposition of an animal or race to the performance of certain acts, to the modification of organic structure or function, according to the influence of certain agents, or the facility with which they become subjected to certain noxious influences.

Aptya'lia. ('A, neg.; *πτύαλον*, spittle. F. *aptyalie;* G. *Speichelmangel.*) Defect of saliva.

Ap'tychus. ('A, neg.; *πτυχή*; for *πτύξ*, a fold.) A name given to the shell-like substance found in the last chamber of some species of Ammonites, and supposed by Keferstein to support the nidamental glands. They are triangular, blunt-angled, and applied together by their straightest sides, so as to resemble bivalve shells; they consist of two layers, the outer laminated and traversed by pores, the inner presenting lines of growth concentric with the angles of the side of attachment.

Aptys'tia. Same etymon and meaning as *Aptystos.*

Aptys'tos. (*Ἄπτυστος*; from *ἀ*, neg.; *πτύω*, to spit.) Term applied by Hippocrates, *Coac. Prænot.* 381, to pleuritis in which there was no expectoration.

Aptys'tus. Same as *Aptystos.*

Apulei'us. A botanist who wrote on medicinal herbs; the time when he lived is uncertain, but it was probably about the ninth century.

Apulo'sis. (*Απούλωσις*; from *ἀπουλόω*, to make to scar over.) Cicatrisation.

Apulot'ic. (*'Απουλωτικός*, from *ἀπουλόω*, to make to scar over.) See *Epulotic.*

Apulot'ica. (Same etymon.) Remedies which promote cicatrisation.

Apu'sidæ. A Family of the Suborder *Branchiopoda.* Body with a clypeiform carapace, on which are placed the eyes; fifty or sixty pairs of feet, of which all but the first pair are foliaceous; the eleventh pair in the female carry an oriferous capsule.

Apussey. Native name of an Ashantee plant, of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ*, probably allied to Robinia. The bark, pounded with cardamom, is applied to the head in headache. (Waring.)

Aputtasy. A plant of Guinea, employed in the form of decoction for scurvy of the mouth. (Waring.)

Apy'etous. ('A, neg.; πύον, pus.) Term by Pechlinius, *Obs. Phys. Med.* 67, *p.* 174, applied to any external disease, or humour which did not suppurate.

Apyi'tes. (Uncertain; probably a misprint for *Apyrites; a*, from; *pyrum*, a pear.) The liquor obtained from pears, commonly called perry.

Apy'ous. ('A, neg.; πύον, pus.) That which does not afford pus.

Apyrec'tic. ('A, neg.; πυρέσσω, to be feverish.) Same as *Apyretic.*

Apyrenæ'mata. ('A, neg.; πυρήν, the stone or seed of fruit; αἷμα, blood.) Term applied by Mr. Gulliver to the Mammalia, because their red blood-corpuscles are destitute of a nucleus.

Apyrenom'ele. ('A, neg.; πυρήν, the round head of a probe; μήλη, a sound.) A sound without a button.

Apyre'nous. ('A, neg.; πυρήν, seed of a fruit. F. *apyrène;* G. *kernlos.*) Applied to a fruit that does not contain grains or kernel.

Also, without nucleus.

Apyret'ic. ('A, neg.; πυρετός, fever. F. *apyrétique;* I. *apiretico;* G. *fieberlos, fieberfrei.*) Term applied to the days of an intermission in ague.

Also, to local and other diseases which do not induce febrile excitement.

Apyrex'ia. ('A, neg.; πυρέσσω, to have a fever, or paroxysm of fever. F. *apyrexie;* I. *apiressia.*) The condition in which there is no fever; applied to conditions of defervescence or recovery in acute disease; but more especially used to describe the bodily state of a person suffering from intermittent fever, or the days when no paroxysm occurs.

Ap'yrin. A kind of starch obtained from the nuts of *Cocos lapidea*, or *Attalea funifera.* It is soluble in hot water, but is precipitated on cooling. It is without smell or taste, and is by some regarded as an alkaloid.

Apyrom'ele. ('A, neg.; πυρήν, stone of a fruit, a nut; μήλη, a probe.) Old name for a probe having no bulb or rounded head at its extremity.

Apy'ron. ('A, neg.; πῦρ, fire.) Old term, used by Dioscorides, v, 124, for Sulphur vivum.

Also, for Æthiops mineral, when prepared without fire.

Apyrothi'um. ('A, priv.; πῦρ, fire; θεῖον, sulphur.) Old name for Sulphur vivum, or native sulphur which has not been subjected to fire.

Apyro'ti. ('A, neg.; πῦρ, fire.) Ancient name for the carbuncle, because without heat, though fiery in appearance. (Quincy.)

Apy'rous. ('A, neg.; πῦρ, fire. F. *apyre;* I. *apiro;* G. *feuerfest.*) Applied to bodies which sustain a strong degree of heat without any alteration, as *Mica, Talc, Asbestus*, which were anciently so termed; also, to bodies which have not been exposed to the action of fire.

Apy'rum. Same as *Apyron.*

Aq. An abbreviation of the word *Aquæ*, of water, occurring in prescriptions.

A'qua. (L. *aqua*, water, akin to Sanscr. *ap.* Ὕδωρ; F. *eau;* I. *acqua;* S. *aqua;* G. *Wasser.*) The pharmacopœial name (L.) for spring water; (U.S.A.) for natural water in the purest attainable state. Water, being a colourless transparent fluid without taste or smell when pure. See *Water.*

Also, a term for the urine.

A. absinth'ii destilla'ta. Wormwood water, distilled from the tops of the *Artemisia absinthium.* Used as a stomachic and as a vehicle.

A. aceta'tis ammo'nii. A synonym of *Liquor ammoniæ acetatis.*

A. aceta'tis plum'bi crystalliza'ti. A synonym of *Liquor plumbi subacetatis.*

A. ac'idi carbol'ici, U.S. Ph. Glycerite of carbolic acid 10 drs.; distilled water to make a pint. Strength a grain to a drachm. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

A. ac'idi carbon'ici, U.S. Ph. Carbonic acid water. The directions are—with a proper apparatus impregnate water contained in a suitable receiver with a quantity of carbonic acid equal to five times the bulk of the water. Carbonic acid may be obtained from bicarbonate of soda, or from marble by means of dilute sulphuric acid. A sparkling fluid, with pungent, acidulous taste. It is a diaphoretic, diuretic, and anti-emetic; a convenient vehicle for the administration of magnesia, the alkaline carbonates, sulphate of magnesia, and the saline cathartics generally.

A. ac'ido carbon'ico satura'ta. (L. *saturatus*, part. of *saturo*, to fill, to saturate.) Aerated water; water impregnated with carbonic anhydride, often called soda water, or mineral water.

A. ac'ido carbon'ico supersatura'ta. (L. *super*, above; *saturatus.*) Aqua acidi carbonici containing an extra amount of carbonic acid.

A. acid'ula cum bicarbona'te magne'sico. The *A. magnesiæ aërata*, Belg. Ph.

A. acid'ula cum na'tro-bicarbon'ico. (L. *acidulus*, a little sour. F. *eau de soude carbonatée;* G. *Sodawasser.*) Carbonic acid water containing sodium bicarbonate.

A. acid'ula hydrosulphura'ta. (L. *acidulus.*) Naples water. See *A. Neapolitana.*

A. acid'ula sim'plex. (L. *acidulus; simplex*, simple.) A synonym of *Aqua acidi carbonici.*

A. acid'ula simplic'ior. (L. *acidulus; simplex*, simple. Fr. Codex, *eau gazeuse simple.*) Water charged with carbonic acid gas under a pressure of seven atmospheres. It is frequently used under the name of *Eau de Seltz*, and administered when the stimulant action of the gas is alone required.

A. acid'ulo-sal'sa. (L. *acidulus; salsus*, salted. Fr. Codex, *eau acidule saline.*) Calcium chloride, 0·33 gramme; magnesium chloride, 0·27; sodium chloride, 1·10; crystals of sodium carbonate, 0·90; sodium sulphate, 0·10; aq. acidula simplicior, 650·0. This gaseous water may be used in the same cases as the Eaux de Seltz, Condillac, Renaison, St. Galmier, Schwalheim, and Soultzmatt.

A. acus'tica of Lud'wig. ('Ακουστικός, belonging to the sense of hearing.) This is composed of a camphorated alcoholic infusion of valerian, rosemary, lavender, laurel berries, castoreum, to which is added liquor ammoniæ and essence of juniper. A remedy in repute for deafness.

A. aera'ta. (L. *aër*, air. F. *eau gazeuse simple.*) A synonym of *Aqua acidi carbonici.*

A. aera'ta hydrogen'ii hydrosulphu'rica. A synonym of *Aqua hydrosulphurica.*

A. ae'ris fix'i. (L. *aër*, the air; *fixus*, fixed.) Water of fixed air. An old name for carbonic acid. A synonym of *A. acidi carbonici.*

A. æthera'ta. Ether water. A water made by adding 1 part of pure ether to 20 parts of cold distilled water.

A. æthera'ta camphora'ta. Camphorated ether water. This is made by mixing 1 part of camphor with 10 of ether, and, after allowing the mixture to stand for half an hour, adding 200 parts of distilled water.

A. Africa'na. A solution of nitrate of silver; employed for dyeing the hair.

A. albumino'sa. (Fr. Codex, *eau albumineuse.*) Albuminous water; prepared by beating up the whites of four eggs in 100 grammes (about three ounces) of cold water, and adding a little orange-flower water. It is used in cases of poisoning by the salts of mercury and copper.

A. alcali'na carbon'ica. (F. *eau alcaline gazeuse.*) Effervescing potash water. It contains 1 part of potassium carbonate dissolved in 150 parts of distilled water, and impregnated by means of a suitable apparatus with 4 or 5 times its volume of carbonic acid gas.

A. alexete'ria. ('Αλεξητήριον, a remedy.) Old term for water distilled from leaves of spearmint, fresh tops of sea wormwood, and fresh angelica leaves; formerly used as a vehicle for alexipharmic medicines.

A. alexete'ria oxygena'ta. A synonym of *A. chlori.*

A. alexete'ria spirituo'sa. Old name for the *A. alexeteria*, with a little proof spirit added.

A. alexete'ria spirituo'sa cum ace'to. (L. *acetum*, vinegar.) Old name for the *A. alexeteria*, having vinegar in addition.

A. Alibou'ri. (F. *eau d'Alibour.*) A collyrium containing zinc sulphate, 3 parts; copper sulphate, 1·5 part; camphor contused, 0·5 part; powdered saffron, 0·3 part; warm water, 150 parts; digest for 24 hours and strain.

A. alkali'na carbon'ica. Alkaline carbonate water. A synonym of *Potash water, effervescing.*

A. alkali'na efferves'cens. (L. *effervesco*, to boil up. Fr. Codex, *eau alcaline gazeuse.*) Sodium bicarbonate, 3·12 grammes; potassium bicarbonate, 0·23; magnesium sulphate, 0·35; sodium chloride, 0·08; aqua acidula simplicior, 650. This alkaline water may be employed in the same cases as those in which Vichy and Vals waters are found useful.

A. alkali'na oxymuriat'ica. A name for the *Eau de Javelle*, or bleaching liquid; a solution of chlorinated soda.

A. alumina'ta. (L. *alumen*, alum.) A solution of 1 part of alum in 50 parts of aqua rosæ.

A. alumino'sa. (L. *alumen*, alum.) A solution of 10 parts of alum sulphate in 1000 parts of water.

A. alumino'sa Batea'na. (F. *eau styptique.*) Bates's alum water. Alum sulphate, 15; zinc sulphate, 12; boiling water, 1000 parts. Used as an astringent injection, lotion, or collyrium.

A. alumino'sa compos'ita. Compound alum water. A styptic composed of 1 part of zinc sulphate, $1\frac{1}{2}$ parts of alum, dissolved in 100 parts of distilled water. Used as an injection, lotion, or collyrium.

Another formula is—alum and iron sulphate, of each 30 parts; boiling water 1500 parts.

A. alumino'sa Fallo'pii. Fallopius's alum water. This is composed of corrosive sublimate, 1 part; alum, 1 part; rose water, 100 parts; dissolve. Used as a detersive for purulent and syphilitic sores.

A. ama'ra. (L. *amarus*, bitter; G. *künstliches Bitterwasser.*) Artificial bitter water. Magnesium sulphate 35 parts; common salt, 1 part; sodium bicarbonate, 2·5 parts; spring water, 500 parts; dissolve, filter, and add dilute sulphuric acid, 8 parts, then tightly cork the vessel.

Also, a water containing 25 grammes of magnesium sulphate in 200 grammes of sweetened water. Employed as a purgative.

A. ama'ra Mey'eri. (G. *Meyerisches Bitterwasser.*) This is composed of magnesium sulphate, 32 parts; sodium bicarbonate, 4 parts; sodium sulphate 8 parts; dissolve in 500 parts of water, and impregnate the liquid with 3 volumes of carbonic anhydride.

A. ammo'ni bicarbon'ici. A synonym of *A. ammoni carbonica.*

A. ammo'ni carbon'ica. This is composed of ammonium carbonate which has effloresced 1 part, water superaërated with carbonic anhydride 1000 parts; mix, and keep in well-stoppered vessels.

A. ammoniaca'lis. Ammoniacal water. A synonym of *Liquor ammoniæ carbonatis.*

A. ammoni'aco caus'tica. (Καυστικός, capable of burning.) A synonym of *Liquor ammoniæ.*

A. ammo'niæ, U.S. Ph. Ammonia water. Chloride of ammonium in small pieces, lime, of each 12 oz. troy; water Ovj; distilled water a sufficiency; slake the lime with the water, make a smooth paste, and add the rest of the water; decant from the gritty sediment, and add the chloride of ammonium to the milky fluid; distil into the bottom of a cooled receiver containing a pint of distilled water; add to the distillate enough distilled water to raise the sp. gr. to 0·960; 100 grains saturate 30 grains of officinal sulphuric acid, and contain nearly 10 grains of ammonia. A stimulant, sudorific, antacid, and rubefacient. Dose, 10—30 drops.

Also, a synonym of *Liquor ammoniæ carbonatis.*

A. ammo'niæ aceta'tæ. A synonym of *Liquor ammoniæ acetatis.*

A. ammo'niæ aceta'tis. The *Liquor ammoniæ acetatis.*

A. ammo'niæ carbona'tis. Ammonium carbonate 4 oz., distilled water 1 pint; dissolve and filter through paper.

A. ammo'niæ caus'ticæ. (Καυστικός, capable of burning.) Water of caustic ammonia. A synonym of *Liquor ammoniæ.*

A. ammo'niæ for'tior. The *Liquor ammoniæ fortior.*

A. ammo'niæ pu'ræ. (L. *purus*, pure.) A synonym of *Liquor ammoniæ.*

A. am'nii. See *Liquor amnii.*

A. amyg'dalæ ama'ræ, U.S. Ph. Bitter-almond water. The directions are—Take of oil of bitter almonds 16 minims, carbonate of magnesia 60 grains, water 2 pints; rub the oil first with the carbonate of magnesia, then with the water, gradually added, and filter through paper. Given in nervous coughs and spasmodic affections.

A. amygdala'rum amara'rum. (F. *eau distillée d'amandes amères.*) Bitter-almond water. In the old French Codex, 1 kilogramme of bitter-almond paste was directed to be mingled with a sufficiency of water, and after maceration for 24 hours to be distilled at steam heat till 2 kilogrammes are obtained. Filter to separate the undissolved volatile oil. The Danish and Prussian Ph. add a little alcohol. Dose 10—30 grammes.

Ger. Ph. (G. *Bittermandelwasser.*) Bitter almonds, freed, by pressure at a low temperature, as far as possible from fixed oil, 12 parts, spring water 80 parts; mix thoroughly and add 2 parts of spirits of wine; then distil 10 parts, or so much that 1000 parts treated with ammoniacal silver oxide, and then with nitric acid, yield 5 parts of dry silver cyanide.

A. amygdala'rum amara'rum dilu'ta, G. Ph. (G. *Kirschwasser.*) Dilute bitter-almond water. This is directed to be prepared by mixing 1 part of the Aqua amygdalarum amararum (G. Ph.) with 19 parts of water.

Aust. Ph. (G. *verdünntes Bittermandelwasser.*) This is made of aq. amygdal. amararum concentrata 25 grammes, aq. destillatæ 275 grammes. To be prepared when required.

A. amygdala'rum concentra'ta, Aust. Ph. (G. *concentrirtes Bittermandelwasser.*) Concentrated bitter-almond water. Bitter almonds, freed from oil by pressure and reduced to a powder, 1000 grammes; divide into 12 parts; 11 of these parts are placed in a retort with 10,000 grammes of distilled water and boiled for a few minutes; the heat is then removed, and when the fluid is quite cold the remaining twelfth part is added to it; the mixture is allowed to stand for a night, and distilled till 2000 parts have passed over.

A. amy'li, Belg. Ph. (L. *amylum*, starch.) Potato starch boiled with a hundred parts of distilled water for a quarter of an hour and filtered.

A. ane'thi, B. Ph. Dill water. One pound of bruised dill fruit, water 2 gallons; mix and distil one gallon.

A. angel'ica. (Ἀγγελικός, belonging to a messenger, angelic.) Contains cream of tartar 8 grms., manna 60, water 250, lemon juice 15. The fluid is clarified with the white of an egg, and a little orange peel is added. A purgative in much repute.

A. angel'ica Viennen'sis. (F. *potion purgative végétale.*) Vienna angelic water. Manna 60 parts, tartrate of potash 6, the juice of one lime, boiling water q. s.; infuse with the rind of lemon peel, and clarify with white of egg. Used as a purgative.

A. Anhalti'na. (F. *eau d'Anhalt.*) Water of Anhalt. This is composed of oils of rosemary, fennel, mace, cloves, and cinnamon, of each 5 parts, tincture of musk 2 parts, rectified spirit of wine 600; mix, set aside for one day, and filter.

A. ani'si, U.S. Ph. Anise water. Oil of anise ½ dr., magnesium carbonate 60 grs., distilled water 2 pints; mix the oil with the magnesia and then with the water, and distil 8 pints. An aromatic vehicle.

A. ani'si stella'ti. Star anise water. Made in the same way as *A. cascarillæ.*

A. anod'ina. See *A. anodyna.*

A. anod'yna. (Ἀν, neg.; ὀδύνη, pain.) Strong solution of ammonia, highly rectified spirit of wine, of each 20 parts, camphorated spirit 10, tincture of opium 3; an antiodontalgic, and an external application in neuralgia.

A. antiarthrit'ica efferves'cens. Effervescent antiarthritic water. A synonym of *A. lithii carbonici.*

A. antiblennorrhœ'ica. (Ἀντί, against; βλεννός, mucus; ῥοία, a flux.) A remedy employed, both externally and internally, in the later stages of gonorrhœa and blennorrhœa. Made of the leaves of mint, of dittany of Crete, and of the Florentine iris, of the seeds of rue and of lettuce, of each 7 parts, turpentine 100 parts, white wine 650; distillation is continued till three quarters of the fluid have passed over. It is a clear fluid of unpleasant odour, and possessing a vinous, styptic taste.

A. anticnesmat'ica. (Ἀντί, against; κνησμός, an itching.) This is composed of pure carbolic acid 10 drops, dilute acetic acid 10 parts, alum sulphate 2 parts, rose water 120 parts. A remedy employed to relieve irritation and pruritus about the perinæum, scrotum, and vulvæ.

A. antiepilep'tica de Lan'gio. (Ἀντί; ἐπίληψις, epilepsy.) A remedy used, both externally and internally, in epilepsy. It contains (the numbers representing grammes) flowers of the lime tree (Tilia) 70, of the lily 140, seeds of the pæony 30, good white wine 200. An infusion of the ingredients is made in the wine, and after some days it is distilled, and there are then added contused canella bark 10, nutmegs 20, cardamoms, cubebs, and long pepper, of each 2, flowers of lavender 30, of rosemary, mistletoe of the oak, pæony root, and dittany, of each 15. Infuse the whole, and distil again.

A. antiherpet'ica de Luynes. (Ἀντί; ἕρπης, herpes.) See *Acqua del Cardinale di Luynes.*

A. antihyster'ica fœ'tida (Ἀντί; *hysteria; fœtidus*, stinking.) A synonym of *A. fœtida antihysterica.*

A. antihyster'ica Pragen'sis. (Ἀντί; *hysteria.*) The antihysteric water of Prague. A synonym of the *A. fœtida antihysterica*, G. Ph.

A. antimiasmat'ica. (Ἀντί; *miasm.*) A solution of ammonio-chloride of copper.

A. antimiasmat'ica Beis'seri. (Ἀντί, against; *miasm.*) A synonym of *A. antimiasmatica Koechlini.*

A. antimiasmat'ica Koechli'ni. (Ἀντί, against; *miasm.*) A liquid of which 120 parts contain 1 part of metallic copper in combination with chlorine and 25 parts of ammonium chloride. It is used, diluted with 80 parts of distilled water, a teaspoonful being given for a dose.

A. antiophthal'mica de Loche. A remedy used in chronic ophthalmia and epiphora. It contains aqua meliloti 80 grms., distilled water 60, alcohol 2·5, alum and sulphate of zinc 0·80, tincture of aloes 12 drops.

A. antipu'trida. (Ἀντί, against; *putridus*, rotten.) A solution of 1 part of potassium permanganate in 200 of water.

A. antiscorbu′tica Sydenham′i. ('Αντί, against; *scorbutus.*) This contains—of oil of mentha crispa, oil of orange rind, oil of sage, and oil of mace, of each 5 drops, spirit of mustard 2 parts, spirit of horseradish and spirit of wine, of each 100 parts.

A. apoplec′tica. A synonym of *Liquor ammoniæ.*

A. aquisgranen′sis. (L. *Aquisgranum*, the Roman name for Aix-la-Chapelle.) Factitious Aix-la-Chapelle water. Hydrosulphuretted water 4 oz., sodium carbonate 20 grs., sodium chloride 9 grs., water 17½ oz.; mix.

A. ar′dens. (L. *ardens*, fiery. I. *acqua ardente.*) Brandy or spirit of wine.

A. argen′tea. (L. *argenteus*, of silver.) A synonym of *Mercury.*

A. armora′ciæ radi′cis. (L. *radix*, a root. F. *eau de raifort.*) Horseradish water. This is made by macerating 20 parts of fresh recent root of horseradish in 40 parts of water, and adding 3 parts of rectified spirit; distil 20 parts.

A. ar′nicæ. Arnica water. This is prepared by adding 1 part of the oil of arnica flowers to 1000 of water, and distilling.

A. aromat′ica, Ger. Ph. (L. *aromaticus*, composed of spices. G. *Schlagwasser.*) Sage leaves 4 parts, of the leaves of rosemary and of peppermint, of each 2 parts, of lavender flowers 2 parts, fennel seeds and cinnamon, of each 1 part, spirit of wine 26 parts, and water 130 parts. The ingredients are to be macerated for 24 hours, and 72 parts are to be distilled.

A. aromat′ica spirituo′sa, Aust. Ph. (G. *geistig aromatisches Wasser.*) Spirituous aromatic water. Lavender flowers, leaves of sage, mentha crispa, and balm, of each 100 grammes, of nutmeg, cloves, cinnamon, mace, ginger, fennel, of each 50 grammes; cut up, and pound, and add of spirit of wine (90 per cent.) 1000 grammes, water 8000 grammes; macerate for 12 hours, and distil 5000 parts. Dose, a teaspoonful as a carminative and stimulant; externally as an embrocation to the abdomen in flatulent colic.

A. arsenica′lis antipedicula′ris, Clater. (L. *pediculus*, a louse.) Contains of arsenious acid 100 grms., green soap 2 kilogrms., water 15 litres. Used to kill lice in sheep.

A. arsenica′lis Pearson′ii. Pearson's arsenical water. This contains of sodium arseniate 0·25 parts, distilled water 120 parts.

A. asafœ′tidæ compos′ita. (F. *eau fétide antihystérique.*) Compound asafœtida water. A synonym of the *A. fœtida antihysterica*, G. Ph.

A. Athenien′sis. (F. *eau Athenienne.*) This is composed of balsamum vitæ hoffmanniensis, aqua coloniensis, essentia iridis florentinæ, of each 200 parts, essentia moschæ, essentia ambræ, of each 1 part, tinctura quillajæ 25 parts, glycerinum optimum 150 parts; mix, set aside, and filter. Used as a detersive.

A. audito′ria. (L. *auditorius*, relating to hearing.) The *Liquor cotunnii.*

A. aurantia′rum flo′rum, Aust. Ph. (G. *Orangenblüthenwasser.*) The Austrian officinal name of orange-flower water.

A. auran′tii, Helv. Ph. Orange-flower water. The same as *A. aurantii floris.*

A. auran′tii flo′ris, B. Ph. Orange-flower water. The distilled water of the flowers of the *Citrus bigaradia* and *C. aurantium*, prepared mostly in France. A flavouring agent and, as some say, a nerve sedative.

A. auran′tii flo′rum, U.S. Ph. Orange-flower water. The directions given are—Take of orange flowers 48 troy ounces, water 16 pints; mix, and distil 8 pints. This preparation is made in France and Italy chiefly from the bigarade or bitter orange; but in England and the United States from either the bitter or the sweet orange. In France the oil of neroli, which distils over, is removed.

A. aurantio′rum. A synonym of *Aqua aurantii.*

A. aura′ta. (L. *auratus*, golden. F. *eau d'or;* G. *Danziger Goldwasser.*) This is composed of oleum citri, oleum macidis, oleum cassiæ, tinctura croci, of each gtt. 10, spiritus vini rectificatus, aqua rosæ, syrupus flor. aurantii, of each 1000 parts; mix and add a few cullings of leaf gold.

A. au′rea divi′na Ferne′lii. The divine golden water of Fernelius. This is composed of 1 part of corrosive sublimate dissolved in 100 parts of lime water.

A. azo′tica oxygena′ta. Water impregnated with nitrous oxide. A diuretic and stimulant.

A. bal′sami Toluta′ni. Water of tolu balsam. One part of balsam of tolu is digested for two hours in two parts of water, and filtered. Expectorant and aromatic.

A. balsam′ica arteria′lis. A synonym of *A. Binellii.*

A. balsam′ica of Ful′ler. Is composed of ivy, horehound, hyssop, pennyroyal, of each three handfuls, of the roots of mint and of the iris 8 grms. each, turpentine 160, milk 2000, alcohol 160. A remedy believed to be useful in chronic catarrhs and in pulmonary phthisis.

A. balsam′ica of Jack′son. An alcoholated dentifrice, into the composition of which pellitory of Spain, balsam of tolu, and other aromatic substances, enter.

A. balsam′ica of Le′mery. Contains of the roots of symphytum officinale, salvia, hypericum, mint, and hyssop, of each one handful, rose water 400 grms. It is clear, of aromatic odour, and is used, both externally and internally, as an excitant and stomachic.

A. bal′samum copai′væ. Copaiba water. A water made in the same way as the *A. cascarillæ.*

A. Bareginen′sis. (F. *eau sulfurée.*) Artificial Barèges water. Sodium carbonate 6 grs., sodium chloride 10 grs., hydrosulphuretted water 4 oz., water 17½ oz.; mix.

A. bary′tæ. Baryta water. This is made by dissolving 1 part of caustic baryta in 20 parts of hot distilled water.

A. bary′tæ muria′tis. The *Liquor barii chloridi.*

A. Batea′nea. Bates's water. This contains 1 part of zinc sulphate and 1·5 parts of alum dissolved in 100 parts of water. Used as an astringent.

A. Beis′seri. Beisser's water. A synonym of *Aqua antimiasmatica Koechlini.*

A. belladon′næ, Belg. Ph. Belladonna leaves 500, water sufficient. Distil 1000 parts.

A. Belliluca′na. Artificial Balaruc water. Sodium chloride 1½ dr., calcium chloride 18 grs., magnesium chloride 56 grs., magnesium carbonate 1 gr., carbonic acid water, containing twice its bulk of carbonic acid, 20½ oz.

A. benedic'ta. (L. *benedictus*, blessed.) A synonym of *Liquor calcis*.

A. benedic'ta compos'ita. (L. *benedictus; compositus*, put together.) This is made by macerating sassafras wood 10 parts, guaiacum wood 100 parts, liquorice root 20 parts, coriander seeds 5 parts, in 1500 parts of lime water for some days and filtering. Recommended in scrofulous complaints. Dose, a tablespoonful three or four times a day.

A. benedic'ta Rulan'di. Ruland's blessed water. A synonym of *Vinum antimoniale*.

A. Binel'li. (G. *Blutstillendeswasser.*) Binelli's styptic. An Italian nostrum, named after a physician of Turin, which at one time enjoyed great reputation in Europe as a styptic. It is believed to contain a little creasote.

A synonym of the *Aqua creasoti*.

A. Borbonen'sis. Artificial Bourbonne water. Sodium chloride 1 dr.; calcium chloride 10 grs., carbonic acid water 20½ oz.

A. borrag'inis, Belg. Ph. Borage 500 parts, water sufficient. Distil 1000 parts.

A. Bredfeld'ii. Bredfeld's water. This is composed of eau de Cologne 1500 parts, rose water 250 parts, compound tincture of musk 5 parts.

A. Bristolien'sis. A name of the Bristol hot well at *Clifton*.

A. Brocchie'rii. Brocchieri's styptic. An empiric remedy, vaunted as a styptic; supposed to be distilled water of pine wood.

A. broma'ta. Bromine water. Bromine 5 drops, distilled water 1000 parts; mix and agitate. Used in diphtheritic croup.

A. bro'mi. The same as *A. bromata*.

A. bryo'niæ compos'ita. A synonym of *Alcoolatum bryoniæ compositum*.

A. buc'co. Buchu water. A distilled water from buchu leaves; used as an injection in gonorrhœa.

A. cal'ami. Aromatic-reed water. It is made in the same way as the *A. cascarillæ*.

A. calca'riæ, Ger. Ph. (L. *calcarius*, pertaining to lime. G. *Kalkwasser.*) Lime water. Lime 1 part, water, added gradually, 50 parts; allow the mixture to stand for a few hours, and decant and filter the supernatant fluid.

Also, a synonym of *A. calcis*, of the Aust. Ph.

A. calca'riæ carbon'icæ. (L. *calcarius.*) A synonym of the so-called Carrara water; aerated water said to be made with carbonic acid obtained from Carrara marble.

A. calca'riæ us'tæ, Ger. Ph. (L. *calcarius; ustus*, burnt.) A synonym of *A. calcariæ*.

A. cal'cis, Aust. Ph. (G. *Kalkwasser.*) Lime water. Recently burnt lime 100 grammes, sprinkle in an earthenware vessel, with 50 grammes of common water, and then mix with 10,000 grammes of water; keep in an air-tight vessel.

Also, a synonym of *A. calcariæ*, Ger. Ph.

Also, a synonym of *Liquor calcii oxydati*, Helv. Ph.

A. cal'cis compos'ita Carmichaë'lis. A synonym of *A. benedicta composita*.

A. cam'phoræ, B. Ph. Camphor water. Half an ounce of camphor in a muslin bag is suspended in a jug containing a gallon of distilled water, and macerated for at least two days.

U.S. Ph. Camphor 120 grains, alcohol 40 minims, carbonate of magnesia ½ a troy ounce, distilled water 2 pints; rub the camphor first with the alcohol, then with the carbonate of magnesia, and lastly with the water, gradually added, then filter through paper. This preparation contains from 2 to 3 grains of camphor in each ounce of water.

A. camphora'ta. Fr. Codex. Helv. Ph. (F. *eau camphrée;* G. *Kampherwasser.*) Camphor 10 parts, distilled water 1000 parts, add a little alcohol, pulverise and macerate for 48 hours, filter; 100 parts of this fluid contain 0·33 of camphor.

A. camphora'ta æthe'rea. Ethereal camphor water. This is composed of camphor 10 parts, dissolved in 25 parts of ether, and mixed with 475 parts water; the mixture is agitated and filtered.

A. carbol'ica. Water of carbolic acid; consisting of one part to a hundred.

A. carbona'tis ammo'niæ pyro-oleo'si. Water of pyroöleous carbonate of ammonia. A synonym of the *Liquor volatilis cornu cervi*.

A. carbona'tis magne'siæ. Solution of carbonate of magnesia. A synonym of *A. magnesiæ aërata*.

A. carbona'tis so'dæ acid'ula. Acidulous water of carbonate of soda. A synonym of *Soda water*, containing some sodium carbonate.

A. carbon'ica. (F. *eau gazeuse simple.*) Aerated or carbonic water. Water impregnated with carbonic anhydride by means of a suitable apparatus.

A. carbon'ica alcali'na. A synonym of *A. alcalina carbonica*.

A. carbon'ica oxygena'ta. A synonym of *A. oxygenata carbonica*.

A. Cardina'lis. See *Acqua del Cardinale di Luynes*.

A. carmelita'na. (F. *eau de melisse des carmes;* I. *acqua di melissa;* G. *Karmelitergeist.*) Carmelite water. Oils of melissa, of lemon peel, of each 3 parts, oils of mace, cloves, and cinnamon, of each 2 parts, rectified spirit 1000 parts. It is often coloured with a little tincture of saffron. Dose, 20—50 drops; also, used as an embrocation, and to the nostrils.

A. carmelita'rum. A synonym of *A. carmelitana*.

A. Carmichaë'lis. Carmichael's water. A synonym of *A. benedicta composita*.

A. carminati'va, Aust. Ph. (G. *Windwasser.*) Carminative water. Chamomile 100 grammes, orange rind, lemon rind, leaves of curled mint, caraway, coriander, and fennel seeds, of each 30 grammes, bruise, add 4000 grammes of water, and after 24 hours' maceration distil 2000 grammes.

The directions, G. Ph., for preparing this are—Take of ol. aurant. cort., ol. carui, ol. fœniculi, ol. coriandri, ol. citri cort., ol. menth. crisp., of each 1 part, sp. vin. rectif. 100 parts, aqua chamomillæ 900 parts; mix and filter. Dose, a tablespoonful, as stomachic and carminative.

A. carminati'va re'gia. (L. *regius*, royal.) This is composed of aq. carminativa 250 parts, aq. aromatica 100, sugar 50, cochineal 1 part. Dose, a teaspoonful.

A. carra'rica. Carrara water. A synonym of *A. calcariæ carbonicæ*.

A. car'ui, B. Ph. Caraway water. One pound of bruised caraway seed is mixed with 2 gallons of water, and 1 gallon distilled. A carminative in one or two ounce doses.

It is made, Aust. Ph., in the same way as the *A. cascarillæ*.

A. car'vi. The same as *A. carui.*

A. caryophyllo'rum. Clove water. It is made in the same way as *A. cascarillæ.*

A. cascaril'læ. Cascarilla water. One part of ethereal oil of cascarilla is shaken with 1000 parts of warm distilled water, and when cold filtered through lint or blotting-paper.

It is also made by agitating 3 drops of cascarilla oil with 100 of distilled water, and filtering.

A. cas'siæ. Cassia water. A distilled water made with the flower-buds of the *Cinnamomum cassia.*

A. casto'rei. Castor water. One part of *A. castorei concentrata* mixed with 5 parts of distilled water.

Belg. Ph. Canada castor 4 parts, water q. s.; distil 1000 parts.

A. casto'rei concentra'ta. Concentrated castor water. One part of finely divided castor is digested in 1 part of rectified spirit, and 12 parts of distilled water, for 12 hours, and distilled till 6 parts have passed over.

A. casto'rei Rademach'eri. Rademacher's castor water. A synonym of *A. castorei concentrata.*

A. catapulta'rum. (L. *catapulta*, an engine of war for throwing arrows and stones.) A synonym of *Eau vulneraire.*

A. centaur'eæ cy'ani du'plex. (L. *duplex*, double.) Double corn-flower water. A water made in the same way as the *Aq. lactucæ duplex.*

A. cephal'ica. (Κεφαλή, the head. G. *Schlagwasser.*) A synonym of the *A. aromatica*, Ger. Ph.

A. ceraso'rum. (L. *cerasus*, the cherry.) A synonym of the *A. amygdalarum amararum diluta*, Ger. Ph.

Also, Helv. Ph., aqua laurocerasi one part to 19 of distilled water.

A. ceraso'rum amygdala'ta. (L. *cerasus; amygdala*, the almond.) A synonym of *A. amygdalarum amararum diluta*, Ger. Ph.

A. chamomil'læ, Ger. Ph. (G. *Kamillenwasser.*) Chamomile water. Chamomile 1 part, of water a sufficiency, distil 10 parts; or, add 10 parts of water to 1 part of the *A. chamomillæ concentrata.*

Aust. Ph. (*Chamillenwasser*). Dried matricaria 2000 grammes, water 6000; distil 2000 grammes.

A. chamomil'læ concentra'ta, Ger. Ph. (G. *concentrirtes Kamillenwasser.*) Concentrated chamomile water. Chamomile 10 parts, distil by steam heat 100 parts, add of spirit of wine 2 parts, and of this distil over 10 parts.

A. chlora'ta, Ger. Ph. (G. *Chlorwasser.*) Chlorine water. It contains 0·4 per cent. of chlorine.

A. chlo'ri, Aust. Ph. (G. *Chlorwasser.*) Chlorine water. Manganese peroxide, crude muriatic acid diluted with one third of its weight of water, as much as may be sufficient; place in a retort connected with a Woulff's bottle, pass the gas, after washing with water, into distilled water to saturation.

A synonym of *A. chlorata*, G. Ph.

A. chlori'ni. Chlorine water. See *A. chlori.*

A. chlorin'ica. A synonym of *Acidum hydrochloricum*, and also of *A. chlori.*

A. chlorin'ii, U.S. Ph. Chlorine water. Black oxide of manganese in fine powder ½ a troy ounce, muriatic acid 3 troy ounces, water 4 fluid ounces, distilled water 20 fluid ounces; introduce the oxide into a flask, add the acid, previously diluted with 2 fluid ounces of the water, and apply a gentle heat, conduct the generated chlorine by suitable tubes through the remainder of the water contained in a small intermediate vessel to the bottom of a 4-pint bottle containing the distilled water, and loosely stopped with cotton; when the air has been entirely displaced by the gas disconnect the bottle from the apparatus, and, having inserted the stopper, agitate the contents, loosening the stopper from time to time until the gas ceases to be absorbed; lastly, pour the chlorine water into a bottle of just sufficient capacity to hold it, stop it securely, and keep it in a cool dark place.

A. chloroformia'ta. Chloroform water. It is made by agitating 1 part of chloroform with 250 of water.

A. chrysu'lea. (Χρυσόω, to make golden.) A synonym of *Acidum nitro-hydrochloricum.*

A. cinnamo'mi, B. Ph. Cinnamon water. Twenty ounces of bruised cinnamon bark is mixed with 2 gallons of water, and 1 gallon distilled. Carminative and somewhat astringent.

Ger. Ph. (G. *einfaches Zimmtwasser.*) Cinnamon 1 part, water a sufficiency; distil 10 parts.

U.S. Ph. Oil of cinnamon ½ a fluid drachm, carbonate of magnesia 60 grains, distilled water 2 pints; rub the oil first with the carbonate of magnesia, then with the water, gradually added, and filter through paper. Cinnamon water may also be prepared by mixing 18 troy ounces of cinnamon in coarse powder with 16 pints of water, and distilling 8 pints.

A. cinnamo'mi for'tis. (L. *fortis*, strong.) A synonym of *Spiritus cinnamomi.*

A. cinnamo'mi sim'plex, Aust. Ph. (G. *einfaches Zimmtwasser.*) Simple cinnamon water. Cinnamon 200, water 4000 grammes; macerate for 12 hours, distil 2000 grammes.

A. cinnamo'mi spirituo'sa, Ger. Ph. (G. *weingeistiges Zimmtwasser.*) Spirituous cinnamon water. Cinnamon 1 part, diluted spirit (sp. gr. 0·892) 1 part, water 10 parts; distil 5 parts.

Aust. Ph. (G. *geistiges Zimmtwasser.*) Cinnamon 200, water 4000, spirit of wine (70 per cent.) 250 grammes; macerate for 12 hours, and distil 1000 grammes.

A. cinnamo'mi vino'sa, Belg. Ph. (L. *vinosus*, full of wine.) Spirit of cinnamon 225 parts, water of cinnamon 775. Also, called *Alcoholatum cinnamomi aquosum.*

Also, a synonym of *A. cinnamomi spirituosa*, G. Ph.

A. cit'ri. Citron water. A water prepared in the same way as the *A. cascarillæ.*

A. cochlea'riæ. Horseradish water. Horseradish root 10 parts, cold water 50 parts; set aside for a night and add sp. vin. rectif. 1 part; distil 5 parts.

A. cœru'lea. (L. *cœruleus*, dark blue.) Copper sulphate 5 parts, distilled water 120—150 parts, ammonia liquor 10 parts; dissolve and mix.

A. Colonien'sis. (F. *eau de Cologne;* G. *Kölnischewasser.*) Cologne water. Several receipts for this are given by Hager, one of those for true Eau de Cologne is ol. lavand. opt., ol. rosmarini, of each 1 part, ol. aurantii flor. 5 parts, ol. citri cort. 15 parts, ol. bergamottæ 50 parts, sp. vin. rectif. 1000 parts; mix for a month, and then filter. One of those for an inferior quality of Eau de Cologne, ol. lavandulæ opt., ol. rosmarini, ol. thymi, of each 1·5 part, ol. caryophyllorum 5 parts, ol. citri cort. 10 parts, ol. bergamottæ 20 parts, ol. menth. pip. 0·3 part, tinct. moschi 0·6 part, sp. rectif. 750 parts; mix, set aside for a month, and filter.

A. Colonien'sis medicina'lis, Belg. Ph. Medicinal Eau de Cologne. Oil of bergamot and lemon peel, of each 10 parts, of neroli 7, of lavender 4, of rosemary 1, alcohol 968. Mix. Also, called *Alcoholetum aromaticum de citreis.*

A. colora'ta. (L. *coloratus*, coloured.) Water coloured with caramel, or other matter, for dispensing purposes.

A. commu'nis, Ger. Ph. (L. *communis*, common. G. *gemeines Wasser*, *Wasser*.) Ordinary rain, spring, or river water.

A. commu'nis stillatit'ia. (L. *stillaticeus*, dropping.) Common distilled water.

A. Conra'di. Conrad's water. This contains of corrosive sublimate 0·03 part, distilled water 120 parts, tinct. anodynæ gtt. 10, mucilago cydoniorum 4 parts; mix. Employed as a collyrium.

A. con'tra alope'ciam. (L. *contra*, against; ἀλωπεκία, mange in foxes, baldness.) The directions for one wash are—Take of tincture of galls 5 parts, tincture of cantharides 1 part, aqua coloniensis 15 parts, aqua rosæ 50 parts; mix, set aside for some days, and filter. For another—Take of mistura oleobalsamica, and of glycerine, each 20 parts, tincture of cantharides 1 part, spirit of wine 60 parts, tannic acid 2 parts; mix, set aside for some days, and filter.

A. copai'væ. Copaiba water. A water made in the same way as the *A. cascarillæ.*

A. corian'dri, Aust. Ph. Coriander water. A carminative water, made in the same way as the *A. cascarillæ.*

A. cosmet'ica Lubi'ni. (F. *eau de toilette.*) This is composed of sp. vin. rectif. 175 parts, tr. iridis florentin. 70, tr. balsami tolutani 35, tr. moschi gtt. 25, ol. lavandulæ gtt. 30, ol. bergamottæ 2·5, ol. caryophyllorum gtt. 2, ol. unonæ odoratiss. (Ylang Ylang) gtt. 2; mix, set aside for some time, and filter.

A. creaso'ti, U.S. Ph. Creasote water. The directions are—Take of creasote a fluid drachm, distilled water a pint; mix them, and agitate the mixture until the creasote is dissolved. This preparation contains 3·72 minims of creasote in each fluid ounce. The dose is from 1 to 4 fluid drachms. It may be used as a gargle, or lotion, or be mixed with cataplasms to correct fœtor, and gently stimulate indolent ulcers.

A. crystal'lina. (L. *crystallinus*, made of crystal. F. *tisane de crême de tartre.*) Potassium bitartrate 10 parts, white sugar 40 parts, dissolved with the aid of heat in 600 parts of warm water; filter whilst warm. Used as a drink.

A. cu'pri ammonia'ta. Water of ammoniated copper. See *Liquor cupri ammoniata.*

A. cu'pri vitriola'ti compos'ita. See *Liquor cupri sulphatis composita.*

A. de flor'ibus auran'tii. Orange-flower water. A synonym of *A. aurantii.*

A. de flor'ibus cit'ri auran'tii. Orange-flower water. A synonym of *A. aurantii.*

A. de mo'te con vi'no. The name given, according to Dr. A. Smith, by the Peruvians to a mixture of the water of boiled maize and wine, used for the cure of *Verrugas.* (Waring.)

A. destil. An abbreviation, occurring in prescriptions, of the words *Aquæ destillatæ*, of distilled water.

A. destilla'ta, B. Ph. (L. *destillo*, to trickle down.) Distilled water. A fluid ounce evaporated in a clean glass capsule leaves scarcely a visible residue; it is not affected by hydrogen sulphide, ammonium oxalate, silver nitrate, barium chloride, or lime water.

A. destilla'ta laurocera'si. (L. *destillatus*, distilled.) A synonym of *A. laurocerasi.*

A. destilla'ta sim'plex, Aust. Ph. (L. *destillatus; simplex*, simple. G. *einfaches destillirtes wasser.*) Distilled water.

A. Dippel'ii. Dippel's animal oil. This is composed of distilled water 1000 parts, oleum animali æthereum 15 parts; shake vigorously, set aside, and filter. Recommended in the convulsions of children.

A. divi'na. (L. *divinus*, belonging to a deity. F. *eau divine.*) Alumen cupricum 2 parts, distilled water 400 parts; filter. An astringent.

Also, a solution of corrosive sublimate in water.

A. divi'na Ferne'lii. Fernelius' divine water. The same as *A. divina.*

A. e la'cu. (L. *lacus*, a lake.) Lake water.

A. embry'onum. (Ἔμβρυον, the fœtus.) A synonym of the *A. aromatica*, Ger. Ph.

A. epidem'ica. (Ἐπιδήμιος, among the people.) The roots of imperatoria, angelica seeds, and elder flowers distilled from French brandy.

A. ethiop'ica. A solution of nitrate of silver; used for dyeing the hair.

A. ex pu'teo. (L. *ex*, out of; *puteus*, a well.) Well water.

A. fabro'rum. (L. *faber*, a smith.) Blacksmith's water. Water in which red-hot iron has been quenched; it contains a little iron.

A. ferrugino'sa aëra'ta, Belg. Ph. Aerated ferruginous water. Iron chloride ·06 part, sodium bicarbonate 8 parts, citric acid 6, water 986.

A. flo'rum auran'tii, Ger. Ph. (G. *Orangenblüthenwasser.*) The directions are—Take of the orange-flower water of commerce and of distilled water equal parts; mix, and attend to the absence of metallic impregnation.

A. flo'rum aurantio'rum. A synonym of *Aqua aurantii.*

A. flo'rum cit'ri auran'tii. A synonym of *A. aurantii.*

A. flo'rum na'phæ. (*Napha*, the orange flower.) A synonym of *A. florum aurantii*, Ger. Ph.

A. fluvia'lis. (L. *fluvialis*, belonging to a river.) River water.

A. fluviat'ilis. (L. *fluviatilis*, belonging to a river.) River water.

A. fœnic'uli, B. Ph. Fennel water. One pound of bruised fennel seed is mixed with two gallons of water, and one gallon distilled. Carminative.

U.S. Ph. Oil of fennel ½ a fluid drachm, carbonate of magnesia 60 grains, distilled water 2 pints; rub the oil first with the carbonate of magnesia, then with the water, gradually added, and filter through paper. It may also be prepared by mixing 18 troy ounces of fennel in coarse powder with 16 pints of water, and distilling 8 pints.

Aust. Ph. Fennel seeds 100, water 4000 grammes; macerate for 12 hours, and distil 2000 grammes.

Ger. Ph. (G. *Fenchelwasser.*) Bruised fennel seeds 1 part, of water a sufficiency; distil 30 parts.

A. fœ'tida antihyster'ica. Ger. Ph. (L. *fœtidus*, stinking. G. *zusammengesetztes stinkasantwasser*, *Prager Wasser.*) Galbanum 8 parts, asafœtida 12 parts, myrrh 6 parts, valerian root and zedoary root, of each 16 parts, angelica root 4 parts, peppermint 12 parts, thyme flowers 8 parts, Roman chamomile flowers 8 parts, castoreum 1 part; cut up and pound these ingredients, and add 150 parts of spirit of wine; allow the mixture to stand for 20 hours, and add water 300 parts; distil 300 parts. Dose, 1 teaspoonful. Also, as an enema, in 10 to 50 gramme doses; also administered in the form of spray. Prescribed in chronic bronchitis with obstructed secretion, and in asthma.

A. font. An abbreviation, used in prescriptions, of the words *Aquæ fontis*, of water of the fountain, or of *Aquæ fontanæ*, of fountain or spring water.

A. fœ'tida Pragen'sis. Prague fetid water. A synonym of the *A. fœtida antihysterica*, Ger. Ph.

A. fonta'na. (L. *fontanus*, from a spring.) Spring water.

A. for'tis. (L. *fortis*, strong. G. *Scheidewasser.*) A common term for nitric acid.

A. for'tis dilu'ta. (L. *dilutus*, weak.) A synonym of *Acidum nitricum dilutum.*

A. for'tis du'plex. (L. *duplex*, double.) A synonym of *Acidum nitricum.*

A. for'tis secunda'ria. (L. *secundarius*, of the second class.) A synonym of *Acidum nitricum dilutum.*

A. for'tis sim'plex. (L. *fortis; simplex*, simple.) A synonym of *Acidum nitricum dilutum.*

A. gingiva'lis, Belg. Ph. (L. *gingiva*, the gum.) A synonym of *Tinctura laccæ composita.*

A. gland'ium quer'cus, Belg. Ph. (L. *glans*, an acorn; *quercus*, an oak.) Decorticated recent acorns 666 parts, alcohol 166, water a sufficiency. Distil 1000 parts.

A. Goulard'i. A synonym of *Liquor plumbi subacetatis*, B. Ph.

Also, a synonym of the *A. vegeto-mineralis Goulardi*, Aust. Ph.

Also, of *A. plumbi*, Helv. Ph.

Also, of *A. plumbi Goulardi*, Ger. Ph.

A. Græ'ca. Greek water. Name for a weak solution of nitrate of silver, sold by quacks and nostrum vendors to turn red hair black.

A. gris'ea Gohl'ii. Gohl's grey water. A synonym of *Liquor hydrargyri nitrici oxydati.*

A. grys'ea. Grey water. Name for an aqueous solution of nitrate of mercury mixed with a decoction of various plants.

A. hæmostat'ica, Belg. Ph. (Αἱμόστασις, a mode of stopping bleeding.) Benzoin 1 part, potassium alum 2, water 20. Boil for six hours with frequent agitation; supply the loss by evaporation.

A. hæmostat'ica Freppel'ii. (Αἱμόστασις, a mode of stopping bleeding.) Freppel's hæmostatic water. Folia matico, resina albæ, resina benzoes, fuligo splendens, secale cornuti, alumen, of each 25 parts; pulverise, and add terebinthina laricinæ 25 parts, aqua 500 parts, boil and filter 300 parts; add to these tinct. arnicæ florum, tinct. vulnerariæ, of each 100 parts.

A. hæmostat'ica Monsel'i. (Αἱμόστασις.) Monsel's hæmostatic water. This is made of tannic acid 1·5 part, pure alum 3 parts, rose water 100 parts; dissolve and mix.

A. halogena'ta. (Ἅλς, salt; *γεννάω*, to produce.) A synonym of *A. chlori.*

A. hepat'ica. (Ἧπαρ, the liver. Some sulphur compounds are called hepatic, from their colour.) A synonym of *A. hydrosulphurica.*

A. hepat'ica acidula'ta. (L. *acidulus*, sourish.) A synonym of *A. hydrosulphurata acidula.*

A. hepatisa'ta for'tior. (L. *fortis*, strong.) A synonym of *A. hydrosulphurata acidula.*

A. hordea'ta. (L. *hordeatus*, from *hordeum*, barley.) A synonym of *Decoctum hordei*, B. Ph.

A. Hungar'ica. A synonym of *Spiritus rosmarini compositus*, so-called because supposed to have been originally made by Elizabeth, of Hungary, in the 13th century.

A. hydrarg'yri. (Ὑδράργυρος, quicksilver artificially prepared. F. *eau de mercure*, or *eau de nègres;* G. *Quecksilberwasser.*) Water boiled with mercury.

A. hydrarg'yri fla'va calca'ria. (L. *hydrargyrus*, mercury; *flavus*, yellow; *calcarius*, of lime.) A synonym of *A. phagedænica.*

A. hydrogena'to-sulphura'ta. A solution of hydrogen sulphide in water.

A. hydrosulfura'ta, Aust. Ph. (G. *Schwefelwasserstoffwasser.*) Water through which hydrogen sulphide has been transmitted to saturation.

A. hydrosulphura'ta. The same as *A. hydrosulfurata.*

A. hydrosulphura'ta acid'ula. A strong solution of hydrogen sulphide in water.

A. hydrosulphu'rica. Same as *A. hydrosulfurata.*

A. hydrothion'ica. (Ὕδωρ, water; θεῖον, sulphur.) A synonym of *A. hydrosulphurica.*

A. hydrothion'ica acid'ula. (Ὕδωρ; θεῖον; L. *acidulus*, sourish.) A strong solution of hydrogen sulphide.

A. hys'sopi, Belg. Ph. Hyssop water. Prepared with oil of hyssop, as *A. anisi extemporanea.*

A. im'brium. (L. *imber*, a shower of rain, rain water.) Rain water.

A. in'ter cu'tem. (L. *inter*, between; *cutis*, the skin.) A synonym of *Anasarca.*

A. in'tercus. (L. *intercus*, under the skin.) A synonym of *Anasarca.*

A. Javel'li. Javelli's water. A solution of hypochlorite of potash or soda.

A. Javellen'sis. Same as *A. Javelli.*

A. ka'li. (L. *kali*, potash.) A synonym of *Liquor potassæ carbonatis.*

A. ka'li carbon'ici. A synonym of *Liquor potassæ carbonatis.*

A. ka'li caus'tici. (Καυστικός, burning.) A synonym of *Liquor potassæ carbonatis.*

A. ka'li præpara'ti. (L. *præparatus;* from *præparo*, to make ready beforehand.) A synonym of *Liquor potassæ carbonatis.*

A. ka'li pu'ri. (L. *purus*, pure.) A synonym of *Liquor potassæ.*

A. ka'li subcarbona'tis. A synonym of *Liquor potassæ carbonatis.*

A. kreaso'ti, Aust. Ph. and Ger. Ph. (G. *Kreosotwasser.*) The directions are—Take of kreosote 1 part, distilled water 100 parts; mix thoroughly by shaking.

A. labyrinth'i. The water of the labyrinth of the ear. The perilymph or liquor cotunnii.

A. labyrinth'i membrana'cei. (L. *membranaceus*, of skin or membrane.) The fluid of the membranous labyrinth; the endolymph.

A. lac'tis. (L. *lac*, milk.) The serum of milk, whey.

A. lactu'cæ du'plex. (F. *eau de laitue double.*) This is made by macerating 20 parts of finely divided fresh lettuces with 2 parts of sp. vin. rect. and 100 parts of distilled water for one night, and then distilling till 10 parts have passed over.

A. lactu'cæ sati'væ, Belg. Ph. Lettuce water. The fresh plant and flowering tops of lettuce 1000 parts, water a sufficiency. Distil 1000 parts.

A. laurocera'si, Ger. Ph. (G. *Kirschlorbeerwasser.*) Cherry laurel water. Fresh cherry-laurel leaves 12 parts, cut up and pound with a wooden pestle in a stone mortar, and add of water 36 parts, spirit of wine 1 part, and distil 10 parts into a well-cooled receptacle.

The Aust. Ph. directs that 1000 parts must contain 0·6 parts of hydrocyanic acid.

A. laxati'va Viennen'sis. (L. *laxativus*, alleviating, laxative; *Viennensis*, of Vienna.) A synonym of the *Infusum laxativum*, Aust. Ph.

A. lithar'gyri. Litharge water. A synonym of *Liq. plumbi subacetatis.*

A. lithar'gyri aceta'ti compos'ita. A synonym of *Liquor plumbi subacetatis.*

A. lith'iæ efferves'cens. See *Liquor lithiæ effervescens.*

A. lixiv'iæ caus'ticæ. (L. *lixivium*, lye; *causticus*, burning.) A synonym of *Liquor potassæ.*

A. Lu'ciæ. (F. *eau de luce.*) A synonym of *Liquor ammonii succinici.*

A. magne'siæ aera'ta, Belg. Ph. Aerated magnesia water. Sulphate of magnesia 62 parts, carbonate of soda 60; dissolve them separately in five times their weight of boiling water; mix, carefully wash the precipitate of carbonate of magnesia which forms; whilst moist add a sufficiency of distilled water; pass through the mixture carbonic acid gas until solution occurs; the result should be 1000 parts.

A. mari'na. (L. *marinus*, belonging to the sea.) Sea water.

A. medica'ta. (L. *medicatus*, healing.) A mineral water.

A. medicina'lis Husson'ii. (L. *medicinalis*, pertaining to medicine.) Husson's medicinal water. A name for the *Eau médicinale.*

A. melis'sæ, Aust. Ph. (G. *Melissenwasser.*) Balm water. Dry balm leaves 400, water 6000, grammes; distil 2000 grammes.

The Ger. Ph. directs that it is to be prepared in the same way as the *A. chamomillæ*, Ger. Ph.

A. melis'sæ carmelita'rum. Balm water of the Carmelites. Eau des Carmes. The *Alcoolatum melissæ compositum.*

A. melis'sæ citra'tæ. A synonym of the *Aqua melissæ*, Ger. Ph.

A. melis'sæ compos'ita. Compound balm water. A name for the *Eau des Carmes*, or Carmelite water.

A. melis'sæ concentra'ta, Ger. Ph. (G. *concentrirtes Melissenwasser.*) Concentrated balm water. This is directed to be prepared in the same way as the *Aq. chamomillæ concentrata* Ger. Ph.

A. melis'sæ quad'ruplex, Helvet. Ph. (L. *quadruplex*, fourfold.) The same as *A. melissæ concentrata.*

A. menth'æ cris'pæ, Belg. Ph. Oil of curled mint. Prepared as *A. anisi extemporanea.*

Ger. Ph. (G. *Krauseminzwasser.*) Curled mint leaves 1 part, water a sufficiency; distil 10 parts.

A. menth'æ piperi'tæ, Aust. Ph. (G. *Pfefferminzwasser.*) Peppermint water. This is directed to be made from the dry leaves of the mentha piperita in the same way as the *A. melissæ.*

Ger. Ph. (G. *Pfefferminzwasser.*) This is directed to be prepared in the same way as the *A. menthæ crispæ*, Ger. Ph.

U.S. Ph. Peppermint water. Oil of peppermint ½ fluid drachm, carbonate of magnesia 60 grains, distilled water 2 pints; rub the oil first with the carbonate of magnesia, then with the water, gradually added, and filter through paper.

Peppermint water may also be prepared by mixing 18 troy ounces with 16 pints of water, and distilling 8 pints.

A. menth'æ piperi'tæ vino'sa. Vinous peppermint water. A synonym of the *A. menthæ spirituosa*, Ger. Ph.

A. menth'æ piperit'idis spirituo'sa. A synonym of *Spiritus menthæ piperitæ.*

A. menth'æ pule'gii. Pennyroyal water; prepared as *A. menthæ viridis.*

A. menth'æ spirituo'sa, Ger. Ph. (G. *weingeistiges Pfefferminzwasser.*) Spirituous peppermint water. This is directed to be prepared in the same way as the *Aq. cinnamonii spirituosa*, Ger. Ph.

A. menth'æ vir'idis, U.S. Ph. Spearmint water. The directions to prepare this water are the same as those for the *Aqua menthæ piperitæ.*

A. menth'æ vulga'ris spirituo'sa. A synonym of *Spiritus menthæ viridis.*

A. mercuria'lis. Another term for the *Acetum philosophicum.*

A. mercuria'lis Char'ras. A synonym of *Liquor hydrargyri nitrici oxydati.*

A. mercuria'lis ni'gra. (L. *niger*, black.) A synonym of the *Aq. phagedænica nigra*, Ger. Ph.

A. metallo'rum. (L. *metallum*, a metal.) A synonym of *Mercury.*

A. minera'lis. A mineral water.

A. mirab'ilis. (L. *mirabilis*, marvellous.) This contains acetum vini 200 parts, cuprum sulphuricum 25 parts, kali carbonicum crudum 8 parts, ammonium chloratum, 10 parts, oxalium 2 parts, sp. vini gallici 100 parts; digest for three days and distil to dryness. Used as cordial and carminative.

Also, a synonym of *Spiritus pimentæ.*

A. Monteros'sii. A similar preparation to *A. Binellii.*

A. Morga'gni. See *Liquor Morgagni.*

A. mul'sa. (L. *mulsus*, mixed with honey.) Water in which honey has been dissolved.

Also (G. *Meth*), a term for mead.

A. na'phæ. (G. *napf*, a bowl.) A synonym of *A. aurantii.*

A. na'tri oxymuriat'ici. Solution of oxymuriate of soda; a synonym of *Liquor sodæ chlorinatæ.*

A. Neapolita'na. Naples water; artificially made. It consists of magnesium carbonate 10 grs., sodium carbonate 8 grs., aqua hydrosulphurica 9 drs., carbonic acid water 15½ oz.

A. nephrit'ica. (Νεφριτικός, affected with nephritis.) A synonym of *Spiritus myristicæ.*

A. nicotia'na. Tobacco water. Made by adding alcohol and water to fresh leaves and distilling. It is said to be sedative and diaphoretic, without possessing the dangerous qualities of other preparations of tobacco.

A. ni'gra. (L. *niger*, black.) A synonym of the *A. phagedænica nigra*, Ger. Ph.

A. nitrogen'ii protoxi'di. Water impregnated with nitrous oxide gas. It is said to be a nervine tonic, and has been used in cholera, dyspepsia, and chronic alcoholism.

A. niva'ta. (L. *nivatus*, provided with snow.) Water from melting snow.

A. nu'cis moscha'ta. A synonym of *Spiritus myristicæ.*

A. nu'cis vom'icæ, Belg. Ph. Nux vomica water. Nux vomica, bruised, 666 parts, alcohol 34, water a sufficiency. Distil 1000 parts.

A. obscu'ra. (L. *obscurus*, covered over, dark.) Old term for cataract.

A. odorif'era. (L. *odorifer*, fragrant.) Honey water. Prepared from honey, coriander seeds, vanilla, cloves, nutmegs, lemon peel, storax, and benzoin, distilled from spirit of wine, mixed with spirit of roses and orange-flower water.

A. ophthal'mica. (Ὀφθαλμικός, for the eyes.) A synonym of *Liquor zinci sulphatis cum camphorâ.*

A. ophthal'mica al'ba, Dan. Ph. White collyrium. Zinc sulphate 6 parts, acetate of lead 3 parts, camphor 2 parts, rose water 576 parts; dissolve the salts of zinc and lead separately in the rose water, filter and mix, then add the camphor rubbed up with a little spirit of wine.

A. ophthal'mica brillia'na. (G. *Brillantenwasser.*) This is composed of zinc sulphate, sodium chloride, camphor powdered, of each 1 part, distilled water 200 parts; mix and put aside for a day in a warm place, then cool, and filter.

A. ophthal'mica Bru'nii. This is composed of aloes 10 parts, tincture of saffron 3·7, rose water, white wine, of each 80 parts; macerate and filter.

A. ophthal'mica carita'tis Berolinen'sis. (L. *caritas*, love.) This is composed of zinc oxide 1 part, fennel water and rose water, of each 100 parts.

A. ophthal'mica cœru'lea. (L. *cœruleus*, dark blue.) This contains verdigris 10 parts, ammonium carbonate 20 parts, distilled water 5000 parts; dissolve and filter. Used as a collyrium.

A. ophthal'mica Conra'di. The same as the *Aqua ophthalmica mercurialis*, Dan. Ph.

A. ophthal'mica fœnicula'ta. This contains compound tincture of fennel 1 part, distilled water 6 parts; mix. Used as a collyrium.

A. ophthal'mica Hoffman'ni. This contains crystals of iron sulphate 1 part, distilled water 6 parts; mix.

A. ophthal'mica Lanfranc'i. The directions to prepare this are—Arsenicum sulfuratum 1·5 part, ærugo 1, myrrha, aloes, of each 0·5; mix, then add aq. rosæ 40, vinum album 100. Recommended, mingled with water, in cases of purulent ophthalmia. (Hager.)

A. ophthal'mica Loche'sii. Alumen crudum, zincum sulfuricum, tinct. aloes, of each 1 part, sp. vin. rect. 5 parts, aqua rosæ 200; mix. (Hager.)

A. ophthal'mica mercuria'lis, Dan. Ph. Bichloride of mercury ·05, tinct. opii croc. 1·5, rose water 150, grammes.

A. ophthal'mica ni'gra Grae'fi. This contains extract. hyoscyam. 1 part, aqua rosæ 30 parts, aqua calcaria 90 parts, calomel 0·6 part; dissolve and agitate.

A. ophthal'mica Parisio'rum. The formula for this collyrium, which is much used in France, is—Zinc. sulph., rad. irid. florent., pulv. sacch., of each 5 parts, aqua 1000 parts. Macerate and filter.

A. ophthal'mica Pragen'sis. The formula for this collyrium is—Zinc. sulph. 1 part, aq. ros., aq. sambuc., of each 30 parts, mucilag. gum arab. 1 part. Solve and mix.

A. ophthal'mica Romershaus'eni. A synonym of the *A. ophthalmica fœniculata.*

A. ophthal'mica saturn'ii. This collyrium contains acet. plumb. 7½ parts, mucilag. cydon. 60 parts, aq. ros. 2000 parts. Mix.

A. ophthal'mica Stroinskia'na. This collyrium contains zinc. sulph. 2 parts, aq. patchouli 1 part, and aq. destil. 640 parts.

A. ophthal'mica Taman'ti. This collyrium contains cup. aluminat. 1 part, aq. ros. 500 parts, sp. æther., tinct. opii crocati, of each 2 parts. Mix.

A. ophthal'mica Whi'tei. This collyrium contains caryophylli 10 parts, cassia 5, mel 10, aq. rosæ, aq. font., of each 50, acetum crudum, tinct. arnicæ, of each 25. Digest for one day and filter; then add 2½ parts of sulphate of zinc to every 150 parts of the strained fluid.

A. o'pii, Ger. Ph. (G. *Opiumwasser.*) Opium water. Coarsely-powdered opium 1 part, water 10 parts; distil 5 parts.

A. ora'nium. A synonym of *A. aurantii.*

A. oxygena'ta. Oxygenated water. An old synonym of *Aqua chlori.*

A. oxyg'eno-muriat'ica. A synonym of *A. chlori.*

A. oxymuriat'ica. A synonym of the *A. chlorata*, G. Ph.; and of the *A. chlori*, Aust. Ph.

A. Paglia'ri. See *Pagliari's hæmostatic.*

A. paludo'sa. (L. *palus*, a marsh.) Water from a marsh.

A. parieta'riæ, Belg. Ph. Pellitory water. Pellitory 500 parts, water sufficient. Distil 1000 parts.

A. pat'chouli. This is prepared by agitating one part of oil of patchouli with 2000 parts of water.

A. pe'dum. A term for urine.

A. pericard'ii. The fluid which is found in the pericardial sac.

A. Petroseli'ni, Ger. Ph. (G. *Petersilienwasser.*) The directions are—Take of parsley seeds 1 part, water a sufficiency; distil 20 parts.

A. phagedæ'nica, Ger. Ph. (Φαγέδαινα, a cancerous sore. G. *phagedänisches Wasser.*) Yellow wash. The directions are—Take of finely powdered corrosive sublimate 1 part, and add 300 parts of lime water.

A. phagedæ'nica ni'gra, Ger. Ph. (G. *Schwarzes Wasser.*) Black wash. The directions are—Take of calomel 1 part, lime water 60 parts; mix.

A. pi'cea. Fr. Codex. (L. *piceus*, of pitch. F. *eau de goudron.*) Tar water. One hundred parts of tar are macerated with distilled or rain water, and the water is rejected. A second quantity of water is then added, and the mixture allowed to stand for eight or ten days. It is finally decanted and filtered.

A. pi'cis, Ger. Ph. (L. *pix*, tar. G. *Theerwasser.*) Tar 1 part, and agitate with 10 parts of distilled water.

A. pi'cis liq'uidæ. A synonym of the *Infusum picis liquidæ* of the U.S. Ph.

A. pimen'tæ, B. Ph. Pimento water. Bruised pimento 14 oz., water 2 gallons; distil one gallon.

A. plum'bi, Ger. Ph. (G. *Bleiwasser.*) The directions are—Take of liquor plumbi subacetici 1 part, distilled water 49 parts; mix.

A. plum'bi aceto'si. A synonym of *Liquor plumbi subacetatis.*

A. plum'bi Goular'di, Ger. Ph. (G. *Goulard's Bleiwasser.*) The directions are—Take of liquor plumbi subacetici 1 part, dilute spirit (sp. gr. 0·92) 4 parts, water 45 parts; mix.

A. plum'bi spirituo'sa. A synonym of the *A. plumbi Goulardi*, Ger. Ph.

A. plum'bica. A synonym of the *Aqua plumbi*, Ger. Ph.

Aust. Ph. (G. *Bleiwasser.*) Solution of basic acetate of lead 1 gramme, distilled water 50 grammes; mix.

A. pluvia'lis. (L. *pluvialis*, belonging to rain.) Rain water.

A. potas'sæ. A synonym of *Liquor potassæ.*

A. potas'sæ efferves'cens. The *Liquor potassæ effervescens.*

A. ptycho'tis, Ind. Ph. Ajwain or omum water. Ajwain fruit, bruised, 20 oz., water 2 gallons; distil a gallon. Carminative; used to disguise disagreeable drugs, and prevent griping and nausea. Dose, one to two ounces.

A. pugil'lum. A synonym of *Acidum nitro-hydrochloricum.*

A. pule'gii. Pennyroyal water. Made as *A. menthæ viridis.*

A. pule'gii spirituo'sa. The *Spiritus menthæ pulegii.*

A. pur. An abbreviation, employed in prescriptions, of the words *Aquæ puræ*, of pure water.

A. pu'ra. (L. *purus*, pure.) Pure water.

A. putea'lis. (L. *putealis*, belonging to a well.) Well water.

A. quas'siæ, Belg. Ph. Quassia water. Quassia wood 468 parts, alcohol 125, water sufficient to distil 1000 parts.

A. Rabel'ii. A synonym of *Acidum sulphuricum alcoholisatum*, or the *Acid elixir of Haller.*

A. raph'ani compos'ita. (Ῥάφανος, a radish.) A synonym of *Spiritus armoraceæ compositus.*

A. rega'lis. (L. *regalis*, royal.) A term for *Acidum nitro-muriaticum.*

A. re'gia. (L. *regius*, royal.) Royal water; a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids, which was supposed to be the only acid able to dissolve gold. A synonym of *Acidum nitro-hydrochloricum.*

A. regi'næ. (L. *regina*, a queen.) A synonym of *Acidum sulphurico-nitricum.*

A. regi'næ Hunga'riæ. Queen of Hungary's water; the *Spiritus rosmarini.*

A. re'gis. (L. *rex*, a king.) A synonym of *Acidum nitro-hydrochloricum.*

A. ro'sæ, B. Ph. Rose water. Fresh petals of the hundred-leaved rose 10 pounds (or an equivalent quantity of the petals preserved while fresh with common salt), water 2 gallons; distil one gallon.

U.S. Ph. Take of pale rose 48 troy ounces, water 16 pints; mix them and distil 8 pints. When it is desirable to keep the rose for some time before distilling, it may be preserved by being well mixed with half its weight of chloride of sodium.

Ger. Ph. (G. *Rosenwasser.*) Fresh roses 2 parts, or 3 parts of salted roses, with a ½ part of sodium chloride, water a sufficiency; distil 10 parts.

A. rosa'rum, Aust. Ph. (G. *Rosenwasser.*) Oil of roses 0·1 gramme, distilled water 400 grammes; shake together and filter.

A. ru'bi idæ'i, Aust. Ph. (G. *Himbeerenwasser.*) Raspberry water. Ripe raspberries 400, water 4000, grammes; distil 2000 grammes.

Ger. Ph. Fresh raspberry fruit, after expression of the juice, 100 parts, water a sufficiency, distil 200 parts; or, take of concentrated raspberry water 1 part, distilled water 9 parts; mix.

A. ru'bi idæ'i concentra'ta, Ger. Ph. (G. *concentrirtes Himbeerwasser.*) Concentrated raspberry water. Fresh raspberries, after expression of the juice, 100 parts, spirit of wine 4 parts, warm water a sufficiency; macerate for a night, and distil 20 parts.

A. ru'tæ, Belg. Ph. Rue water. Made like *A. anisi extemporanea.*

A. Said'schütz factic'ia, Helv. Ph. Magnesium sulphate 70 grms., sodium bicarbonate 5 grms., dissolved in distilled water 700 grms., are put into a strong vessel; and before tightly closing 15 grms. of dilute sulphuric acid are added.

A. salicyl'ica. (G. *Salicylwasser.*) Salicylic acid one part, distilled water 300 parts.

A. salu'bris. (L. *salubris*, health-bringing.) A mineral water.

A. sal'viæ, Ger. Ph. (G. *Salbeiwasser.*) Sage water. This is directed to be made in the same way as the *A. chamomillæ*, Ger. Ph.

A. sal'viæ concentra'ta, Ger. Ph. (G. *concentrirtes Salbeiwasser.*) Concentrated sage water. This is directed to be made in the same way as the *A. chamomillæ concentrata*, Ger. Ph.

A. sambu'ci, B. Ph. Elder-flower water. Fresh elder flowers, separated from the stalks (or an equivalent quantity of the flowers preserved while fresh with common salt), 10 pounds, water 2 gallons; distil one gallon.

Ger. Ph. (G. *Fliederblumenwasser, Hollunderblüthenwasser.*) This is directed to be made in the same way as the *A. chamomillæ*, Ger. Ph.

A. sambu'ci concentra'ta, Ger. Ph. (G. *concentrirtes Fliederblumenwasser.*) Concentrated elder-flower water. This is directed to be made in the same way as the *A. chamomillæ concentrata*, Ger. Ph.

A. Sanc'tæ Lu'ciæ. St. Luke's water. A synonym of *Spiritus ammoniæ succinatus*, or *Liquor ammoniæ succinici.*

A. sapphiri'na. (L. *sapphirinus*, sapphirine in colour.) The rich deep blue solution formed when an excess of ammonia is added to a solution of sulphate of copper.

Subacetate of copper ·1, chloride of ammonium 1·0, lime water 50 grms.; digest and filter. A stimulant and astringent application to be dropped into the eye once a day.

A. satur'ni. (L. *Saturnus*, Saturn, a name given to lead. G. *bleihaltigeswasser.*) The *Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus.*

A. saturni'na. (Same etymon.) A synonym of the *A. plumbi*, Aust. and Ger. Ph.

A. sclopeta'ria. (Mod. Lat. *sclopetum*, a gun.) A synonym of the *Aq. vulneraria acida*, Ger. Ph.

A. sedati'va (Ras'pail), Belg. Ph. Sedative water. Camphor 2 parts, alcohol 5, water 875, sodium chloride 20, solution of ammonia 100.

A. seidlitzen'sis. Seidlitz water. A synonym of *Eau saline purgatif*, Fr Codex.

A. seidlitzen'sis extempora'nea, Belg. Ph. Extemporaneous or artificial seidlitz water. Magnesium sulphate 60 parts, water 930, sodium bicarbonate 5, tartaric acid 5.

Or, magnesium sulphate 30 parts, dissolved in 650 parts of soda water.

A. sem'inum ani'si compos'ita. Compound water of anise seeds. The *Spiritus anisi.*

A. sem'inum car'ui for'tis. Strong water of caraway seeds. The *Spiritus anisi.*

A. sere'na. (L. *serenus*, clear.) Old term for *Amaurosis.*

A. serpyl'li. Thyme water. Prepared as *A. anisi extemporanea.*

A. sic'ca. (L. *siccus*, dry.) A synonym of *Mercury.*

A. sina'pis. Mustard water. Oil of mustard 3 drops, shaken vigorously with 5 grms. of water. A rubefacient.

A. so'dæ efferves'cens. Effervescent soda water. The *A. acidi carbonici.*

A. sote'ria. (Σωτηρία, a saving.) A mineral water.

A. spada'na. A synonym of *A. ferruginosa aërata.*

A. stibia'ta. Stibiated or antimonial water. Tartar emetic 0·2 grm., water 50 grms. An emetic, of which half is given to begin with.

A. stillatit'ia. (L. *stillatitius*, dropping.) Distilled water.

A. styg'ia. (L. *stygius*, deadly; from στύξ, a river of the nether regions.) A term for nitro-muriatic acid.

A. styp'tica. (Στυπτικός, of astringent quality.) The *Liquor cupri sulphatis compositus.*

A. styp'tica Villa'ti. Acetate of lead 5 parts, dissolved in vinegar 45, to which are added sulphate of zinc and sulphate of copper, of each 2·5 parts.

A. subaceta'tis plum'bici. A synonym of *Liquor plumbi subacetatis.*

A. subcarbona'tis ka'li. The *Liquor potassæ carbonatis.*

A. sulfura'ta. (G. *Schwefelwasser.*) Sodium sulphide, sodium chloride, of each 0·13 grm., distilled water deprived of air by boiling 650 grms. Dose, two or more glasses in the day.

A. sulfuro'sa. Sulphurous water. Water impregnated with 20 per cent. of hydrogen sulphide.

A. sulphura'ta sim'plex. Simple sulphurated water. A term for a solution of hydrogen sulphide.

A. sulphure'ti ammo'niæ. Water of sulphuret of ammonia. A term for *Liquor fumans Boylii.*

A. supercarbona'tis potas'sæ. The *Liquor potassæ effervescens.*

A. supercarbona'tis so'dæ. The *Liquor sodæ effervescens.*

A. superoxi'di muriato'si. A synonym of *Chlorine water.*

A. Thede'ni. A vulnerary composed of 630 parts of alcohol (of 80°), 210 of concentrated sulphuric acid, 420 of honey, and 1260 of water. It is regarded as an antiseptic and detergent.

A. Thedia'na. Same as *A. Thedeni.*

A. theriaca'lis bezoard'ica. Bezoardic theriacal water. An old alexipharmic compounded of bezoar, theriaca, and other materials.

A. til'iæ, Ger. Ph. (G. *Lindenblüthenwasser.*) Lime-flower water. This is directed to be made in the same way as the *A. chamomillæ*, Ger. Ph.

A. til'iæ concentra'ta, Ger. Ph. (G. *concentrirtes Lindenblüthenwasser.*) This is directed to be prepared in the same way as the *A. chamomillæ concentrata*, Ger. Ph.

A. Tofa'ni. See *Acqua Tofana.*

A. Toffa'nia. See *Acqua Toffana.*

A. tos'ti pa'nis. (L. *tostus*; from *torreo*, to toast; *panis*, bread.) Toast water; made by putting a slice of well-toasted bread into water.

A. traumat'ica veg'eto-minera'lis Thede'ni. (Τραυματικός, pertaining to wounds.) A synonym of *A. Thedeni.*

A. valeria'næ, Ger. Ph. (G. *Baldrianwasser.*) This is directed to be prepared in the same way as the *A. menthæ crispæ*, Ger. P.

A. veg'eto-minera'lis. (F. *eau vegetominérale.*) A synonym of *Liquor plumbi subacetatis.*

A. veg'eto-minera'lis Goulard'i, Aust. Ph. (G. *Goulardscheswasser.*) Solution of basic acetate of lead 2, water 100, spirit of wine (70 per cent.) 5 grammes; make when required.

Also, a synonym of the *A. plumbi Goulardi*, Ger. Ph.

A. Vicien'sis artificia'lis. Artificial Vichy water. Sodium bicarbonate 600 centigrs., sodium chloride 30, calcium chloride 30, sodium sulphate 60, magnesium sulphate 26, crystallised sulphate of iron 1·5 centigr.; dissolve in water saturated with carbonic acid gas 1000 grms.

A. vi'tæ. (L. *vita*, life.) Water of life; a name applied to ardent spirits of the first distillation.

A. vi'tæ camphora'ta. Camphorated water of life. Camphor 25 parts, dilute alcohol 975. Also called Alcoholetum camphoræ debile.

A. vi'tæ German'ica. German water of life. A synonym of *Tinctura jalapæ composita*, Belg. Ph.

A. vitriol'ica camphora'ta. Camphorated vitriolic water. A term for *A. zinci sulphatis cum camphora.*

A. vitriol'ica cœru'lea. (L. *cæruleus*, dark blue.) Blue vitriolic water. A synonym of *Solutio sulphatis cupri composita.*

A. vulnera'ria. (L. *vulnerarius*, belonging to wounds.) A remedy in repute in Italy as an application to wounds. The "rossa" or red "acqua" contains lavender, the leaves of angelica, and of basil, sage, absinthium, fennel, hyssop, rue, marjoram, and several other labiate plants, with a little alkanet and cochineal. In the "bianca" or "white" form the colouring ingredients are omitted.

A. vulnera'ria ac'ida Theden'ii, Ger. Ph. (G. *Theden's Schusswasser*, or *Wundwasser.*)

Theden's acid vulnerary water. This contains acetum 6 parts, sp. vin. dil. 3 parts, acid. sulph. dil. 1 part, mel 1 part.

A. vulnera'ria Laudri'ni. Laudrin's vulnerary water. The same as *A. vulneraria*, with the addition of a little common salt and cream of tartar.

A. vulnera'ria Roma'na. Roman vulnerary water. The same as *A. vulneraria Laudrini*.

A. vulnera'ria ru'bra. Red vulnerary water. A synonym of *Tinctura vulneraria rubra*, Helv. Ph. Also, see *A. vulneraria*.

A. vulnera'ria spirituo'sa. Ger. Ph. (G. *weisse Arquebusade.*) Spirituous vulnerary water. Leaves of peppermint, rosemary, rue, sage, wormwood, and flowers of lavender, of each 1 part; macerate, after fine division, for two days, in 18 parts of dilute spirit (0·892) and 50 parts of water; distil 36 parts.

A. vulnera'ria vino'sa. (L. *vinosus*, full of wine.) A synonym of *A. vulneraria spirituosa*.

A. zin'ci sulpha'tis cum cam'phora. Water of sulphate of zinc with camphor. Sulphate of zinc ½ oz, camphor 2 drs., boiling water 2 lbs. Mix and filter.

A'quæ. (L. *aqua*, water. G. *Gesundbrunnen, Heilquellen.*) Mineral waters.

A. acid'ulæ. (L. *acidulus*, sourish.) Mineral waters containing sufficient carbonic acid gas to give a distinct taste.

A. Ba'diæ. The mineral waters of Bath.

A. Badig'næ. The mineral waters of Bath.

A. Batho'niæ. The mineral waters of Bath.

A. Buxtonien'sis. The mineral waters of Buxton.

A. cal'idæ. (L. *calidus*, hot.) The mineral waters of *Eaux-chaudes*.

A. chalybea'tæ. (Χάλυψ, steel.) Mineral waters containing iron.

A. destilla'tæ. (L. *destillo*, to trickle down, to distil. G. *destillirte Wassers.*) Waters distilled from various substances, of which, as a rule, they possess the smell and taste; opium water, however, constitutes an exception.

A. ferro'sæ. (L. *ferrum*, iron.) Mineral waters containing iron.

A. martia'les. (L. *martialis*, belonging to Mars, an old name of iron.) Mineral waters containing iron.

A. medica'tæ. (L. *medicatus*, healing.) Medicated waters. All preparations consisting of water holding volatile or gaseous substances in solution, many of which were formerly obtained by distillation, and some still continue to be so.

A. me'tus. (L. *metus*, fear.) A synonym of hydrophobia from a prominent symptom, dread of water.

A. minera'les acid'ulæ. Acidulous mineral waters; those which contain a notable amount of carbonic acid gas.

A. minera'les ferrugino'sæ. Ferruginous mineral waters; those containing iron.

A. minera'les sulphu'reæ. Sulphurous mineral waters; those containing hydrogen sulphide.

A. pa'vor. (L. *pavor*, fear.) Dread of water. A synonym of *Hydrophobia*.

A. so'lis. (L. *sol*, the sun.) An old term for the mineral waters of Bath.

A. stillatit'iæ. (L. *stillatitius*, dropping.) Distilled medicinal waters.

A. stillatit'iæ sim'plices. (L. *stillatitius*, dropping; *simplex*, simple.) Simple distilled water, now called *A. destillatæ*.

A. stillatit'iæ spirituo'sa. (L. *stillatitius*; *spiritus*, spirit.) Distillations of drugs in which spirit of wine is the menstruum, now called *Spiritus*.

A. subve'ni hom'ini. Italy; between Puzzuoli and Naples. Also called Acqua di zuppa d'uomini. A mineral water, of 35° C. (95° F.), springing from the foot of Monte Olibano; it contains carbonic acid, calcium and magnesium carbonate, iron carbonate, calcium and sodium sulphate, and sodium and potassium chloride. It is used in nervous diseases, in anæmia, amenorrhœa, and in chronic mucous discharges

Aquæduc'tus. (L. *aqua*, water; *ductus*, a leading. F. *aqueduc*; G. *Wasserleitung.*) A canal, or duct, for conveying water; an aqueduct. Applied to several canals in different parts of the body, though not always containing fluid.

A. cer'ebri. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) The infundibulum; a hollow conical process of the tuber cinereum, to which is attached the pituitary body; it communicates with and forms part of the floor of the third ventricle.

A. coch'leæ. (F. *aqueduc du limaçon*; I. *acquedotto della chiocciola*; G. *Wasserleitung der Schnecke.*) The aqueduct of the cochlea; a small canal extending downwards and inwards from near the commencement of the scala tympani of the cochlea, through the petrous bone to a point near the jugular fossa and just below the internal auditory foramen; it transmits a small vein.

A. Cotun'nii. The aqueduct of Cotunnius; a term for the *A. vestibuli*.

A. Fallo'pii. (F. *aqueduc de Fallope, canal spiroïde de l'os temporal*; I. *acquedotto di Fallopio*; G. *Wasserleitung des Fallopius.*) A canal in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, commencing at the upper part of the lamina cribrosa of the meatus auditorius internus, running outwards and backwards over the labyrinth, and then downwards to the stylo-mastoid foramen. It transmits the facial nerve.

A. Syl'vii. (F. *aqueduc du Sylvius, canal intermédiaire des ventricules*; I. *acquedotto di Silvio*; G. *Sylvi'sche Wasserleitung.*) The aqueduct of Sylvius; a narrow canal extending downwards and backwards from the hinder part of the third ventricle to the fourth ventricle. The floor consists of a prolongation of the fasciculi teretes to the cerebral peduncles, the lateral walls of the superior peduncles of the cerebellum, and the roof of the corpora quadrigemina and valve of Vieussens.

A. vestib'uli. (F. *aqueduc du vestibule*; I. *acquedotto di vestibolo*; G. *Wasserleitung des Vorhofes.*) The aqueduct of the vestibule; a small canal arising from the inner wall of the vestibule of the ear behind the eminentia pyramidalis, and running to the posterior surface of the petrous bone. It transmits a small vein.

Aq'uala. An old term for arsenic and for sulphur.

Aqualic'ulus. (L. *aqualiculus*, a small water vessel, the lower part of the belly.) Old term for the lower part of the belly or abdomen; also, for the pubes.

Aquapunc'ture. (L. *aqua*, water; *punctura*, a prick.) A revulsive method of treatment, obtained by means of a force-pump apparatus, which propels a hair-like stream of water on to the skin with sufficient intensity to perforate the epidermis. Sharp pain is felt for a few moments and swelling occurs, both of which, however, soon disappear. The swelling is a whitish elevation, containing in its centre a small drop of blood. It has been used in cases of neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, and muscular rheumatism.

Aquaracinn'ha-a'cu. The name of a Species of *Borago*, probably a heliotrope figured by Piso (' Bras,' p. 109), and by Marcgrave. The leaves are used in Brazil as an application to wounds and ulcers.

Aquara-ibi. A name applied in Paraguay to trees of the Nat. Order *Terebinthinaceæ.* The fruit of all the species used contain a resinous, aromatic juice, from which is prepared the much esteemed mission balsam, of which the Jesuits send annually a present to the Spanish court. The balsam is an inspissated vinous extract. It is employed to relieve rheumatic pain and for the cure of severe ulcers, and is said to be useful in hæmoptysis and bronchial fluxes. Dose, 6—8 grains frequently repeated.

Aqua'rium. (L. *aquarium*, a vessel for water.) A chamber with one or more glass sides for the observation of the habits of aquatic animals.

Aqua'rius. An old term for *Ferrum*, or iron. (Ruland and Johnson.)

A'quas de Veru'ga. The Peruvian name of certain springs supposed to be endowed with deleterious properties, producing the disease termed veruga. This commences with sore throat and febrile symptoms, followed by an eruption of pimples or boils, from which great bleeding occurs, reducing the strength of the patient and leading often to consumption. It attacks mules and horses (see Tschudi). Sudorifics, purgatives, and excision of the verugas is the treatment adopted by the Peruvians.

Aquas'ter. A term employed by Paracelsus to express the visions or hallucinations of patients. (Dunglison.)

Aquat'ic. (L. *aquaticus*, living in the water. F. *aquatique;* I. *acquatico;* S. *acuatico;* G. *Wasserlebend.*) Of, or belonging to, water. Growing in the water; applied to certain plants of this nature. By some authors its application is restricted to fresh water.

A. box. A term for *Animalcule cage.*

A. respira'tion. Breathing by gills or other provision for effecting respiratory changes in the body by means of the oxygen dissolved in water.

A. roots. The roots of plants growing in the water, and which have no attachment to the earth.

Aquat'ilis. (L. *aquatilis;* from *aqua*, water*;* G. *im wasser lebend.*) Living in water.

A'queduct. See *Aquæductus.*

Aquedu'cus. (L. *aqua*, water; *duco*, to conduct.) Same as *Aquæductus.*

Aque'ola. Old name for a species of *Hordeolum*, or stye.

A'queous. (L. *aqua*, water. F. *aqueux;* G. *wässerig.*) Of the nature, or quality, of water; watery. Used to denote definite combinations of water.

A. can'cer. A name given to gangrene of the mouth in infants, or noma.

A. cham'ber of eye. The space between the crystalline lens and the cornea, divided by the iris into the anterior and the posterior chamber.

A. ex'tract. (L. *extraho*, to draw out. F. *extrait aqueux;* G. *wässeriges extract.*) A term applied in Pharmacy to solid preparations of drugs made chiefly or entirely with water.

A. forma'tions. The stratified or sedimentary rocks which have been formed by deposit from water.

A. fu'sion. See *Fusion, watery.*

A. hu'mour. (L. *humor aquosus.* F. *humeur aqueuse.*) Term for the eight or ten drops of colourless fluid filling the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye. It is a clear liquid, of alkaline reaction and sp. gr. 1·003—1·009; it contains 1·—1·5 per cent. of solids. In the aqueous humour of the calf there were found water 986·87, sodium albuminate 1·223, extractive 4·21, sodium chloride 6·89, potassium chloride ·113, potassium sulphate ·221, earthy phosphate ·214, and lime ·259.

A. va'pour. The steam or vapour which is given off from water at all temperatures. Its radiating and absorbing power for heat is very great, being more than 16,000 times that of air.

Aquet'ta. The *Aqua Toffana.*

Aquidu'ca. (L. *aqua*, water; *duco*, to lead.) Medicines that produce watery evacuations; hydragogues; cathartics.

Aquidu'cous. (L. *aqua*, water; *duco*, to lead.) Drawing or leading water; draining off water. Used by Cœl. Aurelianus, *de Tard. Pass.* iii, 3, synonymously with *Hydragogue.*

Aquif'erous. (L. *aqua; fero*, to bear. G. *wassertragend.*) Containing or carrying water.

A. canal's. Small canals in the foot of some molluscs having an external opening.

A. sys'tem. See *Water-vascular system.*

Aquifolia'ceæ. (L. *acus*, a needle; *folium*, a leaf. F. *aquifoliacées.*) The hollies. An Order of epipetalous corollifloral *Exogens.* Evergreens. Leaves coriaceous, simple, exstipulate, smooth, sometimes with spiny teeth; flowers small, solitary, axillary; sepals distinct, 4—6; corolla imbricated; stamens alternate with the petals; anthers 2-celled, adnate, opening longitudinally; ovary 2—6 or more celled, free, truncate, uniovular; ovule pendulous; placentæ axile; fruit fleshy, indehiscent.

Aquifo'lious. (L. *acus*, a needle; *folium*, a leaf.) Having sharp-pointed leaves.

Aquifo'lium. (L. *acus*, a needle; *folium*, a leaf; because its leaves are prickly.) The holly tree. See *Ilex aquifolium.*

A'quiform. (L. *aqua; forma*, appearance.) Having the semblance of water.

Aquig'enous. (L. *aqua; gigno*, to produce.) Living in water.

Aq'uila, Briss. (L. *aquila.* F. *aigle;* I. *aquila;* G. *Adler.*) The eagle. Beak long, straight at the base, not indented; legs feathered to the origin of the toes. The several commoner varieties of eagle were formerly much esteemed in medicine; the bones were given in headache, the brain in jaundice, and the tongue in incontinence of urine; the dried bill was used as a sternutatory, and the wings were put under the feet to facilitate labour.

Also, an alchemical term for sal ammoniac, mercury, arsenic, sulphur, and the philosopher's stone.

A. al'ba. (L. *albus*, white.) Old term for calomel and for sal ammoniac.

A. cœles'tis. (L. *cœlestis*, heavenly.) A synonym of *White precipitate*, thought to be the cure for all diseases.

A. Ganyme'di. (L. *Ganymedes*, Ganymede, son of Laomedon, taken up to heaven by Jupiter's eagle to be his cup-bearer.) A term for sublimed sal ammoniac.

A. mitiga'ta. (L. *mitigo*, to render gentle.) A synonym of *Calomel.*

A. ni'gra. (L. *niger*, black.) Old term for a preparation of cobalt.

A. philosopho'rum. (Φιλόσοφος, a lover of wisdom.) An old term for hydrargyrum, or mercury.

A. terres'tris. (L. *terrestris*, belonging to the earth.) A synonym of *Antimony oxychloride.*

A. ven'eris. (L. *Venus*, the goddess of love.) Old term for a preparation of verdigris sublimed with sal ammoniac.

Aq'uila, Giovan'ni d'. An Italian physician of the fifteenth century. He wrote, amongst other books, a treatise on bloodletting in pleurisy.

Aq'uilæ. (L. *aquila*, an eagle.) The temporal veins, for it was said that these were prominent in the eagle.

A. lach'rymæ. (L. *lachryma*, a tear.) Eagles' tears. Old term for a certain preparation, of which calomel was an ingredient.

A. la'pis. (L. *lapis*, a stone.) Ancient name for the aëtites, or eagle-stone.

A. lig'num. (L. *lignum*, wood.) Eagle-wood. Former term for agallochum, or *Lignum aloës.*

A. ve'næ. (L. *vena*, a vein.) Eagles' veins. An old term for the temporal veins.

Aquila'no, Sebas'tien d'. Professor of medicine at Padua; died 1543. He wrote two treatises: one, entitled *Interpretatio morbi gallici et cura;* and another, *Quæstio de febre sanguinea.*

Aquila'ria. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Aquilariaceæ.*

A. agal'locha, Roxb. Also called *Aloexylum agallochum.* A plant producing a resinous wood, formerly generally valued for incense, and named the Lignum or Lign aloes. It is considered in some parts of Asia as a cordial, and has been prescribed in Europe in gout and rheumatism. In Assam, where it is known under the name of Hansi, the bark was formerly used for paper, and in Silhet a fragrant oil is distilled from the wood. (Waring.) See *Aloes-wood.*

A. chinen'sis, Spreng. A South China species, with undulate, lanceolate leaves, and terminal, solitary, hexamerous flowers. It also supplies eagle-wood.

A. malaccen'sis, Lam. Eagle wood. A perfume, known in Cochin-China as "tram-toc" is prepared from the nodosities that form on the base of the broken branches of this tree. Its wood is often substituted for aloes-wood.

A. ova'ta. (L. *ovatus*, egg-shaped.) A species said also to supply aloes-wood.

A. secunda'ria, De Cand. (L. *secundarius*, second-rate, inferior.) A species also supplying eagle-wood; a substitute for aloes-wood.

Aquilaria'ceæ. An Order of the Subclass *Monochlamydeæ*, of angiospermous Dicotyledons. Trees with entire, exstipulate leaves; flowers apetalous; calyx tubular, 4—5-lobed, imbricate, persistent; stamens 10, 8, or 5, opposite the divisions of the calyx when equal to them in number; ovary composed of two carpels, superior; ovules 2, suspended; seeds exalbumiuous.

Aquila'riads. Plants of the Order *Aquilariaceæ.*

Aquilarin'eæ. The same as *Aquilariaceæ.*

Aquile'gia. (L. *aquila*, an eagle; the nectaries resembling claws; according to some *aquilegus*, a water drawer.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Ranunculaceæ.* Calyx with 5 deciduous coloured sepals; petals 5, terminating in a horn-shaped spur.

A. alpi'na. (L. *alpinus*, belonging to the Alps.) A synonym of *A. vulgaris.*

A. canaden'sis. Canadian or wild columbine. Hab. North America. The seeds are said to be tonic.

A. sylves'tris. (L. *sylvestris*, belonging to the woods.) A synonym of *A. vulgaris.*

A. vulga'ris. (L. *vulgaris*, common. F. *arcolie vulgaire;* S. *paxarilla;* I. *aquiligia;* G. *Akelei;* Dut. *akeley.*) Columbine; culverwort. Spur of petals incurved; capsules hairy; leaves glabrous; stem leafy, many flowered; styles as long as stamens. Hab. Most part of Europe and Japan. The whole plant was formerly employed medicinally, and was regarded as a diuretic, diaphoretic, and antiscorbutic. It was especially valued in scurvy; it was also used in jaundice and in smallpox to promote the eruption. Linnæus placed the dose at from 30—60 grains of the powdered seeds. The tincture of the blue flowers has been used as a test for acids.

Aquilic'ia. (L. *aqua*, water; *elicio*, to draw out.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Vitaceæ*, also called Leea.

A. sambuci'na. (L. *sambucus*, the elder.) The systematic name of a plant, native of Java, the Moluccas, &c. A decoction of its root is used against heartburn, and of its wood, to allay thirst.

Aquili'na. The *Aquilegia vulgaris.*

Aquili'næ. The eagles. A Subfamily of the Family *Falconidæ*, Order *Raptores.* Large, powerful birds, with completely feathered heads, high toothless beaks, with sinuous margins, feathered legs, and strong claws.

Aq'uiline. (L. *aquila*, an eagle. F. *aquiline;* G. *aderähnlich.*) Bent like the beak of an eagle. The *Pteris aquilina* is so called because a transverse division of its root presents the rude image of an eagle with two heads.

Aquipa'ria. (L. *aqua*, water; *pario*, to bring forth. F. *aquipare.*) Applied by Blainville to an Order of *Reptilia Bactracii* which deposit their progeny in water.

Aquip'arous. (L. *aqua*, water; *pario*, to produce.) Producing or secreting water.

Also, laying eggs, or bringing forth, in water.

A. glands. A term applied to such glands as the parotid, the secretion of which is very watery.

Aquocapsuli'tis. (L. *aqua*, water; *capsula*, a small box.) Inflammation of the membrane supposed to line the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye. Applied to a condition in which, with the signs of iritis, the posterior surface of the cornea and the anterior capsule of the lens exhibit numerous white discrete spots. See *Iritis, serous.*

Aquomembrani'tis. (L. *aqua; membrana*, a skin or membrane.) The same as *Aquocapsulitis.*

Aquos'itas. (L. *aquosus*, watery.) The state of that which is aqueous.

Aquo'sus. (L. *aquosus*, watery. G. *wasserig.*) Belonging to, resembling, or full of, water; watery, aqueous. A term for the lining membrane of the anterior chamber of the eye; and also, for the fluid contained in it, the aqueous humour.

Aqu'ula. (L. *aquula*, a little water; dim. of *aqua.*) A small collection of water.

Also, a synonym of hernia of the cornea, or keratocele.

Also, applied to some hydatids.

Also, a synonym of *Hydra.*

A. acous'tica. (Ἀκουστικός, belonging to the sense of hearing.) Term for the fluid which fills the cavity of the vestibule of the internal ear.

A. auditu'ra. (L. *auditus*, the hearing.) The perilymph and the endolymph of the internal ear.

A. Cotun'nii. The perilymph, or aqua Cotunnii.

A. labyrin'thi exter'na. The external water of the labyrinth. The perilymph.

A. labyrin'thi inter'na. The internal water of the labyrinth. The endolymph.

A. labyrin'thi membrana'cea. The water of the membranous labyrinth. The endolymph.

A. Morga'gni. See *Liquor Morgagni.*

A. vit'rea auditi'va. (L. *vitreus*, of glass; *auditus*, the hearing.) The endolymph.

A. vitri'na audito'ria. (L. *vitrum*, glass; *auditorius*, relating to hearing.) The glass-like auditory water. The endolymph.

A'ra par'va. Name (Gr. βωμὸς μικρὸς) used by Galen, *de Fasciis*, *n.* 26, for a certain kind of bandage, like the corners of an altar, attributed to Sostratus.

Ara'bia digita'ta. The *Paratropia venulosa.*

Ara'bian cof'fee. The fruit of *Coffea arabica.*

A. man'na. The saccharine exudation of *Tamarix indica.*

A. sen'na. The leaves of the *Cassia lanceolata.*

Ar'abic ac'id. (G. *Arabinsäure.*) $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$. An acid obtained by dissolving gum arabic in cold water and slightly acidulating with hydrochloric acid; the addition of alcohol produces in it a precipitate of the acid in question. Arabic acid gives up H_2O when united with bases; it has a great tendency to form salts containing several equivalents of acid to one of base. Natural pure gum may be regarded as the potassium and calcium salts of arabic acid having a large excess of acid.

A., gum. The *Acaciæ gummi.*

A. treat'ment. The treatment of cutaneous diseases by arsenic sulphide, as is usual with the Arabians.

Arab'ica. (L. *Arabicus*, Arabian.) Arabian stone. A mineral substance, white, ivory-like; a product used by the ancients locally in hæmorrhoids, and as a dentifrice. (Waring.) Theoph. *on Stones*, *c.* 35; Dioscor. *l.* v, *c.* 148; Paul. Æg. *l.* vii, § 3; Pliny, *l.* xxxvi, *c.* 54.

Also, called *A. lapis.*

A. antid'otus hepat'ica. (L. *antidotus*, a remedy; *hepaticus*, affected in the liver.) Term for a powder formed of cassia leaves, white pepper, myrrh, and costus, in former use.

A. fa'ba. (L. *faba*, a bean.) The coffee berry.

A. la'pis. (L. *lapis*, a stone.) Old name for a kind of white marble, formerly used in powder as absorbent, and applied to hæmorrhoids.

Arab'icum gum'mi. (L. *Arabicus*, Arabian; *gummi*, gum.) Gum arabic. See *Acaciæ gummi.*

Arab'ideæ. A Tribe of pleurorrhizal *Cruciferæ*, the fruit of which is a straight, elongated siliqua, and the seeds generally biserial, with accumbent cotyledons.

Ar'abin. The same as *Arabic acid.*

Also, applied to the soluble portion of gum arabic and gum of Senegal, as well as soluble gum of Acajou.

Arabin'ic ac'id. The same as *Arabic acid.*

Arab'inose. (F. *sucre de gomme.*) $C_6H_{12}O_6$. A non-fermentable sugar obtained from arabic acid, the chief constituent of gum arabic, by treatment with dilute sulphuric acid. It occurs in large, colourless, rhombic prisms, of a sweet taste, and fusible at 160° C. (320° F.) It is easily soluble in water; the solution is reduced by copper, and turns the plane of polarisation to the right.

Ar'abis. (*Arabia*, the habitat of many species.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cruciferæ.* Annual or perennial herbs; root leaves spathulate, stem leaves sessile; sepals short; petals entire, usually clawed; pods linear, compressed; valves flat, keeled, veined, or ribbed; seeds usually one-rowed, compressed, often winged; cotyledons accumbent.

Ancient name for a species of nasturtium, not now known, used in pickle.

A. areno'sa, Scop. (L. *arenosus*, sandy.) A species covered with bifurcate hairs, with the radical leaves lyrate, pinnatifid, and the cauline incised. Grows in shady, moist elevations in Middle Europe. Used as *A. turrita.*

A. barbar'ea. (*St. Barbara.* G. *Barbarakraut.*) A synonym of *Sisymbrium officinale.*

A. chinen'sis, Rottl. (F. *alivérie de l'Inde.*) The seeds of this plant are prescribed by Indian native doctors as a stomachic and gentle stimulant.

A. cilia'ta, Br. (L. *cilium*, an eyelash.) Plant ciliate; radical leaves subsessile, obovate-oblong, obtuse, slightly toothed; cauline leaves sessile; pods erect. Properties as *A. turrita.*

A. gla'bra, Bernh. (L. *glaber*, without hair, smooth.) A synonym of *A. perfoliata.*

A. hirsu'ta. (L. *hirsutus*, shaggy.) A hispid plant, with the radical leaves shortly petiolate, toothed; cauline leaves sessile; petals spreading; pods numerous, slender, erect. Used for the same purposes as *A. turrita.*

A. malag'ma. (Μάλαγμα, any emollient.) An antiscrofulous remedy, containing myrrh, olibanum, wax, sal ammoniac, iron pyrites, and other materials.

A. malia'na. A synonym of *Sisymbrium maliana.*

A. perfolia'ta, Lam. (See *Perfoliate.*) Glabrous, glaucous; radical leaves obovate, sinuate, or lobed; cauline leaves amplexicaul; petals erect, yellow; pods erect, numerous. Used as *A. turrita.*

A. sagitta'ta, De Cand. (L. *sagitta*, an arrow.) A synonym of *A. hirsuta.*

A. turri'ta, Linn. (L. *turritus*, tower-shaped, lofty.) Pubescent, with stellate hairs; leaves remotely toothed, stem leaves amplexicauline; flowers bracteate; petals spreading; pods long, decurved, with thick, veined valves; seeds oblong, winged. This small plant is common on old walls and rocky places in Europe and America. Its juice is said to kill worms, and it is locally applied to cure aphthæ.

Ar'abists. (*Arabia.*) The followers of the Arabian school of medicine.

Ar'abs. People of the Semitic branch of the Mediterranean or Caucasian race. The skull, seen from above, and the face are oval; the hair is black and glossy; eyes black; openings of eyelids almond-shaped; eyelashes long and black; forehead not high; nose aquiline; chin receding; stature about the average; body lean. The skull is highly mesocephalic, almost dolichocephalic.

A., med'icine of. Towards the eighth and ninth centuries of the Christian era, the Arabs, having founded a great and flourishing empire, took a fancy for the science of the Greeks, of which they translated, through precedent Syriac versions, a great number of books; thence arose Arabian medicine. At that time the Grecian Empire produced nothing but compilations, which gradually became more and more dry and curtailed; it was the same with the Latins. The Arabs, without renewing medicine, it is true, revived the great works, and published important encyclopædias. Essentially they followed Galen; nevertheless they introduced ideas taken from Indian medicine; they made also new observations and new descriptions, and enriched pharmacy. To them is owing the first description of variola. In truth they deserve, during the medical torpor of the earlier middle age, to hold the sceptre, and posterity ought to recognise their services. (Littré and Robin.)

Ar'abus. (Ἄραβος.) Term for grinding of the teeth.

Ar'ac. See *Arack.*

Araca'cha moscha'ta. The *Conium moschatum.*

Ara'ceæ. A Nat. Order of petaloid monocotyledonous plants, including the Arums. They are herbs or shrubs with an acrid juice and subcutaneous tubers, corms, or rhizomes. Leaves petiolated, sheathing, usually with reticulate veins, simple, lobed, sagittate, cordiform, or rarely compound, sometimes peltate; flowers monœcious, arranged on a spadix within a spathe; perianth absent. Male flower:—Stamens few or numerous; anthers extrorse, sessile, or upon very short filaments. Female flower:—Ovary 1-celled, or rarely 3- or more celled; fruit succulent; seeds 2—8, pulpy, with mealy or fleshy albumen, or rarely exalbuminous; embryo axial, slit on one side. The species abound in tropical countries, but a few are also found in cold and temperate regions. They are all more or less acrid.

Ar'ach. (Fr.) See *Arack.*
Also, an old spelling of *Orach.*

Arachi'chu. (S. *yerba mora.*) The name given in Paraguay to a Species of *Solanum* which possesses sedative and narcotic properties.

A. poch'e. The native name in Paraguay of a Species of *Strychnos*, the juice and seeds of which are poisonous. (Waring.)

Arachid'eæ. A Subtribe of the Tribe *Hedysareæ*, Nat. Order *Leguminosæ.*

Arachid'ic ac'id. $C_{20}H_{40}O_2$. (G. *Arachinsäure.*) A monobasic acid obtained by the saponification of the oil of the seeds of *Arachis hypogæa.* It is found also in the fatty acids of butter and olive oil, and in the tallow of *Nephelium lappaceum.* It crystallises in small shining scales, melts at 75° C. (167° F.), and behaves like stearine with glycerin, forming three classes of compounds—monarachin, diarachin, and triarachin. It is but slightly soluble in cold alcohol, but dissolves readily in hot.

Arachid'na hypogæ'a. A synonym of *Arachis hypogæa.*

Ar'achin. The glycerin-ether of *Arachidic acid.*

Ar'achis. (Ἀ, neg.; ῥάχις, the spine.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ.*

A. Africa'na. The African variety of *A. hypogæa.*

A. America'na. The American variety of *A. hypogæa.*

A. hypogæ'a. (Ὑπόγαιος, underground; from ὑπό, under; γῆ, the earth. F. *pistache de terre;* Tam. *Vayer* or *Nelay-Cadalay;* Tel. *Nela-Sanagalu;* Duk. *Velaiatu moong;* Hind. *Moong-phullee.*) Earth nut; Manilla nut. Hab. S. America; growing wild in Florida, Peru, and Brazil, but cultivated in the southern countries of Europe and India. A diffuse herbaceous annual plant, having stems a foot or more in length, and solitary axillary yellowish flowers, with an extremely long filiform calyx tube; the anterior sepal free; petals very unequal; vexillum thickened, gibbous at the back; stamens forming a close tube, sometimes reduced to 9; ovary almost sessile, but, after the flower withers the torus becomes much elongated, and bending towards the ground forces into it the young pod, which matures its seeds some inches below the surface. The ripe pod is oblong, cylindrical, about an inch in length, reticulated, and contains one or two irregularly ovoid seeds. The plant is cultivated, for the sake of its nutritious oily seeds, in all tropical and subtropical countries, but especially on the West Coast of Africa. The large embryo is eaten roasted, and is regarded as analeptic, tonic, aphrodisiac, and highly nutritious. It contains sugar, casein, salts, cellulose, and a large quantity of oil. It is mixed with the inferior qualities of chocolate, and has been proposed as a substitute for coffee. It has been erroneously said to be poisonous.

A. oil. (F. *huile d'arachide*, or *de pistache de terre;* G. *Erdnussöl.*) The fat oil of *Arachis hypogæa* obtained by pressure without heat. It is almost colourless, of an agreeable faint odour and a bland taste, resembling olive oil; sp. gr. 0·918. It becomes turbid at 3° C. (37·4° F.), concretes at —3° C. to —4° C. (26·6° F. to 24·8° F.), and hardens at —7° C. (19·4° F.) On exposure to air it slowly alters and becomes rancid. A considerable commerce is carried on in it, and it is employed to a great extent in the manufacture of soaps. Used as a substitute for olive oil.

Arach'ne. (Ἀράχνη, a spider. L. *aranea;* F. *araignée;* G. *Spinne.*) A spider. Under this name the ancients described two species of spiders, which Sprengel identifies with *Aranea domestica* and *A. retiaria.* The web was used as a styptic and as a local remedy in diseases of the eye, and the spiders themselves, beaten into a plaster, were applied to the temples and forehead for the cure of periodical headaches. Dioscor. *l.*

iii, *c.* 68; Paul. Æg. *l.* vii, § 3; Pliny, *l.* xxix, *c.* 38. (Waring.)

Also, the arachnoid membrane.

Arach'nida. (Same etymon. G. *Spinnen.*) A Class of the Subkingdom *Arthropoda* or of *Condylopoda.* Articulated animals. Head and thorax usually fused into one mass, to which the eight legs are attached; mandibles absent. They have only one pair of jaw-like palpi. They breathe by tracheæ or by pulmonary cavities, or, in some of the lower forms, through the skin. With the exception of the Tardigrada, the sexes are separate. The eyes, 2—12, not very definitely localised.

Of the larger Arachnida the scorpions have a poison-sting at the end of the tail; some of the larger spiders, as Mygale, are credited with venomous properties; of the smaller arachnids the tics and mites attach themselves to the skin in a troublesome fashion, and the Demodex is found in the follicles of the skin.

Arachnid'ium. (Ἀράχνη.) The gland which secretes the substance forming the web of the spider.

Arachni'tis. (*Arachnoid* membrane.) Inflammation of the arachnoid membrane of the brain.

In olden medical books the symptoms and morbid anatomy of arachnitis were related at length; but later authors contend that inflammation of the arachnoid is not seen without concomitant affections of the pia mater. Arachnitis of the cerebral ventricles has also been described. See *Meningitis.*

A., chron'ic. A term applied to opacity and thickening of the arachnoid membrane, usually occurring along the longitudinal sinus.

A., diffu'se. A term applied to a form of meningitis, occasionally resulting from injuries to the head, or facial erysipelas.

A., erysipel'atous. The same as *A., diffuse.*

A., sup'purative. Meningitis with purulent deposit in the arachnoid cavity.

Arachnoder'mous. (Ἀράχνη; δέρμα, the skin.) Having an extremely fine or scarcely perceptible skin.

Arach'noïd. (Ἀράχνιον, a spider's web; εἶδος, form. F. *arachnoïde;* G. *spinnenwebeförmig, spinngewebeartig.*) Resembling a spider's web.

Term applied to a plant or organ covered with long, fine, soft, and entangled hairs.

A. apoph'yses. (Ἀπόφυσίς, an offshoot.) An old term applied to the interlacement of nerve-filaments.

A. canal'. A name for the canal of Bichat. See *Bichat, canal of.*

A. cav'ity. The space between the arachnoid membrane and the dura mater.

A. cysts. Cysts found on the surface of the brain, depending, in all probability, on extravasation of blood on the surface of the arachnoid from a vessel of the pia mater, or, according to some, of the dura mater, or from a vessel developed in a false membrane. They are more frequent on the left side and in males.

A. hydroceph'alus. Hydrocephalus in which the effusion is in the arachnoid cavity.

A. mem'brane. (F. *arachnoïde, lame externe de la meningine;* I. *aracnoide;* G. *Spinnewebehaut.*) The arachnoid is a delicate serous membrane investing the brain and spinal cord; the outer or parietal layer is closely adherent to the dura mater; the inner or visceral layer is more loosely connected with the pia mater, and covers the brain and cord. It separates the hemispheres of the brain, but does not dip into the sulci of the brain nor into the fissures of the cord. It penetrates into the interior of the brain through the great transverse fissure, and lines the ventricles and central canal. It is composed of connective, mingled with some elastic, tissue, and is lined by a layer of pavement epithelium. The cavity of the arachnoid contains a little fluid, permitting the opposed surfaces to glide upon one another in the movements of the brain associated with respiration, circulation, and locomotion. The existence of the parietal layer of the arachnoid has been much questioned. Many late observers regard the epithelium lining the dura mater as being a part of that membrane, and not belonging to the arachnoid.

Also, applied by Galen to the retina, to the hyaloid capsule of the vitreous body, or to the capsule of the crystalline lens.

A. pulse. A term anciently given to a tremulous and small pulse, as unsteady as a cobweb.

Arachnoï'dea. (Same etymon.) A synonym of *Arachnida.*

A. cer'ebri. (L. *cerebrum,* the brain. G. *Spinnwebehaut des Gehirnes.*) The arachnoid membrane of the brain.

A. medul'læ spina'lis. (L. *medulla,* the marrow; *spinalis,* belonging to the spine. G. *Spinnwebehaut des Rückenmarkes.*) The arachnoid membrane investing the spinal cord.

A. oc'uli. (L. *oculus,* the eye. G. *Oberaderhaut.*) The *lamina fusca,* or outer layer of the choroid coat of the eye.

Arachnoï'deus. Same etymon and meaning as *Arachnoid.*

Arachnoïdi'tis. (F. *arachnoïdite.*) Same in etymon and meaning as *Arachnitis.*

Arachnol'ogy. (Ἀράχνη; λόγος, a discourse.) A treatise on spiders.

Arachnoph'ilous. (Ἀράχνη; φίλεω, to love.) A term applied to fungi which grow on the dead bodies of spiders.

Arachnop'oda. (Ἀράχνη; ποῦς, a foot.) A synonym of *Podosomata,* so called from their spider-like appearance.

Ar'aci aromat'ici. A synonym of *Vanilla.*

Ara'cium alpi'num, Monn. A synonym of *Mulgedium alpinum,* Less.

Ar'ack. (Ind.) Name for a spirituous liquor common in India, prepared from rice; also from sugar fermented with cocoa-nut juice; often from the juice which exudes from incisions in the cocoa-nut tree, and called toddy; it is used like other strong spirits, but seems more heating in its nature.

Also, and more commonly, spelt *Arrack.*

Ar'acka. A spirit distilled by the Tartars from koumiss, fermented mare's milk.

Arac'on. (Arab.) An alchemical name for the metal Cuprum, or copper.

Aracouchi'ni. See *Icica aracouchini.*

Ar'acus. Same as *Arabus.*

A. aromat'icus. (L. *aromaticus,* fragrant.) An old name of *Vanilla,* the pod of *Vanilla planifolia.*

A'rad. The Guzerat name of *Phaseolus mungo.*

Ar'ados. (Ἄραδος.) Used by Hippocrates, *de R. V. in Acut.* i, 18, for perturbation of the humours, or the disturbance excited in the stomach from the digestive process acting on several kinds of food; likewise to that caused by the milder purgatives; also to disturbance in any part of the body, especially of the heart after violent exertion.

A'rads. Plants of the Nat. Order *Araceæ.*

Aræ'a. ('Αραιά; from ἀραιός, thin. G. *Unterleib.*) The lower portion of the belly; the flanks.

Aræo'ma. ('Αραίωμα, from ἀραιόω, to make spongy, porous.) An interstice.

Aræom'eter. ('Αραιός, light, rare, thin; μέτρον, a measure. G. *Senkwage.*) An apparatus for determining the specific gravity of fluids; usually called a *Hydrometer.*

Aræomet'ric. (Same etymon.) Relating to areometry.

Aræom'etry. ('Αραιός, thin; μετρέω, to measure.) The knowledge of measuring the density of fluids. See *Hydrometry.*

Aræot'ica. ('Αραιόω, to make thin. F. *aréotique.*) Making thin; reducing. Applied to medicines which formerly were supposed to rarefy the fluids of the body. (Quincy.)

Arag'mos. ('Αραγμός, noise from concussion. G. *Zusammenstossen, Rasseln, Klirren, Knirschen.*) Noise, rattling, bruit, groaning, gnashing.

Ar'ago, Fran'cois. A celebrated French physicist; born 1786, died 1853. His optical investigations, especially in regard to the undulatory theory and the polarisation of light, are of the highest value.

Aragoa'ceæ. A term proposed for a Section of the *Scrophulariaceæ.*

Ar'airaj. A tree of Bengal, the bark of which, with the addition of black pepper, is employed by the natives to procure abortion. (Waring.)

Ar'aki. A spirit distilled by the Egyptians from dates.

Aral'da. A term for digitalis.

Ara'les. The Aral Alliance, according to Lindley. Unisexual, petaloid, or naked-flowered Endogens, with a simple naked spadix, and an embryo in the axis of mealy or fleshy albumen. It contains the Natural Orders *Pistiaceæ, Zyphaceæ, Araceæ,* and *Pandanaceæ.*

Ara'li. The Tamul name of *Nerium odorum.*

Ara'lia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Araliaceæ,* or, according to some, of the *Umbelliferæ,* which last it closely resembles in its general character, except that the ovary contains 2—5 loculi, and the fruit is often a fleshy drupe. The plants belonging to the Genus are herbs or shrubs, chiefly found in the warm and temperate regions of America and Asia.

A. ed'ulis. (L. *edulis,* eatable.) This plant is used in China as a sudorific; its young shoots are a delicate vegetable. The root, which is bitter and pleasant to the taste, is employed by the Japanese in the winter as food.

A. his'pida. (L. *hispidus,* rough.) Dwarf elder. A small shrub of North America, where it is known as the wild or dwarf elder. The root is regarded as diuretic, and has been used with advantage in the form of decoction in dropsy, and as a substitute for sarsaparilla.

A. hu'milis. (L. *humilis,* low.) A synonym of *Panax ginseng.*

A. Muhlenbergia'na. A synonym of *A. hispida.*

A. nudicaul'is. (L. *nudus,* bare; *caulis,* stem. F. *aralie à tige nue, petit nard.*) False or wild sarsaparilla; small spikenard. A native of the United States. The root is horizontal, creeping, sometimes several feet in length, about as thick as the little finger, twisted, yellowish brown externally, fragrant, and with a warm aromatic taste. It is reputed to be a gentle stimulant and diaphoretic. It is employed in rheumatic, syphilitic, and cutaneous affections, in the same manner and dose as genuine sarsaparilla. A strong decoction has proved useful as a stimulant to old ulcers. The Crees employ it, under the name of war-poos-ootchepeh (rabbit root), in venereal disease, and as an application to recent wounds.

A. papyrif'era. (L. *papyrus,* paper; *fero,* to bear.) A native of China, and believed to be the plant, or one of the plants, from which the rice paper of that country is manufactured.

A. quinquefo'lia. (L. *quinque,* five; *folium,* a leaf.) A synonym of *Panax quinquefolium.*

A. racemo'sa. (L. *racemosus,* full of clusters.) A plant common in the United States, where it is known as American spikenard. It is used for the same purposes as *A. nudicaulis.* The root boiled and made into a cataplasm is a useful application to obstinate ulcers.

A. spino'sa. (L. *spinosus,* thorny.) Angelica tree; toothache tree; prickly ash. A native of the United States. The bark, root, and berries are medicinal. The bark is usually in small quills or half quills, from one sixth to half an inch in diameter, thin, fibrous, grey externally, and armed with prickles, yellowish within, slightly aromatic, bitter, and slightly acrid in taste. It is a stimulant and diaphoretic; an infusion of the recent bark is emetic and cathartic. It is used in chronic rheumatism and in cutaneous eruptions, and in some parts of the south in syphilis. The bark is most conveniently administered in decoction; the tincture of the berries is pungent, and has been used in toothache.

A. umbellif'era. (L. *umbella,* a sunshade, an umbel; *fero,* to bear.) The systematic name of a species affording an aromatic gum resin, which exudes from the bark.

Aralia'ceæ. Ivy worts. By Lindley regarded as a separate order of plants; but by Baillon only as a Subdivision of the *Umbelliferæ,* characterised by having a three or more celled fruit, without a double epigynous disc, pentamerous flowers, a valvate corolla, alternate leaves without stipules, and anthers turned inwards, opening lengthwise, fruit fleshy and generally drupaceous. The more important plants belonging to it are the Ivy (Hedera), Ginseng (Panax), and Aralia.

Aralia'ceous. Having the characters of the Aralia.

Aralias'trum. Name for the plant *Panax quinquefolium,* or ginseng.

Ara'loo. The name in Ceylon of *Terminalia chebula.*

Arama'ians. (*Aram,* the youngest son of Shem.) The inhabitants of the old geographical division Aram, which included Mesopotamia and the countries south-west of the Euphrates, as far as Palestine. They were a division of the northern Semitic branch of the Mediterranean or Caucasian race of men.

Aramayo'na. Spain, Prov. of Alaya. There are two springs, sulphurous and chalybeate. The sulphur spring, of a temp. 14° C. (57·2° F.), in addition to hydrogen sulphide, contains carbonate of lime, and some sulphate. It is given internally for skin diseases; also in catarrh of pharynx and bronchi, and in rheumatism. Baths are also used. Season, June to September.

The iron water has a temperature of 13·8° C. (56·8° F.), and is used in anæmia and chlorosis.

Aram'sheetul. An article of the Indian Materia Medica, described as useful in bilious and catarrhal affections. (Waring.)

A'ran. The Arabic name of the *Capparis spinosa.*

A'ran, Fran'çois. A French physician; born at Bordeaux 1817, died 1861. He wrote on diseases of the heart and uterus.

Ara'nea. (L. *aranea*, a spider, or spider's web; from ἀράχνη. F. *araignée;* G. *Spinne.*) A Genus of the Subfamily *Ageleninæ*, Family *Tubitelariæ*, Suborder *Dipneumones*. Spiders with eight equal sized eyes in two curved rows; third pair of legs shortest. The spider was formerly supposed to be poisonous, as well as very efficacious in medicine, from the volatile salt which it contained.

Also, a name for the herb *Paris quadrifolia.*

A. diade'ma. (L. *diadema*, a royal headdress. F. *araignée à croix papale.*) This species has been used in medicine.

A. domes'tica. (L. *domesticus*, belonging to the house.) The *Tegenaria domestica.*

A. tarant'ula. See *Tarantula.*

A. tu'nica. (L. *tunica*, a tunic, a membrane.) The spider's web-like tunic. A term which is understood to have been applied by the ancient anatomists to the capsule of the crystalline lens.

Ara'neæ te'la. (L. *aranea*, a spider; *tela*, a web.) Spider's web. It has been vaunted as a febrifuge, and was externally and internally administered; it was only recently recommended in India as an antiperiodic, and is used as a popular remedy in ague; also, as a styptic in hæmorrhage from cuts and leech-bites. Dose, 5—10 grains in pill.

Aranei'da. (L. *aranea*, a spider.) An Order of the Class *Arachnida.* The cephalothorax and abdomen are unsegmented and joined by a constricted portion. The skin is usually soft; the mouth mandibulate. Respiration pulmonary, or exceptionally pulmo-tracheal. The mandibular palps perforated by the duct of a poison gland. Eyes 6—8, except in Nops, which has two.

Aranei'dæ. A Family of Suborder *Dipneumones*, Order *Araneina*, Class *Arachnoidea.* The animals included in this Family are sedentary web spinners, with ocelli in two transverse rows. Some are tube or flask spinners. Examples:—Argyroneta, the water spider; Tegenaria, the house spider.

Araneif'erus. (L. *aranea; fero*, to bear.) Applied to *Ophrys araneiferus*, from a supposed resemblance between its flower and a spider.

Ara'neiform. (L. *aranea; forma*, likeness.) Applied by Kirby to carnivorous, hexapodous larvæ, the body of which is very short, which have long mandibles proper for suction, perform a retrograde movement, and resemble in some respects the spiders, as those of *Cicindela*, *Myrmeleon.*

Araneifor'mia. (L. *aranea; forma*, shape.) A synonym of *Podosomata.*

Aranei'na. (L. *aranea.*) An Order of the Class *Arachnoidea.* Spiders. They have an unjointed cephalothorax and a saccular abdomen, which are united by a narrow peduncle, breathing by tracheal lungs and tracheæ; mouth masticatory, rarely with no labium; antennary jaws pierced by the poison duct; eyes 6—8; spinning warts posterior, rarely only two; stomach annular, surrounded by the voluminous liver. There are usually two tracheæ behind the tracheal lungs, and the six openings are between the lung stigmata; the nonchelate palpi are simple in the female, but in the male they are swollen at the tip and grooved beneath, and have several hook-like appendages; by these the spermaphores are placed in the female vulva. They are predaceous, with often comb-like paired claws, and undergo no metamorphosis, but moult frequently. (Macalister.)

Ara'neoïd. (L. *aranea;* εἶδος, form.) Spider-like.

Araneol'ogy. (L. *aranea;* λόγος, a discourse. F. and G. *araneologie.*) A treatise on spiders.

Araneo'sa uri'na. Term (Gr. ἀραχνιώδες οὖρον), used by Hippocrates, *Coac. Prænot.* 582, for urine which presents an appearance as if mixed with spider's web.

Araneo'sus. (L. *araneosus*, like a spider's web. F. *aranéen.*) Having, or being full of, spider's web.

A. pul'sus. (L. *pulsus*, a beating.) A term for the pulse when so small that it moves as if agitated by a gentle breeze, as a spider's web.

Ara'neous. (L. *aranea*, a spider. F. *aranéeux.*) Term applied to a surface which is covered with long, fine, and soft hairs, decussating like the web of the spider.

Also, in Mycology, applied to that state of the annulus in which, instead of forming a membrane, it is composed of separate filaments.

Ara'neum. (L. *araneum.*) A spider's web. See *Araneæ tela.*

A. ul'cus. (L. *ulcus*, an ulcer.) Paracelsian term for a gangrenous ulcer. Same as *Astchachilos.*

Ara'neus. The same as *Aranea.*

Also, old term, the same as *Astchachilos.*

Aran'juez. Spain; Province of Madrid; 1640 feet above sea-level. A mineral water containing sodium sulphate. Used in constipation, jaundice, urinary deposits, gout, and asthma.

Aran'tii cor'pora. (Because first described by Aranzi or Arantius. L. *nodulus Arantii* seu *Morgagni;* F. *nodule d'Aranze*, or *de Morgagni;* I. *nodulo di Aranzi;* G. *Arantische Knötchen.*) The bodies of Arantius; applied to small tubercles, one in the centre of the free edge of each segment of the semilunar valves of the aorta, and pulmonary arteries; otherwise termed the corpora sesamoidea.

A. duc'tus. (L. *ductus*, a passage; *ductus venosus Arantii.* I. *aranzio condotto venosodi.*) A venous trunk which, in fœtal life, forms the communication between the umbilical vein with the vena cava inferior.

Aran'tius. See *Aranzi.*

Aranzet'ti. A synonym of *Fructus aurantiorum immaturi.*

Aranz'i. An Italian anatomist; born at Bologne 1530, died 1589. The tubercles of Arantius, or corpora Arantii, are named after him.

Arapaba'ca. A synonym of *Herba spigeliæ anthelmiæ.*

Arapa'tak. Austria-Hungary; Siebenbürgen. Altitude 1970 feet. The springs contain 1000 c. cm. of gas in a litre, with a little bicarbonate of iron.

Also, called Elöpatak.

Arar-tree. The tree supplying sandarach, the *Callitris quadrivalvis.*

Ara'ra. The *Myrobalanus citrina.*

Arar'abin. A non-nitrogenous, crystallisable alkaloid, obtained from the bark of the *Arariba rubra.*

Arari'ba. The name of a tree believed by M. Riedel to be a Pterocarpus. The wood is whitish, but is used for dyeing.

A. ro'sa. (L. *rosa*, a rose.) This plant produces a wood which, according to M. Guibourt, is identical with the Bois de Diababul.

A. ru'bra. (L. *ruber*, red.) A tree of Eastern Brazil, the bark of which, red internally, is employed by the Indians to stain wool of a red colour.

Araro'ba pow'der. A synonym of *Goa powder.*

Araru'ta. The Brazilian name of the Maranta; a corruption of the English word arrowroot.

Aras'con. A synonym of *Nymphomania.*

Ara'sum-ma'rum. The Tamul name of *Urostigma religiosum.*

Ara'trum. (L. *aratrum*, a plough.) The vomer.

Arauca'nians. A people of the south-western part of South America.

Arauca'ria. (From the Chilian name *Aracaunos.*) A Genus of the Family *Abieteæ*, Nat. Order *Coniferæ.* The inflorescence is terminal. Male flowers in cylindrical spikes. The fruit large and globular, each scale bearing a single seed. The branches are verticillate and spreading, with stiff pointed leaves.

A. Bidwil'lii. A species on the seeds of which, called *Bunya-bunya*, the natives of Moreton Bay feed.

A. Brasilia'na. This plant is a native of South America, and yields a resin resembling dammar resin, and having a pleasant odour.

A. Dombey'i, Richard. A synonym of *Dombeyi excelsa.*

A. imbrica'ta. (L. *imbricatus;* from *imbrico*, to cover with gutter tiles.) The Chilian pine, which supplies a white resin. The seeds are the chief food of the inhabitants of Chili and Patagonia. The produce of one large tree will, it is said, maintain eighteen persons for one year.

Arax'os. A synonym of *Fuligo*, or *Soot.*

A'ray-Ke'ray. The Tamul name of *Amarantus tristis.*

Araya-augely. The Malay name of *Antiaris saccidora.*

Arbaci'adæ. A Family of the Order *Regularia*, Class *Echinoidea.* Ambulacra narrow, with a small number of rows of tubercles; four large triangular anal plates.

Ar'bol a bre'a. (Sp.) The Spanish name of the tree growing in the Province of Batangas, in the island of Luzon, which yields elemi. The name signifies pitch tree, from the circumstance that its resin is used in the caulking of boats.

Ar'bol-a-brea res'in. This resin is the product of the *Canarium album*, a native of the Philippine Islands. It is greyish yellow, soft, glutinous, and has a strong and agreeable odour. It contains amyrin, breïdin, brëin, and bryöidin.

Ar'bor. (L. *arbor*, a tree.) In Chemistry, term applied to any crystallisation which ramifies like a tree.

A. Africa'na. (L. *Africanus*, African.) A synonym of *Ochna* (*Diporidium*) *atropurpurea.*

A. al'ba. (L. *albus*, white.) A synonym of *Melalenca.*

A. al'ba mi'nor. (L. *albus ; minor*, less.) The *Melalenca cajuputi.*

A. beni'vi. The benzoin tree, *Styrax benzoin.*

A. camphorif'era. (L. *camphor ; fero*, to bear.) The camphor tree, *Camphora officinarum.*

A. cœ'li. (L. *cœlum*, heaven.) A synonym of *Ailantus moluccana.*

A. de Leche. The *Galactodendron utile.*

A. Dian'æ. (G. *Dianenbaum.*) The tree of Diana; a term for the beautiful arborescent precipitate produced by throwing mercury into a dilute solution of nitrate of silver.

A. excæ'cans. (L. *excæco*, to blind.) A synonym of *Excoecaria agallocha.*

A. farinif'era. (L. *farina*, flour; *fero*, to bear.) The sago palm, several species of *Sagus*, and the *Sagnerus saccharifer.*

A. febrifu'ga Peruvia'na. (L. *febris*, fever; *fugo*, to put to flight.) The cinchona tree of different species.

A. inca'na sil'iquis toro'sis. (L. *incanus*, hoary; *siliqua*, a pod; *torosus*, fleshy.) A leguminous plant whose leaves were used in hæmorrhoids; probably a species of *Cajanus.*

A. in'dica. (L. *Indicus*, Indian.) The cassia tree, *Cinnamomum cassia*, and other species.

A. in'dica fruc'tu conoi'de. (L. *fructus*, fruit; κῶνος, a pine-cone; εἶδος, form.) The cashew-nut tree, *Anacardium orientale.*

A. insa'nia. (L. *insania*, madness.) A synonym of *Caragna nuncupata.*

A. lacta'ria. (L. *lactarius*, milky.) A synonym of *Cerbera.*

A. lanig'era spino'sa. (L. *laniger*, wool-bearing; *spinosus*, full of thorns.) The silk-cotton tree, *Bombax ceiba.*

A. malabar'ica lactes'cens. (L. *lactesco*, to become milky.) The conessi-bark tree, *Wrightia antidysenterica.*

A. ma'ris. (L. *mare*, the sea.) The tree of the sea. A name given to coral.

A. medulla'ris cerebel'li. (L. *medulla*, the marrow; *cerebellum.*) The same as *A. vitæ cerebelli.*

A. Mexica'na. The annotto tree, *Bixa orellana.*

A. minera'lis philosoph'ica. Same as *A. Dianæ.*

A. nucif'era. (L. *nux*, a nut; *fero*, to bear.) The cabbage-bark tree, *Andira inermis.*

A. ovig'era. (L. *ovum*, an egg; *gero*, to carry.) A synonym of *Hernandia.*

A. palo'rum. (L. *palus*, a stake.) A synonym of *Euphoria pometia.*

A. philosopho'rum. Same as *A. Dianæ*

A. pomif'era in'dica. (L. *pomum*, fruit; *fero*, to bear; *Indicus*, Indian.) The cashew-nut tree, *Anacardium orientale*.

A. prunif'era in'dica. (L. *prunum*, a plum; *fero*, to bear; *Indicus*, Indian.) The cashew-nut tree, *Anacardium occidentale*.

A. sa'guisan. A synonym of *Unona odorata*.

A. Sanc'ti Tho'mæ. St. Thomas's tree, *Bauhinia variegata*.

A. satur'ni. (L. *Saturnius*, Saturn, an old name for lead.) An arborescent metallic precipitate formed by the slow reduction of lead by another metal, as zinc.

A. spicula'rum. (L. *spicula*, the ground pine.) A synonym of *Trigonostemon*.

A. spino'sa. (L. *spinosus*, full of thorns.) A tree which produced an astringent drug called *Lycium*.

A. thurif'era. (L. *thus*, frankincense; *fero*, to bear.) The *Juniperus lycia*.

A. u'teri vivif'icans. (L. *uterus*, the womb; *vivifico*, to make alive.) The same as *A. vitæ uterinus*.

A. vi'tæ. (L. *vita*, life.) A name for the plant *Thuja occidentalis*, and to other species of *Thuja* and *Biota*.

A. vi'tæ, Amer'ican. (L. *vita*, life.) The *Thuja occidentalis*.

A. vi'tæ cerebel'li. (L. *vita*, life; *cerebellum*. F. *arbre de vie*; G. *Lebensbaumes*.) The arborescent appearance presented by a section of the cerebellum, and caused by the alternation of the lamellæ of white or medullary substance, covered by grey matter, springing like the branches of a tree from the central white mass. This appearance is the result of the enfolding of the cortical grey matter.

A. vi'tæ uteri'nus. (F. *arbre de vie*; G. *Lebensbaum*.) A term applied to certain folds, from ten to twenty or thirty in number, that run obliquely upwards from two median ridges situated in the anterior and posterior median line of the interior of the neck of the uterus.

Arbo'real. (L. *arboreus*.) Of, or belonging to, a tree. Applied to animals living in, on, or amongst trees.

Arbo'rei. (L. *arboreus*, belonging to a tree.) Term applied by Ruelle to Agarici which grow on trees.

Arbo'reous. (L. *arbor*, a tree. F. *arboré*.) Of, or belonging to, a tree; tree-like; dendroid.

Ar'bores. An arborescent change in the skin preceding ulceration. (Ruland.)

Arbores'cence. (L. *arboresco*, to grow like a tree.) The same as *Arborization*.

Arbores'cent. (L. *arboresco*, to grow to a tree. F. *arborescent*; G. *baumartig*.) Becoming like, or acquiring, the characters of a tree.

Arboric'ola. (L. *arbor*, a tree; *colo*, to inhabit.) A plant growing as a parasite on a tree.

Arbor'iform. (L. *arbor*; *forma*, likeness. G. *baumförmig*.) Having the form of a tree or shrub.

Arborisa'tous. (F. *arborisation*.) Applied to the agates which present in their interior dendrites, or representations of trees, usually of a brown colour, from the infiltration of a liquid charged with a metallic oxide.

Arboriza'tion. (L. *arbor*.) Applied to an aggregation of crystals presenting a likeness to a small tree.

Also, applied to small branched blood-vessels when distended with blood, so as to look like the branches of a tree.

Arbre à beur're. (F. *arbre*, a tree; *beurre*, butter.) Term applied to several Sapotaceous plants, especially the *Pentadesma*.

A. à cal'ebasses. (F. *calebasse*, a water bottle, a calabash.) The *Crescentia cujete*.

A. à cannel'le. (Fr.) A synonym of the *Lauros quixos*, which is the *Mespilodaphne pretiosa*, and perhaps also the *Nectandra cinnamoides*.

A. à chape'let. (F. *chapelet*, a string of beads.) The *Melia azedarach* and the *Abrus precatorius*.

A. à chou. (F. *chou*, cabbage.) An *Andira* or *Geoffroya* of the Antilles.

A. à cou'is. (Fr.) The *Crescentia cujete* and others.

A. à fraises. (F. *fraise*, strawberry.) The *Arbutus unedo*.

A. à galles de l'Inde. (F. *galle*, a gall.) The *Acacia bambolah*.

A. à l'ail. (F. *ail*, garlic.) Term applied to several plants, parts of which exhale an alliaceous odour, as the *Cerdana alliodora* and *Petiveria alliacea*, and some species of *Cassia*.

A. à lait. (F. *lait*, milk.) The *Piratinera utilis*; several Euphorbiaceous plants; several Apocynaceous plants; the *Tabernæ montana utilis*.

A. à l'huile. (F. *huile*, oil.) The *Terminalia catappa*; the *Elæococca*; the *Aleurites cordata*; the *Dipterocarpus*.

A. à l'oseil'le. (F. *oseille*, sorrel.) The *Andromeda arborea*.

A. à pain. (F. *pain*, bread.) The *Artocarpus incisa*.

A. à pa'pier. (F. *papier*, paper.) The *Bronssonetia papyrifera*.

A. à pau'vre homme. (F. *pauvre*, poor; *homme*, man.) The *Ulmus campestris*.

A. à perru'ques. (F. *perruque*, a wig.) The *Rhus cotinus*.

A. à pi'pa. (Fr.) The sumach tree.

A. à sang. (F. *sang*, blood.) The *Vismia cayennensis*.

A. à sav'on. (F. *savon*, soap.) The *Sapindus*; the *Quillaja*.

A. à sel. (F. *sel*, salt.) The *Areca madagascariensis*.

A. à serin'gues. (F. *seringue*, a squirt.) The *Hevea* or *Siphonia*.

A. à suif. (F. *suif*, tallow.) The *Croton sebiferum*; the *Pentadesma butyraceum*; the *Myristica kombo*.

A. à tan. (Fr.) The *Weinmannia macrostachya*.

A. à ves'sie. (F. *vessie*, a bladder.) The *Colutea arborisceus*.

A. à la fie'vre. (F. *fievre*, fever.) The *Vismia guianensis* and *cayennensis*.

A. à la flèche. (F. *flèche*, an arrow.) The *Aloe dichotoma*.

A. à la gale. (F. *gale*, itch.) The *Rhus toxicodendron*.

A. à la glu. (F. *glu*, bird-lime.) The *Hippomane biglandulosa*, and *Ilex aquifolium*.

A. à la gomme. (F. *gomme*, gum.) Several acacias. The *Eucalypterus resinifera*; the *Metrosideros costata*; the *Azorella*.

A. à la mâ'ture. (F. *mâture*, a mast.) The *Uvaria longifolia*, and other *Amonàceæ*,

A. à la mi'graine. (F. *migraine*, sick headache.) The *Premna scandeus*.

A. à la pis'tache. (F. *pistache*, the pistachio nut.) The *Staphylea trifoliata*.

A. à la puce. (F. *puce*, a flea.) The *Rhus toxicodendron*.

A. à la vache. (F. *vache*, a cow.) The *Piratinera* or *Galactodendron utilis*.

A. au vermil'ion. (F. *vermilion*, vermilion.) The *Quercus coccifera*.

A. aux quat're épi'ces. (F. *épice*, spice.) The *Ravensara aromatica*.

A. aveug'lant. (F. *aveuglant*, dazzling.) The *Excœcaria agallocha*.

A. d'am'our. (F. *amour*, love.) The *Cercis siliquastrum*.

A. de Bré'sil. (F. *Brésil*, Brazil.) The Cæsalpiniæ which supply the *Bois de Brésil*.

Also, the *Grangeria borbonica*.

A. de caro'ny. (Fr.) The *Galipea* or *Cusparia febrifuga*.

A. de fer. (F. *fer*, iron.) The *Mesuca ferrea;* the *Stadmannia ferrea*.

A. de la sa'gesse. (F. *sagesse*, wisdom.) The *Betula alba*.

A. de moïse. (Fr.) The *Mespilus pyracantha*.

A. de mort. (F. *mort*, death.) The *Hippomane mancinilla*.

A. de par'adis. (F. *paradis*, paradise.) The *Thuja occidentalis*.

A. de poivre. (F. *poivre*, pepper.) The *Schinus molle;* the *Vitex agnus-castus;* several of the Genus *Xylopia*.

A. d'épreuve. (F. *épreuve*, trial, test.) The *Physostigma venenosum*, and perhaps the *Eythrophlœum quinecuse*.

A. de vie. (F. *vie*, life.) The Thujæ.

A. du cas'tor. (F. *castor*, a bearer.) The *Magnolia glauca* of North America.

A. du Cypre. (Fr.) In the East, the *Pinus halepensis;* in Louisiana, the *Taxodium distichum;* in the Antilles, the *Cordia gerascanthus*.

A. du voyageur. (F. *voyageur*, traveller.) The *Urania speciosa*.

Arbro'ath. Scotland; County of Forfar, seventeen miles from Dundee. Possesses a cold chalybeate carbonated spring; recommended in scrofula.

Arbus'cula. (L. *arbuscula*, a little tree, a shrub; from *arbor*, a tree. F. *arbuscule*.) A little tree or shrub.

Applied to the branchiæ of certain of the Annulata, from their resemblance to the branching of trees.

A. coral'lii. (Κοράλλιον, red coral.) A species of *Erythrina*.

A. gummif'eræ Brazilien'sis. (L. *gummi*, gum; *fero*, to bear.) A name for the *Hypericum bacciferum* or *H. gummiferum*.

Arbus'cular. (L. *arbuscula*, a shrub.) Ramified like a small tree, as the appendages placed around the mouth of Holothuriæ.

Arbus'tate. (L. *arbustus*, provided with trees.) Planted, or beset, with trees.

Arbusti'va. (L. *arbustivus*, planted with trees; from *arbustum*, a plantation, and in the plural, shrubs.) An old term for plants of a shrubby nature.

Arbus'tum. (L. *arbustum*, a place where trees are planted; in plural, trees or shrubs.) A plant the woody stem of which does not attain three times the height of a man, and is ramified almost from the base.

Arbu'tean. (L. *arbutus*, the wild strawberry tree.) Pertaining to the arbutus.

Arbuth'not, John. A Scotch physician, born at Montrose in 1658, died in London 1735. He wrote on aliments and on the influence of air on the human body. He was the author of many works in general literature, among which was the 'History of John Bull,' a satire on the campaigns of Marlborough, since which time this pseudonym of Englishmen has been preserved.

Ar'butin. $C_{24}H_{32}O_{14}H_2O$. An indifferent bitter, neutral principle, crystallisable in acicular prisms, obtained from the *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*. It dissolves readily in alcohol and hot water, but with difficulty in cold water and ether. On boiling with dilute sulphuric acid arbutin is resolved into hydroquinone and glycose.

Arbuti'na. $C_{12}H_{16}O_7$. A glycoside obtained from the leaves of the *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*.

Arbuti'num. Arbutin, the bitter principle of the *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*.

Ar'butus. (L. *arbutus*, the wild strawberry tree; akin to *arbor*, because in Italy the tree is abundant.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Ericaceæ*. Shrubs with alternate and generally evergreen leaves; flowers in terminal, panicled racemes; sepals five; corolla hypogynous, urceolate, five-toothed; stamens ten; anthers deflexed, opening by two pores; fruit fleshy, five-celled, many seeded.

Also, the *Arbutus unedo*.

A. alpi'na, Linn. (L. *alpinus*, belonging to the Alps.) The *Arctostaphylos alpina*.

A. andrach'ne, Linn. (Ἀνδράχνη, a wild strawberry tree.) The strawberry bay. The bark and leaves are astringent. A narcotic wine is made from the fruit in Corsica, and the fruit itself, although austere, is eaten.

A. buxifo'lia, Stok. (L. *buxus*, the box tree; *folium*, a leaf.) The *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*.

A., com'mon. The *A. unedo*.

A. filiform'is, Lamb. (L. *filum*, a thread; *forma*, shape.) The *Thalerocarpus serpyllifolia*.

A. integrifo'lia, Lamb. (L. *integer*, entire; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. Crete. A species the berries of which are esculent.

A. mucrona'ta, Linn. (L. *mucronatus*, pointed.) The *Pernettya mucronata*.

A. papyra'cea. (L. *papyraceus*, made of papyrus.) A synonym of *A. unedo*.

A., trail'ing. A name of the *Arbutus unedo*, and also of the *Epigea repens*.

A. un'edo, Linn. (L. *unedo*, the strawberry tree. F. *arbousier;* G. *Erdbeerbaum*.) The strawberry tree. Bark rugged; leaves oblong-lanceolate, acute, doubly serrate, smooth, shining; panicles drooping, many flowered; fruit globose, muricated. Leaves astringent, used in decoction; fruit eatable, some say narcotic; made into wine in Corsica.

A. u'va-ur'si. The *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*.

Arc. (L. *arcus*, a bow. G. *Bogen*.) A part of a circle or of a curved line.

A. indica'tor. An apparatus for measuring the development of an internode of a growing plant during short periods of time. It consists essentially of a thin but strong thread of silk fixed by one end to the upper portion of the internode, passing vertically over an easily moveable pulley, and moving an index fixed to the face of the pulley, the index moving over a graduated segment of a circle.

A., metal'lic. See *Metallic arc.*

A., volta'ic. The luminous arch which passes from one charcoal terminal of a voltaic battery to the other when they are slightly separated.

Ar'ca arcano'rum. (L. *arca*, a place for keeping anything; *arcanum*, a secret.) Old term for the *Mercurius philosophorum.*

A. cor'dis. (L. *cor*, the heart.) The pericardium.

Ar'cachon. France, not far from Bordeaux, on a large lagoon opening into the Bay of Biscay. A winter residence among pine trees, to the balsamic odour of which it owes its chief reputation as a cure place for phthisis and bronchial affections. There is a good deal of rain, but it soon dries up.

Ar'cadæ. Arc shells. A Family of the Group *Asiphoniata*, Class *Lamellibranchiata*, Subkingdom *Mollusca*. Shell thick, equivalved, with an external ligament and a well-developed hinge, with interlapping teeth; mantle open; branchiæ filamentous; foot large.

Arcæ'us, or **Arcé.** A Spanish surgeon, born at Fregenal, in the Province of Badajos, 1493, died 1573. From him the Balsam of Arcæus derived its name. He wrote a treatise on wounds and on fevers.

A. bal'sam of. An ointment, consisting of 2 parts of mutton suet, 1 of hog's lard, 1½ each of turpentine and resin; mixed with heat, strained, and stirred till cold.

Ar'canite. (L. *arcanus*, hidden.) A form of potassium sulphate occurring in crusts and powdery efflorescences.

Arcan'ne. A synonym of red ochre.

Arcan'son. (Fr.) The common name of the resin of *Pinus pinaster.*

Arca'num. (L. *arcanum*, a secret; from *arceo*, to shut up. F. *arcane;* G. *Geheimniss*, *Geheimmittel.*) "A thing secret and incorporeal, which can only be known by experience, for it is the virtue of everything, which operates a thousand times more than the thing itself" (Ruland). A term for a nostrum, or medicine, the composition of which is concealed.

A. al'bum. (L. *albus*, white.) A name for the *Pulvis Viennensis albus virgineus.*

A. be'chicum. (Βηχικός, belonging to a cough.) Name given to a solution of liver of sulphur and sugar in water.

A. coral'linum. (Κοράλλιον, coral.) Term for an old preparation made by digesting nitric oxide of mercury in a solution of potash, washing it, and burning spirit of wine upon it; used to induce salivation, and as an escharotic.

A. du'plex. (L. *duplex*, double.) Same as *A. duplicatum.*

A. duplica'tum. (L. *duplicatus*, doubled.) A synonym of *Potassium sulphate.*

A. duplica'tum cathol'icum. (Καθολικός, general.) Old name for an amulet composed of the root of colchicum and plantain; recommended as a preservative against pestilential diseases.

A. duplica'tum depura'tum. (L. *de*, from; *puro*, to purify.) A synonym of *Kali sulfuricum*, G. Ph.

A. holsat'icum. A synonym of *Potassium sulphate.*

A. holsteinien'se. A synonym of *Potassium sulphate.*

A. Jovia'le. (L. *Jovialis*, pertaining to Jupiter; an old name for tin.) Same as *A. jovis.*

A. Jo'vis. An amalgam of tin and quicksilver digested in nitre; formerly employed as a sudorific in doses of 3—8 grains.

A. ludeman'ni. Ancient term for the oxide of zinc.

A. materia'le. (L. *materialis*, belonging to matter.) An extract of, or one supposed to be allied to, the material substance of a body.

A. specif'icum. (L. *specificus*, of a particular kind.) An extract of the interior nature of the body.

A. tar'tari. A synonym of *Potassium acetate.*

A. tar'tari dul'ce. (L. *dulcis*, sweet.) A synonym of *Potassium acetate.*

A. vi'tæ. (L. *vita*, life.) The *Elixir vitæ.*

Ar'cate. (L. *arcuo*, to bend like a bow. G. *bogenförmig*, *gebogen.*) Arched, bow-shaped.

Arc-bois. (Fr.) The *Cytisus laburnum.*

Ar'ceau. (Fr.) Same as *Archetto.*

Arcei'on. (Ἄρκειον, the burdock.) A name of the *Arctium lappa.*

Ar'cell. The *Parmelia caperata.*

A. cork'er. The *Parmelia omphalodes.*

Arces'thida. (Ἀρκευθίς, the juniper-berry. F. *arcesthide.*) Name by Desvaux for a spherical fruit composed of many fleshy scales, which do not separate till maturity, as of *Juniperus communis* (Jourdan), apparently an error for *Arceuthida.*

Arceu'thos. (Ἄρκευθος, a juniper bush.) Old name for the juniper tree and fruit. (Quincy.)

Arch. (L. *arcus*, a bow. F. *arc;* I. and S. *arco;* G. *Bogen.*) A bending in the form of a bent bow. Any arc, or any part of the periphery or circumference of a circle.

A., alve'olar. See *Alveolar arch.*

A., anastomot'ic. (Ἀναστομόω, to bring to a mouth. F. *arcade anastomotique.*) The union of two blood-vessels in a curved line, as those of the mesentery.

A., aor'tic. See *Aorta, arch of.*

A., cru'ral. (L. *cruralis*, belonging to the leg.) See *Crural arch.*

A., cu'bital. The arciform termination of the anterior cubital artery, one of the two branches of the brachial, at the knee in the horse and many other mammals.

A., den'tal. See *Dental arches.*

A., diastal'tic. See *Diastaltic arch.*

A., fem'oral. (L. *femur*, the thigh.) A synonym of *Crural arch.*

A., glute'al. (Γλουτός, the buttock.) See *Gluteal arch.*

A., hæ'mal. (Αἷμα, blood.) See *Hæmal arch.*

A., in'guinal. (L. *inguinalis;* from *inguen*, the groin.) A synonym of *Crural arch.*

A., ma'lar. (L. *mala*, the cheek bone.) The *Zygomatic arch.*

A., na'sal. (L. *nasus*, the nose.) See *Nasal arch.*

A., neu'ral. See *Neural arch.*

A. of Fallo'pius. A synonym of the *Crural arch.*

A. of the aor'ta. See *Aorta, arch of.*

A. of the co'lon. A synonym of the transverse colon.

A. of the pal'ate. A term applied to the horizontal or palate plates of the palate bones.

A. of the pu'bis. See *Pubic arch.*

A. of ver'tebra. The two processes which spring from each side of the posterior surface of the body of a vertebra, and, curving round, meet in the middle line behind; they, with the body, form the foramen. At its springing the arch is narrow and rounded, and is called the pedicle; the further part is broad and flat, and is called the lamina.

A., or'bital. (L. *orbita*, a track.) See *Orbital arch.*

A., pal'mar. (L. *palma*, the palm of the hand.) See *Palmar arch.*

A., pec'toral. See *Pectoral arch.*

A., pel'vic. See *Pelvic arch.*

A., plan'tar. (L. *planta*, the sole of the foot.) See *Plantar arch.*

A., poste'rior car'pal. See *Carpal arch, posterior.*

A., pu'bic. (F. *arcade pubienne.*) The *Subpubic arch.*

A., ra'dial. (F. *arcade radiale.*) A synonym of the deep palmar arch.

A., scap'ulo-clavic'ular. The supporting arch of the upper limb, consisting of the clavicle and the scapula.

A., se'nile. See *Arcus senilis.*

A., sesamoide'an. (F. *arcade sesamoïdienne.*) An anastomotic arch formed by the branches of the posterior cubital artery of the horse and other mammals.

A., subpu'bic. See *Subpubic arch.*

A., supercil'iary. (L. *supercilium*, an eyebrow.) See *Superciliary arch.*

A., supraor'bital. (L. *supra*, above; *orbita*, a track, the orbit.) See *Supraorbital arch.*

A., tem'poral. The *Zygomatic arch.*

A., zygomat'ic. (Ζύγωμα, a bar.) See *Zygomatic arch.*

Archæol'ogy. (Ἀρχαῖος, ancient; λόγος, a discourse.) The history of ancient things. The consideration of the practice of the ancients.

Archæopteryg'idæ. (Ἀρχαῖος, ancient; πτέρυξ, a wing.) A synonym of *Saururæ.*

Archæop'teryx. (Same etymon.) A Genus of the Subclass *Saururæ*, Class *Aves.* An extinct bird from the oolitic lithographic slate of Solenhofen, characterised by having a tail longer than the body, consisting of about twenty vertebræ, and clothed with lateral feathers. The metacarpals are four, not anchylosed. The first and second digits are clawed. The ilium is elongated.

Archæostom'atous. (Ἀρχαῖος, primæval, ancient; στόμα, mouth.) Those animal forms in which, according to Prof. Huxley, the orifice of invagination of the wall of an embryo, at the stage when it consists only of a single layer of cells, persists as a mouth.

Archæ'us. (Ἀρχαῖος, ancient; pristine.) Applied by Hippocrates, *l.* i, *de Morb.* xxxiii, 5; *l. de Steril.* xxiv, 20, either to the whole of ancient medicine, or to the natural state before disease entered the world; or, specially, the natural situation or seat of any member, or bone.

It is sometimes, but improperly, used for *Archeus*, which see.

A. cœlest'is. (L. *cœlestis*, heavenly.) The name by which, according to Paracelsus, the alchemists designated the Nostoc.

Archag'athos. A Peloponnesian, who settled in Rome about B.C. 219, and who was believed to have been the first person who practised medicine there as a distinct profession.

Ar'chambault, The'ophile. A French physician, born at Tours 1806, died 1863. He wrote chiefly on mental diseases.

Archan'gel. The name is derived probably from its flowering about the Archangel St. Michael's Day, 8th of May, in the old style. The *Angelica archangelica.*

A., pur'ple. The *Lamium orvala.*

A., red. The *Lamium purpureum*, or the *Stachys sylvatica.*

A., spot'ted. The *Lamium maculatum.*

A., white. The *Lamium album.*

A., yel'low. The *Lamium galeobdalon.*

Archan'gel, New. Situated in Sitka Island, North-west Coast of America. Thermal sulphurous mineral waters of a temp. of upwards of 67° C. (152·6° F.) (Dunglison.)

Archangel'ica. (Ἀρχάγγελος, an archangel.) The *Angelica archangelica.*

Also, an old name of the *Lamium album.*

A. atropurpu'rea. (L. *ater*, black; *purpureus*, purple.) A native of the United States, and known under the name of masterwort. See *Angelica atropurpurea.*

A. officina'lis, Hoffm. (F. *angelique des jardins;* G. *Angelikwurzel*, *Brustwurz;* Dutch *Tamme*, *Engelwortel;* Dan. *Ovanne;* Turk. *Melaik.*) Nat. Ord. *Umbelliferæ.* Garden angelica. The whole plant, but especially the root, is fragrant, bitter, and pungent. Used by the Laplanders as medicine, in coughs, hoarseness, and pectoral disorders. The flowers, boiled in milk, they use to promote perspiration in catarrhal fevers, and to strengthen the stomach and bowels in diarrhœa. The *Angelica archangelica*, which see.

A. triquina'ta. (L. *tres*, three; *quinque*, five.) A synonym of *A. atropurpurea.*

Ar'che. (Ἀρχή, the beginning.) Term for the earliest stage of a disease.

Archebiol'ogy. (Ἀρχή; βίος, life; λόγος, an account.) An account of the earliest forms of life.

Archebio'sis. (Ἀρχή, the beginning; βίωσις, life.) A term which has been proposed to express the doctrine of the origin of living things from non-living matter by the gradual but sole action of forces which belong to matter as such.

Archecpto'ma. (Ἀρχός, the anus; ἔκπτωμα, a dislocation.) Prolapsus of the anus.

Archeg'enes. (Ἀρχε, an inseparable prefix, meaning first; γίνομαι, to be born.) Firstborn; original. Applied to acute disorders.

Archegen'esis. (Ἀρχή, the beginning; γένεσις, generation.) The doctrine of the origin of living from non-living matter.

Archego'nial. (*Archegonium.*) Pertaining to an archegonium.

A. recep'tacle. A term applied to several archegonia grouped together.

Archego'nium. (Ἀρχέγονος, first of a race.) A term applied to the female organ of mosses, Hepaticæ and vascular Cryptogams. Speaking broadly, it is always composed of a cellular sac containing a single female cell (germ or embryonal cell), naked. This, after fusion with an antherozoid, produces a new asexual individual, which itself carries special cells destined to produce a sexual individual. In mosses the archegonia are often surrounded by paraphyses.

Archegosaur'ia. ('Αρχηγός, primary; σαύρα, a lizard.) A Suborder of the Order *Labyrinthodonta.* Extinct amphibians with a divided tooth-bearing vomer, temporal fossa with an osseous roof, short free ribs, and unossified vertebræ.

Ar'chel. The same as *Archil.*

A., auver'gne. The *Lecanora parella.*

A., ground. The *Lecanora parella.*

Ar'chell, cana'ry. A term for the *Archella* weeds of the Canary Islands, usually species of *Roccella.*

Archel'ogy. ('Αρχή, the beginning; λόγος, a discourse.) A treatise on the fundamental principles of the science of man.

Ar'chemy. Same as *Archimia.*

Arche'na. Spain, Prov. of Murcia. Two springs of sulphuretted water, of a temperature of 54·8° C. (130·64° F.), and containing in 1000 parts sodium chloride 1·4871, magnesium chloride ·2553, sodium sulphate ·1212, hydrogen sulphide, and free carbonic acid. The water is used as a bath and to drink; it produces reddening of skin and perspiration, and excites the genital organs. Its great reputation is in cases of secondary or tertiary syphilis; it is also used in chronic skin diseases, in chronic rheumatism, and in chronic mercurial or lead poisoning. Season, April—June, September and October.

Archen'as. The *Juniperus communis.*

Archenceph'ala. (Ἄρχω, to over-rule; ἐγκέφαλος, the brain.) The fourth and highest Subclass of the Class *Mammalia.* A term applied by Owen to the Genus *Homo,* which he regards as a distinct order, on account of the great development and functional activity of the brain; distinguished by the greater folding of the cerebral hemispheres, and by their extension over the olfactory lobes and the cerebellum. These characters extend to the higher Quadrumana also, and so invalidate the proposed distinction.

Archen'da. Name used by Prosp. Alpinus, *de Med. Ægypt.* iii, 18, *p.* 113, *b.* for powder of the leaves of alcanna, *Lawsonia inermis,* mixed into a paste with water, used by the Egyptians to correct the fetid odour of the feet, and to tinge the hands and feet with a golden colour. Also, called *Henna.*

Archen'de. The Egyptian name of powdered henna, or alcanna, *Lawsonia inermis.*

Archen'teron. ('Αρχε, a prefix signifying arch, chief; ἔντερον, a bowel. G. *Urdarm.*) The primitive alimentary canal, formed as a cavity in the Planula, bounded by a special layer of cells—the enteric cell layer; and not formed by the oral ingrowth—stomodæum, or by the anal ingrowth—proctodæum.

Ar'ches, aor'tic. See *Aortic arches.*

A., axil'lary. See *Axillary arches.*

A., branch'ial. (L. *arcus branchialis.* F. *arcs branchiales;* I. *archi branchiali;* G. *Kiemenbogen.*) A term applied to those parts of the parietes of the neck of the embryo which occupy the interspaces of the branchial fissures. The branchial arches are four in number, and appear towards the close of the first month of pregnancy. They correspond to the gills of fishes.

A., neu'ral. See *Neural arches.*

A. of Cor'ti. The rods of Corti. See *Corti, organ of.*

A. of pal'ate. See *Palate, arches of.*

A. of skull, lat'eral infe'rior. A term applied to the bones of the head which enclose the upper part of the visceral cavity, as represented by the nose, mouth, and pharynx.

A. of skull, lat'eral supe'rior. A term applied to those parts of the bones of the head which enclose the cerebrum, cerebellum, and medulla oblongata.

A., vis'ceral. See *Visceral arches.*

Archet'to. (I., from L. *arculus,* a little bow. F. *arceau;* G. *Schutzbogen.*) An instrument composed of bent pieces of wood or iron, which can be placed over an injured limb, and serves to protect it from the pressure of the bedclothes. Palmer states that by an edict of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, mothers and nurses were compelled to adopt, in sleeping with infants, the precaution of guarding the latter with the archetto.

Ar'chetype. ('Αρχε, a prefix signifying chief; τύπος, type. G. *Urbild, Vorbild.*) A term applied in Comparative Anatomy to an abstract idea of the essential form, either of the whole animal, or of one of its systems of organs, and to which, as to a standard, other animals or systems of organs can be compared.

Arche'us. (Ἄρχω, to be first. F. *archée;* I. *archeo;* S. *arqueo;* G. *Archäus, allgemeine Lebenskraft.*) A word invented by Basil Valentin, and afterwards adopted by Paracelsus and Van Helmont, to designate an imaginary entity, which served to explain the different phenomena of the living economy. According to Van Helmont, the archeus is an immaterial principle, existing in the semen before fecundation, and presiding over all the phenomena of the organised body. According to him, this principle is not the same as the intelligent mind, although he attributes to it an intelligence, and that of a very high degree. In addition to the principal archeus, which has its seat at the upper extremity of the stomach, he allowed the existence of many other secondary ones charged to execute the orders of the chief one.

Archezos'tis. The same as *Bryonia alba.*

Archiamphias'ter. ('Αρχι, a prefix signifying chief; αμφί, on both sides; ἀστήρ, a star. F. *amphiastre de rebut;* G. *Karyolytic figur.*) Two poles encircled with well-defined radial lines, found in the ovum of various Annulata and Mollusca, which result or proceed from the germinal vesicle, and gradually approach the surface of the ovarian egg, where at the time of deposit one pole becomes visible as a white stellate figure, which last marks the place where the mouth forms at a later period. The remains of the archiamphiaster are converted into the female pronucleus.

Archia'ter. ('Αρχι, chief; ἰατρός, a physician. F. *archiatre.* G. *Oberarzt.*) Ancient term, used by Hier. Mercurialis, for the physician of any prince, emperor, or king; also, by C. Hoffmannus, for the chief among the physicians of any college. It was afterwards conferred on a number of physicians who formed a college, the president or head of which was called *Comes archiatrorum.* The physicians to the kings of France, from Clovis to Charles V, were called archiatres.

Ar'chiblast. ('Αρχή, the beginning; βλαστός, a bud. F. *germe principale;* G. *Keimscheibe, Hauptkeim.*) Term applied by His to the epiblast.

Archiblas'tic. ('Αρχή, the beginning; βλαστός, a bud.) One of the simplest types of development, that which, according to Haeckel. is strictly palingenetic; it is that form of primitive egg segmentation in which the cleavage spheres are equi-formal, and which results in a simple two-cell-layered gastrula form, with or without apical orifice. The Amphioxus, some Ascidians and Brachiopods, Echinoderms generally, some Molluscs and certain corals, Medusæ and sponges, are examples of this type of development. The series of forms or stages of development are the Archimonerula, Archicytula, Archimorula, Archiblastula, and Archigastrula.

Archiblast'ula. ('Αρχι; *blastula*, a diminutive from βλαστός, a bud.) The fourth stage of the archiblastic type of development, according to Haeckel, in which, by accumulation of fluid in its centre, the mulberry-like archimorula has become a fluid-holding vesicle, with an enclosing layer of cells in one row.

Archibugia'te, ac'qua del'le. A synonym of *Aqua vulneraria*.

Archicyt'ula. ('Αρχι, chief; *cytula*, a diminutive from κύτος, a hollow.) The second stage of the archiblastic type of development, according to Haeckel, in which the ovum has now obtained a newly formed nucleus.

Archidia'ceæ. A Family of *Mosses* belonging to the *Cleistocarpæ* or *Phascoideæ*. Small organisms with whip-like branches at the upper part of the stem. Archegonium lateral; no spore sac or columella; spores large, at most 20 in number, enclosed in and filling the membrane of their mother-cell.

Archigas'trula. ('Αρχι; *gastrula*, a diminutive from γαστήρ, the belly.) The fifth and last stage of the archiblastic type of development, according to Haeckel, in which the single cell-layer of the archiblastula has become a double layer; the two primary germ-layers and the cavity open externally by the archistom.

Archig'enes. A celebrated physician of the sect of Eclectics, who practised in Rome during the time of Trajan. He wrote on the pulse.

Archig'enus. Same etymon and meaning as *Archegenes*.

Archig'ony. ('Αρχή, the beginning; γόνος, offspring.) The doctrine of the first commencement of creation. The primordial production of inorganic and organic nature.

Ar'chil. Common name for the plant *Roccella tinctoria*, and other species.

More commonly applied to the red colouring matter obtained from the lichens; usually called *Orchil*.

Ar'chill. A synonym of *Orchil*.

A., cana'ry. The *Roccella tinctoria*.

Archima'gia. ('Αρχι, chief; μαγεία, the theology of the Magians, magic science.) Alchemical name given to the most sublime part of alchemy, or that which treated of making gold and silver.

Archim'edes. A celebrated mathematician, born at Syracuse about B.C. 287; killed at the capture of that city by Marcellus B.C. 212.

A.'s prin'ciple. See *A.'s theorem*.

A.'s the'orem. The principle thus expressed:—That a body when immersed in a fluid loses a portion of its weight equal to the weight of the fluid which it displaces.

Archim'ia. ('Αρχή, cause or origin, chief; χυμεία, a melting or fusion. F. *archimie*.) An alchemical term, nearly resembling *Alchemia*, from which, however, it is different, inasmuch as it was applied specially to the art of the transmutation of imperfect metals into the more perfect.

Archimoner'ula. ('Αρχι, chief; *monerula*, a diminutive of *monera;* from μονήρης, single.) The first stage of the archiblastic type of development, according to Haeckel, in which the fertilised ovum has lost the germinal vesicle.

Archimor'ula. ('Αρχι; *morula*, a diminutive formed from μόρον, the black mulberry.) The third stage of the archiblastic type of development, according to Haeckel, in which there is a spberical agglomeration of equi-formal cleavage cells.

Archineph'ron. ('Αρχή, the beginning; νεφρός, the kidney. G. *Urniere*.) A term applied by Ray Lankester to the primitive kidney of vertebrates before differentiation of the Mullerian and Wolffian ducts.

Archin'geay. France, near St. Jean d'Angely. Mineral waters containing carbonates of lime and iron, chloride of sodium, and some bitumen. (Dunglison.)

Ar'chiot officina'rum. (L. *officina*, a shop.) A synonym of *Arnotto* or *Anotto*.

Ar'chipin. A name of a gum resin obtained from the *Bursera gummifera*.

Archipteryg'ium. ('Αρχή, a beginning, origin; πτέρυξ, a wing, a fin.) The primitive or archetypal limb shaft. Huxley considers that the archipterygium of vertebrates consists of a central-jointed axis made of a succession of mesomeres, each having appended to it laterally a diverging pair of parameres, each mesomere, with its lateral parameres, making up a pteromere.

Archisco'lex. ('Αρχή, beginning, head; σκώληξ, a worm.) The hypothetical ancestor from which, according to Haeckel, the whole phylum of Vermes took their origin.

Ar'chisperms. ('Αρχή, the beginning; σπέρμα, a seed.) A term synonymous with Gymnosperms, indicating the antiquity of the Coniferæ.

Ar'chistom. ('Αρχή; στόμα, a mouth. G. *Urmund*.) The primitive mouth or blastopore. It is the orifice of invagination in the Gastrula individual, which ultimately closes up in the majority of cases.

Architectu'ra apoplec'tica. (L. *architectura*, architecture; *apoplecticus*, apoplectic.) A term for the apoplectic constitution.

Archi'tis. ('Αρχός, the rectum, or anus.) Inflammation of the rectum.

Ar'chitroch. ('Αρχή, the beginning; τροχός, a wheel.) Term applied by Ray Lankester to the primitive circlet of vibratile cilia found in some larvæ of Echinoderms and worms, which by a nipping-in may be converted into an 8-shaped double circlet, and finally into two distinct circlets —the cephalotroch and branchiotroch.

Architroch'ophor. ('Αρχή: τροχός, a wheel, a hoop; φορέω, to bear.) Term applied by Ray Lankester to any organism provided with an architroch.

Archiu'lidæ. ('Αρχή, beginning; ἴουλος, the centipede.) An extinct Family of the Order *Myriapoda*.

Ar'chocele. ('Αρχός, the anus; κήλη, a tumour. G. *Mastdarmbruch*.) Prolapse or hernia of the anus.

Archocystocolposyr'inx. ('Αρχός; κύστις, a bag; κόλπος, the womb; σῦριγξ, a pipe. G. *Mastdarm-Harnblasen-Mutterschei-*

denfistel.) Fistula of the anus, urinary bladder, and vagina.

Archocystosyr'inx. (’Αρχός; κύστις; σῦριγξ. G. *Mastdarm-Harnblasenfistel.*) Fistula of the anus and urinary bladder.

Archomet'rum. (’Αρχός; μέτρον, a measure. G. *Mastdarmmesser.*) Name by Howship for an instrument for measuring the anus.

Archopto'ma. (’Αρχός, the anus, or rectum; πτῶμα, a fall; from πίπτω, to fall.) Old term for prolapsus ani. (Quincy.)

Archopto'sis. (’Αρχός; πτῶσις, a falling. G. *Mastdarmvorfall.*) The progress of *Archoptoma.*

Archorrha'gia. (’Αρχός, rectum; ῥήγνυμι, to break forth. G. *Afterblutfluss.*) Hæmorrhage from the rectum.

Archorrhœ'a. (’Αρχός; ῥοία, a flow; from ῥέω, to flow. G. *Afterausfluss.*) Discharge of fluid or blood from the rectum.

Ar'chos. (’Αρχός, the fundament.) Ancient name for the anus; also, for the rectum.

Archostegno'ma. (’Αρχός; στεγνόω, to curve closely, to render costive.) A contracting of the anus, or stricture of the rectum.

Archostegno'sis. (’Αρχός; στέγνωσις, a making close. G. *Mastdarmbercagang.*) Stricture of the rectum.

Archosteno'sis. (’Αρχός, rectum; στένωσις, a being straightened.) Stricture of the rectum

Archosteno'ta. Same as *Archostegnoma.*

Archosteno'tis. Same as *Archostegnosis.*

Archosyr'inx. (’Αρχός, the anus; σῦριγξ, a pipe. G. *Mastdarmfistel.*) Fistula in ano.

Also (G. *Klysterspritze*), a clyster or injection pipe.

Ar'chus. Same as *Archos.*

Archy'le. (’Αρχή, the beginning; ὕλη, matter. F. *archyle;* G. *Grundstoff, Vorstoff.*) Primitive matter; the essence of matter. (Littré and Robin.)

Ar'ciform. (L. *arciformis;* from *arcus*, a bow; *forma*, form.) Bow-shaped. As a general term, applicable to the majority of curves, or to anything like a bow.

A. fi'bres. These are of nervous tissue, and may be traced from the brain to the spinal cord, *i.e.* through the medulla oblongata. They pass from the pyramidal to the restiform bodies, and, so doing, form a curve below the extremity of the olivary bodies on each side. They do not pass down into the spinal column, but curve upwards to the cerebellum. When the arciform fibres are largely developed the lower part of the groove, which defines the outline of the olivary bodies, is, in its lower part, partially interrupted.

Arci'on. ("Αρκειον, the burdock.) A synonym of *Arctium lappa.*

Ar'co. Austria; in the Tyrol, near Lago di Guarda. Latterly brought into notice as a winter cure place for phthisis. It is nearly 300 feet above sea-level, and has a still air and equable temperature in the winter; it is beautifully situate, with great facilities for exercise.

Arcoli'ni. An Italian physician of the fifteenth century. He wrote a treatise on practical medicine.

Arcta'tion. (L. *arcto*, to draw close together. F. *arctation;* G. *Enge.*) Old term, used by P. Zacchias, *Quæst. Medico-Leg.* iii, 1, *q.* 8, *n.* 27, for a preternatural straightening or tightness of the female genitals, or of the vulva.

Also, a straightness or narrowing of other openings or canals, or passages, as of the calibre of an artery.

Formerly applied by Lindenus, *Ex*, iv, § 25, in the same manner as constipation, but particularly, constipated bowels, from the presence of inflammation.

Also, the closing together of divided parts by suture.

Arc'tion. The *Arctium lappa.*

Arctis'ca. ("Αρκτος, a bear.) Water bears. An Order of the Class *Arachnida.* Small, vermiform animals, with eight short, indistinctly three-jointed feet; mouth suctorial, with rudimentary lateral jaws; body not divided.

Arc'tium. A Genus of the Tribe *Cynareæ*, Nat. Order *Compositæ.* Leaves alternate; heads solitary, racemed, or corymbose, not rayed; involucre globose; bracts many, imbricate, with stiff, spreading, hooked tips; pappus short, pilose, distinct.

A. barda'na, Willd. A synonym of *A. tomentosum.*

A. lap'pa, L. (F. *bardane, glouteron;* S. *lampazo;* I. *lappola;* G. *Hopfenklette;* Dan. *agerborre;* Arab. *aratheræ.*) The burdock. A biennial plant, growing to the height of three feet, with large cordiform leaves, deep-green above, woolly beneath; flowers reddish-violet, in terminal panicles; pappus short, pilose, distinct; bracts subulate, hooked, longer than the florets, forming a bur. The roots, leaves, and seeds are used. The root is long, the size of the thumb, yellowish outside, white within, and with an unpleasant odour. It contains inuline, nitrate and carbonate of potash, and a waxy or oleaginous greenish substance, soluble in ether, which constitutes the basis of a secret remedy against baldness. The sudorific action of the root has led to its employment in cutaneous diseases, in the itch, and in rheumatism. The decoction of the leaves is said to be very effective in allaying pruritus, and useful in cases of old ulcers, and for patches of tinea. The seeds have been used as diuretics in calculous and venereal complaints. The plant is still used in Loiret (France) against the bite of serpents.

A. ma'jus, Schk. (L. *major*, greater.) The *A. lappa.*

A. mi'nus, Schk. (L. *minor*, less.) The smaller burdock, known by its cottony heads, placed in racemes; has the same properties as the *A. lappa.*

A. tomento'sum. (L. *tomentum*, a stuffing for cushions.) This species, which has a very large root, is recognised by a cottony down, similar to a spider's web, which covers the involucral scales. It has the same properties as the other species.

Arctoi'dea. ("Αρκτος, a bear.) A Suborder of the Order *Carnivora*, Class *Mammalia.* Plantigrade or subplantigrade carnivores, with no bony septum in the tympanic cavity; the paroccipital, which is remote from the prominent mastoid, does not touch the tympanic, the lower lip of the tubular portion of which is prolonged. The curved penial bone is not grooved; Cowper's glands and the cæcum are absent, and the prostate is small (Macalister). The Order includes the bears, racoons, kinkajous, ailurids, weasels, otters, badgers, and ratels.

Arctomy'inæ. ("Αρκτος, a bear; μῦς, a mouse.) The marmots. A Subfamily of the Family *Sciuridæ*, Section *Sciuromorpha*, Suborder *Simplicidentati*, Order *Rodentia*. Incisors not compressed, limbs without a patagium, tail short.

Arctophyl'lum. (Ἄρκτος, a bear; φύλλον, a leaf.) A synonym, used in Apuleius, of the *Anthriscus cerefolium*.

A. officina'lis. (L. *officina*, a shop.) A synonym of *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*.

Arctopithe'ci. (Ἄρκτος; πίθηκος, an ape.) A Suborder of Order *Primates*, Class *Mammalia*. The marmosets or oustitis. Squirrel-like, gregarious, arboreal, thick-furred South American monkeys, with long, furred, but not prehensile, tails, large hair-clad ears, and broad septum between the wide nostrils. No cheek pouches. Fore limbs shorter than the hinder. The pollex is not opposable. Dentition i. $\frac{2}{2}$, c. $\frac{1}{1}$ p. $\frac{1}{1}$, m. $\frac{2}{2}$.

Arcto'pium sulphu'ricum. A salt of an alkaloid obtained by making an incision into the root of *Arctopus echinatus*. The sulphate presents the form of small, scaly, white crystals, which are astringent in taste, and which in half-grain doses produce coagulation or inspissation of the saliva within the mouth.

Arcto'pus. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Umbelliferæ*.

A. echina'tus. (L. *echinatus*, prickly.) A native of the Cape of Good Hope, where it is known to the Boers as Platdoorn. It is demulcent and diuretic, resembling sarsaparilla. The decoction of the root is prescribed in gonorrhœa, in lepra, and in all kinds of chronic cutaneous affections.

Arctoscor'odon. (Ἄρκτος, a bear; σκόροδον, garlic.) A synonym of the *Ullmia ursinum*.

Arctostaph'ylos. (Ἄρκτος; σταφυλή, a bunch of grapes.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Ericaceæ*. This genus differs from *Arbutus* in the drupe with five to ten distinct one-seeded stones; the corolla is urceolate, with a revolute limb; anthers with two spurs at the back.

A. alpi'na. (L. *alpinus*, belonging to the Alps.) A trailing species, with white flowers, the berries of which are used as food.

A. pun'gens, Kunth. (L. *pungens*, stinging, pungent.) A Mexican species used as a diuretic.

A. u'va-ur'si, Spreng. (L. *uva*, a grape; *ursus*, a bear. F. *busserole*; G. *Bärentrauben*.) A small procumbent evergreen shrub, only differing from Arbutus by the loculi of its ovary, which are usually 6 in number, containing only a single anatropal ovule. The leaves are dark green, $\frac{3}{4}$—1 inch in length by $\frac{1}{4}$—$\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch in breadth, obovate, rounded at the end, gradually narrowed into a short petiole. They are entire, with the margin a little reflexed, and in the young state slightly pubescent, otherwise the whole leaf is smooth, glabrous, and coriaceous; the upper surface shining, deeply impressed with a network of veins; the under minutely reticulated with dark veins. The leaves have a very astringent taste, and, when powdered, a tea-like smell. The decoction contains *gallic* and *tannic acids*, *arbutin*, *ericolin*, and *ursone*. The leaves are sometimes adulterated with those of the *Vaccinium vitis-idæa*. They are chiefly used in the form of decoction, as an astringent tonic in affections of the bladder, accompanied with muco-purulent discharge.

Arctu'ra. (L. *arcto*, to contract. F. *arcture*.) Old term for inflammation of the finger or toe, from an incurvation and pressure of its nail.

A. un'guium. (L. *unguis*, a nail.) Narrowness and constriction of the nails, with ingrowing.

Arctu'vin. A substance obtained, along with glucose, from arbutin by boiling with sulphuric acid. It is believed to be the same as *Hydroquinone*, obtained from quinic acid.

Arcua'lis. (L. *arcuo*, to bend like a bow.) Bowed, or bent like a bow; curved.

A. os'sa. (L. *os*, a bone.) A synonym of the parietal bones.

A. sutu'ra. (L. *sutura*, a seam.) A synonym of the coronal suture.

Ar'cuate. (L. *arcuatus*; from *arca*, a bow. F. *arqué*; G. *bogenförmig*, *gekrümmt*, *gewölbt*.) Arched, curved, bent like a bow.

A. lig'aments. Two fibrous bands on each side of the spine; the internal (lig. arcuatum internum), which is the strongest, is connected internally to the tendinous part of the pillar of the diaphragm, and externally to the transverse process of the first or second lumbar vertebra, arching over the psoas muscle; the external (lig. arcuatum externum), which is the broadest, extends from the transverse process of the first lumbar vertebra internally to the last rib, arching over the quadratus lumborum. Some fibres of the diaphragm arise from these ligaments.

Ar'cuate-are'olate. (L. *arcuo*, to bend; *areola*, a small open place.) Term applied in Botany to a surface presenting spaces bounded by curves.

Arcua'tion. (L. *arcuo*, to bend like a bow. F. *arcuation*; I. *marcamento*; G. *Bogenkrümmung*.) Old term, used by Avicenna, *l.* iii, *f.* 21, *tr.* 2, *c.* 12, for a globosity anteriorly, when accompanied by a curvature of the sternum.

Also, curvature of the bones generally.

Arcua'tus. (L. *arcuo*, to bend like a bow. F. *arqué*; G. *bogenförmig*.) Bent or curved like a bow; bowed.

A. mor'bus. (So termed from *arcus*, a bow; because resembling in colour, to some extent, the rainbow; *morbus*, disease.) Old name for icterus, or jaundice; also called morbus arquatus.

Ar'cueil. France; one league south of Paris. The water contains calcium carbonate and sulphate, sodium chloride, and some deliquescent salts. (Dunglison.)

Ar'cula. (L. *arcula*, dim. of *arca*, a chest. G. *Kästchen*, *Schachtel*.) A little chest. Formerly applied to the orbit, or socket, of the eye. (Quincy.)

A. cor'dis. (L. *cor*, the heart.) The pericardium.

Ar'culæ. (L. *arcula*, a little chest.) The orbits.

Ar'culus. (L. *arcuo*, to bend like a bow.) An arched frame to prevent the contact of the bed-clothes with the diseased part.

Ar'cus. (L. *arcus*, a bow, an arch. G. *Bogen*, *Krümmung*, *Wölbung*.) A bow, arc, or arch. The periphery of any part of a circle.

In Botany, a term applied in the case of ferns with anastomosing nervures to the arch formed along the mesoneurium by the anastomosis of two nervures starting from opposite points and meeting each other. This arch never carries spores, but it frequently gives origin to fertile nervilli.

A. adipo'sus. (L. *adeps*, fat.) A synonym of *A. senilis*.

A. arte'riæ subcla'viæ. (G. *Achselschlagen aderbogen.*) The arch formed by the subclavian artery.

A. atlan'tis ante'rius. (*Atlas*, the bone of that name; L. *anterior*, that which is foremost.) The anterior arch of the atlas.

A. atlan'tis poste'rius. (*Atlas;* L. *posterior*, that which is hindmost.) The posterior arch of the atlas.

A. axilla'ris. (L. *axilla*, the armpit. G. *Achselbogen.*) That part of the axillary fascia which is formed by the union of the fascia covering the pectoralis major with that covering the pectoralis minor, and which presents a concave border looking towards the arm.

A. brachia'lis. (Βραχίων, the arm. G. *Armbogen.*) The arch formed at the posterior border of the axilla by the junction of the axillary fascia with that covering the latissimus dorsi. Its concavity is directed forwards.

A. car'pi dorsa'lis. (Καρπός, the wrist; L. *dorsum*, the back.) The dorsal carpal arch formed by the union of two arteries, one from the radial and the other from the ulna.

A. crura'lis. (L. *cruralis*, belonging to the thigh. G. *Schenkelbogen*, *äusseres Leistenband.*) See *Crural arch.*

A. crura'lis profun'dus. (L. *cruralis; profundus*, deep.) See *Crural arch, deep.*

A. denta'lis. (L. *dentalis*, belonging to the teeth. G. *Zahnbogen.*) The dental arch, consisting on each side of the alveolar process of the inferior maxillary bone, the gum, and the teeth.

A. dorsa'lis hu'meri posti'cus. (L. *dorsum*, the back; *humerus*, the upper arm bone; *posticus*, hinder.) The anastomosis situated immediately above the olecranon fossa, between the anastomotica of the brachial artery and the superior profunda of the same vessel.

A. glos'so-palati'nus. (Γλῶσσα, the tongue; L. *palatus*, the palate.) The same as *A. palatinus anterior.*

A. mala'ris. (L. *mala*, a cheek. G. *Wangenbogen*, *Jochbogen.*) The same as the *A. zygomaticus.*

A. medulla'ris. (L. *medulla*, marrow.) A synonym of the *Fornix.*

A. ner'vi hypoglos'si. (Ὑπό, below; γλῶσσα, the tongue.) The curve or loop formed by the hypoglossal nerve as it crosses the carotid artery.

A. palati'nus ante'rior. (L. *palatinus*, belonging to the palate; *anterior*, foremost. G. *vordere Gaumenbogen.*) The anterior pillar of the fauces formed by the palato-glossus muscle and the mucous membrane covering it.

A. palati'nus poste'rior. (L. *palatinus; posterior*, hindmost. G. *hintere Gaumenbogen.*) The posterior pillar of the fauces, formed by the palato-pharyngeus muscle and the mucous membrane covering it.

A. palatoglos'sus. (L. *palatus*, the palate; γλῶσσα, the tongue.) The *A. palatinus anterior.*

A. palatopharynge'us. (L. *palatus;* φάρυγξ, the gullet.) The same as *A. palatinus posterior.*

A. palma'ris contrac'tus. (L. *palmaris*, belonging to the palm; *contractus*, from *contraho*, to draw together.) A term for contraction of the palmar fascia.

A. pharyn'go-palati'nus. (Φάρυγξ, the gullet.) The same as *A. palatinus posterior.*

A. planta'ris profun'dus. (L. *plantaris*, belonging to the sole of the foot; *profundus*, deep. G. *Sohlenbogen.*) The deep plantar arch.

A. poplite'us. (L. *poples*, the ham of the knee. G. *bogenförmiges Kniegelenkband.*) Ligamentum popliteum arcuatum. A thickening of the fascia connected with the upper edge of the tendon of the popliteus muscle, and situated at the outer part of the posterior surface of the knee-joint.

A. pu'bis. (*Os pubis*, the pubic bone. G. *Schambogen*, *Schamwinkel.*) The *A. subpubicus.*

A. seni'lis. (L. *senilis*, belonging to old people.) The senile arch; a term for a peculiar arched, or circular, opaque appearance on the eyes of old persons, round the margin of the cornea, caused by fatty degeneration of the corneal tissue. It is believed to indicate the tendency of other structures to undergo a similar change, and especially it has been supposed to point to cardiac degeneration; but it is probable that this is by no means universally true. The condition does not generally interfere with the healing process.

A. subpu'bicus. The arch formed below the symphysis pubis by the two rami of the pubic bones, and the ascending rami of the ischia.

A. supercilia'ris. (L. *supercilium*, an eyebrow. G. *Augenbrauenbogen.*) A ridge on the frontal bone running in a curved direction upwards and outwards from the glabella.

A. superficia'lis vo'læ. (L. *superficialis*, belonging to the surface; *vola*, the hollow of the palm. G. *oberflächliche Hohlhandbogen.*) The superficial palmar arch.

A. tar'seus infe'rior. (Ταρσός, any broad, flat surface; L. *inferior*, lower.) The ultimate branch of the inferior palpebral artery running along the border of the lower eyelid.

A. tar'seus supe'rior. (Ταρσός; *superior*, upper.) The ultimate branch of the superior palpebral artery running along the border of the upper lid just below the tarsal cartilage.

A. tendin'eus fas'ciæ pel'vis. The tendinous fascia of the pelvis. The line corresponding to the division of the pelvic fascia into the recto-vesical and obturator fascia.

A. tonsilla'ris. (L. *tonsillæ*, the tonsils.) The isthmus faucium.

A. vertebra'les. (L. *verto*, to turn.) The arches of the vertebræ.

A. viscera'lis. See *Visceral arches.*

A. vola'ris profun'dus. (L. *volaris*, belonging to the palm of the hand; *profundus*, deep. G. *tiefe Hohlhandbogen.*) The deep palmar arch.

A. vola'ris subli'mis. (L. *volaris; sublimis*, high. G. *oberflächliche Hohlhandbogen.*) The superficial palmar arch.

A. zygomat'icus. (Ζύγωμα, a bar. G. *Wangenbogen*, *Jochbogen.*) The arch formed by the zygomatic processes of the malar and temporal bones.

Arcyria'ceæ. A Family of the Order *Calonemeæ*, Section *Tricophoræ*, Subdivision *Lamphosporæ*, Division *Endosporeæ*, of the Class *Myxomycetes*, characterised by having the sporangia of a regular shape, stipitate, dehiscing by a circular fissure, the upper portion evanescent, the lower springing from an immediate prolongation of the stem, in the form of a drinking-glass; capillitium of numerous arms, either grown to the receptacle or fixed in the midst of the closed tubes of the stem.

Arcythophy'tum. (Ἄρκευθος, the juniper bush; φυτόν, a plant.) Name by Necker for a plant which bears fruit like that of Juniperus.

Ar'da. (Ἄρδα, dirt.) Excrement.

Ar'dales. Spain. Mineral waters; known also as those of *Carratraca.*

Ar'dalos. (Ἄρδαλος, dirt.) Excrement.

Ar'das. (Ἄρδα, dirt.) Same as *Sordes.*

Ar'dea, Linn. (L. *ardea*, the heron; akin to ἐρωδιός, a heron.) A Genus of the Family *Ardeidæ*, Order *Grallæ*, Class *Aves*. The herons. Body slender; bill long; neck very long; head with a nuchal crest.

A. cico'nia. (L. *ciconia*, a stork.) The stork, *Ciconia alba.*

A. ciner'ea. (L. *cinereus*, resembling ashes. F. *héron;* I. *aghirone;* G. *Reiher.*) The heron, the fat of which was formerly supposed to allay the pain of gout, to remove nebulæ from the eyes, and to correct dulness of hearing, when applied within the ears, according to Aldrovandus, *Ornithol. l.* 20, *c.* 8, *seqq. Bruyerinus, de Re Cibar. l.* xv, *c.* 66. *Schröderus, l.* 5, *c.* 2, *n.* 47. The flesh was supposed to be hurtful to piles.

Arde'idæ. (G. *Reihers.*) A Family of the Order *Grallatores*, Class *Aves*, or a Family of the Order *Pelargomorphæ*, Subclass *Carinatæ*, including the herons, storks, and flamingoes. Beak long, hard, and conical, pointed or flattened; neck and legs long, the latter with warty surface and transverse plates or shields.

Arde'ides. See *Ardeidæ.*

Ardel'læ. (Ἄρδω, to sprinkle.) A term applied in Botany to the small dust-like apothecia of such lichens as Arthonia.

Ar'dent. (L. *ardens;* part. of *ardeo*, to burn. F. *ardent;* I. *ardente;* S. *ardiente;* G. *brennend,feurig.*) Heated to an extreme degree; burning hot.

A. contin'ued fe'ver. The febris perniciosa, the malignant or typhoid fever of the tropics.

A. eyes. (F. *yeux ardents.*) Congestion of the conjunctival vessels.

A. fe'ver. (F. *fievre ardente.*) An old term for an acute fever with much heat of skin.

Or, severe and long-continued cases of febricula.

A. spir'it. (F. *esprit ardent.*) Distilled spirit or alcohol.

A. u'rine. High-coloured urine, with much uric acid, and giving a burning sensation when passed.

Arde'sia hiber'nica. (L. *Hibernicus*, relating to Ireland; F. *ardoise*, slate. G. *Schieferstein.*) A kind of slate drank, when powdered, in spruce beer for the cure of contusions.

Ardis'ia, Swartz. A Genus of the Tribe *Ardisiaceæ*, Nat. Order *Myrsinaceæ.*

A. hu'milis, Vahl. (L. *humilis*, lowly.) Ceylon, Badulam. A small tree the fruit of which, made into syrup, forms a cooling drink.

Ardisia'ceæ. A Tribe of the Nat. Order *Myrsinaceæ*, having a free ovary and one-seeded fruit.

Ar'dor. (L. *ardor;* from *ardeo*, to burn. F. *ardeur;* I. *ardore;* S. *ardor;* G. *Brand, Feuer, Begierde.*) Violent heat. Applied to an intense or morbidly increased sensation of heat.

A. febri'lis. (L. *febris*, fever.) Feverish or febrile heat.

A. stom'achi. (Στόμαχος, the stomach. F. *ardeur d'estomac;* G. *Sodbrennen.*) Same as *Ardor ventriculi.*

A. uri'næ. (L *urina*, the urine. F. *ardeur d'urine.*) Term for a sensation of heat in the inflamed urethra when passing water, as if the urine were scalding hot.

A. vene'reus. (L. *venereus*, belonging to sexual love.) The heat or periodical sexual desire of animals.

Also, a term for excessive sexual desire.

A. ventric'uli. (L. *ventriculus*, the stomach.) Heat of the stomach. A term for *Heartburn.*

Ardros'san. Scotland; on the Firth of Clyde. Climate somewhat damp. A sea-bathing place, with a chalybeate spring.

Ardru'ka. The vernacular Indian name of *Zingiber officinale.*

Ardru'kum. The Sanscrit name of *Zingiber officinale.*

Ardui'ni, or **Ardui'no, Giaco'mo,** an Italian botanist of the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th century, obtained sugar from Sorghum in 1810.

A., Lui'gi. Born in Padua, the son of the foregoing, also a botanist; died 1833.

A., Pie'tro. Grandson of Giacomo Arduini. A botanist devoted to economic botany.

Ardui'nus. A celebrated Italian physician and philosopher in the beginning of the fifteenth century. He wrote on poisons.

A're. (L. *area*, an open space.) A French measure of surface containing 100 square mètres, or 119·6 square yards.

A'rea. (L. *area*, any open void place. G. *Platz, Fläche, Hofraum.*) The space within, or, the internal capacity of, any given boundary or limit of what shape or figure soever.

Also (G. *Glatze des Kopfes*), a bald place; used sometimes as a synonym of *Alopecia*, and sometimes as a synonym of *Alopecia areata.*

A. cel'si. A synonym of *Alopecia areata.*

A. dif'fluens. (L. *diffluo*, to disappear.) Diffluent area. Bald patches, of no special figure, occurring in the beard as well as on the scalp.

A. germinati'va. (L. *germino*, to sprout forth. F. *tache embryonnaire;* I. *macchia embrionale;* G. *Fruchthof.*) The germinative area. A name given to an opaque spot in which the embryo appears, on the blastodermic vesicle, on the side opposite to the insertion of the mesometrium.

A. opa'ca. (L. *opacus*, shaded. F. *tache obscure;* G. *dunkler Fruchthof.*) The opaque area. A term for a dull circle immediately surrounding the area pellucida, formed out of the area germinativa by the latter becoming clear in the centre.

A. pellu'cida. (L. *pellucidus*, transparent. F. *tache claire;* I. *area transparente;* G. *heller Fruchthof.*) The pellucid or clear area; situated and arising in manner explained in the preceding term.

A. ser'pens. (L. *serpo*, to creep.) Serpentine area. Baldness commencing on the occiput and winding in a line, of an inch or so in width, to each ear, and sometimes to the forehead; it occurs chiefly in children.

A., u'nit of. The area of a square, the dimension of one side of which is the unit of length, this being in England one yard.

A. vasculo'sa. (L. *vasculum*, a small vessel.) The vascular area; it commences in that part of the area opaca nearest to the area pellucida, in the mesoblast of which blood-vessels first make their appearance, and gradually extends in size.

A. vitelli'na. (L. *vitellus*, the yolk of an egg.) The space outside the *A. vasculosa.*

Area'lu. The Malay name of the *Urostigma religiosum.*

Are'ca, Linn. ('Αρήγω, to assist; because it is used to help digestion. G. *Katechupalme, Arekapalme.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Palmaceæ.* Leaves pinnate; flowers monœcious; petals imbricated in the female, valvate in the male; ovary three-celled; fruit a fibrous drupe; spathes two, membranous or fibrous.

A. al'ba, Bory. (L. *albus*, white. F *choupalmiste.*) Hab. Reunion. The terminal bud is eatable.

A. America'na. The *Areca oleracea.*

A. cat'echu, Linn. (Tam. *Paak-marum*, or *Camooghoo;* Tel. *Poka Chettau;* Duk. *Suparie;* Mal. *Adaka*, or *Cavooghoo;* Beng. *Gooa.*) The areca or betel-nut palm. A palm, 40 or 50 feet high and 20 inches in circumference, growing in India and the Malay Archipelago. Leaflets broadly linear, plaited, acuminate; the upper confluent, wedge-shaped, præmorse; fruit ovate. It affords a nut like the nutmeg, but larger and harder, from which two kinds of catechu are extracted, one called by the Tamus Cuttacamboo; the other Cashcutti; in Teloogoo, Kansee; and in Dukhami, Bharab-cutta and Acha-cutta. Cuttacamboo is chewed with the betel leaf. The ripe nuts, as well as young nuts, in a raw state, are used by all classes of Indians. See *A. nut.*

A. Dickso'ni, Roxb. A Malabar species supplying a nut, which is eaten instead of that of the *A. catechu.*

A. fau'fel, Gaertn. A synonym of *A. catechu.*

A. 'globulif'era, Lam. (L. *globulus*, a little ball; *fero*, to bear.) A Moluccas species supplying catechu.

A. In'dica. (L. *indicus*, Indian.) The *A. catechu.*

A. lax'a, Ham. (L. *laxus*, loose.) An Andaman species supplying catechu.

A. Madagascarien'sis. (F. *arecque singe.*) A species which supplies an oil, which is used externally in gout and rheumatism.

A. nagen'sis, Griff. A Bengal species supplying catechu.

A. nut. (L. *nuces Arecæ, Betel;* F. *semence* or *noix d'arec;* G. *Arekanüsse, Betelnüsse.*) The fruit of the areca palm is small and ovoid, of the size of a small hen's egg, slightly pointed at its upper end, and crowned with the remains of the stigmas. The exterior consists of a thick pericarp, at first fleshy, but when quite mature, composed of fine stringy fibres, running lengthwise, with much coarser ones beneath them. This fibrous coat is consolidated into a thin crustaceous shell or endocarp, which surrounds the solitary seed. The latter has the shape of a very short, rounded cone, scarcely an inch in height; it is depressed at the centre of the base, and has frequently a tuft of fibres on one side of the depression, indicating its connection with the pericarp. The testa, which seems to be partially adherent to the endocarp, is obscurely defined and inseparable from the nucleus. Its surface is conspicuously marked with a network of veins, running chiefly from the hilum. When a seed is split open these veins are seen to extend downwards into the white albumen, reaching almost to its centre, giving the seed a strong resemblance, both in structure and appearance, to a nutmeg. The embryo, which is small and conical, is seated at the base of the seed. Areca nuts are dense and ponderous, and very difficult to break or cut. They have when freshly broken a weak cheesy odour, and taste slightly astringent. The brown tissue which runs into the albumen is composed of cells, which assume a rich red if moistened with caustic lye, and a dingy green with ferric chloride. Hanbury and Flückiger obtained 14 per cent. of a crystalline fatty matter, melting at 39° C. (102·2° F.), by exhausting the seeds with ether, which, after saponification, appeared to consist chiefly of lauric and myristic acids. Further exhaustion of the seeds with alcohol yielded 14·77 per cent. of tannic matter, and water then removed some mucilage. Areca nut may be given in powder, in the dose of 4 to 6 drachms, in milk, for the expulsion of the tapeworm, after a fast of 12 hours. It is also said to be effective against lumbrici. The dense charcoal obtained by burning areca nuts in a close vessel is sold as a dentifrice. As a masticatory, areca nut has been used from time immemorial in India. It is chewed with a little lime and a leaf of the betel pepper, generally when the nut is in a young state, but also when rendered tender by boiling, and sometimes combined with aromatics, as camphor or cardamom, and is considered to strengthen the gums, sweeten the breath, and improve the tone of the digestive organs. The dry expanded petioles serve as ready-made splints. In doses of 10—15 grains they check diarrhœa.

A. olera'cea, Linn. (L. *oleraceus*, herblike. F. *arec d'Amérique.*) The cabbage-tree palm, growing, beautiful and very lofty, in South America and both Indies. Leaflets linear, fine pointed, bifid; spadix covered with dry, ragged, white, deciduous, downy scales. The medulla or pith forms an inferior kind of sago; the young buds are used as cabbage, and the fruit affords oil.

A. palm. The *A. catechu.*

A. ru'bra, Bory. (L. *ruber*, red. F. *palmiste rouge.*) The terminal bud, when boiled, is eaten as food.

Arechavale'ta. Spain, Province of Guipuzcoa. A sulphur water, of a temp. of 22° C. (71·6° F.), from nine springs, containing calcium, sodium and magnesium sulphate, some calcium carbonate and sodium chloride, with free carbonic acid and hydrogen sulphide. It is diuretic, and is recommended for cutaneous diseases and syphilis. Given internally, and employed in the form of baths. Season, June to September.

Ar'ecin. Name for the red, insoluble colouring matter of the fruit of *Areca catechu.*

Arecin'eæ, Mart. A Tribe of the Nat. Ord. *Palmaceæ.* Ovary with 3, 2, or rarely 1 loculus, formed of 3 or 2 carpels; ovules usually solitary, rarely 2 in each loculus, erect or laterally suspended; fruit bacciform or slightly drupaceous; stamens hypogynous; flowers sessile.

Arefac'tion. (L. *arefacio*, to make dry. F. *aréfaction;* I. *arefazione;* S. *arefaccion;* G. *Austrocknung, Dörren.*) Term formerly used for exsiccation, but somewhat stronger in its meaning, being a certain mode of preparation of watery medicinal substances, by which they may be reduced to dust or powder.

Are'gon. (Ἀρήγω, to aid; from its virtues.) Old term for a certain resolvent ointment.

Aregre'sa. The *Bryonia scrobiculata.*

Arella'no. An Italian physician of the sixteenth century. He wrote on plague.

Are'maros. Arabic name for cinnabar.

Are'na. (L. *arena*, sand, the dried up thing; from *areo*, to be dry; perhaps from Arab. *harar*, to dry up. F. *sable;* G. *Sand.*) Sand. Applied to sand or gravel deposited from the urine.

Arena'ceous. (L. *arena.* G. *sandig, sandartig.*) Applied to a mineral, or other substance, which has the appearance of sand.

Arena'men. An old name for the Armenian bole. (Quincy.)

Arena'ria. (L. *arenarius*, pertaining to sand. G. *Sandkraut.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Caryophyllaceæ.* Annual or perennial herbs. Flowers in dichotomous cymes; sepals five; petals five; stamens ten, sometimes five, inserted on the disc, which is annular, or composed of interstaminal glands; ovary one-celled; styles 3—4; seeds compressed; embryo annular.

Old name for the herb coronopus or crow's-foot, so called because it grows in sandy places.

A. peploï'des, L. The sea sandwort, sea purslane, or sea chickweed, which has been used as an application to whitlows. A creeping, fleshy plant; leaves ovate, recurved; flowers polygamous, axillary; sepals obtuse; disc glandular; capsule globose. Used as a pickle.

Arena'rious. (L. *arena.* F. *arénaire.*) Applied to a plant that grows in sand, or in sandy and arid soils.

Arena'tion. (L. *arena*, sand. F. *arénation;* I. *arenazione;* S. *arenacion;* G. *Sandbad.*) Old name, used by Andr. Baccius, *de Therm.* ii, 17, *p.* 118, for an external remedy in dropsy, consisting in the application, by immersion or otherwise, of hot sand to the body, legs, and feet.

Aren'di. The Hindu and Bengalee name of the *Ricinus communis.*

Arendran'te gum. (Fr.) A resinous substance stated to be produced by a tree of Madagascar, named by Flacourt Arindranto. Bory regards it as a kind of gum animë.

A'reng palm. The *Arenga saccharifera.*

Aren'ga. A Genus of the Nat. Ord. *Palmaceæ.* The male flowers have a convex receptacle; a perianth with two trimerous verticilli; petals longer than sepals, with valvate æstivation; stamens indefinite; anthers bilocular, introrse; female flowers with three uniovulated loculi; fruit with persistent pericarp; seeds with horny albumen, and excentric embryo.

A. farinif'era, Labill. (L. *farina*, meal; *fero*, to bear.) A species yielding sago.

A. sacccharif'era, Labill. (F. *palmier d'area, palmier condiar loutar.*) A native of the Moluccas and the Philippine Isles. A kind of sago is obtained from the pith, cordage is made from the petioles of the leaves, and when the spadices are incised a juice is obtained, which yields a sugar named Gaulaitam. This, after fermentation, supplies a wine named Vin de Saguère. The green fruit preserved in sugar is regarded as stomachic, tonic, and useful in disease of the chest. The fresh juice inflames the mucous membranes and produces great irritation of the skin, and has been used as a weapon of defence. It has been termed Eau infernale.

Arenic'ola. (L. *arena; colo*, to inhabit. F. *arénicole;* G. *sandbewohnend.*) Applied by Cuvier and Latreille to a Section of *Scarabæides* that dig deep holes in the earth or sand.

Arenif'erous. (L. *arena; fero*, to bear. G. *sandtragend.*) Accidentally bearing or containing sand.

Arenifodi'na. (L. *arena; fodina*, a pit; from *fodeo*, to dig. G. *Sandgrube.*) A sand pit.

Are'niform. (L. *arena; forma*, likeness. F. *aréniforme;* G. *sandförmig.*) Resembling sand.

Arenilith'ic. (L. *arena;* λίθος, a stone.) Belonging to sandstone.

Areno'sa uri'na. (L. *arenosus*, sandy; *urina*, urine.) Urine containing a deposit, generally called sand.

Ar'enose. (L. *arena.* F. *sablonneux;* G. *sandig, sandvoll.*) Having, or full of, sand; sandy.

Aren'tes. (L. *areo*, to be dry.) A kind of ancient cupping glasses.

Are'nula. (Dim. of *arena.* G. *Sandkorn.*) Fine sand.

Arenula'ceous. (L. *arenula*, fine sand.) Applied to small worms that resemble grains of sand.

Are'ola. (L. *areola*, dim. of *area*, an open void space. F. *aréole;* I. *areola del capezzolo;* G. *Warzenhof, Warzenkreis.*) A little circle. The halo or small reddish, or brownish, circle round the nipple of females. The skin of the areola is thin, and contains some twelve to twenty rounded eminences, caused by small glands, with branched ducts. In pregnancy the areola becomes much darker from deposit of pigment, especially in dark women, it increases in size, and the glands project more; about the fifth month there occurs a secondary areola in some women, especially in those who are dark complexioned, very faint in colour, and immediately surrounding the original one.

Applied (F. *areole inflammatoire;* G. *Entzundungshof*) to the margin of pustules in certain eruptive diseases; it is then also called the halo.

Another term for the cytoblast, or cell-nucleus in plants.

In Histology, the spaces existing between the fibres of connective or fibrous tissue, or the spaces between vessels.

In Botany, a circular spot on the surface of an organ, such, for example, as is seen at the base of the corolla in *Helianthemum guttatum*, and in many seeds.

A. apicila'ris. (Mod. L. *apiculus;* dim. of *apex*, a point.) An areola exhibited by the upper part of the pericarp which carries the other floral organs.

A. basila'ris. (Βάσις, a step, a base.) A term applied by Cassini to the inferior part of the pericarp in Synantheræ which rests on the clinanthus.

A. embryona'lis. (Ἔμβρυον, the fruit of the womb before birth. G. *Keimhof.*) The part of the grass seed where the embryo or germ lies, indicated by a depression on the outside.

A. ovarif'era. (*Ovarium;* L. *fero*, to bear.) The surfaces of the clinanthus which correspond to the basilar areolæ of the pericarps.

A. papilla'ris. (L. *papilla*, the nipple.) The halo or circular reddish or brownish space around the female nipple. See *Areola.*

A., sec'ondary. An additional circle, of faint reddish or brownish colour, described under *Areola.*

A. umbilica'lis. (L. *umbilicus*, the navel.) The dark pigmentation immediately around the umbilicus; it is to be seen in most persons; it becomes darker in pregnancy and in Addison's disease.

Are'olæ. (Same etymon.) Plural of *Areola.*

A., pri'mary. Spaces found in cartilage which is undergoing ossification, and formed by the absorption of the lineally arranged cartilage cells. The spaces are bounded by newly deposited bone spicules.

A., sec'ondary. Spaces found in growing bone by the absorption of spiculæ of bone separating the primary areolæ.

Are'olar. (L. *areola*, a little space. F. *arèolaire.*) Having areolæ; sometimes used as synonymous with cellular.

A. can'cer. (F. *cancer arèolaire*) A synonym of *Colloid cancer.*

A. cav'ities of bone. (F. *cavités arèolaires des os.*) The cancelli of bone.

A. cav'ities of the spleen. (F. *cavités arèolaires de la rate.*) The spaces formed by the trabeculæ of the spleen, which contain the pulp.

A. exhala'tions. (L. *exhalo*, to breathe out, to exhale.) An old term for such fluids as the aqueous and vitreous humours of the eye and the serous fluid found in the joints and among the meshes of areolar tissue.

A. hyperpla'sia. See *Hyperplasia, areolar.*

A. tis'sue. (F. *tissu arèolaire.*) A term applied to that form of connective tissue which is found beneath the skin, the mucous and serous membranes, and between the various organs of the body, connecting, insulating, and supporting them. It accompanies the blood-vessels and lymphatics, forms investing sheaths for nerves and muscles, and dipping into their structure divides them into finer and still finer fasciculi. It is apparently composed of fine wavy fibres, united into sheets and bundles, which decussate at various angles. These fibres imperfectly surround spaces which often contain fat cells, and they are mingled with elastic fibres, which may be rendered conspicuous by the addition of acetic acid, when the areolar tissue swells up and becomes transparent, whilst the elastic tissue remains unaltered, and is often seen to wind spirally round the fasciculi of areolar tissue. By some the fibrillation of areolar tissue is believed to be artificial. Scattered through the tissue are numerous corpuscles and cells, some of which are proper to the tissue itself, whilst others are wandering white corpuscles. On boiling it is converted into gelatin. It is easily regenerated. The areolæ, if they are not the commencement of the lymphatics, are in close relation with them, since subcutaneous injections of toxic agents are rapidly absorbed, and constitute one method of administering remedies.

A. tu'mour. A term given to the softer fibrous tumours. See *Fibroma.*

Are'olate. (L. *areola.* F. *arèolé; G. feldcrig.*) Applied to a leaf marked with inequalities or slight wrinkles.

Also, applied by Kirby to the wings of insects when divided into areolæ, as the Diptera.

Are'olus. (L. *areola*, a small open place.) The mosaic-like spaces presented by the thallus of some lichens; a small space bounded by the outline of the cellules of the leaf in mosses. (Cooke.)

Areom'eter. ('Αραιὸς, thin, light; μέτρον, a measure. F. *arèomètre.*) A name for an instrument for determining the specific gravity or the strength of alcoholic liquids; literally a measure of lightness, or rarity, so called because the more alcohol contained in the liquid the less will be its specific gravity.

Areomet'ric. (Same etymon.) Pertaining to areometry.

A. meth'od. The process of determining the sp. gr. of a solid by weighing it in a liquid.

Areom'etry. (Same etymon. F. *arèométrie.*) The process for determination of the specific gravity of liquids.

Areot'ic. ('Αραιωτικός, rarefying; from ἀραιός, thin. F. *arèotique.*) Rarefying. Term applied to remedies supposed to rarefy the humours.

A'res. (Arab.) A Paracelsian word, meant to signify a principle or power which gives form and substance to all things in nature, so that they wear or are arrayed in their own proper, and not another, nature.

Ares'ta bo'vis. See *Arresta bovis.*

Aretæ'us. A Greek physician of about the first century; he is generally called the Cappadocian. He wrote an important work on the signs and treatment of acute and chronic diseases.

Ar'ete. ('Αρετή, excellence, especially of manly qualities.) Mental or corporeal vigour.

Arethu'sa. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Orchidaceæ.*

A. bulbo'sa. (L. *bulbosus*, bulbous.) It is employed in the United States in toothache and bringing tumours to a head.

Arethu'seæ. A Tribe of the Nat. Order *Orchidaceæ.* Anthers terminal, lying under cover of the helmet of the gynostigium; pollen-masses unstalked, mealy, or granular.

Ar'etos. ('Αρετή, excellence.) A species of moth mullein, so called from its good qualities. (Turton.)

Arez'zo. Italy. In the neighbourhood of this town rise five alkaline chalybeate springs—*Acqua della Chiusa dei Monaci*, *Acqua della Chiusa d'Alliotti*, *Acqua del Vingore*, *Acqua del Casino dei Falciaj*, and *Acqua della Villa della Casella.* They contain, in 25 ounces, sodium carbonate 5 grains, calcium and magnesium carbonate 7, and 1 grain each of sodium chloride and iron carbonate, with carbonic acid, nitrogen, and oxygen.

Ar'far. (Arab.) An old name for arsenic. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Ar'gal. (F. *tartre brut;* G. *Weinstein.*) Arabic name for crude tartar in a crystalline form as it is taken from the inside of wine vessels, and termed red or white according to the colour of the wine from which it was deposited; also called *Argol.*

A., red. Argal obtained from casks of red wine and stained by the colouring matter of the grape skins.

A., white. Argal obtained from casks of white wine, and so uncoloured.

Arga'li. The *Ovis ammon*, or wild sheep, of Central Asia, which yields a valuable kind of wool.

Ar'gand burn'er. A mode of burning

oil, spirit, or gas, by means of a tubular wick; named after the inventor.

Arga'nia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Sapotaceæ*.

A. eleoden'dron. (Ἔλαιον, oil; δένδρον, a tree.) A native of Madagascar; it furnishes an oil, argan oil, which is serviceable for all ordinary purposes.

A. siderox'ylon, Röm. (Σίδηρος, iron; ξύλον, wood.) A North African species, the seeds of which supply an oil, which serves for food and for lighting.

Ar'gas, Latr. A Genus of the Family *Ixodidæ*, Order *Acarida*. Body buckler-shaped, oval; maxillary palpi with four cylindrical joints; no suckers to feet.

A. America'na. A species found on cattle in Texas.

A. chin'che. A species found in Columbia, which is a very troublesome parasite of the dwellers there.

A. per'sicus, Fisch. (L. *persicus*, Persian. F. *argas de Perse, punaise de Miana*.) Common in the town of Miana in Persia, whence its name. Head indistinct; body blood-red in colour, with elevated white spots on the dorsum; eight legs. It is parasitic on the camel, and attacks man; its punctures are very painful, and are said occasionally to produce death.

A. reflex'us, Latr. (L. *reflexus*, part. of *reflecto*, to bend back.) Body marked with tortuous furrows. A parasite of the pigeon, and occasionally found on man.

Ar'gel. The *Cynanchum oleæfolium*, or *Solenostemma argel*.

A. leaves. The leaves of the *Solenostemma argel*. They are sometimes used to adulterate Alexandrian senna, from which they are distinguished by being thicker, greyer, more wrinkled, and bitter to the taste.

Ar'gema. (Ἄργεμα; from ἀργός, shining, bright. F. *àrgéme*.) Name for a small ulcer, with clear base, situated on the margin of the cornea. Whiteness of the cornea.

Arge'mon. (Ἀργεμον.) Same as *Argema*.

Argemo'ne, Tourn. (Ἀργεμώνη. F. *argémone*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Papaveraceæ*. Petals four to six; stigmas four to seven, radiating, concave; capsule obovate, opening by valves at the point.

Dioscorides describes two plants under this name, one of which has been identified with *Papaver argemone*, and the other with *Geum urbanum*. They were both used in diseases of the eyes, and the latter in the bites of venomous snakes, and in dysentery (Dioscor. *l*. ii, *c*. 208). (Waring.)

A. Mexicana. (Tam. *Bramadandoo;* Duk. *Feringie-datura*, or *Peela;* Beng. *Buro-shial-kanta;* Hind. *Bherbaud*. F. *argémone de Mexique, pavot épineux;* S. *Figo del Inferno;* G. *Teufelsfeige, Stachelmohn;* L. *papaver spinosum*.) The yellow thistle, or prickly poppy, which grows wild in Mexico and the Antilles, and is naturalised in the south of Europe. It is also naturalised throughout India, and in Senegal. Leaves sessile, repand, sinuated, spiny, variegated with white; flowers yellow. It contains a yellow, acrid juice; its seeds are emetic and purgative, and when smoked with tobacco its flowers are narcotic; an infusion of the leaves, and also the juice, are used in ophthalmia, and in chancres. In doses of 30 drops on sugar it rapidly relieves gastralgia, and the bruised root relieves the pain of the sting of the scorpion. Used in the West Indies as a substitute for ipecacuanha. An oil expressed from the seeds has been recommended for use, instead of castor oil, as a mild and painless aperient, in half-drachm doses. The yellow latex of the stem, leaves, and capsules, are said to contain morphia.

Argen'son. France, Dauphiné. A chalybeate spring; used in cases of obstruction.

Argen'tal. (L. *argentum*, silver.) Pertaining to silver.

Argen'tan. A term for German or nickel silver.

Argen'tate. (L. *argentum*, silver.) A combination of ammonic with argentic oxide, which in that case plays the part of an acid.

Also, having the appearance, colour, or lustre of silver.

A. of ammo'nia. Term for the substance otherwise called fulminating silver, or *Ammonio-silver oxide*, which see.

Argent'eous. (L. *argentum*. F. *argenté*.) Silvery. A term applied in Botany to leaves which are covered with a dense, white, silky down.

Argente'ria. (L. *argentum*.) The *Potentilla anserina*, so called from its silvery appearance.

Argen'ti ammo'nio-chlori'dum. $2AgCl+3NH_3$. Silver chloride and ammonia. Formed by saturating solution of ammonia, by the aid of heat, with silver chloride, and allowing the liquid to cool in a closed vessel. It crystallises in unstable cubes. Has been recommended in syphilitic affections, in doses of a fourteenth of a grain.

A. ammo'nio-ni'tras. See *Ammonio-nitrate of silver, solution of*.

A. chloridum. (F. *muriate* or *chlorure d'argent;* G. *Chlorsilber, salzsaures Silber*, or *Silber muriat*.) AgCl. Silver chloride. Obtained by precipitating silver nitrate with common salt, or with hydrochloric acid. Insoluble in water, and therefore tasteless. It is regarded as a tonic, and is given in chronic diarrhœa, and in various forms of neurosis, especially in epilepsy. The dose is one to three grains, given two or three times in pill form; or it may be used as a salve in syphilitic affections, and in chronic spasm of the orbicularis palpebrarum, 1 part being mingled with from 10 to 25 parts of lard.

A. cyani'dum, U.S. Ph. AgCN. Two ounces of nitrate of silver dissolved in a pint of distilled water are placed in a tubulated glass receiver, to which is attached a tubulated retort, containing two ounces of ferrocyanide of potassium dissolved in ten ounces of distilled water, to this is added a troy ounce and a half of sulphuric acid mixed with four ounces of distilled water. Six ounces is distilled, or the distillation is continued till a precipitate of silver cyanide is no longer formed in the receiver; the precipitate is washed in distilled water and dried. It may be made by adding cyanide of potassium to a solution of nitrate of silver. It is a curdy-white precipitate, or dry powder, tasteless, insoluble in water and dilute nitric acid, soluble in ammonia. It is used in the preparation of hydrocyanic acid.

A. cyanure'tum. A synonym of *A. cyanidum*.

A. iodi'dum. (G. *Iodsilber*.) AgI. Silver iodide. Obtained by precipitating a solution of silver nitrate with potassium iodide. A yellow powder, insoluble in water and ammonia. It forms a yellow liquid at a dull red heat, changes by increase of temperature to a reddish-brown fluid, which, on cooling, solidifies into a yellow, soft mass. It is abnormal in its behaviour with heat, contracting when heated from —10° C. (14° F.) to 70° C. (158° F.), and expanding on cooling. It has been used, in the same manner as nitrate of silver, in hooping-cough, gastralgia, dysmenorrhœa, and epilepsy. It is said not to produce argyria.

A. ni′tras, B. Ph. (F. *nitrate d'argent;* G. *salpetersaures Silber.*) $AgNO_3$. Nitrate of silver. The directions for making it are —add 2½ fl. oz. of nitric acid and 5 oz. of distilled water to 3 oz. of refined silver, and heat gently, decant from any precipitate into a porcelain dish, evaporate, and set aside to crystallise; dry the crystals. To obtain the nitrate in rods, fuse the crystals in a platinum or porcelain vessel, and pour the melted salt into a mould; preserve in well-stoppered vessel. The crystals form colourless tabular crystals, the primary form of which is that of a right rhombic prism; they are soluble in distilled water and in rectified spirit. The solution gives a curdy white precipitate with hydrochloric acid, which darkens with exposure to light, and is soluble in liquor ammoniæ. A small fragment heated on charcoal with a blowpipe first melts and then deflagrates, leaving behind a dull white metallic coating. Ten grains dissolved in 2 drachms of distilled water give, with hydrochloric acid, a precipitate, which, when washed and dried, weighs 8·44 grains.

Silver nitrate is applied both externally and internally. When lightly applied externally silver nitrate in the solid form whitens the skin, the part touched, after a short time and on exposure to the light, turning black; in a few days the epidermis exfoliates. It has a similar action on excoriated and ulcerated surfaces. Its solutions coagulate the secretions of such surfaces, and promote healing. When rubbed firmly on the skin it produces a sensation of burning, causes vesication, and a kind of eschar is ultimately formed. It thus effects the removal of warts, condylomata, and polypi. Its powerful action in coagulating albuminous substances has been taken advantage of to arrest chronic purulent discharge, as of gonorrhœa, and to destroy various poisonous agents, as those of syphilis, snake-bite, dissection wound, and the bite of a mad dog, and to prevent the entrance of such poisons into the system; also to promote the cure of fistulous passage, fissures of the mouth, anus, and tongue. Troublesome bleeding from a leech-bite may be stopped by the pressure of a point of the nitrate on the bleeding spot. The spread of erysipelas over the skin may be arrested in some instances by drawing a broad circle around the part affected with the solid nitrate, and the inflammation consecutive upon frostbites may be considerably reduced by rubbing the whole surface of the frostbitten part with it. It has been employed in the same way with advantage in cases of chronic arthritis, rheumatism, and in pneumonia. It is largely used, both in substance and in solution, in affections of the eye; the solid nitrate, either pure or mitigated, being chiefly employed to arrest the profuse secretion of purulent ophthalmia, and to effect the cure of phlyctenulæ and ulcers; and the solutions, in strengths varying from 1 to 10 grains to the ounce of distilled water, being employed in cases of conjunctivitis, blepharitis, and other slight inflammatory diseases. In Aural Surgery, it is used in cases of otorrhœa, polypi, and contractions of the Eustachian tube. The pitting of smallpox is said to be prevented by opening each vesicle as soon as formed, *i.e.* about the 4th or 5th day, and applying a solution, containing 20 grains to the ounce of the salt, to the raw surface beneath, or the skin generally may be painted with the solution. It has been used in cases of erythema, herpes labialis, eczema, and pruritus, and in threatened bedsore. When only weak solutions are required nitrous ether is the best solvent for the nitrate, as it dissolves the fatty secretion of the skin. The nitrate has a strong metallic taste, and has been applied to the gums in scorbutic affections, to the tongue in cases of fissure and epithelial cancer, to aphthæ of the mucous membrane of the tongue and cheeks, to the inflamed or hypertrophied tonsils and uvula, to the pharynx and larynx in cases of hooping-cough, of diphtheritis, and of croup. The solution has been applied in the form of spray, or with a brush or probang, to the chronically inflamed larynx in phthisis, and to the trachea in asthma, bronchitis, and phthisis.

Taken internally it has been recommended in the vomiting of pregnancy, in cardialgia, and in chronic inflammation of the stomach; and in ulcerations, blennorrhœa, and acute and chronic diarrhœa of the intestines; also in epilepsy and various forms of neurosis.

It must be administered with care, and its use must not be continued for too long a time, since, after the administration of 200 or 300 grains, the parts of the skin exposed to the light have been observed to assume a dark grey or brown aspect (Argyria), which is irremediable.

In doses of a few grains it is an irritant and corrosive poison, producing vomiting and convulsions. After death the surface is generally of a blue tint, and there is often a blue line round the gums; the œsophagus, stomach, and intestines are red and inflamed or present white corroded patches, or there may be black patches. The treatment recommended is the administration of solution of common salt, to produce an insoluble chloride, also emetics and white of egg.

It may be recognised by the following tests:— When mixed with sodium carbonate and heated on charcoal with the blow-pipe, a hard, white, malleable metallic bead is produced, without any incrustation. Hydrogen sulphide gives a black precipitate, Ag_2S, insoluble in ammonium sulphide, but soluble in warm nitric acid. The caustic alkalies give a brown precipitate, $AgHO$, soluble in excess of ammonia, but not in potash or soda. Hydrochloric acid and any soluble chloride give a white precipitate, $Ag\ Cl$, which turns slate colour after exposure to the light, soluble in ammonia, in hyposulphite of soda, and in potassium cyanide, but insoluble in boiling nitric acid. The chloride, when heated, becomes a horny mass. Iodide and bromide of potassium give yellow precipitates, which are not easily soluble in ammonia. (Tidy.)

A. ni′tras fu′sa, U.S. Ph. (L. *fusus*, part. of *fundo*, to pour out. *Lapis infernalis;* F. *pierre infernal;* G. *geschmolzenes salpetersaures Silber, Höllenstein.*) Melt nitrate of silver in a porcelain capsule until frothing ceases, then pour into suitable silver moulds. For properties, see *A. nitras.*

A. oxi′dum, B. Ph. (G. *silberoxyd.*) Ag_2O. Oxide of silver, or argentic oxide. The directions for preparing this are—dissolve ½ an ounce of silver nitrate in 4 ounces of distilled water, and pour the solution into 3½ pints of solution of lime, agitate the mixture and set aside, collect the deposit on a filter, and wash it with 6 ounces of distilled water, dry at a heat not exceeding 100° C. (212° F.), and keep in a well-stoppered bottle. It is an olive-brown or, when long kept, greyish powder, which at a low red heat gives off oxygen, and is reduced to the metallic state. It dissolves completely in nitric acid, without the evolution of any gas; 29 grains heated to redness yield 27 grains of metallic silver. The oxide is used internally for the same purposes as nitrate of silver, than which it is much less likely to produce argyria. Dose, ½—2 grains.

Argen'tia exter'na. (L. *argentum; externus*, outward.) A silvery lamina investing the outer surface of the cup-like cartilage of the eyes of Cephalopoda.

A. inter'na. (L. *internus*, inner.) A silvery lamina lining the internal surface of the cup-like cartilage of the eyes of Cephalopoda.

Argen'tic. (L. *argentum*, silver. F. *argentique;* G. *silberig.*) Applied by Berzelius to the first degree of oxidation of silver, or oxydum argenticum; to oxysalts that have this oxide for their base; to halosalts with a base of silver, and to sulphosalts corresponding to oxysalts in their composition, or sales argentici.

A. ox'ide. Ag_2O. Also called silver hemioxide and oxide of silver. See *Argenti oxidum.*

Argen'tico-ammon'ic. (F. *argentico-ammonique.*) Term applied by Berzelius to double salts resulting from combination of an argentic with an ammonic salt.

A.-cal'cic. Same as *Argentico-ammonic*, with a calcic instead of an ammonic salt.

A.-plum'bic. Same as *Argentico-ammonic*, with a plumbic instead of an ammonic salt.

A.-potas'sic. Same as *Argentico-ammonic*, with a potassic instead of an ammonic salt.

A.-so'dic. Same as *Argentico-ammonic*, with a sodic instead of an ammonic salt.

A.-stron'tic. Same as *Argentico-ammonic*, with a strontic instead of an ammonic salt.

Argentie'ro. Italy; near Cape Sarsari, in Sardinia. A cold mineral spring containing sulphate of alumina.

Argentif'erous. (L. *argentum; fero*, to bear. F. *argentifère;* G. *silberhaltig.*) Containing silver.

Argentil'la vulga'ris. (L. *argentum; vulgaris*, common.) The *Potentilla anserina.*

Argenti'na. (L. *argentum*, silver. F. *argentine.*) A name for the plant *Potentilla anserina*, silverweed, or wild tansy.

A. vulga'ris. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) The *Potentilla anserina.*

Ar'gentine. (L. *argentum.* G. *silberfarben.*) Having the appearance, or shining colour, and especially the clear sound of silver when struck.

A. flow'ers of an'timony. See *Antimony, argentine flowers of.*

Ar'gentite. (L. *argentum*, silver.) Native sulphuret of silver. It is of a leaden-grey colour, and slightly lustrous.

Argen'tous ox'ide. Ag_4O. A name of *Silver tetrantoxide.*

Argen'tum. (Akin to Sans. *rajatam*, silver, from the root *râj*, to shine; some have derived it from *ἀργός*, white, from its colour. F. *argent;* I. *argenti;* S. *platu;* G. *Silber.*) Silver; a metal which is found native, as also in combination with gold, copper, lead, mercury, arsenic, cobalt, sulphur. The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for silver which is used only in the state of oxide and nitrate. See *Silver.*

A. ace'ticum. Ag. (F. *acetate d'argent;* G. *essigsaures Silber, Silberessigsalz.*) Silver acetate. See *Acetate of silver.*

A. aëra'tum. (L. *aër*, air.) A synonym of *A. carbonicum*, or *Silver carbonate.*

A. broma'tum. (G. *Brom Silber.*) Silver bromide. Obtained by precipitating solution of silver nitrate with potassium bromide. A white substance, becoming grey on exposure to light, insoluble in water, soluble in concentrated solution of potassium bromide in water. Dose, the same as of silver chloride; used in severe forms of neurosis.

A. calcina'tum. (F. *oxide d'argent;* G. *Silberoxyd.*) Calcined silver; oxide of silver. See *Argenti oxidum.*

A. carbon'icum. (F. *carbonate d'argent;* G. *Kohlensaures Silber, Luftsaures Silber.*) See *Silver carbonate.*

A. chlora'tum. A synonym of *Argenti chloridum.*

A. chlora'tum ammonia'tum. (G. *Chlorsilber-Ammoniak*, or *Silbersalmiak.*) Silver and ammonium chloride. A crystalline powder, smelling of ammonia, obtained by dissolving silver chloride in boiling liquor ammoniæ. Dose, same as silver nitrate.

A. chlora'tum Rademach'eri. Rademacher's silver chloride. A substance prepared in the same way as *A. chloratum*, except that the precipitated silver chloride is digested with dilute spirit of wine.

A. chro'micum. (F. *chromate d'argent;* G. *chromsaures Silber.*) See *Silver chromate.*

A. cor'neum. (L. *corneus*, horny. F. *argent corné.*) A synonym of *Argenti chloridum.*

A. cyana'tum. (F. *cyanure d'argent;* G. *Cyansilber*, or *blausaures Silber.*) Silver cyanide. See *Argenti cyanidum.*

A. cyanogena'tum. Same as *Argenti cyanidum.*

A. divi'sum. (L. *divisum*, from *divido*, to divide, to separate.) Metallic silver in a very fine state of division. It has been recommended in syphilis.

A. folia'tum. (L. *foliatus*, leaved. F. *argent en feuilles, argent battu;* G. *Blattsilber, Silberblätter, geschlagenes Silber.*) Silver leaf; used for covering pills.

A. fugiti'vum. (L. *fugitivus*, fleeing away.) Fugitive or mobile silver. A synonym of *Mercury.*

A. ful'minans. (L. *fulmino*, to lighten. F. *fulminate d'argent, ammoniure d'argent;* G. *Silber oxydammonium, Knallsilber.*) Ammonio-silver oxide. See *Fulminating silver.*

A. fulmin'icum. (L. *fulmino*, to lighten.) A synonym of *Fulminating silver.*

A. fu'sum. (L. *fusus;* part. of *fundo*, to pour out.) A synonym of *Mercury.*

A. fu'sum mitiga'tum. (L. *fusus; mitigo*, to render mild.) A synonym of *A. nitricum cum kali nitrico.*

A. hydrago'gum Boyl'ei. A synonym of *Argenti nitras.*

A. hydrocyan'icum. A synonym of *Argenti cyanidum.*

A. hyposulfuro'sum. (G. *unterschwefligsaures Silber.*) $AgNaS_2O_3$. Silver sodium theosulphate or hyposulphite. Made by adding a solution of sodium hyposulphate to one of silver chloride or nitrate. It is slightly soluble in water, and has a sweet taste. It has been used in epilepsy, paralysis agitans, and other neuroses.

A. ioda'tum. See *Argenti iodidum.*

A. liq'uidum. (L. *liquidus*, fluid.) A synonym of *Mercury.*

A. metal'licum. (Μέταλλον, a metal.) Metallic silver.

A. mob'ile. (L. *mobilis*, easily moved.) A synonym of *Mercury.*

A. mor'tuum. (L. *mortuus*, dead.) A term for metallic silver, in contradistinction to argentum vivum, mercury.

A. muriat'icum. A synonym of *Argenti chloridum.*

A. muriat'icum ammonia'tum. A synonym of *Argenti ammonio-chloridum.*

A. na'trico-hyposulfuro'sum. (G. *unterschwefligsaures Silberoxyd Natron.*) A substance obtained by dissolving silver oxide in solution of sodium hyposulphite. It forms crystals of sweetish taste, which are soluble in water, and the solution in the proportion of 1 part to 50 or 100 of water has been recommended for subcutaneous injection, as being preferable to solutions of silver nitrate.

A. nitra'tum. Nitrated silver. A synonym of *Argenti nitras.*

A. ni'tri. A synonym of *Argenti nitras.*

A. ni'tricum. (F. *nitrate d'argent;* G. *Salpetersaures Silber.*) A synonym of *Argenti nitras.*

A. ni'tricum crystallisa'tum, G. Ph. (F. *nitrate d'argent crystallisé;* G. *krystallisirtes salpetersaures Silber.*) Silver nitrate in crystals.

A. ni'tricum cum ka'li ni'trico, G. Ph. (G. *salpeterhältiger Höllenstein.*) Mitigated silver nitrate. A preparation made by melting and mixing 2 parts of potassium nitrate with 1 part of silver nitrate. It is chiefly used in ophthalmic surgery, as an application to the conjunctiva of the lids in chronic blepharitis.

A. ni'tricum fu'sum. (L. *fusus*, part. of *fundo*, to pour out. F. *nitrate d'argent fondu, argent nitrique fondu, lune caustique;* G. *geschmolzenes Silber nitrat, Silberätzstein höllischer Feuerstein.*) Lunar caustic. Fused silver nitrate. See *Argenti nitras fusa.*

A. ni'tricum fu'sum mitiga'tum. (L. *fusus; mitigo*, to render mild.) A synonym of *A. nitricum cum kali nitrico.*

A. ni'tricum oxyda'tum crystallisa'tum. A synonym of *Argenti nitras.*

A. oxyda'tum. (G. *Silberoxyd.*) Silver oxide. See *Argenti oxidum.*

A. oxyda'tum aceta'tum. A synonym of *Acetate of silver.*

A. oxyda'tum ace'ticum. A synonym of *Acetate of silver.*

A. oxyda'tum ni'tricum. A synonym of *Argenti nitras.*

A. oxyda'tum ni'tricum fu'sum. A synonym of *Argenti nitras fusa.*

A. præcipita'tum. (L. *præcipitatus*, part. of *præcipito*, to throw down.) Silver obtained by the reduction of silver chloride. Obviously inert. One part of silver chloride is mixed with a zinc rod with four parts of dilute sulphuric acid until the chloride is converted into a black powder, which is washed in solution of ammonia, then in dilute nitromuriatic acid, and lastly, in pure water, and dried.

A. purifica'tum, B. Ph. (L. *purificatus*, part. of *purifico*, to purify.) Refined silver. Pure metallic silver which, if ammonia be added in excess to a solution of the metal in nitric acid, exhibits in the resulting fluid neither colour nor turbidity.

A. pu'rum divi'sum. (L. *purus*, pure; *divisus*, part. of *divido*, to divide.) Silver obtained by the reduction of silver chloride.

A. repurga'tum. (L. *repurgo*, to clean again.) Refined silver.

A. sali'tum. (L. *salitus*, part. of *salio*, to salt.) A synonym of *Argenti chloridum.*

A. subsulfuro'sum. A synonym of *A. hyposulfurosum.*

A. sulphu'ricum. Ag_2SO_4. (G. *schwefelsaures Silber.*) Silver sulphate. It has been recommended as a remedy in epilepsy. See *Silver sulphate.*

A. vi'vum. (L. *vivus*, living. F. *argent vif;* G. *lebendiges Silber, Quecksilber.*) A synonym of *Mercury.*

A. vi'vum purifica'tum. (L. *purificatus;* from *purifico*, to make clear.) Another name for the *Hydrargyrum purificatum.*

A. zootin'icum. (Ζῷον, an animal.) A synonym of *Silver cyanide.*

Ar'ges. (Ἀργῆς.) A serpent considered by Hippocrates to be excessively venomous.

Ar'ghel. See *Cynanchum arghel.*

Ar'gil. (F. *argile;* I. *argilla;* S. *arcilla;* G. *Thon.*) An old name for alumina.

Also, a name of a whitish earth, soft and unctuous to the feel, composed principally of silica and alumina, but often containing calcium carbonate, and coloured by iron oxide. Argillaceous earths were formerly employed in medicine. See *Terra.*

Argil'la. (Ἄργιλλος, potter's earth. F. *argile*, or *argille;* G. *Thonerde.*) Alumina.

In G. Ph. described as a coherent, friable, whitish, faded-looking earth, which is somewhat tenacious when damp, falls to pieces in water, and consists for the most part of pure clay.

A. ace'tica. A synonym of *Aluminium acetate.*

A. al'ba. (L. *albus*, white.) A synonym of *Bolus alba.*

A. bo'lus fla'va. (Βῶλος, a clod of earth. L. *flavus*, golden or reddish yellow.) A synonym of an old preparation called *Terra lemnia.*

A. bo'lus ru'bra. (Βῶλος. L. *ruber*, red.) A synonym of *Bole, Armenian.*

A. ferrugin'ea. (L. *ferrugineus*, impregnated with iron.) A synonym of *Bole, Armenian.*

A. ferrugin'ea ru'bra. (L. *ferrugineus*, impregnated with iron; *ruber*, red.) A synonym of *Bole, Armenian.*

A. hydra'ta. A synonym of *Alumina hydrata.*

A. hydrochlo'rica. A synonym of *Aluminium chloride.*

A. incarna'ta. (Low L. *incarnatus*, flesh-coloured.) A synonym of *Bole, Armenian.*

A. ka'li sulphu'rica. A synonym of *Potassium alum.*

A. muriat'ica. A synonym of *Aluminium chloride.*

A. ni'trica. A synonym of *Aluminium nitrate.*

A. och'rea ru'bra. (L. *ochra*, a kind of earth that colours yellow; *ruber*, red.) A synonym of *Bole, Armenian.*

A. pal'lida. (L. *pallidus*, pale.) A synonym of *Bole, white.*

A. plumo'sa. (L. *plumosus*, full of feathers.) A synonym of *Asbestos.*

A. pu'mex. (L. *pumex*, pumice stone.) A synonym of *Pumice stone.*

A. pu'ra. (L. *purus*, pure.) A synonym of *Alumen exsiccatum*, and also of *Alumina hydrata*, G. Ph.

A. ru'bra. (L. *ruber*, red.) A synonym of *Armenian bole.*

A. sulfu'rica. A synonym of *Aluminii sulphas.*

A. sulphu'rica alcalisa'ta. Alkalised sulphurated argil. A synonym of *Alum.*

A. sulphu'rica usta. (L. *ustus*, part. of *uro*, to burn.) A synonym of *Alumen exsiccatum.*

A. vitriola'ta. Vitriolated or sulphated argil. A term for alum.

Argilla'ceous. ("Αργιλλος. G. *thonhaltig, thonreich.*) Belonging to, or of the nature of, clay or alumina.

A. earth. A synonym of *Alumina.*

Argil'læ ace'tas. Acetate of argilla. A synonym of *Aluminium acetate.*

A. sul'phas. Sulphate of argilla. A synonym of *Common alum.*

A. supersul'phas alcalisa'tum. Supersulphate of argilla alkalised. A synonym of *Common alum.*

Argillic'olous. ("Αργιλλος; L. *colo*, to inhabit. G. *thonbewohnind.*) Living in argil or clay.

Argillif'erous. ("Αργιλλος; L. *fero*, to bear. G. *thonhaltig.*) Containing argil or clay.

Argil'liform. ("Αργιλλος; L. *forma*, likeness. G. *thonförmig.*) Resembling argil or clay.

Argillit'ic. ("Αργιλλος.) Pertaining to argil or clay.

Argillo-arena'ceus. ("Αργιλλος; L. *arena*, sand. G. *thonsandartig.*) Formed of argil and sand.

A.-areno'sus. (L. *arenosus*, sandy. F. *argillosabuleux;* G. *thonsartig.*) Applied by Brongniart to a group of rocks containing clay and sand.

A.-ferrugino'sus. (G. *thonrostartig.*) Containing clay and oxide of iron.

A.-gypso'sus. (G. *thongypsartig.*) Containing clay and gypsum.

Argil'loïd. ("Αργιλλος. G. *thonähnlich.*) Resembling argil; applied to rocks the chief bulk of which presents the aspect or properties of certain argils or clays.

Argillolith'ic. ("Αργιλλος; λίθος, a stone.) Formed of hardened argil.

Argil'lous. (F. *argilleux;* G. *thonig, thonartig.*) Similar to *Argillaceus.*

Argis'tatus. ('Αργός, shining, white.) Incorporated with white wax. (Turton.)

Ar'gol. Same as *Argal.*

Argonaut'idæ. A Family of the Section *Octopoda*, Order *Dibranchiatæ*, Class *Cephalopoda.* Eight arms with sessile suckers; female with a calcareous, external, one-chambered shell.

Ar'goor. An article of the Indian Materia Medica, probably cinnabar. (Waring.)

Ar'guel. The same as *Argel.*

Argulin'idæ. A Family of the Order *Siphonostomata*, of the Subclass *Copepoda.* The body is flattened; cephalothorax and abdomen fused; post-abdomen small; eyes two, aggregate; two pairs of maxillipedes. Females with no egg-sacs; front antennæ hook-like, the second jointed; abdominal feet only cleft at the tip; liver multiramose; proboscis protrusible, with two annular poison glands; front maxillipedes forming suckers (Argulus) or hooks (Gyropeltis). (Macalister.)

Ar'gulus, Müll. A Genus of the Family *Argulidæ*, Suborder *Branchiura*, Order *Copepoda.* First pair of legs transformed into large suckers; last four pairs bifid, and furnished with ciliated filiform processes; mouth with a perforating apparatus.

A. folia'ceus, Linn. (L. *foliaceus*, leaf-like.) Carapace greenish. Parasitic on the carp and other fishes.

Argumen'tum integrita'tis. (L. *argumentum*, proof, argument; *integritus*, innocence.) The hymen. (Dunglison.)

Argyran'themous. ("Αργυρος, silver; ἄνθος, a flower.) Having shining white flowers.

Argyran'thous. ("Αργυρος, silver; ἄνθος, a flower. F. *argyranthème;* G. *silberblumig.*) Having flowers of a shining white.

Argyrei'a. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Convolvulaceæ.*

A. bractea'ta, Choisy. Hab. Madras. Twining shrubs. Leaves on long petioles, cordate-ovate, shining green above, silky and hirsute below; sepals hairy; peduncles axillary, terminally two- or three-branched, each bearing a flower with three bracts and the base of the calyx, and a bractless sessile flower in the axilla. A decoction of the leaves is used by natives of India as a fomentation in cases of scrofulous enlargements of the joints, the boiled leaves at the same time as a poultice.

A. Malabar'ica, Choisy. Hab. Mysore, Malabar. Leaves acute, slightly hairy; peduncles many flowered at the apex; outer sepals villous, hoary; root cathartic. Used externally in erysipelas; leaves beaten up with butter are applied to abscesses.

A. specio'sa, Sweet. (L. *speciosus*, handsome.) Hab. Malabar. Leaves glabrous and thickly nerved above, silky beneath; peduncles umbellately capitate. Leaves are used in poultice, and as a rubefacient and stimulant application in skin diseases.

Argy'ria. ("Αργυρος, silver.) Discoloration of the skin, mucous membranes, and other parts of the body, with silver, in consequence of its prolonged internal administration. Neumann found that, with the exception of the epithelial lining of the glands and their contents, the outer coat of the hair, and the rete, all layers of the skin composed of connective tissue and containing vessels presented a deposit of silver in a granular form. The silver is probably deposited in the form of finely divided metal or of oxide; the greatest quantity found was only ·061 per cent. in the dried kidney. Blistering, potash and soap baths, the internal use of iodide of potassium, have been recommended, with little good effect; two cases have been reported of gradual fading of the stain during the administration of iodide of potassium and the use of mercurial vapour baths for the cure of syphilis.

Argyri'asis. Same etymon and meaning as *Argyria.*

Argyr'ic. (Same etymon. F. *argyrique.*) Pertaining to silver.

A. salts. (F. *sels argyriques.*) Silver salts.

Argyr'ides. (Ἄργυρος, silver.) Name by Ampère for a genus of simple bodies, comprising bismuth, mercury, silver, and lead; by Beudant for a family of minerals, having silver for their type.

Argyri'tis. (Ἀργυρίτης, belonging to silver, silver ore; from ἄργυρος, silver. G. *Silberglätte.*) Old term, used by Pliny, *l.* 33, *H. N. c.* 6, for lithargic or semivitrified oxide of lead, separated in the process of extracting silver from its ores; so called because it is a mixture of lead and silver, or from its colour only, because white like silver, as Dioscorides states, v, 102.

A. ter'ra. Term formerly given to earth taken from silver mines, having small particles of that metal mixed with it.

Argyrochæ'ta. (Ἄργυρος, silver; χαίτη, long hair.) The feverfew, *Chrysanthemum parthenium.*

Argyroco'ma. (Ἄργυρος, silver; κόμη, hair.) Name for a Subgenus of *Gnaphalium*, or cud-weed, the species of which have white silvery flowers.

Also, a name of the *Gnaphalium muricatum.*

Argyrod'amas. (Ἄργυρος, silver; ἀδάμας, unconquerable.) Old term for a kind of talc-like silver, unaffected by fire, supposed to act as a mechanical destructive when swallowed, by its sharp laminæ penetrating the coats of the stomach and intestines; according to Andr. Cæsalpinus, *Art. Med.* iii, *c.* 32, and P. Zaccbias, *Quæst. Medico-Leg.* ii, 2, *q.* 4, *n.* 24.

Argyrogoni'a. (Ἄργυρος, silver; γονεία, a bringing forth of fruit.) An alchemical term for the argentific seed concocted from silver, first perfectly dissolved, or the argentific tincture, of a white colour, by which silver might be generated, or rather, by which base metals might be made to appear like silver.

Argyrolib'anos. (Ἄργυρος, silver; λίβανος, the frankincense tree.) Old name for the white olibanum.

Argyrolith'os. (Ἄργυρος, silver; λίθος, a stone.) Old name for a kind of talc of the appearance of silver. (Quiucy.)

Argyrolith'us. Same as *Argyrolithos.*

Argyroph'ora antid'otus. (Ἄργυρος; φορέω, to bear; ἀντίδοτος, a remedy.) Old name for a medicine consisting of opium, various gums, aromatics, &c.; it was recommended in all diseases of the head, and in other cases. It was named the money-bringing antidote, from its high price.

Argyrophthal'mus. (Ἄργυρος; ὀφθαλμός, the eye. G. *silberaugig.*) Having the eyes of a silvery white.

Argyrophyl'lous. (Ἄργυρος; φύλλον, a leaf. G. *silberblattrig.*) Having leaves covered with close down or soft hair, whitish and shining.

Argyropœ'ia. (Ἄργυρος, silver; ποιέω, to make. F. *argyropée;* G. *Silberverfertigung, Silbermackerkunst.*) An alchemical term for the art of making silver by transmutation of the baser metals into the more valuable one.

Also, applied to the separation of silver from its ores.

Argyropy'gus. (Ἄργυρος; πυγή, the rump. G. *silberrumpfig.*) Having the extremity of the abdomen white.

Argyrostig'mus. (Ἄργυρος; στίγμα, a spot. G. *silberfleckig.*) Applied to plants having flowers marked here and there with white spots, as *Begonia argyrostigma.*

Argyros'tomus. (Ἄργυρος; στόμα, a mouth. G. *silbermundig.*) Having the mouth of a silver white, as *Musca argyrostoma.*

Argyrotrophe'ma. (Ἀργυροτρόφημα; from ἄργυρος, silver; τροφή, food.) Term, used by Galen, *de Succor. bon. et vit. c.* 13, for a kind of food prepared from milk for attempering the heat of the body.

Ar'gyrus. (Ἄργυρος, silver; from ἀργός, white.) Old name for the metal argentum, or silver.

Arha'gea. A Suborder of the Order *Nemertidea*, Class *Turbellaria*, characterised by having rudimental or no cephalic grooves.

Arheumat'ic. Devoid of rheumatic pains; having no rheumatism.

Arhi'za. ('A, neg.; ῥίζα, a root. G. *Wurzellos.*) A term applied to plants that have no root. See *Arrhiza.*

Arhizoblas'tous. ('A, neg.; ῥίζα, a root; βλαστός, a sprout.) Applied by Willdenow to embryoes that have no root.

Arhu'ka. The vernacular name in India of the *Cajanus indicus.*

Arhynchotæni'adæ. ('A, neg.; ῥύγχος, a snout; ταινία, a tapeworm.) A term proposed for those tapeworms which have no proboscidiform head.

Arhyncotæ'nia. (Same etymon.) A Genus of the Family *Tæniadæ*, Order *Cestoda.*

A. crit'ica. A tapeworm infesting the *Hydrax capensis*, which in its cestode form has been called *Cœnurus serialis.*

Arhync'tia. ('A, neg.; ῥύγχος, a snout.) Absence of the frontal proboscis in animals or of the face in man; there is often fusion of the eyes into a single globe.

Arhyth'mic. ('A, priv.; ῥυθμός, measured motion.) Without rhythm or regularity; applied to the state of the pulse.

Arhyth'mous. The same as *Arhythmic.*

A'ri tu'ber. The root of the arum.

A'ria. Old name for the white bean-tree, *Cratægus aria.*

Aria-bepou. The Malay name of the *Azadirachta indica.*

A'rians. See *Aryans.*

Ari'ca bark. (*Arica*, a port of Peru.) The bark of the *Cinchona pubescens*, var. *Pelleteriana*, of Weddell; originally so called from the port at which it was shipped. Now known as Cusco bark.

Aric'ia. Same as *Aricin.*

Arici'idæ. A Family of the Suborder *Sedentaria*, Order *Polychæta*, Class *Annelida.* Body composed of numerous segments; head with only small feelers or none; the oral segment with bristle-bearing eminences. The two-branched or two-rowed bristle eminences often extend with the short branchiæ to the middle of the back. Bristles simple.

Ari'cin. (*Arica.* F. *aricine;* G. *Aricin.*) $C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4$. An organic base obtained by Pelletier from a species of cinchona, *Cinchona pubescens*, var. *Pelleteriana*, coming from Arica in Peru. It crystallises in white prisms; rather astringent than bitter; soluble in chloroform easily, and also in alcohol and ether. It melts at 188° F., but is not volatile. It forms an uncrystallisable neutral salt with sulphuric acid, and an intense green colour with nitric acid. According to Hesse, it is only a more or less pure cinchonidine.

Aric'ymon. (Ἀρικύμων, prolific; from ἀρι, incret; κύω, to be pregnant.) Ancient term for a woman who readily and frequently conceives. Hippocrates, *de Superfœt.* x, 10, 11.

Ar'id. (L. *aridus*, dry. F. *aride; I. arido; G. trocken, dürr.*) Dry.

Aride'na. (L. *aridus*, dry.) Leanness.

Aridifolie'æ. (L. *aridus*, dry; *folium*, a leaf. F. *aridifolié.*) Applied by Agardh to plants having leaves generally dry, as *Epacrideæ*, *Ericeæ*.

Arid'itas. (L. *aridus*, dry. F. *aridité; G. Dürre, Trockenheit.*) Dryness.

A. cor'poris. (L. *corpus*, the body. Ξηρασία.) Term, used by Galen, *Def. Med.*, for marasmus; dryness of the body. Also formerly applied to the tongue, as a symptom of fever.

Arid'ity. (Same etymon. F. *aridité; I. aridezza; S. aridez; G. Dürre.*) Dryness.

Aridu'ra. (L. *areo*, to be dried up. F. *aridure; I. aridezza; S. aridura; G. Darrsucht.*) Old term for a wasting or leanness, as that attending consumption or hectic fever. Applied particularly to the wasting of a limb or member, according to Hartmannus, *in Prac. Chymiatric. part. poster. c.* 183, and so distinct from atrophia, or a general wasting of the body.

A. cor'dis. (L. *cor*, the heart.) Atrophy of the heart.

A. he'patis. (L. *hepar*, the liver.) Atrophy of the liver.

Ari'gous. (Ἀ, neg.; ῥῖγος, cold.) Without cold or rigor.

Ari'ka. A kind of koumiss or spirit distilled from mare's milk in Tartary.

Ari'kelu. The Telugu name of *Paspalum scrobiculatum.*

Ar'il. See *Arillus.*

Aril'lary. (F. *arillaire; G. samendeckig.*) The arilla of some *Passifloreæ*, much divided and in form of a pulpous membrane, is termed arillary tunic.

Aril'late. (*Arillus.* F. *arillé.*) Having arilli.

Aril'li myris'ticæ. Mace; the arillus of the nutmeg.

A. myris'ticæ moscha'tæ. The arillus of the nutmeg tree, *Myristica moschata.*

Aril'liform. (*Arillus;* L. *forma*, shape.) Resembling an arillus, as in the substance termed arnotto.

Ar'illode. Term applied to an arillus springing from the margin of the micropyle. See *Arillus micropylaris.*

Aril'lus. (Low L. *arillus*, a raisin. F. *arille; G. Samenmantel, Samendecke.*) A thickening of the funiculus or of certain regions of the seed or placenta, which, gradually extending upwards, forms an additional investment of the seed outside the testa.

In the nutmeg, the arillus, which is the substance termed mace, commences by a thickening on the right and left sides of the base of the ovule between the hilum and the micropyle; it extends gradually around the hilum and then ascends to the right and left towards the exostome. A very similar form of arillus is observed in Maranta, Thalia, Stromanthe, and Calathea.

In Bureavia, which has an arillus that, when mature, resembles mace, the first appearance of the organ consists of an outgrowth of cells forming flattened hairs that take origin from around the micropyle, the sides of the hilum, and the funiculus.

In Phyllanthus and in Oxalis the primine thickens throughout, and thus is constituted a general arillus. If instead of a thickening of the funiculus or coats of the seed the cells form hairs or filaments, an arillus is formed, which may be localised, like the pilose arillus of Wrightea and Kixia of Alstonia, the Hibiscus, and the Gossypium.

A kind of arillus, formed by a large cellular growth or crust situated at the level of the chalaza, seen in Cheledonium and some other Papaveraceæ, is termed arille du raphé by M. Baillon, and strophioles by other authors.

M. Baillon has suggested that the terms true and false arillus, Arillode, Carunculæ, Strophiola, and the like, should be abolished, and that instead all forms of arillus, whether arising from the funiculus, the raphé, the chalaza, the hilum, or the micropyle, or from several of these regions coincidently, should be distinguished as either generalised or localised arilli, according to whether they form a partial or a complete investment of the seed; and further descriptions may be given of the form, consistence, and degree of development that may be present.

A., false. A synonym of *Arillode.*

A. funicula'ris. (L. *funiculus*, a slender rope. F. *arille funiculaire.*) An arillus springing from the funiculus. Thus, in Nymphæa it commences by an annular thickening of the funiculus just above the hilum, which, rapidly enlarging by the growth of new cells, covers the summit of the ovule and conceals the micropyle, though without contracting any adhesion to the seminal integuments.

A. micropyla'ris. (*Micropyle.* F. *arille micropylaire.*) An arillus consisting of a thickening of the exostome. Thus, in Ricinus, a collar forms a little before the opening of the flower around the exostome, which is formed by a thickening of that membrane. The rest of the primine is reduced to a thin membrane. The thickening forms three lobes, two large and one small, between which is the micropyle. This is the organ sometimes called an arillode, and by M. Planchon the caruncle. In other Euphorbiaceæ its size and form undergo much variation; in Cluytia it becomes palmate; in Manihot and Curcas it is biauriculated and folded like a fan; in Hyænanche it forms a narrow, straight tongue, with serrated borders; and in Acalypha it resembles a Phrygian cap. By the growth of the seed, and its own development, the micropylar arillus of Euphorbiaceæ may change its position, and ultimately come into close relation with the hilum.

A. myris'ticæ. The arillus of the nutmeg. A synonym of *Mace.*

A. umbilica'lis. (L. *umbilicus*, the navel. F. *arille ombilical.*) An arillus springing from the hilum. Thus, in Buxus, the arillus is an outgrowth from the seminal integuments immediately around the hilum, and it forms two small lips, which contract no adhesions to the seed, and are soon arrested in their growth.

Ari'mara. The *Strychnos cogens*, Benth.

Arimathe'a. Palestine; a place near Jerusalem, where the Jews show the tomb of Christ. Here is a highly saline and bitter spring, which enjoys a great repute in the neighbourhood as a vermifuge.

Ariobarza'nios. (*Ariobarzanes*, king of Cappadocia.) Name formerly given to a discutient plaster composed of cerussa, turpentine, frankincense, &c., according to Paulus Ægineta, iii, 23; vii, 17.

Ariobarza'nius. Same as *Ariobarzanios.*

Ari'on, Fér. A Genus of the Family *Limacina*, Suborder *Pulmonata*, Order *Gasteropoda.* Rudimentary shell fragile; genital orifice in front of the middle of the dorsal shield and below the respiratory orifice; a caudal gland and a mucous orifice at the extremity of the back.

A. empirico'rum. (G. *Nachtschnecke.*) The slug. A common animal in gardens and woods throughout Europe. The body is destitute of a shell, elongated, slimy, two or three inches long, half an inch broad, black, brown, greenish, or orange coloured, with flattened foot and arched and rugose back; head not distinctly separated from the body, provided with four feelers, the two longest bearing eyes. At the fore part of the dorsum is a shield, partly hardened by the deposit of calcareoús granules, which covers the pulmonary cavity and the sexual aperture. The sexual organs are destitute of a gland sac and stylet. A mucous sac opens at the posterior extremity of the body. It was formerly used in medicine for the same purposes as the snail.

Arisæ'ma. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Araceæ.*

A. atroru'bens. (L. *ater*, black; *rubens*, red.) A synonym of *Arum triphyllum.*

A. pytho'nium. The juice is caustic.

A. triphyl'lum, Schott. (Τρίς, thrice; φύλλον, a leaf.) A synonym of *Arum triphyllum.*

A. u'tile. (L. *utilis*, useful.) Hab. India. A species with a tuber yielding a fæcula like arrowroot.

Aris'arum. (Ἀρίσαρον.) The herb monkshood, so called from its likeness to the arum.

Arish'ta. The Hindoo name of the *Azadirachta indica.*

Aris'see. The Tamul name of *Oryza sativa.*

Aris'ta. (L. *arista.* F. *arête;* G. *Granne.*) The beard or sharp point issuing from the husk of grasses; the awn. A bristle-like process surmounting any organ. It is commonly applied to the prolongation of the median nervure of the paleæ of grasses, and sometimes also to one of the lateral nervures.

Aristalookheea. The Arabic name of *Aristolochia longa.*

Aristalthæ'a. (Ἄριστος, best; ἀλθεία, marshmallow.) Ancient name for the plant *Althæa officinalis*, or marshmallow.

Aristar'chi, antid'otus Pauli'na. Term for an ancient medicine, much extolled by Aëtius in various diseases, composed of opium, castor, styrax, galbanum, and aromatics, mixed up with honey; also called Confectio archigenis.

Aris'tate. (L. *arista*, the awn, or sharp point of the husk of grasses. F. *aristé;* G. *begrannt.*) Having an awn, or long rigid spine; awned; bearded.

Aristif'erous. (L. *arista; fero*, to bear. G. *grannentragend.*) Awned.

Aristio'nis machinamen'tum. (L. *machinamentum*, a machine.) Name for a former apparatus for reducing dislocations, invented by Aristion.

Aristoloch'ia, Linn. (Ἀριστολοχία; from ἄριστος, the best; λοχεία, childbirth; or λόχια, the discharge after childbirth; because it was highly esteemed as promoting childbirth, or the lochial discharge. F. *aristoloche;* G. *Osterluzei, Schlangenwurzel.*) The plant birthwort. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Aristolochiaceæ.* Calyx tubular, oblique, inflated at the base, hairy inside; anthers six, rarely five or seven, adnate to the style; capsule six-celled, many-seeded, inferior.

A. anguici'da, Linn. (L. *anguis*, a snake; *cædo*, to kill.) Leaves cordate, acuminate; stipules cordate, solitary, amplexicauline; calyx erect, with a lanceolate tip. Hab. Mexico. The snake-killing birthwort, the juice of its root so stupefying serpents that they may be handled with impunity; also, esteemed a preventive of the venomous effects of the bite of serpents. It is said to be antiperiodic and emmenagogue.

A. antihyster'ica. The rhizomes imported from Rio Grande do Sul, run in a horizontal direction, are often six inches long and from one third to one half inch thick, knotted; the cortex corky, but thinner than the rather solid pale brown wood. It contains cerin, a hard and a soft resin, gum, starch, ethereal oils, and salts. An antispasmodic.

A. arbores'cens, Linn. (L. *arboresco*, to grow to a tree.) A species with cordate-lanceolate leaves. The juice of the stem and leaves is said to be poisonous, and the root to be emmenagogue.

A. barba'ta. (L. *barbatus*, bearded.) Hab. Venezuela. An aromatic and antispasmodic, like the genus.

A. biloba'ta, Linn. The bilobed aristolochia; used as the other species. It has been used as an emmenagogue and expectorant; a decoction of the leaves is used in itch.

A. bœ'tica, Linn. (L. *Bœticus*, belonging to the Bœtis, a river of Spain, which gave its name to a district now forming Andalusia and a part of Granada.) A species said to be poisonous to snakes.

A. bractea'ta, Linn. (Mod. L. *bracteatus*, having bracts. Tam. *Addalinapalay;* Tel. *Gadidagudapa;* Hind. and Duk. *Kera-mar.*) Stem trailing; leaves alternate, petioled, kidney-shaped, curled at the margins, glaucous below; flowers axillary, solitary, peduncled, drooping. A nauseously bitter plant, given by native Indian practitioners as an anthelmintic, antispasmodic, antiperiodic, and oxytocic. The fresh leaves, bruised and mixed with castor oil, are considered a valuable remedy in obstinate psora.

A. cauda'ta, Jacq. (L. *cauda*, a tail.) Probably the same as *A. bilobata.*

A. ca'va. (L. *cavus*, hollow.) A synonym of *Fumaria bulbosa.*

A. clemati'tis, Linn. (F. *aristoloche des vignes, aristoloche clematite;* G *Osterluzei.*) The common clematis-like or climbing birthwort. A native of the South of Europe. Leaves roundish-cordate, glaucous beneath; stem erect, simple, angled; flowers clustered, axillary; lip narrow, acute; root long, vertical, twisted, angular, annulated, and from one quarter to one half inch thick, strongly scented, and of acrid taste. The transverse section exhibits a thin cortex containing yellow oil cells; vascular bundles wedge-shaped, separated by white medullary rays; medulla slender. The parenchyma contains starch. The rhizome contains an ethereal oil, clematidin, and aristolochic acid. Formerly used as an emmenagogue and oxytoxic.

SCHOOL OF

A. cordifo'lia, Mutis. (L. *cor*, the heart; *folium*, a leaf.) Used as the rest, especially as an antidote to the bites of poisonous serpents.

A. cret'ica. (L. *Creticus*, Cretan.) A synonym of *A. clematitis*.

A. cymbif'era. (L. *cymba*, a boat; *fero*, to bear.) Rhizome twisted, as long as six inches, one eighth to one half inch thick, branched, knotted; cortex thick, mealy, white internally; medullary rays white. Properties similar to *A. serpentaria*. It supplies the chief part of *Guaco bark*.

A. faba'cea. (L. *fabaceus*, relating to a bean.) The *Fumaria bulbosa*.

A. fœ'tida. (L. *fœtidus*, stinking.) Hab. Mexico. Used in decoction as an application to foul ulcers.

A. fragrantis'sima, Ruiz. (L. superl. of *fragrans*, sweet-scented.) Called in Peru star reed; is highly esteemed as a remedy against dysenteries, malignant inflammatory fevers, colds, and rheumatic pains.

A. frutes'cens. (L. *frutex*, a shrub.) A synonym of *A. sipho*.

A. galea'ta. (L. *galeatus*, helmeted.) A species with properties similar to those of *A. serpentaria*.

A. geminiflo'ra, Kunth. (L. *geminus*, twin-born; *flos*, a flower.) A species supplying some part of the *Guaco bark*.

A. grandiflo'ra. (L. *grandis*, large; *flos*, a flower.) A West Indian species, whose flowers have a very fetid smell, and whose root is poisonous. Used in dropsy, dyspepsia, and paralysis.

A. hasta'ta, Nuttall. (L. *hastatus*, armed with a spade.) Hab. North America. Leaves hastate, acute, somewhat cordate; lip of the corolla ovate. A doubtful species. Found along with the roots of the officinal *A. serpentaria*.

A. hirsu'ta, Muhlenberg. (L. *hirsutus*, hairy.) Stems jointed, flexuose, pubescent; leaves roundish-cordate, pubescent; peduncles solitary, hairy, with three or four leafy, hairy bracts, and one flower with a hairy corolla; root like, and with similar properties to, *A. serpentaria*.

A. in'dica. (L. *indicus*, Indian. Hind., Duk., and Beng. *Isharmul*; Tam. *Perumarindu*; Tel. *Ishvaraveru*; Mal. *Karalekam*.) Indian birthwort. An antidote to snake-bites. Given in white leprosy. Supposed by the Hindoos to possess emmenagogue and antarthritic virtues; it is very bitter.

A. labio'sa. (L. *labiosus*, having large lips.) A species having similar properties to *A. serpentaria*.

A. lon'ga. (L. *longus*, long. F. *aristoloche longue*.) The long-rooted birthwort. Hab. South Europe. A species indigenous to the South of Europe. The tubers are 2·5—4 cm. thick, 8—15 cm. long, more or less flattened, dense, and hard; externally pale brown, slightly wrinkled; internally yellowish white, with radially arranged, darker coloured, vascular bundles, separated by bright medullary rays. They contain much starch; taste at first disagreeably sweet, then persistently bitter and slightly acrid. The root only is in use, having a slightly aromatic smell, and warm bitterish taste, with slight pungency; sometimes given in gout.

A. macrophyl'la, Lam. (Μακρός, long; φύλλον, a leaf.) A synonym of *A. sipho*.

A. macru'ra, Gomez. (Μακρός, long; οὐρά, a tail.) Rhizome spongy, one third to two thirds of an inch thick, with thick, spongy, dark brown cortex, which is usually thicker than the dark brown soft wood. Properties as *A. serpentaria*.

A. max'ima, De Cand. (L. *maximus*, very great.) A species which supplies some part of *Guaco bark*.

A. medicamen'ta. (L. *medicamentum*, a drug.) Old term for medicines which promote the lochial discharge.

A. odoratis'sima, Linn. (L. *odoratus*, sweet smelling.) A species found among commercial *Guaco*.

A. officina'lis, Nees. (L. *officina*, a shop.) A synonym of *A. serpentaria*.

A. pal'lida. A plant having the properties of the species and reputed to be anguicidal.

A. pistoloch'ia. (L. *pistolochia*, a plant facilitating parturition; probably from πιστόω, to make trustworthy; λόχια, childbirth. F. *aristoloche crénellée, a. petite*.) Hab. Europe. Roots consist of fine yellowish-brown fibres attached to a central stem; they have a pleasant aromatic smell and a bitter and rather acrid taste. Used as a stimulant, tonic, diaphoretic, and diuretic.

A. polyrrhi'zos auricula'ribus fo'liis. (Πολύς, many; ῥίζα, a root; L. *auricula*, the ear; *folium*, a leaf.) The *A. hastata*.

A. pseudoserpenta'ria. (Ψευδής, false.) A name proposed by Guibourt for the plant producing the false serpentary of Virginia. It is by many believed to be *A. serpentaria*.

A. puncta'ta, Lam. (L. *punctum*, a point.) The *A. cymbifera*.

A. reticula'ta, Nuttall. (L. *reticulatus*, net-like.) A native of Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas, from which is obtained Red River snakeroot. Stems villous; petioles villous; leaves round or oblong, cordate, obtuse, reticulate, villous, especially on the very prominent veins; flowers small, purplish, densely pubescent; roots slender, fibrous, proceeding from a central caudex. Supplies some of the commercial serpentary root under the name of Red River or Texas serpentary.

A. rin'gens. (L. *ringor*, to open wide the mouth.) A species with similar properties to *A. serpentaria*.

A. rotun'da. (L. *rotundus*, round. F. *aristoloche ronde*.) Hab. South Europe. A native of South Europe. The tubers of this species are spheroidal, often nodulated, 4—8 cm. thick, yellow internally. Bitter acrid roots, which are stimulant and tonic; used in amenorrhœa and in gout.

A. sagitta'ta, Muhl. (L. *sagittatus*, provided with arrows; here meaning arrow-shaped.) A synonym of *A. hastata*.

A. sempervi'rens, Linn. (L. *semper*, always; *vireo*, to be green.) Hab. Arabia. A reputed anguicidal species with the other qualities of the genus.

A. serpenta'ria. (L. *serpens*, a serpent. F. *serpentaire de virginie viperine*; G. *Schlangenosterluzei*.) Hab. United States. A perennial herb, about a foot high, with simple or slightly branched flexuose stems; leaves varying much in shape; flowers small, solitary, dull purple. The root or radix serpentariæ of commerce includes the rhizome, and is knotted, contorted, scarcely one inch in length by one eighth of an inch in thickness, bearing on its upper side the short bases of the stems of previous years, and giving off from the under numerous slender matted branching roots 2—4 inches long. The drug has a dull brown hue, an aromatic odour, and a bitterish aromatic taste. Virginian snake root contains about half per cent. of essential oil, and the same amount of resin.

It is employed in the form of infusion or of tincture, frequently in combination with cinchona bark, as a stimulating tonic and diaphoretic. It is said to arrest the progress of severe typhus, to promote the eruption of exanthematous diseases, to be useful in ague, and in some cases to act as an antispasmodic and anodyne. It checks vomiting, especially in bilious cases.

A. si'pho, L'Herit. Hab. North America. A decoction is used in foul ulcers.

A. sol'ida. A synonym of *Corydalis solida.*

A. ten'uis. (L. *tenuis*, slender.) The *A. clematitis.*

A. tomento'sa, Sims. (L. *tomentum*, a stuffing for cushions.) Hab. United States. A climbing species, with a thick creeping root. Properties as the officinal serpentary root.

A. trif'ida. (L. *trifidus*, three-cleft.) A synonym of *A. trilobata.*

A. triloba'ta. (F. *aristoloche trilobée.*) The three-lobed birthwort, every part of which is diuretic.

A. turbacen'sis. (*Turbaco*, in Mexico, where it has been found.) Used as an antidote to snake bites.

A. unda'ta. (L. *undatus*, in the form of waves.) A synonym of *A. sempervirens.*

A. vulga'ris. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) The *A. clematitis.*

A. vulga'ris rotun'da. (L. *vulgaris*, common; *rotundus*, round.) A synonym of *Fumaria bulbosa.*

Aristolochia'ceæ. (Same etymon. G. *Osterluzeigewächse.*) A Nat. Order of dicotyledonous plants almost intermediate between Exogens and Endogens. They are epigynous with monochlamydeous flowers; stamens 6—12, rarely 18—36, in one or two whorls; anthers extrorse; receptacle concave; 3—6 celled inferior ovaries; indefinite ovules; embryo small, lying in a large quantity of albumen, leaves alternate, simple; flowers usually axillary. The prevailing quality of the Order is that of an aromatic stimulant.

Aristolochia'ceous. (Same etymon.) Having characters similar to the *Aristolochiaceæ.*

Aristoloch'iæ ra'dix. (*Aristolochia;* L. *radix*, a root.) Belg. Ph. The root of the *Aristolochia rotunda.*

Aristoloch'ic. (Same etymon as *Aristolochia.* F. *aristolochique.*) Applied to remedies for the lochia.

Also, pertaining to the *Aristolochia.*

A. ac'id. A volatile acid obtained from the roots of *A. clematitis* and other species of Aristolochia.

Aristolochie'æ. Same as *Aristolochiaceæ.*

Aristoloch'in. An amorphous, bitter principle contained in Virginian snake root, which is precipitated by neutral acetate of lead and by tannic acid.

Aris'ton. (Ἄριστον, a morning meal.) Old term, often used by Hippocrates, *de Vet. Med.*, for dinner, or a repast or refreshment at noon.

A. mag'num. (L. *magnus*, great.) Term used by the ancients for certain compound medicines against phthisis, pain of the belly, and mixed fevers; they contained sulphur, opium, euphorbium, aromatics, stimulants, &c., according to Avicenna, v, *summ.* i, *tr.* 1.

A. par'vum. (L. *parvus*, small.) Same as *A. magnum.*

Aristophanei'on. An emollient plaster used by the Greeks, composed of pitch, apochmya, wax, opoponax, and vinegar. It was invented by Aristophanes. (Gorræus.)

Aristophan'eum. Same as *Aristophaneion.*

Aristote'lia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Tiliaceæ.*

A. glandulo'sa. (L. *glandulosus*, full of kernels or glands.) A synonym of *A. maqui.*

A. ma'qui, L'Her. Hab. Chili. Fruit edible; from it a fermented drink is made, which is given in malignant fevers.

A. racemo'sa. (L. *racemosus*, full of clusters.) Mako-mako. Hab. New Zealand. Fruit edible.

Ar'istotle. Born at Stagira, in Macedonia, B.C. 384; died at Chalcis, in Eubæa, B.C. 322. His works embrace metaphysics, philosophy, and natural science. He divided animals—*Ζῶα*, into sanguineous—*ἔναιμα*, and asanguineous—*ἄναιμα*; the former into quadrupeds—*τετράποδα*; birds—*ὄρνιθες*; and fishes—*ἰχθύες*. Quadrupeds were further subdivided into viviparous—*ζωοτόκα*, mammals; and oviparous—*ὠοτόκα*, reptiles. The asanguineous were divided into those with soft parts outside—*μαλάκια*, mollusca; and those with soft parts in the inside—*μαλακόστρακα*, crustacea; *ὀστρακόδερμα*, testacea; and *ἔντομα*, insects.

A.'s lan'tern. A term for the dentary apparatus of Echinus. It consists of five long, calcareous, rod-like teeth, which perforate a similar number of wedge-shaped, hollow, calcareous pieces, united by strong transverse muscular fibres.

Aris'tous. (L. *arista*, an awn. G. *grannenreich.*) Having awns.

Aris'trios. An old name for the astragalus, or ankle-bone. (Hooper.)

Aris'tulate. (Dim. of *arista*, the beard of corn. F. *aristulé;* G. *kleingrannig.*) Having a very small arista.

Aris'tum. Same as *Ariston.*

Arithmoman'tia. (Ἀριθμός, number; *μαντεία*, divination.) Divination by numbers.

Arit'tie. One of the Telugu names of the *Musa paradisiaca.*

Ar'ka. The vernacular name of the *Calotropis gigantea.*

Arkan'sas, min'eral wa'ters of. Five miles from the Washita or Ouahita river, and about twenty miles north of the Louisiana railway. Temp. from 33·8°—65·5° C. (93°—150° F.) Employed in rheumatism and cutaneous affections. There are more than fifty springs. (Dunglison.)

Arkei'on. (Ἄρκειον.) The burdock, *Arctium lappa.*

Ark'mutt. The Bombay name of the *Phaseolus vulgaris.*

Ark'onas. The Youanee name of the *Juniperus communis.*

Arla'da. Arabic for calcined realgar, much praised by Paracelsus for malignant ulcers.

Arla'dar. Same as *Arlada.*

Ar'lanc. France; Department Puy-de-dôme. Mild ferruginous waters containing a small quantity of sodium carbonate.

Arles-sur-Bains. See *Amelie-les-Bains.*

A.-sur-Tech. Same as *Amelie-les-Baines.*

Arm. (Sax. *arm, earm;* G. *Arm;* L. *armus;* ἀρμός, a joint; from ἄρω, radical form of ἀραρίσκω, to join.) That portion of the upper extremity from the shoulder to the wrist, consisting of the os humeri or os brachii, the radius, and ulna, their coverings, nerves, and vessels; divided by the elbow-joint into the upper arm and forearm.

A., aponeuro'sis of. See *Aponeurosis of arm.*

A. of le'ver. That part of the bar forming the lever which stretches on each side of the fulcrum to the extremity. On the relative length of each arm of the lever depends the value of the power; in other words, the power is to the weight in the inverse ratio of the arms.

A. presenta'tion. See *Presentation of arm.*

Ar'ma. An Italian physician of the sixteenth century. He wrote on dropsy, pleurisy, and diseases of the kidney.

Ar'ma. (L. *armus*, armour.) Properly signifying bucklers or shields, but also offensive or defensive weapons.

One of the seven Linnean species of fulcra of plants.

Also, the penis.

A. pe'nis. (L. *penis.*) The penis.

Armadil'lo. (G. *Ringelassel.*) A Genus of the Family *Oniscidæ*, Tribe *Euisopoda*, Suborder *Isopoda.* Body convex; capable of rolling up into a ball.

Also, the *Dasypus*, an edentate mammal, which is used as food.

A. officina'lis. Pill-millepede, brought chiefly from Italy, is sometimes prescribed on the Continent as a diuretic, lithontriptic, an antiscrofulous remedy, and in jaundice. It is one of several species of millepedes whose virtues rest on credulity; they are sold in France under the name of *Cloportes préparés.*

A. vulga'ris. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) The *A. officinalis.*

Armajo'lo. Italy. A sulphur spring containing sodium chloride 6 grs., calcium carbonate 10, magnesium carbonate 3—5, and a little iron oxide, in 25 ounces. Used in kidney and bladder diseases, and nervous affections.

Arma'la. The wild rue. (Quincy.)

Armal'gol. (Arab.) An old name for coral. (Quincy.)

Armamenta'rium. (L. *armamentarium*, an arsenal. G. *Waffenvorrath.*) A stock or store of weapons, or means, as medicines and instruments.

A. chirurg'icum. (Χειρουργικός, belonging to surgery.) A collection of surgical instruments.

A. portab'ile. (L. *portabilis*, that which can be carried.) A case of surgical instruments.

Arma'rium. Same as *Armamentarium.*

A. unguent'um. (L. *unguentum*, an ointment.) Term for an ancient ointment which was fancied to cure wounds, if only the weapon by which they were inflicted were smeared with it; it was made from the *usnea* of the human skull, human fat, blood, mummy, linseed oil, turpentine, and Armenian bole. The Emperor Maximilian, to whom Paracelsus presented the prescription, regarded it as a great treasure.

Arma'tæ. (F. *armé;* G. *bewaffnet.*) Having arms; armed. Applied, in Botany, by Debach to a Tribe of *Ammoneæ* having many rows of spines.

Also, applied to fishes having the body covered with a strong cuirass.

Ar'matory un'guent. See *Armarium unguentum.*

Armatu'ra. (L. *armatura*, equipment.) Armour. An old term for the amnion. (Quincy.)

Ar'mature. (Same etymon.) A term applied to bristles, prickles, and such like covering, to a plant or animal, or organ of one.

Also, the piece of soft iron, also called keeper, which is placed in contact with the poles of a magnet to prevent the loss of magnetism which would otherwise take place. An armature acts by becoming a temporary magnet, having opposite polarity to the magnet.

Ar'mē. (Ἀρμή; from ἄρω; radical form of ἀραρίσκω, to adapt, to join.) A junction of the lips of a wound; also, the joining of the sutures of the head.

Arm'ed bou'gie. See *Bougie, armed.*

Armeni'aca. (*Armenia*, from which it was brought.) A Genus of the Suborder *Drupaceæ*, Nat. Order *Rosaceæ.*

A. briganti'aca. A native of Dauphine; cultivated near Briançon (Brigantia). The seeds of this tree yield on expression a fixed oil commonly called huile de Marmotte, which is used instead of olive or almond oil.

A. epiro'tica. (Ἠπειρωτικός, of Epirus.) The apricot, *Prunus armeniaca.*

A. ma'lum. (L. *malum*, an apple.) The apricot, *Prunus armeniaca.*

A. vulga'ris. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) The apricot, *Prunus armeniaca.*

Arme'nian bole. Name of a pale red-coloured earth, used for the removal of aphthæ from the mouths of children, and as a component of tooth-powders; the *Bolus Armeniæ.*

A. stone. See *Armenius lapis.*

Armeni'tes. *Armenius lapis.* Malachite.

Arme'nius la'pis. (L. *lapis*, a stone.) The Armenian stone, a variety of the blue carbonate of copper, malachite, principally brought from Armenia. It was formerly esteemed as a dispeller of melancholy, and cordial; it was also given in epilepsy.

Armen'tum al'bum. Carbonate of lead. (Anthon.)

Arme'ria. (From Armorica, the country from whence it was brought; or from Wm. Armerius, who first described it.) The sweet-william.

Arme'ria, Willd. (Same etymon. G. *Strandnelke.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Plumbaginaceæ*, with a naked membranous calyx and distinct feathery styles.

A. marit'ima. (L. *maritimus*, belonging to the sea.) A synonym of *A. vulgaris.*

A. vulga'ris, Willd. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) Thrift, sea-pink. Pubescent; leaves linear; scapes dwarf, villous. Flowers used as a diuretic, leaves as a tonic and astringent.

Arme'rius. A synonym of *Armeria.*

Armicip'ita. (L. *arma*, armour; *caput*, the head.) Applied by Latreille to a Tribe of *Clupeides*, having the head defended by osseous pieces or calcareous scales.

Armig'enæ. (L. *arma; gena*, the cheek. F. *armigène.*) Applied by Ficinus and Carus to a Tribe, by Latreille and Eichwald to a Family, of fishes, having the cheeks shielded.

Armig′erus. (L. *arma; gero*, to bear. F. *armigère;* G. *armtragend.*) Applied to *Purpura armigera* with long tubercles; to *Aquila armigera* having strong claws.

Armil′la. (L. *armilla*, a bracelet; from *armus*, the arm; or from *arma*, armour. G. *Armband.*) A bracelet worn on the arm or wrist.

A. membrano′sa ma′nus. (L. *membranaceus*, of skin; *manus*, the hand.) Applied by P. Barbette, *Chirurg.* v, 1, to the annular ligament of the carpus.

Armilla′ris. (L. *armilla.* F. *armillaire;* G. *armbandig.*) Applied to an artificial sphere composed of circles that represent the orbs of celestial bodies, of which the solar system is composed.

Applied to *Jacquinia armillaris*, its branches surrounded by verticillated leaves, resembling rings or bracelets.

Armil′late. (L. *armilla.* F. *armillé;* G. *armbandig.*) Like a bracelet, or having bracelets.

Ar′mipes. (L. *arma*, armour; *pes*, a foot. F. *armipède;* G. *waffenfüssig.*) Having spinous feet. In *Musca armipes* each anterior thigh of the male bears a spine.

Ar′moise. (Fr.) The *Artemisia vulgaris.*

Armonia′cum sal. Same as *Ammoniacum sal.*

Armora′cia. (Pliny, xix, 5, says that in the Pontic language it is called *Armon*, or from *Armorica*, Brittany, the country from which it was brought. F. *Raifort*, *cranson*, *cochlearia de Bretagne*, *montarde des moines*, *des capucins*, or *des Allemands*, *radis de cheval;* I. *rafano rusticano*, or *selvaggio*, *ramol accio;* S. *rabano Marvisco;* G. *Meerrettig;* Dut. *meeradys;* Dan. *peberrod;* Port. *rabao de cavalleo;* Ar. *fidgel;* Ch. *lo-pé-tsé;* Swed. *pepparrot;* Jap. *daikou;* Pol. *chrzan;* Russ. *chren;* Turk. *jabani turup.*) The horseradish; the pharmacopœial name (L. Ph., U.S. Ph., A. Ph.) for the root of the *Cochlearia armoracia.*

A. rivi′ni. The *Cochlearia armoracia.*

A. rustica′na. (L. *rusticanus*, pertaining to the country.) The horseradish, *Cochlearia armoracia.*

A. sati′va. (L. *sativus*, that which is planted.) The cultivated horseradish, *Cochlearia armoracia.*

Armora′ciæ ra′dix, B. Ph., U.S. Ph. Horseradish root; the fresh root of *Cochlearia armoracia.* A long, fusiform, fleshy root; very white internally, with a pungent taste and smell. Its active principle is a volatile oil, perhaps identical with that of mustard; it also contains a bitter resin, sugar, gum, starch, and salts. It is supposed that the volatile oil does not exist in the natural root, but that an albuminoid matter, myrosine, and potassium myronate, both present in the root, when brought into contact along with water, react on each other to form the oil, in the same way as the volatile oil of mustard is formed. It is used as a condiment, and in medicine as a gastric stimulant and a diuretic. It is given in anasarca, in chronic rheumatism and hoarseness.

Arm′pit. The pit of the arm under the shoulder; the axilla.

A. glands. A series of excretory glands, with large ducts, opening in the armpit or axilla of some animals, as the iguana.

Ar′mus. (From Heb. *arom*, naked; or from *ἁρμός*, a joint, or commissure, from *ἄρω*, to fit; for it is properly the joining of the arm with the shoulder, the ancients having called the shoulders and arms *Armos.*) A shoulder or arm.

A. sum′mus. (L. *summus*, uppermost.) The acromian process.

Armu′theus la′pis. Another term for the *Armenius lapis*, of which it is said to be a corruption, according to Aëtius, *Sermon.* ii, 47.

Ar′my itch. A term which has been given to a skin eruption in soldiers, accompanied by great itching, and believed by some to be a special disease. Tilbury Fox was of opinion that badly treated itch, phtheiriasis, and pruritic rash, consequent on perverted innervation of the skin, make up the item, army itch.

Arn. The alder, *Alnus glutinosa.*

Arnabo. Old term for lead. (Quincy.)

Arnal′dia. Old term for a malignant chronic disease, said to have been formerly prevalent in England; but neither as to the etymology, nor as to the special disease meant, is anything certain known, but it is said to have been attended by falling off of the hair, and has been supposed to be a milder form of syphilis.

Arnat′to. The same as *Annotto.*

Ar′naud. A noted physician, astrologer, and alchemist, who was born probably about 1250, and died in 1313. France, Spain, and Italy each claim him, and his name is spelt in many ways, as Arnaldus, Rainaldus, Reginaldus. He is often described as of Villa Nova or Nova Villa. He was a great Arabic, Greek, and Hebrew scholar, and entered freely into theological disputes. He has been credited, but probably erroneously, with the discovery of sulphuric, nitric, and hydrochloric acids. His works are very numerous, and include the 'Speculum Medicinæ,' a 'Commentary on Galen,' numerous writings on sanitary matters, and instructions, not only as to the treatment, but as to the prevention, of disease.

Arne′bia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Boraginaceæ.*

A. peren′nis. (L. *perennis*, perpetual.) A species used as *A. tinctoria.*

A. tincto′ria, Forsk. (L. *tinctorius*, belonging to dyeing.) A species used in France as a substitute for *Anchusa tinctoria.*

A. tin′gens, De Cand. (L. *tingo*, to colour.) A species used as *A. tinctoria.*

Arnedil′lo. Spain; in Castille. A salt water, of temp. 53° C. (127·4° F.), containing sodium chloride 50 grs., sodium sulphate 14, and calcium sulphate 16, in 16 ounces. Used in liver and spleen diseases, rheumatism, and old paralysis.

Ar′nemann. A German physician born 1763 at Luneburg; died 1807. He wrote on reparation of injuries, and venereal diseases, as well as general treatises on medicine, surgery, and obstetrics.

Ar′nica. (By some it is derived from *ἀρνός*, a lamb, from the resemblance of its leaf to the soft coat of a lamb; by others from *ἄρρην*, male, or *ἀρρενής*, strong; and by some it is believed to be a corruption of *πταρμική*, a plant supposed to be yarrow. G. *Wohlverleikraut.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ.* Pappus hairy; florets of the ray ♀, of the disc ⚥; stigmas clavate; bracts forming a cylindrical involucrum; receptacle naked; achænia wingless, striated.

A. angustifo′lia. (L. *angustus*, narrow; *folium*, a leaf.) A variety of *A. montana*, with narrow, almost linear leaves, found in high Asiatic and American latitudes.

A. mol'lis. (L. *mollis*, soft.) A species having properties similar to *A. montana*.

A. monta'na. (L. *montanus*, belonging to a mountain. F. *arnique*, or *betoine des montagnes;* G. *Wohlverlei;* Dut. *volkruid.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*. Leopard's bane. A perennial herbaceous plant; root fibrous, brown without, whitish within; stem 12 to 16 inches in height, cylindrical, pubescent, supporting two or three flowers; leaves forming a rosette on the ground, small, sessile, oval, and entire; in addition there are two opposite to each other about the middle of the stem. The flowers are large, radiate, orange coloured. The involucre is pubescent. Hab. Europe and North America. The flowers, leaves, and roots are used in medicine. The taste is bitter and acrid. Small doses cause increased frequency of the pulse, heat of the skin, and secretion of urine; the muscles quiver. Large doses are followed by yawning, headache, frequent defæcation, rapid respiration. Horses and cows exhibit great dulness for several hours; dogs vomit. Post-mortem examination showed that the vessels of the thoracic and abdominal viscera were congested. The only British preparation is the tincture of the root. It is used externally in bruises, and internally, in doses of ʒj to ʒij, as a stimulant in debilitated states of the system. Care is required in its external use, as it is liable to produce inflammation of the skin. The French, Americans, and Germans employ the powder and infusion or extract of the flowers—and the Germans the leaves also—as a nervine tonic and excitant in intermittent typhoid and typhus fevers, and pulmonary catarrh, as well as in infantile paralysis and vesical atony.

A. nudicau'lis. (L. *nudus*, naked; *caulis*, a stem.) A species with properties similar to the *A. montana*.

A. opodel'doc. White soap 4 parts, rectified spirit 10, tincture of arnica 5, camphor one part. Dissolve by heat and strain. (Squire.)

A. planen'sis. A synonym of *A. montana*.

A. scorpioï'des. (Σκορπιοειδής, scorpion-like.) The *Aronicum scorpioides*.

A. spu'ria. (L. *spurius*, false.) The *Inula dysenterica*.

A. sueden'sis. (*Suedensis*, Swedish.) The *Inula dysenterica*.

Ar'nicæ flo'res. (L. *flos*, a flower. F. *fleurs d'arnique;* G. *Wohlverleihblüthen.*) The flowers of the *Arnica montana*. They are large, orange yellow, with a greenish calyx; florets of the ray 15—20, ligulate, hairy at the base, female; florets of the disc tubular, with a five-lobed margin. They have an aromatic smell, and a sharply aromatic, bitter taste. They contain an ethereal oil, resin, and *Arnicin*. When powdered they are used as a sternutatory. See *Arnica montana*.

A. fo'lia. (L. *folium*, a leaf. G. *Wohlverleihblätter.*) The leaves of *Arnica montana*. Used in tincture. See *Arnica montana*.

A. ra'dix, B. Ph., U.S. Ph. (L. *radix*, a root. G. *Wohlverleihwurzel.*) The root of *Arnica montana*. It is a woody, brownish, cylindrical, contorted rhizome, 1—3 inches long, rough with the scars of the leaves, ending abruptly and sending out many fibres; it has a peppery taste and a peculiar odour. It contains gallic acid, gum, albumen, yellow colouring matter, and a bitter principle—*Arnicin*, which see; also, *Arnica montana*.

Ar'nicin. (F. *arnicine;* G. *Arnicin.*) A solid, slightly bitter, brownish, resinous alkaline, but not acrid, substance, extracted from the flowers of *Arnica montana*. It has the odour of castor, and is slightly soluble in water, but much more so in alcohol and ether. Its formula is said to be $C_{35}H_{54}O_7$.

Another substance, which has received the same name, has been obtained from both flowers and root. It is amorphous, yellow, acrid to the taste, and has had assigned to it the formula $C_{20}H_{30}O_4$. It is believed to be a glucoside.

Arnoglos'sum. (Ἀρνόγλωσσον; from ἀρνός, a lamb; γλῶσσα, a tongue.) Ancient name for the Plantago, or plantain, from the likeness of its leaves to a lamb's tongue.

Ar'nold. A German anatomist of the present day; born 1826.

A.'s gang'lion. A synonym of the *Otic ganglion*.

A.'s nerve. The auricular branch of the vagus.

Arnophyl'lum. A synonym of *Arnica*.

Ar'nott, J. An English physician of the nineteenth century.

A.'s bed. An arrangement by which water, covered by a waterproof substance, is retained in a wooden trough. It is used to prevent bed-sores from pressure.

A's. dila'tor. An air-tight cylinder of oiled silk, lined by the gut of some animal, which, having been passed through a stricture, can be distended with air or water, and thus made to exert a dilating action.

A.'s meth'od of lo'cal anæsthe'sia. A mode of producing anæsthesia of the skin and superficial structures by means of a freezing mixture of ice and salt applied in a bag.

Arnot'to. The native name in Tropical America of the arilliform organ which covers the seeds of the *Bixa orellana*, and which is used to tint and prepare chocolate. It is regarded as the best remedy against the acrid poison found in the fresh roots of the Manioc. See, for further detail, *Annotto*.

A. tree. The *Bixa orellana*.

Arn'stadt. Germany; in Schwarzburg. An iodic and bromic strong salt bath, lying in a hill-surrounded valley, nearly 1000 feet above sea-level. Sixteen ounces contain sodium chloride 1723 grs., calcium chloride 49·5, magnesium chloride 39, magnesium bromide 39, magnesium iodide 17. Used in scrofula and syphilis, in liver and uterine enlargements and fibroids.

Ar'nut. The earth nut, *Bunium bulbocastaneum*.

Arœi'ra. The *Schinus arœira*.

Aro'hot. Arabic for *Argentum vivum*, or quicksilver. (Ruland.)

Aroïd'eæ. (Ἄρον, the arum; εἶδος, likeness.) A synonym of *Araceæ*.

Aro'ma. (Ἄρωμα, spice. G. *Gewürz*, *Wohlgeruch.*) Term for the fragrant principle of plants, and substances derived from them. An odour.

A. german'icum. Elecampane.

A. philosopho'rum. (Φιλόσοφος, a philosopher.) An old remedy consisting of chloride of iron and ammonia. Made by roasting hæmatite and sal ammoniac together.

Aromaden'dron. (Ἄρωμα, a spice;

δένδρον, a tree.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Magnoliaceæ.*

A. el′egans. (L. *elegans*, elegant.) A species growing in Java. Used as an aromatic, febrifuge, and emmenagogue.

Aromat′ic. (Ἄρωμα. G. *gewürzhaft.*) Odoriferous; having an agreeable smell, as spices and such substances have. Applied to a Class of plants (*Aromaticæ*) in some natural arrangements.

A. ac′ids. Acids derived from benzene and its homologues.

A. group. A term given to benzene and its homologues, together with the alcohols, acids, and bases derived from them. They are so called on account of the aromatic odour of many of them.

A. sug′ar. A substitute for the *Pulvis aromaticus*, prepared by subjecting eight ounces of the freshly prepared powder to percolation with strong alcohol, mixing the percolate with eight ounces of sugar, and evaporating at a low heat.

A. vin′egar. Oils of cloves, lavender, rosemary, and calamus, dissolved in strong acetic acid. Used as a stimulating scent in threatened fainting.

A. wa′ters. A term for such of the distilled waters of the Pharmacopœia as are prepared from seeds or other aromatic substances.

A. wine. See *Wine, aromatic.*

Aromat′ica nux. The nutmeg.

Aromat′ics. (Same etymon.) Medicinal substances which owe their properties to a stimulating essential oil. Such are canella, cinnamon, ginger, clove, vanilla, musk, and such like.

Aromati′cum lig′num. The *Canella alba.* (Quincy.)

A. rosa′tum. Rose-spice. An old aromatic powder containing roses.

Aromat′icus cor′tex. The aromatic bark; a name for *Canella alba.*

Aromati′tes. (Ἄρωμα, spice.) Ancient term for a wine prepared with various spices; also, for a bituminous stone found in Arabia and Egypt.

Aromatopo′la. (Ἄρωμα, an odour; πωλέω, to sell.) A druggist; a vendor of drugs and spiceries.

A′ron. (Ἄρον.) The *Arum.*

Aron aou. The resin of the *Icica heptophylla.*

Arona′na. The *Radix Waikouri.* (Anthou.)

Aro′nia. (G. *Felsenmispel.*) The Neapolitan medlar.

Aron′icum. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ.*

A. scorpioï′des. (Σκορπιοειδής, scorpion-like. G. *Schwindelkraut.*) Creeping leopard's bane. Roots aromatic. Used for giddiness.

Aro′nis tu′ber. (L. *tuber*, a swelling.) The root of the Arum.

Aroo. The Persian name of the *Amygdala persica.*

Aroona-chitraca. The Sanskrit name of the *Plumbago rosea.*

Aroos. The Egyptian name of *Oryza sativa.*

Aroosukpus-purdah. The Fars name of the *Puneeria coagulans.*

Aroph. (*Aroma philosophorum.*) Alchemical term applied to the flowers prepared by sublimation of the *Lapis hæmatites* with sal ammoniacum, in equal portions, to which great virtues were attributed in quartan ague, plica polonica, and hypochondriasis, according to Fr. Hoffmannus, *Clav. Schröd.* p. 179; also, to a mixture of saffron, with bread and wine, placed in a close vessel for some days in horse-dung, and then distilled, according to Helmontius, *de Lithiasi*, vii, 14; viii, 23; also, to a medicine for mitigating the action or operation of the kidneys, according to Paracelsus; also, a term for the Mandragora. (Ruland, Johnson, and Dornæus.)

A. Paracel′si. A term for *Ferrum ammoniatum.*

Arp. Switzerland; near Leuk, in the Rhone Valley. A sulphur spring. Used in skin diseases.

Arqua′tus mor′bus. (L. *arquatus*, arched; *morbus*, a disease.) See *Arcuatus morbus.*

Arquebusa′de wa′ter. (F. *arquebusse*, an old form of gun.) Distilled water for application to bruises; originally to gunshot wounds. A name of *Aqua vulneraria.*

Arra chit′ta. An Indian leguminous plant, the juice of which is given by the natives in acute dysentery. (Waring.)

Arracach′a. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Umbelliferæ.*

A. esculen′ta. (L. *esculentus*, eatable.) Cultivated in South America on account of its edible roots.

Ar′racan hemp. (*Arracan* or *Arakan*, a province of British Burmah, where it is grown.) A kind of fine jute, used for making surgical bandages and dressing.

Ar′rache. The *Atriplex.* (Quincy.)

Ar′rack. (Arab. *arak*, sweet.) The spirit distilled from palm wine, *Toddy*, the fermented juice drawn from the unexpanded flower spathes of various palms, especially *Borassus flabelliformis* and *Cocos nucifera.*

Also, applied by the Dutch to the spirit distilled from an infusion or wash of rice.

Arrag′onite. (*Arragon* in Spain, where it is found.) One of the dimorphic forms of crystallised calcium carbonate, the other being calcspar. It is a right rhombic prism, and contains one to three per cent. of strontia.

Ar′raphon. See *Arrhaphon.*

Arrec′t. (L. *arrigo*, to set up. G. *aufgerichtet.*) Upright; directed upwards.

Arrec′tio. (L. *arrigo*, to set up.) Erection.

Arrecto′res pilo′rum. (L. *arrigo*, to erect; *pilus*, a hair. G. *Haarbalgmuskel.*) Small slips of unstriated muscle inserted into the hair follicles, and causing the hairs to rise under the influence of cold and of certain mental emotions, producing the condition termed goose-skin or cutis anserina, and tending to squeeze out the secretion of the sebaceous glands. Each arrector is strap-shaped, and arises by several pointed processes from adjoining hairs, and from immediately beneath the epithelium of the sebaceous glands. It terminates by several similar processes above.

Arrenot′okous. (Ἄῤῥην, a male; τόκος, birth; from τίκτω, to bring forth.) A term proposed by Leukart and v. Siebold to denote parthenogenetic females which produce male young only.

Arrenot′oky. (Ἄῤῥην, a male; τόκος, birth.) That form of parthenogenesis in which the unimpregnated females produce only males, as is the case amongst the saw flies, as the *Nematus ventricosus.*

Arrep'tio. (L. *arripio*, to seize.) Insanity.

Arres't. (L. *ad*, to; *resto*, to stop behind, to withstand. F. *arrêt;* I. *arresto.*) Detention, delay.

A. of devel'opment. That condition in which any organ fails to grow to its natural size and proportions, or to present the complexity possessed by the same organ in the same individual or in the same species. Thus in veronica amongst plants the young flower presents a pentamerous calyx, corolla, and andrœcium; but in the adult there are only four stamens, the fifth being small and imperfectly developed, existing only as a fleshy scale.

Arres'ta bo'vis. (L. *ad; resto; bos*, an ox. F. *arrête bœuf.*) The herb rest-harrow, *Ononis spinosa;* so called because its roots impede the harrow, and the ox dragging it.

Arrest'ed. (L. *ad*, to; *resto*, to stop.) Hindered, restrained.

A. clea'vage. The imperfect division of a cartilaginous tract into segments in certain generalised forms, which segments appear distinct in higher or more specialised types. A good example is found in the shoulder girdle of the skate, osseous fish, and lizard, as compared with the bird and mammal; and the pelvis of birds and mammals generally, as compared with the shoulder girdle.

A. head. This word is applied in midwifery when the head of the child is hindered or delayed, but not impacted, in the pelvic cavity, a distinction which has been held to be of the greatest importance in reference to the propriety of having recourse to instrumental aid.

Ar'rhabon. See *Arrhaphon.*

Ar'rhaphon. (Ἄρραφος, without seam; from ἀ, priv.; ῥάπτω, to sew.) Term applied by Melchior Sebizius, *in Exerc. Med. p.* 132, to a cranium deficient in sutures, which he assigned as a cause of incurable cephalalgia.

Ar'rhaphum. Same as *Arrhaphon.*

Arrhenoto'cia. (Ἄρρην, male; τόκος, birth.) The faculty possessed by the queen bee, previous to copulation, of laying eggs, which develop into male bees only.

Arrheumat'ic. Same as *Arheumatic.*

Arrhi'za. ('A, neg.; ῥίζα, a root.) Plants without roots.

Arrhi'zæa. (Same etymon.) A synonym of *Cryptogamia.*

Arrhizoblas'teæ. ('A, neg.; ῥίζα, a root; βλαστός, a sprout.) Term applied by Willdenow to plants the embryo of which he considered to be destitute of a radicle, as in the case of some parasitical dicotyledonous plants and some aquatic plants.

Arrhizoblas'tous. (Same etymon.) Possessing an embryo with no radicle.

Arrhi'zous. ('A, neg.; ῥίζα, a root.) Term applied to plants without roots.

Arrhœ'a. (Ἄρροια; from ἀ, neg.; ῥοία, a flux, or flowing. G. *Unflüssigkeit*) Old term, used by Hippocrates, *de Loc. in Hom.*, although it does not occur there in Linden's edition, but will be found in that of Foësius, p. 423, *seqq. de Morb. Mul.*, for the retention or suppression of a natural discharge, as the menses.

Arrhos'tema. (Ἀρρωστέω, to be sickly.) Disease.

Arrhos'tia. (Ἀρρωστία. G. *Schwachheit.*) Debility; infirmity; ill health.

Arrhyth'mous. See *Arhythmous.*

Ar'riba. The *Geoffrœa vermifuga.*

Arro'che. (F., from L. *ad*, near to; *ripa*, a bank; in Walloon, *arause.*) Term employed in the Capitulaires of Charlemagne to indicate plants growing on the borders of rivers.

Also, a term for the *Atriplex hortensis.*

Ar'rope. A brown syrupy liquid obtained by boiling down sherry, and used as a colouring ingredient in the manufacture of wine. (Dunglison.)

Ar'row, caus'tic. A pointed rod, composed of zinc chloride or other caustic mixed with flour, gum, or other material, inserted into tumours to effect their destruction.

A.-head. Common name for the plant *Sagittaria sagittifolia.*

A.-leaf. Same as *Arrow-head.*

A.-poi'son. A synonym of *Curare.*

A.-weed. The *Sagittaria sagittifolia.*

A.-wood. A name of some species of *Euonymus*, and of the *Viburnum dentatum.*

Ar'rowroot. (The word is said by some to be derived from the reputation of the tubers in the treatment of wounds from poisoned arrows; by others it is derived from *ara-ruta*, a native phrase, said to mean mealy root. G. *Pfeilwurzel.*) A kind of starch obtained from the *Maranta arundinacea*, and other tuberous-rooted plants. It is obtained by digging up the rhizome after the plant has attained complete maturity, which in Georgia is at the beginning of winter, cleansing, and then grinding or rasping them. The pulp is washed on fine sieves, and the starch which passes through the sieves allowed to settle. The rhizomes yield about a fifth of their weight of starch. Arrowroot is a brilliant white, tasteless powder, without smell, the particles more or less aggregated into lumps, which seldom exceed a pea in size. When pressed it emits a slight crackling sound. Like other forms of starch, it is composed of granules which, under the microscope, appear subspherical or broadly and irregularly egg-shaped. When seen in water they show a distinct stratification in the form of fine concentric rings around a small star-like hilum placed at the larger end. They begin to tumefy in water at 70° C. (158° F.) Their sp. gr. is 1·504 or 1·565 after being dried at 100° C. (212° F.) The size of the granules varies, but they are most commonly 0·0010 inch in length and 0·0008 in breadth. Arrowroot is prepared for food by mixing a little with cold water or milk, then adding boiling water or milk, and stirring vigorously; sugar and lemon juice, spice, or wine, or brandy, are added as taste or occasion may require. It is also made into puddings and biscuits. It is a popular remedy for diarrhœa. See *A., Bermuda.*

A., Af'rican. The produce of the *Maranta arundinacea.*

A., Antil'les. The same as *A., Bermuda.*

A., a'rum. Also called Portland arrowroot; the produce of the *Arum maculatum.* Granules small, angular, and facetted, not unlike those of maize.

A., Bermu'da. The produce of *Maranta arundinacea.* It is the kind most highly esteemed in commerce. The granule is uneven in outline, with well-marked concentric lines, and often with beak-like projections; the hilum is crucial, or three-limbed.

A., Brazil'ian. The produce of *Manihot utilissima.*

A., Brit'ish. The same as *A., potato.*

A., Calcut'ta. The same as *A., East Indian.*

A., can'na. Tous les mois. The produce of unascertained species of *Canna.* The granules are large, ovoid, with an even outline, and strongly marked concentric rings reaching less than half round; hilum distinct.

A., com'mon. A synonym of *Potato starch.*

A., cur'cuma. East Indian arrowroot, obtained from *Curcuma angustifolia, C. leucorrhiza*, and other species. The granules are large and oblong, with an even outline, and prominent concentric half rings; hilum indistinct at the smaller end.

A., East In'dian. (Hind. *Tikor;* Mal. *Kooa-Koghei;* Tam. *Kooamaoo.*) The product chiefly of *Curcuma angustifolia* and *C. leucorrhiza*, but also of the *Maranta arundinacea* and *M. indica.*

A., Eng'lish. A synonym of *Potato starch.*

A., Flor'ida. A variety obtained from the *Zamia integrifolia* and *Z. pumila.*

A., Jamai'ca. The produce of *Maranta arundinacea.*

A., maize. The product of *Zea mais;* also called *Corn flour.*

A., Mal'abar. The same as *A., East Indian.*

A., man'ihot. The product of *Manihot utilissima;* also called Brazilian arrowroot. The granules are well marked, very like those of Tahiti arrowroot, but smaller, and having a fissured hilum.

A., maran'ta. The starch of the *Maranta arundinacea;* usually called simply *Arrowroot.*

A., Natal'. The product of *Maranta arundinacea.*

A., Otahei'ti. The same as *A., Tahiti.*

A., Port'land. The product of the *Arum maculatum.*

A., pota'to. Starch obtained from the potato, *Solanum tuberosum.* The granules are large, pyriform, even in outline, with concentric rings reaching more than half round, and having a distinct hilum at the smaller end.

A., rice. The product of *Oriza sativa.* Known also as *Rice flour.*

A., Sier'ra Leo'ne. The produce of *Maranta arundinacea.*

A., Tac'ca. The same as *A., Tahiti.*

A., Tahi'ti. The produce of *Tacca pinnatifida*, a plant growing in Madagascar. The granules are like those of sago, but smaller, with few and indistinct concentric rings and circular, sometimes stellately fissured, hilum.

A., Talcahua'no. A variety the produce of an Alstrœmeria.

A., Tavou'lou. The same as *Arrowroot, Tahiti.*

A., Travanco're. Chiefly derived from *Curcuma angustifolia* and *C. rubescens*, but in part from *Maranta arundinacea.*

A., West In'dian. The produce of *Maranta arundinacea.*

Arryth'mia. See *Arythmia.*

Ars. (L. *ars*, probably akin to *ἄρω*, the radical form of *ἀραρίσκω*, to join.) The practical application of skill or science.

A. cabalis'tica. The cabalistic art. See *Kabbala.*

A. chymiat'rica. (Χυμεία, chemistry; *ἰατρεία*, medical treatment.) The art of curing disease by chemical means.

A. clysmat'ica no'va. (Κλυσμός, a clyster; L. *novus*, new.) A term for the injection of medicinal or nutrient substances into the veins.

A. coquina'ria. (L. *coquo*, to cook.) The art of cooking.

A. cosmet'ica. (Κοσμητικός, skilled in decorating; from *κοσμέω*, to adorn.) The art of preparing cosmetics; preparations supposed to beautify the skin.

A. culina'ria. (L. *culinarius*, pertaining to the kitchen.) The art of cooking.

A. empir'ica. (Εμπειρικός, experienced.) The art of medicine as founded on experience or experiment.

A. for'mulas medici'nas concinnan'di. (L. *formula*, a rule; *medicinus*, medical; *concinno*, to arrange appropriately.) The art of writing prescriptions.

A. hermet'ica. (Ἑρμῆς, Hermes or Mercury, the god, among other things, of magic and science.) A term for chemistry.

A. hydriat'rica. (Ὑδριάς, of the water; *ἰατρεία*, medical treatment.) The treatment of disease by water according to the system called hydropathy.

A. infuso'ria. (L. *infusus*, part. of *infundo*, to pour into.) The art of introducing medicines into the body by injection into the veins.

A. Machao'nia. (Μαχάων, the son of Æsculapius, the earliest surgeon.) The art of medicine.

A. mago'rum. (L. *magus*, a learned man and magician.) The art of chemistry.

A. maieu'tica. (Μαιευτικός, skilled in midwifery.) The art of obstetrics.

A. med'ica. (L. *medicus*, healing.) The art of medicine.

A. obstetric'ia. (L. *obstetricius*, belonging to a midwife.) The art of midwifery.

A. sanan'di. (L. *sano*, to heal.) The art of healing; medicine.

A. separato'ria. (L. *separator*, he that separates; from *separo*, to disjoin.) The art of chemistry.

A. signa'ta. (L. *signatus*, shut up, guarded.) The cabalistic art. See *Kabbala.*

A. spagyr'ica. (Σπάω, to draw out; *ἀγείρω*, to bring together.) A term for chemistry. See *Spagyria.*

A. sphyg'mica. (Σφυγμικός, relating to the pulse.) The art of recognising and appreciating the conditions of the pulse.

A. veterina'ria. (L. *veterinarius*, relating to beasts of burden.) The veterinary art; farriery.

A. zoïat'rica. (Ζῷον, an animal; *ἰατρικός*, skilled in medicine.) The veterinary art.

Ar'sag. Ancient term for arsenic. (Quincy.)

Arsal'tos. A term for asphalt.

Arsa'neck. An old name for sublimed arsenic. See *Filum arsenicale.* (Quincy.)

Arsa'tum. A synonym of nymphomania.

Arsel'la. A synonym of *Argemone*, probably in consequence of the acridity of its juice, which was used in cases of ophthalmia, *arse* signifying fire in the ancient language of Italy.

Ar'senate. A salt of arsenic acid. The arsenates are isomorphous with the corresponding phosphates; silver nitrate throws down a reddish-brown precipitate, and hydrogen sulphide gives a yellow colour; arsenates, when heated before the blow-pipe on charcoal, give off a smell of garlic.

Arsendime'thyl. A synonym of *Cacodyl.*

Arse'nias. An *Arseniate*, or *Arsenate.*

A. ammon'icus. The *Ammoniæ arsenias.*

A. bihy'drico ka'licus. A synonym of *Potassium arsenite.*

A. fer'ricus. (L. *ferrum*, iron.) The *Ferri arsenias.*

A. ferro'sus. (L. *ferrum*, iron.) The *Ferri arsenias.*

A. hy'drico bina'tricus. Sodium arsenite.

A. lixiv'iæ. (L. *lixivia*, lye.) Potassium arsenite.

A. potas'sicus. A synonym of *Potassium arsenite.*

A. so'dæ sicca'tus, Belg. Ph. (L. *sicco*, to dry.) Sodium arsenite.

A. so'dicus. The *Sodii arsenias.*

A. so'dicus a'qua solu'tus. (L. *aqua*, water; *solutus*, dissolved.) The *Liquor sodii arsenitis.*

Arseni'asis. (*Arsenic.* F. *arséniase*, *arséniciase;* G. *Arsenikkrankheit.*) Term for disease the effect of arsenic. See *Arsenic, poisoning by.*

Arse'niate. Term for a combination of arsenic acid with a base. Now usually called *Arsenate.*

A. of ammo'nia. See *Ammoniæ arsenias.*

A. of an'timony. See *Antimony, arseniate of.*

A. of i'ron. See *Ferri arsenias.*

A. of pot'ash. Potassium arsenite.

A. of potas'sa. Potassium arsenite.

A. of protox'ide of potas'sium. Potassium arsenite. See also *Liquor arsenicalis.*

A. of quini'ne. See *Quiniæ arsenias.*

A. of so'da. See *Sodii arsenias.*

Ar'senic. ('Αρσενικόν, yellow orpiment; from *ἄρσην*, or *ἄρρην*, masculine, vigorous; or *ἀρρενικός*, masculine, from its power as a poison. F. *arsenic;* I. *arsenico;* G. *Arsenik;* Ar. *zarnick;* Turk. *zirnick.*) Symb. As; comb. prop. 74·9; vapour dens. 149·8; sp. gr. at 14° C. (57·2° F.) 5·727; sp. heat ·083. A metal plentifully met with in nature, generally in union with sulphur, or with other metals, or with oxygen. Arsenic has a steel-grey lustrous colour; it is brittle, crystalline, and volatilises without fusion, with an odour of garlic, to a lemon-yellow vapour when no air is present; heated with air it oxidises to arsenious oxide; it obtains a blackish grey coating of oxide in moist air at an ordinary temperature, but does not tarnish in pure water. Itself and its compounds are poisonous. Arsenic is ranked by some amongst the pentad metals, by others amongst the triad group of non-metallic elements represented by nitrogen.

Also, the common name for arsenious acid.

For its medicinal properties, see *Arsenious acid.*

A. a'cid. (F. *acide arsenique;* G. *Arsensäure.*) $AsO(OH)_3$. Formed by warming arsenic trioxide in nitric acid; it is then a thick acid liquid of sp. gr. 2·0, which deposits, when cooled, transparent crystals having the formula $2AsO(OH)_3 + H_2O$; when heated to 100° C. (212° F.) these crystals melt and give off their water of crystallisation, leaving trihydric arsenate or orthoarsenic acid, H_3AsO_4. If the liquid commercial arsenic acid be heated to 180° C. (356° F.), it deposits crystals of dihydric arsenate or pyroarsenic acid, $H_4As_2O_7$; heated still further, to 200° C. (392° F.) and upwards, monohydric arsenate or metarsenic acid, $HAsO_3$, is left. It is reduced by the action either of a sulphite or of sulphurous acid to arsenious acid. It is used as an oxidising agent in the preparation of anilin colours. It is to this substance that the poisonous effects of magenta-dyed socks and gloves is due. Its salts are called arsenates. It is escharotic and poisonous.

A. anhy'dride. A synonym of *A. pentoxide.*

A. bloom. Arsenious acid, in native crystals, found in association with, and arising from, the oxidation of metallic arsenic.

A. bro'mide. See *A. tribromide.*

A. disul'phide. (L. *arsenicum rubrum;* F. *arsénic rouge, arsénic sulfuré rouge, risigale rouge, rubine d'arsénic, orpiment rouge, sandaraque;* I. *solfuro rosso d'arsenico;* G. *rother Arsenik, rother geschwefelter Arsenik, Schwefelrubin, zweifach Schwefelarsen, unterarseniges Sulfid.*) As_2S_2. Red arsenic. This sulphide occurs native as realgar. It may be formed by heating arsenical and common pyrites in such proportion that the mixture contains 15 per cent. of arsenic and 27 of sulphur. It is orange red, fusible, and volatile. It enters into the formation of white fire. It is a sulphur acid, and unites with other metallic sulphides to form sulphur salts, called hyposulpharsenites. It is used as a pigment and in tanning.

A., flow'ers of. Sublimed arsenious acid.

A. glass. Arsenic trioxide or arsenious acid in a vitreous mass, obtained by heating the crude arsenious acid in an iron vessel with a conical head.

A. i'odide. See *Arsenici iodidum.*

A., oil of. Chloride of arsenic.

A., ox'ide of. A term for *Arsenious acid.*

A. ox'ide. A term for *A. pentoxide.*

A. pentasul'phide. As_2S_5. Obtained by fusing the trisulphide in the proper proportion with sulphur. It is a yellow, fusible, sublimable substance, and has similar properties to *A. trisulphide.*

A. pentox'ide. As_2O_5. Prepared by treating the trioxide with an oxidising agent in the presence of water. It is a white porous substance of sp. gr. 3·734, soluble in water, and deliquescing in moist air with formation of arsenic acid; when heated it melts and decomposes into arsenic trioxide and oxygen.

A. phos'phide. AsP. A brownish-red powder, formed when dry arseniuretted hydrogen is passed into phosphorous trichloride.

A., poi'soning by. The symptoms of poisoning with arsenious acid may commence immediately, or may be delayed to the fourth day, but are usually apparent in the course of from two to five hours. They are those of an intense irritant, as pain, vomiting, diarrhœa, dysuria, cramps, convulsions, and collapse, terminating fatally in about nine or ten hours, though death may be almost immediate or delayed for long periods. One or two grains may prove fatal. The treatment may consist of the administration of hot milk and water, with sulphate of zinc; milk and eggs; sugar and magnesia; hydrated peroxide of iron, prepared by adding ammonia to the tincture of the perchloride of iron, collecting and washing the precipitate; and lastly, nitrate of potash to stimulate the kidneys. The post-mortem appearances are those of intense inflammation in the alimentary tract, with remarkable preservation of the parts affected.

Two grains have destroyed life; from two to three grains are looked on as a fatal dose; the average duration of life after taking the poison is twenty-four hours.

In poisoning by small and repeated doses there is often an eczematous eruption, great irritation of the conjunctiva and photophobia, exfoliation of the cuticle, and loss of the hair; local paralysis, with more or less anæsthesia, is not uncommon; salivation, jaundice, and dysuria have been noticed.

In cases of poisoning from the inhalation of dust charged with arsenic, as in certain trades, and where the walls of rooms have been covered with paper containing arsenic, there have been noticed conjunctival irritation, dryness and irritation of throat and nostrils, cough, loss of appetite, dysenteric relaxation of bowels, abdominal pains, emaciation, and great debility.

A., red. Realgar, or arsenic disulphide.

A., red sul'phuret of. A term for realgar, or arsenic disulphide.

A. sesquiox'ide. Arsenious acid.

A., tersul'phuret of. Arsenic trisulphide.

A. tribro'mide. $AsBr_3$; vapour density 57·8. Powdered arsenic is added to a solution of one part of bromine or carbon disulphide until the solution becomes colourless; as the carbon disulphide evaporates, colourless deliquescent crystals of arsenic tribromide are formed. A solution is prepared for medicinal purposes by boiling a drachm each of arsenious acid and potassium carbonate in half a pint of distilled water, adding water to make twelve ounces, and then two drachms of pure bromine; in time the solution is colourless. It has been given with success in epilepsy and other neurotic diseases, in doses of one to two drops in water once or twice a day.

A. trichlo'ride. $AsCl_3$; vapour density 90·5. It may be obtained by passing dry chlorine over heated arsenic, or by heating 40 parts of arsenic trioxide with 100 parts of water to 100° C. (212° F.), adding fused chloride of sodium, and distilling over the trichloride. It is a colourless oily liquid, of sp. gr. 2·205 at 0° C. (32° F.), giving off white fumes. It is very poisonous, and has been used as a caustic in cancer and venereal warts.

A. trii'odide. AsI_3. See *Arsenici iodidum.*

A. triox'ide. As_4O_6; vapour density 197·7. The substance usually known as *Arsenious acid.*

A. trisul'phide. (L. *aurum pigmentum, arsenicum persulfuratum;* F. *deutosulfure d'arsenic, orpiment, orpin, arsenic jaune naturel;* I. *solfuro giallo d'arsenico;* G. *gelber natürlicher geschwefelter Arsenic, Aperment, Operment, Goldgelb, Königsgelb, Schwefelgelb, gelbes Schwefelarsen, Rauschgelb.*) As_2S_3. Yellow arsenic; orpiment. This compound occurs native, and may be formed by mixture of the two substances in proper proportions and the application of heat, or by precipitating a solution of arsenious acid with hydrogen sulphide. It is golden yellow, crystalline, fusible, and volatile. It is a sulphur acid, and unites with other metallic sulphides to form sulphur salts, called sulpharsenites. Used as a dye, and as a depilatory.

A., white. A synonym of *Arsenious acid.*

A., white ox'ide of. A term for *Arsenious acid.*

A., yel'low. *Arsenic trisulphide.*

A., yel'low sul'phuret of. *Arsenic trisulphide.*

Arsen'ical. (*Arsenicum*, arsenic. G. *arsenikalisch.*) Of, or belonging to, arsenious acid or arsenic.

A. caus'tic. Name for a kind of caustic formerly used in the treatment of cancer. It was composed of one part of arsenious acid to two of levigated sulphuret of antimony, melted together in a crucible.

A. cigaret'tes. A sheet of bibulous paper is soaked in a solution of twenty grains of arsenite of potassium in half an ounce of distilled water, dried, divided into twenty parts, and each rolled into the shape of a cigarette. Five or six puffs from the lighted cigarette are slowly inhaled once a day. Recommended in asthma, aphonia, and bronchial dilatation.

A. green. A pigment composed of copper arsenide, or of copper and arsenic acetate.

A. œde'ma. (Οἴδημα; from οἰδέω, to swell.) Swelling of the eyelids and face from arsenical poisoning. It is quickly produced by the inhalation of arseniuretted hydrogen gas.

A. paste. Cinnabar 70 parts, dragon's blood 22, arsenious acid 8; mixed into a paste with saliva and applied to cancerous sores for their destruction.

Arsenious acid 2 parts, sulphate of morphia 1, creasote sufficient to make a stiff mass; a piece of the size of a pin's head, spread on cotton wool, is placed in a carious tooth to destroy its sensibility before stopping.

A. pyri'tes. (Πυρίτης, a mineral which strikes fire.) Iron pyrites containing arsenic.

A. rash. The prolonged administration of arsenic may produce a papular eruption of the face, neck, and hands, from hyperæmia of the follicles, and also an erythematous condition of the face, with conjunctival irritation; it is also said to produce pityriasis rubra and herpes zoster. When locally applied, as in socks or gloves coloured with an anilin dye, it produces severe eczema, and in those who work in Scheele's green and such colours, obstinate ulceration of skin.

A. salt. Arsenite of potassium, or of sodium.

A. salt, Mac'quers. Potassium arsenite.

A. solu'tion. A term for the *Liquor arsenicalis.*

Arsenica'lis li'quor. The arsenical solution, or arsenical liquor. A preparation which accords with the formula of Dr. Fowler of Stafford, who first introduced it, in imitation of a celebrated popular remedy for intermittent fevers, called the tasteless ague drop. See *Liquor arsenicalis.*

Arsen'icate. (*Arsenic.*) To impregnate with arsenic.

Arsen'ici al'bum oxi'dum vena'le. (L. *albus*, white; *venalis*, for sale.) The name of commercial arsenious acid, or sublimed oxide of arsenic.

A. hydri'odas. A name of *A. iodidum.*

A. iodi'dum. U.S. Ph. AsI_3; vapour density 227·3. Arsenic triiodide. Sixty grains of arsenic, in fine powder, are rubbed in a mortar with three hundred of iodine, then heated in a small flask till liquefaction occurs, poured on to a slab, broken into pieces when cold, and kept in a well-stoppered bottle. It is an orange-red, crystalline solid, soluble in water, and volatilizable by heat. When obtained from a solution it occurs in bright red hexagonal tables. It has been used externally and internally in lepra, impetigo, and cancer. Dose, one eighth of a grain three times a day; externally, three grains to an ounce of lard.

A. iodure'tum. The same as *A. iodidum.*

A. oxy'dum al'bum sublima'tum. Sublimed arsenious acid.

A. teriodi'dum. See *A. iodidum.*

Arsenici'asis. Same as *Arseniasis.*

Arsen'icism. Same as *Arseniasis.*

Arsenicoph'agy. (L. *arsenicum; φαγείν*, to eat. F. *arsenicophagie*; G. *Arsenikessend.*) The eating of arsenic. This practice is common amongst the peasants of the mountains of Austria, Styria, and especially at Salzburg and in the Tyrol. By degrees they are capable of taking two or three grains for a dose. It is consumed partly for the purpose of becoming fat and fresh coloured, partly to facilitate the respiration in the ascent of mountains; it is said to be aphrodisiac. The sudden discontinuance of the use of arsenic is followed by symptoms similar to those of a slight degree of poisoning, as languor, malaise, anxiety, anorexia, vomiting of glairy matter in the morning, pyrosis, ptyalism, constipation, respiratory troubles, hoarseness of voice. It is given to animals also for the purpose of fattening them and improving their condition.

Arsen'icum. The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) of arsenic. See *Arsenic.*

A. al'bum. (L. *albus*, white. G. *weisser Arsenik.*) The pharmacopœial (E.) name of arsenious acid.

A. al'bum calcina'tum Bergman'ni. (L. *albus*, white; *calx*, lime.) A synonym of *Arsenious acid.*

A. al'bum pulvera'tum. (L. *albus*, white; *pulveratus*, part. of *pulvero*, to reduce to powder.) A synonym of *Arsenious acid.*

A. al'bum sublima'tum. (L. *albus*, white; *sublimo*, to lift up on high.) Arsenious acid purified by sublimation.

A. broma'tum. The same as *Arsenic bromide.*

A. citri'num. (L. *citrus*, the citron. G. *gelber Arsenik.*) A synonym of *Arsenic trisulphide.*

A. citri'num factit'ium. (L. *citrus*, the citron; *factitius*, made by art.) A synonym of *Arsenic trisulphide.*

A. citri'num nati'vum. (L. *citrus*, the citron; *nativus*, native.) A synonym of *Arsenic trisulphide.*

A. cum antimo'nio. A synonym of *Arsenical caustic.*

A. fla'vum. (L. *flavus*, golden yellow.) A synonym of *Arsenic trisulphide.*

A. Gren'ii. A synonym of *Arsenious acid.*

A. gris'eum. (Mod. L. *griseus*, from F. *gris*, grey. G. *regulinisches Arsen.*) A synonym of metallic arsenic.

A. ioda'tum. The same as *Arsenici iodidum.*

A. ioda'tum liq'uidum. (L. *liquidus*, fluid.) A solution of iodide of arsenic.

A. lu'teum. (L. *luteus*, golden yellow.) A synonym of *Arsenic trisulphide.*

A. nati'vum poro'sum. (L. *nativus*, natural; *porus*, a passage.) A synonym of metallic arsenic.

A. ni'grum. (L. *niger*, black.) A synonym of metallic arsenic.

A. oxyda'tum. A synonym of *Arsenious acid.*

A. oxyda'tum al'bum. (L. *albus*, white.) A synonym of *Arsenious acid.*

A. persulphura'tum. (L. *per*, intens.; *sulfuratus*, impregnated with sulphur.) A synonym of *Arsenic trisulphide.*

A. potas'sicum. A term for potassium arsenite. See *Liquor arsenicalis.*

A. pulverisa'tum. (L. *pulverizo*, to reduce to dust.) A synonym of *Arsenious acid.*

A. rex. (L. *rex*, a king.) An old name given to arsenic when it was believed to be a semi-metal.

A. ru'brum. (L. *ruber*, red. G. *rother Arsenik.*) A synonym of *Arsenic disulphide.*

A. ru'brum cru'dum. (L. *ruber*, red; *crudus*, raw.) A synonym of *Arsenic disulphide*, or *Realgar.*

A. ru'brum factit'ium. (L. *ruber*, red; *factitius*, made by art.) A synonym of *Arsenic disulphide.*

A. ru'brum nati'vum. (L. *ruber*, red; *nativus*, native.) A synonym of *Realgar*, native arsenic disulphide.

A. sandarach'a. A synonym of crude *Arsenic disulphide.*

A. sulphura'tum citri'num. (L. *sulfuratus*, impregnated with sulphur; *citrus*, the citron.) A synonym of *Arsenic trisulphide.*

A. sulphura'tum fla'vum. (L. *sulfuratus*, impregnated with sulphur; *flavus*, golden yellow.) A synonym of *Arsenic trisulphide.*

A. sulphura'tum ru'brum. (L. *sulfuratus*, impregnated with sulphur; *ruber*, red.) A synonym of *Arsenic disulphide.*

A. testa'ceum. (L. *testaceus*, consisting of tiles.) A synonym of *Metallic arsenic.*

A. vet'erum. (L. *vetus*, aged.) A synonym of *Arsenic trisulphide.*

Ar'senide. A compound of arsenic with a metal.

Arsenikan'ton. A name of the *Mentha pulegium.*

Arseniophthi'sis. (L. *arsenicum*; *phthisis.* F. *arséniophthisie*; G. *Arsenicaldarre.*) Wasting, the result of poisoning by arsenic. See *Arsenic, poisoning by.*

Arse'nious. (L. *arsenicum*, arsenic. F. *arsénieux.*) Of, or belonging to, arsenic; having, or full of, arsenic.

A. ac'id. (F. *acide arsenieux*; G. *arsenige Säure.*) The *Acidum arseniosum* of the London Pharmacopœia; the *Arsenicum album* (E. Ph.), or sesquioxide of arsenic; the *Arsenici album oxidum venale* (D. Ph.), or sublimed oxide of arsenic; rats'-bane; arsenic.

It is prepared on a large scale by roasting arsenical pyrites, and other arsenic-holding ores. The vapours are condensed in the form of crude flowers of arsenic, and are purified by further sublimation. It is a white crystalline powder, or, when condensed in an iron vessel, a vitreous block; it has no smell, a sweetish metallic taste; of sp. gr. 3·738; slightly soluble in water, from which it crystallises in regular octahedra. It sublimes at 193·3° C. (380° F.), and condenses in brilliant octahedra, and occasionally in prismatic needles. It is an active escharotic, and as such has been used for the destruction of cancers, and of the nerves of carious teeth. When taken internally it is rapidly absorbed, and is eliminated by the kidneys and liver, and, in some measure also, by the alimentary canal, the skin, and some of the secretions, as the tears. The system may become habituated to its use in large doses (see *Arsenicophagy.*) In large doses it is a powerful irritant poison (see *Arsenic, poisoning by*). Its chief use is in chronic skin diseases; it is a valuable antiperiodic in chronic cases of ague, and the results of malarial poisoning; it has been given with advantage in chorea, asthma, and gastrodynia, and has been recommended in whooping-cough, rheumatoid arthritis, and as an addition to chalybeates. Dose, one twentieth of a grain to one eighth, in solution or pill, immediately after a meal.

The tests for arsenious acid are the garlic odour it emits when volatilised; the octahedral form of its crystals and their volatility; the appearance of a dark volatilisable metallic ring, when it is heated with a reducing substance (charcoal and sodium carbonate); the occurrence of a yellow film when a little ammonium sulphide is added to the suspected powder and evaporated to dryness. See Hume's, Marsh's, Reinsch's, and Scheele's tests.

The substance above, and in all medical books, thus described, is arsenic trioxide, As_4O_6; arsenious acid, $As(OH)_3$ not having been prepared in a pure state, but existing in the aqueous solution of arsenic trioxide; its salts are called arsenites.

A. anhy'dride. A synonym of *Arsenic trioxide*, the substance usually known as *Arsenious acid.*

A. ox'ide. A term for *Arsenic trioxide.*

Arse'nis. (Mod. Lat.) Arsenite.

A. potas'sæ. Potassium arsenite.

A. potas'sæ aquo'sus. (L. *aquosus*, watery.) The *Liquor arsenicalis.*

A. potas'sæ liq'uidus. (L. *liquidus*, fluid.) The *Liquor arsenicalis.*

A. potas'sicus a'qua solu'tus. (L. *aqua*, water; *solutus*, dissolved.) The *Liquor arsenicalis.*

Ar'senite. Term for a combination of arsenious acid with a base.

A. of cop'per. See *Copper arsenite.*

A. of pot'ash. See *Potassium arsenite.*

A. of quini'ne. Prepared by boiling arsenious acid 64 grains, and potassium carbonate 32 grains, in four fluid ounces of water until dissolved, filling up the deficiency by evaporation; five drachms of this solution is mixed with a solution in boiling water of two scruples of sulphate of quinine. The precipitate is washed on a filter and dried. Recommended in chronic skin diseases, in doses of a third of a grain two or three times a day.

A. of strych'nia. $C_{42}H_{22}N_2O_4,AsO_3$. Prepared by adding a solution of sulphate of strychnia to one of potassium arsenite. It is in white cubic crystals, soluble in water and alcohol. It has been used in intermittent fevers.

Arsen'iuret. Applied to a combination of arsenic with a metal; now called *Arsenide.*

Arseniuret'ted hy'drogen. AsH_3. A very poisonous gaseous compound. It is inflammable, and may easily be detected in other gases by Marsh's test. See *Hydrogen arsenide.*

Ar'sine. AsH_3. Hydrogen arsenide, usually called arseniuretted hydrogen.

Ar'smart. A common name for the *Polygonum hydropiper.*

Artabot'rys. (Ἄρτος, a loaf of bread; βότρυς, a bunch of grapes.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Anonaceæ.* Shrubs often climbing, inhabiting the warm regions of Africa and Asia. Leaves alternate, generally smooth; flowers solitary or grouped in cymes, supported on peduncles, which are frequently bent, like a crozier, hermaphrodite, regular; sepals three; petals six, in two rows; stamens 00, extrorse; carpels 00, each containing two or many anatropal ovules. Fruit a berry, with one or many seeds.

A. interme'dia. (L. *intermedius*, that which is between.) This plant yields a volatile oil, employed in Japan as a perfume, under the name of Minjac-Kenangan.

A. odoratis'sima. (L. *odoratissimus*, very fragrant.) A shrub inhabiting the Eastern Archipelago. In Java its leaves are regarded as a valuable remedy in cholera. The flowers are exceedingly aromatic.

A. suave'olens. (L. *suaveolens*, sweet-smelling.) The aromatic leaves of this plant are employed to make an infusion which is considered to be efficacious in cholera.

Ar'taneck. A term for arsenious acid.

Artani'ta. The *Cyclamen hederæfolium.*

Artan'the, Miguel. (Ἄρτος, bread; or ἀρτάω, to fasten to; ἄνθη, a flower. G. *Maticopflanze.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Piperaceæ.* Spikes solitary, opposite the leaves; flowers hermaphrodite; style absent; bracts peltate or cucullate.

A. adun'ca, Miguel. (L. *aduncus*, bent towards one.) Hab. Panama. A substitute for the true matico, *A. elongata*, from which it is known by the larger and more pointed leaves, which are also less rugous below, more fibrous, and less easy to pulverise. The bark is rubefacient.

A. croca'ta. (L. *crocatus*, saffron-yellow.) Used in tropical America as pepper.

A. elonga'ta, Miguel. (L. *elongo*, to lengthen.) Matico. Leaves almost sessile, alternate, acuminate, rugose above, pubescent and areolar beneath, by means of prominent veins. It supplies *Matico.*

A. eucalyptifo'lia. (*Eucalyptus* tree; L. *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. Brazil. Used in colic and flatulence.

A. lanceæfo'lia. (L. *lancea*, a lance; *folium*, a leaf.) A synonym of *Piper lanceæfolium.*

A. trichostach'ya. (Θρίξ, a hair; στάχυς, an ear of corn.) Used in tropical America as pepper.

Artan'thic ac'id. A crystallisable acid obtained from matico.

Ar'tate. (L. *artatus*, part. of *arto*, to compress. G. *dichtgedrängt, zusammengedrückt, eng.*) Compressed, narrow.

Arte'di. Swedish botanist and ichthyologist; born 1705; died 1735. Studied the Umbelliferæ, and first used the words involucrum and involucellum.

Arte'dia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Umbelliferæ.*

A. squama'ta, Linn. (L. *squamatus*, scaly.) Leaves diuretic and stomachic; used cooked or raw.

Arte'dian bones. (*Artedi*, named from him.) Tendinous ossifications between the myotomes, as occurs in the herring.

Arte'ijo. Spain, Prov. of Corunna. Here are saline waters, containing sodium and magnesium chloride, and hydrogen sulphide gas; temp. 30° C. (86° F.) They are recommended in cutaneous diseases. Season, July—September.

Ar'telsheim. Germany. Mineral waters recommended in hysteria, gout, and palsy. (Dunglison.)

Artemid'ium. The Dittany of Crete, *Origanum dictamnus.*

Artemis'ia. (Ἄρτεμις, the goddess of the chase, the Roman Diana, perhaps because it was used in diseases of women. G. *Beifuss.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ.* Pappus 0; florets few, all tubular, of the disc ☿, of the ray in one row; bracts forming a roundish, imbricated head; receptacle naked or hairy; achænia obovate, with a small epigynous disc.

The plants of this genus are for the most part warm aromatic bitters, and have a tonic and sialogogue action; anthelmintic and emmenagogue properties are also ascribed to them. From the *A. absinthium* the liquor termed *Absinthe* is made. The soft lanuginous substance of the leaves of *A. chinensis* and *moxa*, and their beaten tops, form an inflammable substance called *Moxa*, employed to produce eschars. Tarragon is used to flavour vinegar, and as a pickle.

A. abrot'anum. (Ἀβρότονον, southernwood. F. *aurone male, citronelle;* G. *Stabwurz, Ebevraute.*) Southernwood. Leaves downy beneath, bipinnate, with very narrow segments; flower heads hoary; receptacle naked. Fragrant, strong smell, and acrid bitter taste. Used as a tonic and vermifuge, and on the Continent for making beer.

A. abrot'onum, Linn. Same as *A. abrotanum.*

A. absin'thium, Linn. (F. *absinthe grande, aluyne, armoise amere, herbe sainte;* I. *assenzio maggiore, a. volgare;* S. *ajenjo;* G. *Wermuth, Beifüss;* Dutch *alsem;* Arab. *afsantin.*) Wormwood. Leaves hoary, 2—3 pinnatifid, with lanceolate obtuse segments; receptacle hairy; flowers yellow, of aromatic smell and bitter taste. It supplies, on distillation, a green volatile oil, the base of the liqueur absinthe. Wormwood has been used in dyspepsia, intestinal worms, and intermittent fevers.

A. a'fra. (L. *Afer*, an African.) Hab. South Africa. A species which has been used in dyspepsia and jaundice; and in decoction as a collyrium.

A. al'ba. (L. *albus*, white.) A synonym of the *A. santonica.*

A. argonen'sis. A plant growing on the high plateaux of Algeria, and much employed by the natives, under the name of El Chikh, as a tonic, aperient, and vermifuge.

A. balsami'ta, Willd. A synonym of *A. pontica.*

A. bien'nis. (L. *biennis*, lasting two years.) Hab. United States. Same properties as *A. absinthium.*

A. bot'rys. (Βότρυς, a cluster of grapes.) A synonym of *Chenopodium ambrosioides.*

A. campes'tris. (L. *campester*, belonging to a level field. F. *aurone de champs.*) Used as an anthelmintic, an astringent, and a discutient.

A. camphora'ta. An anthelmintic similar to the *A. cœrulescens.*

A. canaden'sis. Canadian wormwood. Has anthelmintic and bitter properties.

A. cauda'ta. (L. *cauda*, a tail.) Hab. United States. Has the properties of the genus.

A. chenopo'dium. (Χήν, a goose; πούς, a foot.) A synonym of *Chenopodium botrys.*

A. chinen'sis. A species which has been said to yield the moxa of China.

A. ci'na, Berg. A plant growing in Turkestan, believed by Willkomm to be the mother-plant of santonica, or wormseed.

A. cœrules'cens. (L. *cœruleus*, dark blue.) A Mediterranean plant, the flowering heads of which are the anthelmintic known as *Semen seriphii*, or Barbotine.

A. con'tra. (L. *contra*, against. F. *semencine, barbotine;* G. *Zittwersamen.*) Hab. Persia, Asia Minor. Probably the *A. sieberi.*

A. dracun'culus. (L. *dracunculus*, a small serpent, tarragon. F. *estragon;* G. *Dragun, Estragon, Kaisersalat.*) Tarragon, a pot-herb, cultivated in large quantities at Grasse, in France. A fragrant oil is obtained from it by distillation. It is said to be emmenagogue, sudorific, and stomachic.

A. erianth'a, Fen. (Ἔριον, wool; ἄνθος, a flower.) The *A. spicata.*

A. gal'lica. (F. *sanguerié*, or *sanguerite.*) A plant used as an anthelmintic.

A. glacia'lis. (L. *glacialis*, icy. F. *genipi vrai.*) Mountain wormwood. Stomachic.

A. glomera'ta. (L. *glomeratus*, rolled together.) The *A. sieberi.*

A. Gmeli'ni, Stechm. A species furnishing in part *Semen contra.*

A. grandiflo'ra, Hoffm. (L. *grandis*, great; *flos*, a flower.) The *A. rupestris.*

A. incul'ta, Del. (L. *incultus*, uncultivated.) The *A. lercheana.*

A. in'dica. (Hind. *majtari mastaru;* Tam. *machipattiri;* Mal. *tiru-nitri-pacha;* Beng. *mastau.*) Indian southernwood. Said to be a powerful deobstruent and antispasmodic; used in nervous and spasmodic affections, and as a fomentation in phagedenic ulceration.

A. juda'ica, Linn. (L. *judaicus*, Jewish.) One of the species supplying *Semen contra.*

A. latifo'lia. (L. *latus*, broad; *folium*, a leaf.) The *A. chinensis.*

A. leptophyl'la. (Λεπτός, delicate; φύλλον, a leaf.) A synonym of *A. pontica.*

A. lerchea'na. One of the species entering into the composition of the *Semen contra*, or *Semen cinæ.*

A. maderaspata'na. A synonym of *A. moxa;* and also of *Grangea maderaspatana.*

A. marit'ima. (L. *maritimus*, belonging to the sea. F. *absinthe maritime;* I. *assenzio marino;* G. *Meerbeifuss.*) Wormseed; sea wormwood. A low shrubby aromatic plant, with small erect ovoid flower-heads, having oblong obtuse involucral scales, the interior scales being scarious. The stem in its upper half is a fastigiate thyrsoid panicle, crowded with flower-heads. Properties the same as *A. absinthium.*

A. marit'ima, var. **stechmari'na.** Yields santonica. (Brown.)

A. mexica'na. Hab. Mexico. Leaves tonic and anthelmintic.

A. monog'yna, Waldst. (Μόνος, single; γυνή, a female.) A species forming part of the *Semen contra* of Russia.

A. mox'a, De Cand. Moxa weed. Hab. China. Leaves downy, bipinnatifid, with linear-lanceolate, obtuse segments; heads middle-sized, globose, in racemose panicles. The easily separable down of the leaves is used to form the variety of actual cautery called *Moxa*.

An oil, called Ngai oil, is distilled in China from the plant, which is gathered on the fifth day of the fifth month. It is used externally in rheumatic and neuralgic pains, and internally as a carminative, stomachic, astringent, and resolvent.

A. mutelli'na. (F. *genipi blanc.*) An Alpine plant, used in the manufacture of the bitter aromatic liqueur known as Crême d'Absinthe.

A. panicula'ta, Lam. (L. *panicula*, a tuft.) Used as a substitute for *A. abrotanum.*

A. pauciflo'ra, Stechm. (L. *paucus*, few; *flos*, a flower.) One of the species supplying *Semen contra* or *Semen cinæ* of Russia.

A. pon'tica. (L. *Ponticus*, belonging to the Pontus or Black Sea. F. *absinthe petite ;* I. *assenzio minore ;* G. *Edelwermuthbeifuss.*) The Roman wormwood. Bitter stomachic.

A. pro'cera. (L. *procerus*, tall.) Used as *A. abrotanum.*

A. ramo'sa, Smith. (L. *ramosus*, branched.) A species supplying the chief part of the *Semen contra* of Barbary.

A. roma'num. (L. *Romanus*, Roman.) The *A. ponticum.*

A. ru'bra. (L. *ruber*, red.) The *A. santonica.*

A. rupes'tris. (L. *rupes*, a cliff.) Tonic and vermifuge.

A. santon'ica. The Tartarian southernwood, or wormseed plant. A source of *Semen contra.*

A. santon'icum. The same as *A. santonica.*

A. Sie'beri. A species producing the *Semen contra* or *Semen cinæ.*

A. sinen'sis. Same as *A. chinensis.*

A. spica'ta, Jacq. (L. *spico*, to point. F. *genipi noir.*) An Alpine species, used in the manufacture of the bitter aromatic liqueur named Crême d'Absinthe.

A. tenuifo'lia. (L. *tenuis*, slender ; *folium*, a leaf.) The *A. pontica.*

A. Vahlia'na. The flower-heads of this species, which inhabits the north-east of Persia, furnish one of the kinds of wormseed called *Semen cinæ levanticum* or *Semen cinæ in granis.*

A. vallesi'aca. A tonic and stomachic.

A. vulga'ris. (L. *vulgaris*, common. F. *armoise vulgaire.*) The mugwort. The flowering heads are said to be actively emmenagogue; and the root is used in epilepsy and chorea.

Artemisie'æ. (F. *artémisiées.*) Applied by H. Cassini to a Group of *Anthemideæ chrysanthemeæ ;* by Lessing to a Subtribe of *Senecionides*, having the *Artemisia* for their type.

Artem'isin. (F. *artémisine ;* G. *artemisin.*) The bitter principle of *Artemisia.*

Artemo'nium. ('Αρτεμώνιον.) Old name for a collyrium formerly in use, described by Galen, *de C.M. sec. Loc.* iv, 7.

Artereurys'ma. ('Αρτηρία, an artery; εὐρύς, wide.) A synonym of *Aneurysm.*

Arte'ria. ('Αρτηρία, the trachea ; as if ἀεροτηρία, from ἀήρ, air or spirit; τηρέω, to keep or preserve ; the plural ἄρτηρίαι, arteriæ, the bronchial tubes, was the designation given only to those more hard canals or vessels which enter the lungs, which, being found empty after death, were supposed to be filled with vital spirit; but they were afterwards called by the name, τράχεῖαι ἀρτηρίαι, arteriæ asperæ, from the cartilaginous structure of the larger branches, and the simple term, ἀρτηρίαι, arteriæ, was transferred, because they were found empty of blood after death, to pulsating blood-vessels, which alone are called arteries at this day; according to some, ἀρτηρία is derived from ἀρτάω, to suspend, as applied to the relation between the trachea and lungs; a somewhat improbable suggestion is that ἀρτηρία is, as if ἀλτηρία, from ἄλλομαι, to leap; because the heart's pulsation is felt throughout the arteries, causing them, as it were, to leap. F. *artére ;* I. *arteria ;* G. *Pulsader, Schlagader.*) Term for that class of blood-vessels by which the blood is conveyed from the heart towards the various organs and members of the body; an artery. See *Artery.*

A. abdomina'lis. (L. *abdomen*, the lower part of the belly.) The deep circumflex iliac artery.

A. abdomina'lis exter'na. (L. *externus*, outward.) The superficial epigastric artery.

A. abdomina'lis subcuta'nea. (L. *sub*, under; *cutis*, the skin.) The superficial epigastric artery.

A. acetab'uli. (L. *acetabulum*, the socket of the hip-joint. G. *Huftgelenkast.*) The external terminal branch of the obturator artery, which enters the hip-joint through the incisura acetabuli, and is distributed chiefly to the ligamentum teres.

A. acromia'lis. ('Ακρώμιον, from ακρος, the summit; ὦμος, the shoulder.) See *Acromial artery.*

A. ad cu'tem abdom inis. (L. *ad*, to; *cutis*, skin ; *abdomen*, the lower part of the belly.) The superficial epigastric artery.

A. alveola'ris infe'rior. (L. *alveolus*, a small hollow; *inferior*, lower.) The internal maxillary artery.

A. alveola'ris supe'rior. (L. *alveolus ; superior*, above.) The alveolar branch of the internal maxillary artery.

A. anastomot'ica ge'nu mag'na. ('Αναστομόω, to furnish with a mouth ; L. *genu*, the knee; *magnus*, great.) The *Anastomotic artery of the thigh.*

A. anastomot'ica transvers'a. ('Αναστομόω ; L. *transversus*, turned across.) A branch of the peroneal artery which establishes a communication with the posterior tibial artery.

A. angula'ris na'rium. (L. *angularis*, having angles; *nares*, the nostrils.) The angular artery.

A. anon'yma. ('Αν, neg. ; ὄνομα, a name.) The innominate artery.

A. anon'yma ili'aca. (L. *ilia*, the groin.) The common iliac artery.

A. aor'ta. See *Aorta.*

A. aor'ta ascen'dens. (L. *aorta ; ascendens*, from *ascendo*, to mount up.) The ascending portion of the arch of the aorta.

A. aor'ta descen'dens abdomina'lis. (L. *aorta ; descendens*, part. from *descendo*, to descend ; *abdominalis*, pertaining to the abdomen.) The abdominal aorta.

A. aor'ta descen'dens thorac'ica. (L. *thoracicus*, pertaining to the chest.) The descending part of the arch of the aorta and the thoracic aorta.

A. appendica'lis. (L. *appendix*, an appendage.) A synonym of the *A. appendicularis.*

A. appendicula'ris. (L. *appendicula*, a small appendage.) The branch of the ilio-colic artery which supplies the appendix vermiformis cæci.

A. articula'ris capit'uli fib'ulæ pro'pria. (L. *articularis*, pertaining to a joint; *capitulum*, a small head; *fibula; proprius*, proper.) A branch of the anterior tibial artery supplying the parts in the neighbourhood of the head of the fibula; also called superior peroneal artery.

A. articula'ris ge'nu az'ygos. (L. *articularis; genu*, the knee; ἄζυγος, not paired.) The azygos articular artery.

A. articula'ris ge'nu infe'rior exter'na. (L. *articularis; genu*, the knee; *inferior*, below; *externus*, on the outer side.) The inferior external articular artery of the knee.

A. articula'ris ge'nu infe'rior inter'na. (L. *internus*, internal.) The inferior internal articular artery of the knee.

A. articula'ris ge'nu latera'lis. (L. *lateralis*, lateral.) The superior external articular artery of the knee.

A. articula'ris ge'nu me'dia. (L. *medius*, in the middle.) The azygos articular artery of the knee.

A. articula'ris ge'nu media'lis. (L. *medialis*, middle.) The superior internal articular artery of the knee.

A. articula'ris ge'nu profun'da. (L. *profundus*, deep.) The superior internal articular artery of the knee.

A. articula'ris ge'nu recur'rens. (L. *recurro*, to run backwards.) The recurrent branch artery of the anterior tibial artery.

A. articula'ris ge'nu superficia'lis. (L. *superficialis*, on the surface.) The anastomotica magna artery.

A. articula'ris ge'nu supe'rior exter'na. (L. *superior*, above; *externus*, on the outside.) The superior external articular artery of the knee.

A. articula'ris ge'nu supe'rior inter'na. (L. *internus*, internal.) The superior internal articular artery of the knee.

A. articula'ris ge'nu supre'ma. (L. *supremus*, very high.) The anastomotica magna artery.

A. as'pera. (L. *asperus*, rough.) The rough artery. An old term for the trachea or windpipe; because of the inequalities or roughness of its surface, caused by the cartilaginous rings entering into its formation.

A. auditi'va inter'na. (L. *auditus*, hearing; *internus*, internal.) The internal auditory artery.

A. auricula'ris ante'rior. (L. *auricula*, the external ear; *anterior*, in front.) The anterior auricular artery. A branch of the superficial temporal artery.

A. auricula'ris cor'dis dex'tra. (L. *auricula*, the auricle; *cor*, the heart; *dexter*, right.) The right coronary artery of the heart.

A. auricula'ris cor'dis sinis'tra. (L. *auricula; cor; sinister*, left.) The left coronary artery of the heart.

A. auricula'ris poste'rior. (L. *auricula; posterior*, behind.) The posterior auricular artery.

A. auricula'ris profun'da. (L. *auricula; profundus*, deep.) A small branch given off from the internal maxillary artery in the first part of its course. It runs up behind the articulation of the lower jaw, and is distributed to the external auditory meatus.

A. axilla'ris. (L. *axilla*, from *ala*, a wing.) The axillary artery.

A. basila'ris. (L. *basis*, a pedestal.) The basilar artery.

A. brachia'lis. (L. *brachialis*, pertaining to the arm.) The brachial artery.

A. bronchia'lis. (Βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes.) The bronchial artery.

A. bucca'lis. (L. *bucca*, the cheek.) The buccal artery.

A. buccinato'ria. (L. *buccinator*, the muscle of that name.) The buccal artery.

A. bulbi'na. (L. *bulbus*, a bulb.) The artery of the bulb of the penis.

A. bul'bo-caverno'sa. (L. *bulbus; cavernosus*, full of cavities.) The artery of the bulb of the penis.

A. bul'bo-urethra'lis. (L. *bulbus*, a bulb; οὐρήθρα, the urethra. G. *Harnröhrenarterie.*) The urethral artery. A small branch of the artery to the bulb, which runs forward in the groove between the corpus cavernosum and spongiosum of each side to the glans penis.

A. bulbo'sa. (L. *bulbus*, a bulb.) The artery of the bulb of the penis.

A. capsula'ris. (L. *capsula*, a small chest. G. *Kapselarterie.*) A branch of the arteria centralis retinæ, which, until near the close of fœtal life, runs forward through the vitreous humour to the posterior capsule of the lens

Also, term applied to the branch of the aorta distributed to the supra-renal capsule of each side.

A. caro'tis cerebra'lis. (Καρωτίδης, the carotids; from καρόω, to stupefy; *cerebrum*, the brain.) A synonym of the internal carotid artery.

A. caro'tis exter'na. (Καρωτίδης; L. *externus*, external.) The external carotid artery.

A. caro'tis facia'lis. (Καρωτίδης; L. *facies*, the face.) The external carotid artery.

A. caro'tis inter'na. (Καρωτίδης; L. *internus*, internal.) The internal carotid artery.

A. car'pea dorsa'lis radia'lis. (Καρπός, the wrist; L. *dorsum*, the back; *radius*, the bone of that name.) The posterior carpal branch of the radial artery.

A. car'pea dorsa'lis ulna'ris. (Καρπός; L. *dorsum; ulna*, the bone of that name.) The posterior carpal branch of the ulnar artery.

A. centra'lis ret'inæ. (L. *centralis*, in the middle; *retina*. G. *Netzhautarterie.*) A branch of the ophthalmic artery, which perforates the optic nerve about a quarter of an inch before its entrance into the globe of the eye, and, reaching the retina, ramifies in it: in the fœtus a branch, *A. capsularis*, runs to the posterior surface of the lens; this is absorbed before birth.

A. cerebra'lis. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) A synonym of the internal carotid artery.

A. cervica'lis. (L. *cervix*, the neck.) The *Basilar artery.*

A. chorioï'dea. (*Choroid* plexus. G. *adernetzschlagader*.) A small branch of the internal carotid artery, distributed to the tela chorioïdea of the lateral ventricles of the brain.

A. chorioï'dea poste'rior. A branch of the posterior cerebral artery, which, passing over the corpora quadrigemina, enters the tela chorioïdea.

A. circumflex'a il'ii exter'na. (L. *circumflexus*, bent round; *ilium*, the bone; *externus*, outer.) The external circumflex iliac artery.

A. circumflex'a scap'ulæ. (L. *circumflexus*, from *circumflecto*, to bend round; *scapula*, the shoulder-blade.) The dorsal branch of the subscapular artery.

A. collatera'lis exter'na. (L. *collatero*, to admit on both sides; *externus*, outward.) The superior profunda artery of the arm.

A. collatera'lis inter'na. (L *collatero; internus*, inward.) The inferior profunda artery of the arm.

A. collatera'lis mag'na. (L. *collatero; magnus*, great.) The superior profunda artery of the arm.

A. collatera'lis me'dia. (L. *collatero; medius*, that is in the middle.) Term applied to the lower part, or continuation, of the superior profunda artery of the arm.

A. collatera'lis profun'da. (L. *collatero; profundus*, deep.) The lower part of the superior profunda artery of the arm.

A. collatera'lis radia'lis. (L. *collatero; radius*, the bone of that name.) The lower part of the superior profunda artery of the arm.

A. collatera'lis ulna'ris. (L. *collatero; ulna*, the bone of that name.) The inferior profunda artery of the arm.

A. commu'nicans Willis'ii. (L. *communico*, to unite; *Willis.*) A name applied to the posterior communicating artery of the circle of Willis.

A. corona'ria malleola'ris. (L. *coronarius; malleolus.* G. *quere Verbindungsarterie.*) The communicating branch of the peronæal artery.

A. corona'ria ventric'uli dex'tra. (L. *coronarius*, pertaining to a wreath; *ventriculus*, dim. of *venter*, the belly; *dexter*, on the right side.) The pyloric artery of the stomach.

A. corona'ria ventric'uli sinis'tra infe'rior. (L. *ventriculus; sinister*, the left; *inferior*, lower.) The gastro-epiploica sinistra artery.

A. corona'ria ventric'uli sinis'tra supe'rior. (L. *coronarius; ventriculus; sinister*, the left; *superior*, upper.) The pyloric artery of the stomach.

A. cor'poris callo'si. (*Corpus callosum*, a part of the brain.) The anterior cerebral artery.

A. costa'lis ante'rior. (L. *costa*, a rib; *anterior*, in front.) Branches given off from the internal mammary artery, and running backward in the intercostal spaces.

A. costa'lis infe'rior. (L. *costa*, a rib; *inferior*, below.) The anterior branch of the intercostal arteries.

A. costa'lis poste'rior. (L. *costa; posterior*, behind.) The posterior branch of each intercostal artery.

A. costa'lis supe'rior. (L. *costa; superior*, comp. of *superus*, above.) The superior intercostal artery.

A. cos'talis supre'ma. (L. *costa; supremus*, superlative of *superus*, above.) The superior intercostal artery.

A. cras'sa. (L. *crassus*, thick.) The aorta.

A. cris'tæ pu'bis. (L. *crista*, a crest; *pubes*, the bone of that name. G. *Schambeinarterie.*) A branch of the epigastric artery distributed to the posterior surface of the pubes. It anastomoses with the branches of the obturator artery, and sometimes constitutes the origin of that vessel.

A. crura'lis. (L. *cruralis*, of, or belonging to, the leg.) The femoral artery.

A. crura'lis ili'aca. (L. *cruralis; ilia* the groin.) The external iliac artery.

A. cubita'lis. (L. *cubitalis*, pertaining to the elbow.) The ulnar artery.

A. cu'biti exter'na. (L. *cubitus*, the elbow, the forearm; *externus*, outward.) The radial artery.

A. diaphragmat'icæ infe'rior. (L. *diaphragma*, the midriff; *inferior*, below.) The inferior phrenic artery.

A. diaphragmat'icæ supe'rior. (L. *diaphragma; superior*, above.) The superior phrenic artery.

A. dorsa'lis clitor'idis. (L. *dorsum*, the back; κλειτορίς, the clitoris. G. *Kitzlerarterie.*) The dorsal artery of the clitoris.

A. dorsa'lis dig'iti min'imi pro'pria. (L. *dorsualis*, belonging to the back; *digitus*, a toe; *minimus*, least; *proprius*, peculiar. G. *Rückenarterie der kleinen Zehe.*) A branch given off from the outermost of the interosseous branches of the dorsal artery of the foot, which runs along the outer border of the little toe, and forms its external collateral branch.

A. dorsa'lis metacar'pi. (L. *dorsum*, the back; *metacarpus.*) The metacarpal or first dorsal interosseous branch of the radial artery.

A. dorsa'lis na'si. (L. *dorsum*, the back; *nasus*, the nose. G. *Nasenrückenarterie.*) The nasal branch of the ophthalmic artery.

A. dorsa'lis scap'ulæ infe'rior. (L. *dorsum*, the back; *scapula*, the shoulder-blade; *inferior*, below.) The dorsal scapular branch of the subscapular artery.

A. duodena'lis infe'rior. (L. *duodenum*, the intestine of that name; *inferior*, below.) The pancreatico-duodenalis artery.

A. du'ræ ma'tris me'dia max'ima. (*Dura mater*, the cerebral membrane of that name; *medius*, middle; *maximus*, very large.) The middle meningeal artery.

A. emul'gens. (L. *emulgeo*, to milk out.) The renal artery.

A. encephal'ica. (Ἐγκέφαλος, within the head.) The internal carotid artery.

A. epigas'trica infe'rior. (Επιγάστριος, upon the belly; *inferior*, below.) The deep epigastric artery.

A. epigas'trica infe'rior exter'na. (Επιγάστριος; L. *inferior; externus*, on the outside.) The superficial epigastric artery.

A. epigas'trica infe'rior inter'na. (Επιγάστριος; L. *inferior; internus*, within.) The deep epigastric artery.

A. facia'lis ante'rior. (L. *facies*, the face; *anterior*, foremost.) The facial artery.

A. facia'lis exter'na. (L. *facies; externus*, outward.) The facial artery.

A. facia'lis poste'rior. (L. *facies; posterior*, behind.) The transverse facial artery.

A. facia'lis profun'da. (L. *facies; profundus*, deep.) The internal maxillary artery.

A. facia'lis transver'sa. (L. *facies*, the face; *transversus*, lying across.) The transverse facial artery.

A. femora'lis commu'nis. (L. *femur*, the thigh; *communis*, common.) The femoral artery.

A. femora'lis profun'da. (L. *femur*, the thigh; *profundus*, deep.) The profunda femoris artery.

A. femora'lis superficia'lis. (L. *femur; superficialis*, pertaining to the surface.) The femoral artery.

A. fibula'ris. (L. *fibula*, the bone of that name.) The peroneal artery.

A. fibula'ris supe'rior. (L. *fibula; superior*, above. G. *obere Wadenbeinarterie.*) A small branch of the anterior tibial artery distributed to the head of the fibula.

A. fos'sæ Syl'vii. (L. *fossa*, a ditch; *Sylvius*, the name of an anatomist.) The middle cerebral artery.

A. funicula'ris. (L. *funiculus*, a slender cord.) The cremasteric artery.

A. funic'uli spermat'ici. (L. *funiculus*, a slender cord; *spermaticus*, pertaining to seed.) The cremasteric artery.

A. gas'trica infe'rior dex'tra. (Γαστήρ, the belly; L. *inferior*, lower; *dexter*, on the right hand.) The gastro-epiploica dextra artery.

A. gas'trica infe'rior sinis'tra. (Γαστήρ; *inferior*, lower; *sinister*, on the left hand.) The gastro-epiploica sinistra artery.

A. gas'trica supe'rior. (Γαστήρ; L. *superior*, upper.) The coronary artery of the stomach.

A. gas'trica supe'rior dex'tra. (Γαστήρ; *superior*, upper; *dexter*, on the right hand.) The pyloric artery of the stomach.

A. gas'trica supe'rior sinis'tra. (Γαστήρ; *superior*, upper; *sinister*, on the left.) The coronary artery of the stomach.

A. gastrocne'mia. (Γαστήρ; κνήμη, the leg.) The deep branch of the sural artery.

A. hæmorrhoida'lis infe'rior. (Αἷμα, blood; ῥέω, to flow; *inferior*, lower.) The inferior hæmorrhoidal artery.

A. hæmorrhoida'lis inter'na. (Αἷμα, blood; ῥέω, to flow; *internus*, within.) The superior hæmorrhoidal artery.

A. hepat'ica dex'tra. (Ἡπατικός, of the liver; L. *dexter*, on the right.) The right hepatic artery.

A. hepat'ica me'dia. (Ἡπατικός; L. *medius*, that is in the middle.) One or more small branches of the hepatic artery distributed to the posterior and inferior surface of the liver.

A. hepat'ica pro'pria. (Ἡπατικός; L. *proprius*, special.) The hepatic artery.

A. hepat'ica sinis'tra. (Ἡπατικός; L. *sinister*, left.) The left hepatic artery.

A. humera'ria. (L. *humerus*, the shoulder. G. *Schulterast.*) The descending or humeral branch of the acromial thoracic artery. It runs with the cephalic vein in the interval between the deltoid and pectoralis major muscles, to which it is distributed.

A. il'eæ. (L. *ilia*, the flanks.) The iliac branch of the ilio-colic artery.

A. il'eo-col'ica. (L. *ilia*, the flanks; κῶλον, the colon.) The ilio-colic artery.

A. ili'aca ante'rior. (L. *ilia*, the flanks; *anterior*, foremost.) The external iliac artery.

A. ili'aca commu'nis. (L. *communis*, common.) The common iliac artery.

A. ili'aca exter'na. (L. *externus*, outward.) The external iliac artery.

A. ili'aca inter'na. (L. *internus*, inward.) The internal iliac artery.

A. ili'aca par'va. (L. *parvus*, small.) The ilio-lumbar artery.

A. ili'aca poste'rior. (L. *posterior*, hinder.) The gluteal artery.

A. ili'aca primiti'va. (L. *primitivus*, first of its kind.) The common iliac artery.

A. il'io-lumba'lis. (L. *lumbus*, the loin.) The ilio-lumbar artery.

A. infra-scapula'ris. (L. *infra*, below; *scapula*, the shoulder-blade.) The descending branch of the subscapular artery distributed to the subscapularis, serratus magnus, teres major, and latissimus dorsi muscles.

A. innomina'ta. (L. *innominatus*, unnamed.) The nameless artery; applied to the first branch of the aorta, dividing into the right carotid and right subclavian arteries. See *Innominate artery.*

A. intercosta'lis pri'ma. (L. *primus*, first.) The superior intercostal artery.

A. intercosta'lis supre'ma. (L. *supremus*, highest.) The superior intercostal artery.

A. intermetacar'peæ vola'res. (L. *inter*, between; *metacarpus; vola*, the palm.) The palmar interosseous branches of the deep palmar arch.

A. intermetatar'sea dorsa'lis pri'ma. (L. *inter*, between; *metatarsus; dorsualis*, belonging to the back; *primus*, first.) The first dorsal interosseous artery.

A. interos'seæ antibra'chii commu'nis. (L. *inter*, between; *os*, a bone; *antibrachium*, the forearm; *communis*, common.) The common interosseous artery of the forearm.

A. interos'seæ antibra'chii exter'na. (L. *inter*, between; *os*, a bone; *antibrachium*, the forearm; *externus*, outward.) The posterior interosseous artery of the forearm.

A. interos'seæ antibra'chii inter'na. (L. *interosseus; antibrachium; internus*, inward.) The anterior interosseous artery of the forearm.

A. interos'seæ antibra'chii poste'rior. (L. *interosseus; antibrachium; posterior*, hinder.) The posterior interosseous artery of the forearm.

A. interos'seæ antibra'chii superficia'lis. (L. *interosseus; antibrachium; superficialis*, pertaining to the surface.) The comes nervi mediani branch of the anterior interosseous artery of the forearm.

A. interos'seæ dorsa'lis ma'nus pri'ma. (L. *interosseus; dorsum*, the back; *manus*, the hand; *primus*, first.) The metacarpal artery of the hand, which is a branch of the radial, and gives off the dorsal arteries of the thumb and index fingers.

A. interos'seæ dorsa'lis pe'dis pri'ma. (L. *interosseus; dorsum; pes*, the foot; *primus*, first. G. *Rückenarterie der grossen Zehe.*) The first dorsal interosseous artery of the foot, which is a branch of the metatarsal artery, and supplies the dorsum of the great toe, and the external dorsal artery of the second toe.

A. ischiad'ica. (L. *ischiadicus*, that has gout in the hip.) The sciatic artery.

A. jejuna'lis. (*Jejunum*, the intestine of that name.) The upper branch of the superior mesenteric artery supplying the jejunum.

A. jugula'ris. (L. *jugulum*, the throat.) The carotid artery.

A. labia'lis infe'rior. (L. *labium*, a lip; *inferior*, lower.) The inferior coronary artery of the lips.

A. labia'lis puden'di ante'rior. (L. *pudenda*, the privy parts; *anterior*, foremost.)

The analogous artery to that supplying the scrotum in man; it supplies the labia majora in women.

A. labia'lis puden'di poste'rior. (L. *labium; pudendi; posterior*, next.) The artery supplying the posterior part of the scrotum in man, and of the labia majora in women.

A. mag'na. (L. *magnus*, great.) The great artery. A term for the aorta, being the chief trunk from which the whole arteries (with the exception of the pulmonary) of the body spring.

A. mamma'ria exter'na. (L. *mamma*, the breast; *externus*, outward.) The long thoracic or external mammary artery.

A. maxilla'ris exter'na. (L. *maxillaris*, relating to the jaw; *externus*, outward.) The facial artery.

A. maxilla'ris inter'na. (L. *maxillaris; internus*, inward.) The internal maxillary artery.

A. max'ima. (L. *maximus*, very great.) The aorta.

A. me'dia anastomot'ica. (L. *medius*, middle; *anastomotic.*) The middle colic artery.

A. mediasti'nieæ. (L. *mediastinus*, belonging to the middle.) The mediastinal artery.

A. medul'læ spina'lis ante'rior. (L. *medulla*, marrow; *spinalis*, belonging to the spine; *anterior*, front. G. *vordere Rückenmarksarterie.*) The anterior spinal artery.

A. medul'læ spina'lis poste'rior. (L. *medulla; spinalis; posterior*, hinder.) The posterior spinal artery.

A. meninge'a accesso'ria. (Μήνιγξ, a membrane; L. *accedo*, to approach.) The small meningeal artery.

A. meninge'a anti'ca. (L. *anticus*, foremost.) A branch of the anterior ethmoidal artery.

A. meninge'a mag'na. (L. *magnus*, great.) The middle meningeal artery.

A. meninge'a me'dia. (L. *medius*, middle.) The middle meningeal artery.

A. menta'lis. (L. *mentum*, the chin.) The terminal branch of the inferior dental artery; it anastomoses with the submental and inferior mental arteries.

A. mesara'ica. (Μέσος, middle; ἀραιός, thin, as of the small intestine.) The inferior mesenteric artery.

A. metacar'pea dorsa'lis ulna'ris. (L. *ulna*, the elbow.) The dorsal carpal branch of the ulnar artery.

A. metacar'pea vola'ris radia'lis profun'da. (L. *profundus*, deep.) The deep palmar branch of the radial artery. The deep palmar arch.

A. metacar'pea vola'ris subli'mis. (L. *sublimis*, high.) The superficial palmar arch.

A. metacar'pea vola'ris ulna'ris profun'da. (L. *profundus*, deep.) The deep palmar branch of the ulnar artery.

A. metacar'pea vola'ris ulna'ris subli'mis. (L. *sublimis*, high.) The branch of the ulnar artery forming the superficial palmar arch.

A. metatar'sea dorsa'lis fibula'ris. (L. *fibula*, the bone of that name.) The branch of the metatarsal artery to the little toe.

A. metatar'sea pri'ma. (L. *primus*, first.) The dorsal artery of the great toe, or first dorsal interosseous artery.

A. muscula'ris fem'oris. (L. *musculus*, a muscle; *femur*, the thigh.) The profunda of the thigh, or deep femoral artery.

A. muscula'ris profun'da fem'oris. (L. *musculus*, a muscle; *profundus*, deep; *femur*, the thigh.) The profunda artery of the thigh.

A. mus'culo-phren'ica. (L. *musculus*, a muscle; φρένες, the midriff, the diaphragm.) The branch of the internal mammary supplying the diaphragm. It is given off about the sixth intercostal space.

A. nasa'lis ante'rior. (L. *nasus*, the nose; *anterior*, foremost.) The nasal branch of the ophthalmic artery.

A. nasa'lis exter'na. (L. *externus*, outward.) The alar branch of the facial artery supplying the ala and dorsum of the nose.

A. nasa'lis latera'lis. (L. *lateralis*, pertaining to the side.) The alar branch of the facial artery supplying the ala and dorsum of the nose.

A. nasa'lis poste'rior. (L. *posterior*, hinder.) The spheno-palatine artery.

A. nutrit'ia fem'oris. (L. *nutritius*, one that nourishes; *femur*, the thigh.) The nutritious artery of the femur. It is a branch of the third perforating artery.

A. nutrit'ia fem'oris infe'rior. (L. *inferior*, lower.) The inferior nutritious artery of the femur. It is a branch of the third perforating artery.

A. nutrit'ia fem'oris mag'na. (L. *magnus*, large.) The great or inferior nutritious artery of the femur.

A. nutrit'ia fem'oris supe'rior. (L. *superior*, higher.) A nutritive branch for the femur, given off from the first perforating artery.

A. nutrit'ia fib'ulæ. (L. *fibula*, the bone of that name.) The nutritious artery of the fibula. It is given off from the peroneal artery, and, entering the fibula, runs downward.

A. nutrit'ia hu'meri. (L. *humerus*, the bone of that name.) The nutritive branch of the brachial artery of the arm which supplies the humerus, entering the bone about the middle. It runs downward.

A. nutrit'ia il'ii. (L. *ilium*, the bone of that name.) The nutritious artery of the ilium. It is given off from the gluteal artery just at the point where the gluteal leaves the pelvis.

A. nutrit'ia mag'na hu'meri. (L. *magnus*, great; *humerus*, the bone of that name.) The nutritious artery of the humerus.

A. nutrit'ia mag'na tib'iæ. (L. *tibia*, the shin-bone.) The nutritious artery of the tibia. It is a branch of the posterior tibial artery given off near its origin, and runs downward.

A. nutrit'ia ra'dii. (L. *radius*, the bone of that name.) The nutritious artery of the radius. It is a branch of the anterior interosseous artery.

A. nutrit'ia tib'iæ. (L. *tibia*, the shin-bone.) The nutritious artery of the tibia. It is a branch of the posterior tibial artery near its origin.

A. nutrit'ia ul'næ. (L. *ulna*, the bone of that name.) The nutritious artery of the ulna. It is a branch of the anterior interosseous artery.

A. palati'na ma'jor. (L. *palatum*, the palate; *major*, greater.) A branch of the descending palatine artery supplying the hard palate near the inferior palatine foramen.

A. palati'na supe'rior. (L. *superior*, higher.) The descending palatine artery.

A. palma'ris. (L. *palmaris*, belonging to the palm.) The anterior interosseous artery.

A. pedi'aca. (L. *pes*, a foot.) The dorsal artery of the foot.

A. pe'dis. (L. *pes*, the foot.) The dorsal artery of the foot.

A. pel'vica. (L. *pelvis*, a basin, the pelvis.) The internal iliac artery.

A. pe'nis. (L. *penis*, the male organ.) The terminal branch of the internal pudic artery.

A. per'forans antibra'chii infe'rior. (L. *perforo*, to bore through; *ante*, before; *brachium*, the arm; *inferior*, the lower.) A branch of the anterior interosseous artery, which perforates the interosseous ligament near the upper border of the pronator quadratus muscle.

A. per'forans antibra'chii supe'rior. (L. *superior*, upper.) The posterior interosseous artery.

A. per'forans fem'oris pri'ma. (L. *femur*, the thigh; *primus*, first.) The first perforating artery of the profunda femoris artery.

A. pericardi'aco-phren'ica. (Περικάρδιος, the membrane about the heart; L. *phrenicus*, relating to the diaphragm.) The comes nervi phrenici artery.

A. perone'a anti'ca. (Περόνη, the fibula; L. *anticus*, foremost.) The perforating branch of the peroneal artery.

A. perone'a per'forans. (L. *perforo*, to bore through.) The anterior peroneal artery.

A. perone'a supe'rior. (L. *superior*, higher. G. *obere Wadenbeinarterie.*) A branch of the anterior tibial artery near its origin, supplying the parts near the head of the fibula.

A. pharynge'a infe'rior. (L. *pharyngeus*, relating to the throat; *inferior*, lower.) The ascending pharyngeal artery.

A. pharynge'a supre'ma. (L. *supremus*, highest.) A branch of the spheno-palatine artery running parallel with the vidian, and supplying the soft parts.

A. pharyn'go-basila'ris. (L. *pharyngeus*, relating to the throat; *basilaris*, relating to the base.) The ascending pharyngeal artery.

A. pharyn'go-meninge'a. (Μήνιγξ, membrane.) The ascending pharyngeal artery.

A. pharyn'go-pala'tina. (Φάρυγξ, the throat. L. *palatum*, the palate.) The inferior palatine artery.

A. planta'ris media'lis. (L. *plantaris*, relating to the sole of the foot; *medialis*, middle.) The internal plantar artery.

A. planta'ris profun'da. (L. *plantaris; profundus*, deep. G. *tiefe Sohlenarterie.*) The first posterior perforating branch of the interosseous branch of the dorsal artery of the foot.

A. præparan'tes. (L. *præparo*, to prepare.) The spermatic arteries.

A. prin'ceps pol'licis. (L. *pollex*, the thumb. G. *Hauptarterie des Daumens.*) A branch of the radial artery just as it is about to turn into the palm; it passes in front of the abductor indicis and between the metacarpal bone of the thumb and its superjacent muscles to the space between the two ends of the flexor brevis pollicis, where it divides into two branches, which run on each side of the palmar aspect of the thumb, and join in an arch at its extremity.

A. profun'da bra'chii. (L. *profundus*, deep; *brachium*, the arm.) The superior profunda branch of the brachial artery.

A. profun'da cer'ebri. (L. *profundus*, deep; *cerebrum*, the brain.) The posterior cerebral artery.

A. profun'da clitor'idis. (Κλειτορίς, the clitoris.) The deeper of the two terminal branches of the pudic artery in the female supplying the clitoris, and analogous to the artery of the corpus cavernosum in the male.

A. profun'da lin'guæ. (L. *profundus*, deep; *lingua*, the tongue.) The ranine artery.

A. profun'da pe'nis. (L. *penis*, the male organ. G. *tiefe Ruthenarterie.*) The artery of the corpus cavernosum.

A. profun'da vo'læ. (L. *profundus*, deep; *vola*, the palm. G. *tiefe Hohlhandarterie.*) The terminal branch of the radial artery forming the deep palmar arch.

A. profundis'sima il'ii. (L. *profundissima*, the lowest; *ilium*, the bone of that name.) A branch of the deep branch of the gluteal artery, supplying the hip-joint.

A. puden'da commu'nis. (L. *pudenda*, the privy parts; *communis*, common.) The internal pudic artery.

A. puden'da exter'na. (L. *externus*, outward.) The external pudic artery.

A. puden'da inter'na. (L. *internus*, inward.) The internal pudic artery.

A. pu'dica. (L. *pudicus*, from *pudeo*, to be ashamed.) The internal pudic artery.

A. pulmona'lis. (L. *pulmo*, a lung.) The pulmonary artery.

A. ra'dio-palma'ris. (L. *radius*, the bone of that name; *palmaris*, belonging to the palm.) The superficial volar artery.

A. re'no-capsula'ris. (L. *ren*, the kidney; *capsularis*, capsular. G. *Nebennierenschlagader.*) The supra-renal or capsular artery.

A. sa'cra latera'lis. (L. *sacrum*, the bone of that name; *lateralis*, relating to the side.) The lateral sacral artery.

A. sacra'lis me'dia. (L. *sacrum; medius*, middle.) The middle sacral artery.

A. scrota'lis ante'rior. (L. *scrotum; anterior*, in front.) The terminal branch in man of the deep division of the external pudic artery.

A. sep'ti na'rium poste'rior. (L. *septum*, a fence; *naris*, a nostril; *posterior*, hinder.) A branch of the sphæno-palatine branch of the internal maxillary artery; it runs along the septum nasi, and, entering the incisor foramen, inosculates with the descending palatine artery.

A. sigmoïde'a. (*Sigmoid* flexure of colon.) The sigmoid artery.

A. si'nus caverno'si. (L. *sinus*, a gulf; *cavernosus*, full of cavities.) One or more branches of the internal carotid artery given off whilst it is in the cavernous sinus, and supplying its walls, the Gasserian ganglion, and the crura cerebri.

A. spermat'ica deferentia'lis. (L. *spermaticus*, relating to seed; *defero*, to carry away.) The artery of the vas deferens.

A. spermat'ica exter'na. (L. *spermaticus*, belonging to seed; *externus*, outer.) The cremasteric artery.

A. spermat'ica inter'na. (L. *internus*, inner.) The spermatic artery.

A. sphæ'no-spino'sa. The middle meningeal artery; so called because it enters the skull through the spinous foramen of the sphenoid bone.

A. spino'sa. (L. *spinosus*, the foramen so called.) The middle meningeal artery.

A. spira'lis. (Σπεῖρα, anything wound round.) The superior profunda of the arm.

A. stape'dia. (*Stapes*, the bone of that name.) A branch of the stylomastoid artery, which passes through a triangular opening in the Fallopian canal, penetrates the membrana obturatoria of the stapes, and is distributed on the promontory, and often anastomoses with the artery accompanying Jacobson's nerve.

A. sterna'lis. (Στέρνον, the breast.) The internal mammary artery.

A. subcuta'nea ma'læ. (L. *sub*, under; *cutis*, the skin; *mala*, the jaw.) The terminal branch of the deep temporal artery.

A. supracosta'lis. (L. *supra*, above; *costa*, a rib.) The collateral intercostal artery.

A. supramaxilla'ris. (L. *supra*, above; *maxillaris*, belonging to the jaw.) The superior dental artery.

A. supratar'sea. (L. *supra*; ταρσός, the flat of the foot.) The metatarsal branch of the dorsalis pedis artery.

A. supratar'sea exter'na. (L. *externus*, outer.) The external tarsal artery.

A. Sylvia'na. (*Sylvius*.) The middle cerebral artery.

A. tar'sea exter'na ante'rior. (Ταρσός, a broad flat surface, so the sole of the foot; L. *externus*, outward; *anterior*, in front.) The metatarsal artery.

A. tar'sea exter'na poste'rior. (L. *posterior*, hinder.) The tarsal artery.

A. tar'sea inter'na. (L. *internus*, inner. G. *innere Fusswurzelarterie*.) A small branch arising from the inner side of the dorsal artery of the foot opposite the tarsal artery, and supplying the fore part of the inner side of the tarsus.

A. tar'sea latera'lis poste'rior. (L. *lateralis*, belonging to the side; *posterior*, hinder. G. *hintere äussere Fusswurzelarterie*.) The tarsal branch of the dorsal artery of the foot.

A. tempora'lis me'dia. (L. *temporalis*, belonging to the temples; *medius*, middle.) The middle temporal artery.

A. tempora'lis profun'da ante'rior. (L. *profundus*, deep; *anterior*, in front.) The anterior branch of the deep temporal artery.

A. tempora'lis profun'da poste'rior. (L. *posterior*, hinder.) The posterior branch of the deep temporal artery.

A. tempora'lis superficia'lis. (L. *temporalis*, relating to the temples; *superficialis*, belonging to the surface.) The temporal artery.

A. tempora'lis superficia'lis ante'rior. (L. *anterior*, in front.) The anterior temporal artery.

A. tempora'lis superficia'lis poste'rior. (L. *posterior*, behind.) The posterior temporal artery.

A. testicula'ris. (L. *testiculus*, a testicle. G. *Hodenarterie*.) A branch of the spermatic artery, which anastomoses with the artery of the vas deferens and supplies the testicle.

A. thorac'ica acromia'lis. (L. *thorax*, the breast; *acromion*.) The acromial thoracic artery.

A. thorac'ica ala'ris. (L. *thorax*, the breast; *ala*, the armpit.) The alar thoracic artery.

A. thorac'ica axilla'ris. (L. *axilla*, the armpit.) The alar thoracic artery.

A. thorac'ica humera'lis. (L. *humerus*, the arm.) The acromial thoracic artery.

A. thorac'ica humera'ria. (L. *humerus*, the shoulder.) The acromial thoracic artery.

A. thorac'ica infe'rior. (L. *inferior*, lower.) The long thoracic artery.

A. thorac'ica inter'na. (L. *internus*, inner.) The internal mammary artery.

A. thorac'ica lon'ga. (L. *longus*, long.) The long thoracic artery.

A. thorac'ica ma'jor. (L. *major*, greater.) The long thoracic artery.

A. thorac'ica mi'nor. (L. *minor*, less.) The short thoracic artery.

A. thorac'ica pri'ma. (L. *primus*, first.) The short thoracic artery.

A. thorac'ica secun'da. (L. *secundus*, second.) The acromial thoracic artery.

A. thorac'ica supre'ma. (L. *supremus*, highest.) The short thoracic artery.

A. thorac'ica ter'tia. (L. *tertius*, third.) The long thoracic artery.

A. thorac'ico-humera'ria. (L. *humerus*, the arm. G. *Brustschulterschlagader*.) The descending branch of the *A. thoracico-acromialis*; it lies beneath the cephalic vein in the interval between the deltoid and pectoralis major muscles, both of which it supplies.

The term has also been used as a synonym of the *Acromial-thoracic artery* itself.

A. thyreoï'dea adscen'dens. (*Thyroid* body; L. *adscendo*, to mount up.) The inferior thyroid artery.

A. thyroï'dea i'ma. (*Thyroid* body; L. *imus*, the lowest.) An artery occasionally found supplying the thyroid body. It arises from the innominate, or from the right common carotid, or from the aorta; in rare instances from the right internal mammary, or from the right subclavian. It runs along the front of the trachea.

A. transver'sa car'pi dorsa'lis. (L. *transversus*, turned across; καρπός, the wrist; L. *dorsum*, the back.) The posterior radial carpal artery.

A. transver'sa car'pi vola'ris. (L. *vola*, the palm.) The anterior carpal radial artery.

A. transver'sa facie'i. (L. *facies*, the countenance.) The transverse facial artery.

A. transversa'lis cervi'cis. (L. *cervix*, the neck.) The transverse cervical artery.

A. uteri'na hypogas'trica. (L. *uterus*, the womb; ὑπό, under; γαστήρ, the belly.) The uterine artery.

A. u'tero-ovar'ica. (L. *uterus*, the womb; *ovarium*. G. *Eierstocksarterie*.) The ovarian branch, in the female, of the artery corresponding to the spermatic artery of the male.

A. vas'ta poste'rior. (L. *vastus*, immense; *posterior*, hindmost.) The profunda artery of the thigh.

A. veno'sa. (L. *venosus*, venous.) Name anciently given to each of the trunks of the pulmonary vein.

A. vola'ris dig'iti quin'ti. (L. *vola*, the palm; *digitus*, a finger; *quintus*, fifth.) A branch of the deep palmar arch supplying the ulnar side of the little finger.

A. vola'ris in'dicis. (L. *index*, the forefinger.) The radialis indicis artery.

A. vola'ris ma'nus ulna'ris. (L. *vola*, the palm; *manus*, the hand; *ulna*, the bone of that name.) The superficial palmar arch.

Arteri'aca. (Ἀρτηριακός, from ἀρτηρία, the name originally given only to those harder canals which enter the lungs; wherefore, those medicaments which were used for loss of voice and diseases of the arteriæ asperæ, as the trachea and bronchial tubes were subsequently called, were termed arteriaca. F. *artériaque.*) Of, or belonging to, the arteria aspera, trachea, or windpipe; a term applied to medicines used against disorders of the voice, or diseases of the windpipe.

Arte'riæ adipo'sæ. (L. *arteria*, an artery; *adeps*, fat.) The branches of the diaphragmatic, capsular, renal, and other arteries which supply the fat around the kidneys.

Also, applied to the small branches of the coronary arteries of the heart distributed to the fat occupying the auriculo-ventricular and interventricular furrows.

A. anon'ymæ ili'acæ. (Ἀνώνυμος, without name; L. *ilia*, the flanks.) A synonym of the common iliac arteries.

A. antibra'chii. (L. *ante*, in front; *brachium*, the arm.) A term applied to the arteries supplying the forearm and hand.

A. apoplec'ticæ. (Ἀποπληκτικός, apoplectic.) The carotid arteries.

A. atrabilia'riæ. (L. *ater*, black; *bilis*, the bile. G. *Nebennierenschlagadern.*) The aortic supra-renal arteries.

A. bronchia'les superio'res. (Βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes; L. *superior*, upper. G. *obere Luftröhrenschlagadern.*) The superior bronchial arteries, which are small branches given off from the concavity of the arch of the aorta, and distributed to the bronchi.

A. capita'les. (L. *capitalis*, relating to life, or to the head.) The carotid arteries.

A. circumflex'æ ge'nu. (L. *circumflexus*, bent round; *genu*, the knee.) A term applied to the articular branches of the knee-joint collectively.

A. collatera'les col'li. (L. *collatero*, to admit on both sides; *collum*, the neck.) Rathke's term for the vertebral arteries of birds, which arise from near the base of the elongated common carotid artery.

A. collatera'les ge'nu. (L. *genu*, the knee.) A term applied to the articular branches of the knee collectively.

A. digita'les commu'nes planta'res. (L. *digitalis*, pertaining to the fingers; *communis*, common; *planta*, the sole.) The plantar interosseous arteries.

A. digita'les commu'nes vola'res. (L. *vola*, the palm of hand or sole of foot.) The palmar interosseous arteries.

A. digita'les dorsa'les ma'nus. (L. *manus*, the hand.) The dorsal branches of the interosseous arteries of the hand.

A. digita'les dorsa'les pe'dis. (L. *pes*, the foot.) The dorsal branches of the interosseous arteries of the foot.

A. digita'les planta'res pro'priæ. (L. *planta*, the sole; *proprius*, special.) The plantar interosseous arteries.

A. digita'les vola'res pro'priæ. (L. *digitus*, a finger; *vola*, the palm; *proprius*, special.) The palmar interosseous arteries.

A. gemel'læ su'ræ. (L. *gemellus*, a twin; *sura*, the calf of the leg.) The sural arteries.

A. intercosta'les aor'ticæ. (L. *inter*, between; *costa*, a rib; *aorta.*) The aortic intercostal arteries.

A. intercosta'les inferio'res. (L. *inferior*, lower.) The aortic intercostal arteries.

A. intercosta'les posterio'res. (L. *posterior*, hinder.) The aortic intercostal arteries.

A. intermetacar'peæ dorsa'les. (L. *inter*, between; *metacarpal* bones; *dorsum*, the back.) The dorsal interossei arteries.

A. intermetatar'sæ dorsa'les. (L. *inter*, between; *metatarsal* bones; *dorsum*, the back.) The dorsal interossei arteries.

A. interos'seæ metacar'pi dorsa'les. (L. *inter*, between; *os*, a bone; *metacarpal* bones; *dorsum*, the back.) The interosseous branches of the dorsal metacarpal arteries.

A. interos'seæ metatar'si dorsa'les. (*Metatarsal* bones.) The dorsal interosseous arteries of the metatarsal artery.

A. interos'seæ planta'res. (L. *inter*, between; *os*, a bone; *plantaris*, relating to the sole of the foot.) The plantar interossei arteries.

A. interos'seæ vola'res. (L. *vola*, the palm.) The palmar interossei arteries.

A. intestina'les. (L. *intestinus*, a gut.) The branches of the superior mesenteric artery supplying the small intestine.

A. letharg'icæ. (Ληθαργικός, drowsy.) The carotid arteries.

A. lumba'res i'mæ. (L. *lumbaris*, relating to the loins; *imus*, lowest.) The fifth lumbar arteries.

A. lumba'res quin'tæ. (L. *quintus*, fifth.) The fifth lumbar arteries.

A. malleola'res anterio'res. (*Malleolus;* L. *anterior*, foremost. G. *vordere Knöchelarterie.*) The external and internal malleolar branches of the anterior tibial artery.

A. malleola'res latera'les. (L. *lateralis*, relating to the side.) The external malleolar branches of the anterior tibial artery.

A. malleola'res media'les. (L. *medialis*, middle.) The internal malleolar branches of the anterior tibial artery.

A. malleola'res posterio'res. (L. *posterior*, next to. G. *hintere Knöchelarterie.*) Branches of the peroneal artery supplying the inner malleolus.

A. metacar'peæ dorsa'les radia'les. (*Metacarpus;* L. *dorsum*, the back; *radius*, a staff.) Term applied by Henle to the dorsal arteries of the thumb and forefinger.

A. metacar'pi vola'res. (L. *vola*, the palm.) Term applied to a few small recurrent branches given off from the concavity of the deep palmar arch.

A. œsophage'æ inferio'res. (L. *œsophagus*, the gullet; *inferior*, lower.) Branches of the coronary artery of the stomach supplying the lower part of the œsophagus.

A. perforan'tes ar'cus planta'ris. (L. *arcus*, a bow. G. *durchbohrenden Arterien.*) Branches given off from the anterior extremities of the interosseous arteries, or from the posterior extremities of the digital arteries, which perforate the interosseous spaces to join the dorsal arteries of the toes.

A. perforan'tes fem'oris. (L. *perforo*, to bore through; *femur*, the thigh.) The perforating arteries of the thigh.

A. pericardi'acæ posterio'res. (Περί, around; καρδία, the heart; L. *posterior*, next to. G. *Herzbeuteläste.*) The posterior pericardiac branches of the aorta.

A. phren'icæ mag'næ. (Φρένες, the diaphragm; L. *magnus*, great.) The inferior phrenic arteries.

A. phren'icæ posterio'res. (L. *pos-*

terior, hinder.) The posterior mediastinal arteries.

A. phren'icæ superio'res. (L. *superior*, upper.) Small branches of the posterior mediastinal arteries distributed to the diaphragm.

A. pro'priæ rena'les. (L. *proprius*, proper; *renalis*, belonging to the kidney.) The branches of the renal artery which penetrate the columns of Bertini, the cortical substance intervening between the pyramids of Malpighi, and, traversing this, reach the bases of the pyramids and form arches, from which the interlobular arteries are given off.

A. receptac'uli. (L. *receptaculum*, a reservoir.) Branches given off by the carotid artery as it lies in the cavernous sinus, which supply the sella turcica, the walls of the sinus and the nerves traversing it, as well as the Gasserian ganglion and the pituitary body.

A. rec'tæ. (L. *rectus*, straight.) The *vasa recta* of the kidney.

A. scrota'les. (L. *scrotalis*, relating to the scrotum.) The terminal branches of the superficial perineal artery.

A. somnif'eræ. (L. *somnus*, sleep; *fero*, to bear.) The carotid arteries.

A. sopora'les. (L. *sopor*, sleep.) The carotid arteries.

A. suprarena'les aort'icæ. (L. *supra*, above; *ren*, the kidney; *aorta*.) The supra-renal arteries.

A. suprarena'les inferio'res. (L. *inferior*, lower.) Small branches of the renal artery supplying the adrenals.

A. suprarena'les me'diæ. (L. *medius*, middle.) The supra-renal arteries.

A. veno'sæ. (L. *venosus*, venous.) A synonym of the *Pulmonary veins*.

A. vesi'co-vagina'les. (L. *vesica*, the bladder; *vaginalis*, relating to the vagina.) Branches of the inferior and superior vesicle arteries, in the female, supplying the vagina.

A. vola'res car'pi. (L. *vola*, the palm; καρπός, the wrist. G. *Handwurzeläste*.) The carpal branches of the deep palmar arch.

Arteria'gra. ('Αρτηρία; ἄγρα, a seizure. F. *artériagre;* G. *Schlagaderschmerz*.) Pain of the arteries.

Arte'rial. (L. *arteria*, an artery.) Of, or belonging to, an artery, or to the arteries.

A. arch'es. The same as *Aortic arches*.

A. blood. See *Blood, arterial*.

A. bru'it. (F. *bruit*, noise.) See *A. sounds*.

A. cir'cle of Wil'lis. See *Willis, circle of*.

A. constitu'tion. A term for a plethoric habit of body.

A. diastol'ic mur'mur. A term proposed by Dr. Gemmell for an arterial murmur produced by pressure with the stethoscope, inasmuch as it is coincident in time with the expansion, diastole, or pulse of the artery in which it is heard.

A. duct. See *Ductus arteriosus*.

A. mur'mur. See *Murmur, arterial*.

A. pyæ'mia. A term proposed for those cases of purulent infection, in which the blood contamination is the result of special inflammation of the cardiac valves.

A. sounds. Two distinct sounds heard on auscultation of the larger arteries, and usually produced by transmission of the cardiac sounds; according to some, the sounds may be the result of vibrations, the result of friction of the blood on the arterial walls, or, at least, the first sound in part.

A. sys'tem. The whole series of arteries from the aorta to the termination of the remote branches in the capillaries.

A. sys'tolē. (Συστολή, a contraction.) The active return of the artery to its natural dimension after being distended by the blood forced into it by the cardiac systole.

A. ten'sion. The same as *A. systolē*.

The expression is also applied to the pressure of blood from within on the arterial tube.

A. tone. (Τόνος, tone.) The condition of permanent contraction of an artery, which is natural to it in a healthy state, and which is lost, giving place to dilatation, when the vaso-motor nerve-fibres are divided.

A. to'nus. The same as *A. tone*.

A. va'rix. A synonym of *Cirsoid aneurysm*.

A. vein. (F. *veine artérieuse*.) The pulmonary artery.

Arterialisa'tion. (Same etymon.) The oxidation of the blood.

Arteriec'tasis. ('Αρτηρία; ἔκτασις, extension. F. *artériectasie;* G. *Schlagadererweiterung*, *Arterienausdehnung*.) Dilatation of an artery; aneurysm.

Arteriec'topy. ('Αρτηρία; ἔκτοπος, away from a place. F. *artériectopie;* G. *abnorme Lage einer Arterie*.) An abnormal situation of an artery.

Arterieurys'ma. ('Αρτηρία; εὐρύς, wide. G. *Schlagaderausdehnung*.) Same as *Aneurysm*.

Arterii'tis. Same as *Arteritis*.

Arterioarc'tia. (L. *arteria*, an artery; *arcto*, to contract.) Piorry's term for *Arteriostenosis*.

Arterio-cap'illary fibro'sis. A term applied by Sir W. Gull and Dr. Sutton to a deposit of hyalin-fibroid material in the fibrous walls of the small arteries and capillaries. This condition of the general arteries and capillaries of the body is seen in cases of granular kidney, and constitutes, according to them, the essence and cause of the disease. This view is not universally accepted.

Arteriochal'asis. ('Αρτηρία; χάλασις, a slackening.) Dilatation of an artery.

Arteriodial'ysis. ('Αρτηρία; διάλυσις, a separating. F. *artériodialyse;* G. *das Aufschwinden einer Arterie*.) A shrinking or wasting of an artery.

Also, a synonym of *False aneurysm*.

Arteriodias'tasis. ('Αρτηρία; διάστασις, a standing aloof. F. *artériodiastase*.) The separation of two arteries that normally should be together.

Also, the retraction or separation from each other of the two ends of a divided artery.

Arteriodiplopies'mus. ('Αρτηρία; διπλόος, double; πιεσμός, a squeezing. F. *artériodiplopiesme;* G. *die Doppelcompression einer verwundeten Arterie*.) A double compression of a wounded artery, in order to form a small space in which the blood may become coagulated.

Arteriod'omum. ('Αρτηρία; δομάω, to overpower. F. *artériodome;* G. *Arteriodom*.) An artery-compressing forceps.

Arteriog'raphy. ('Αρτηρία; γράφω,

to write. F. and G. *artériographie.*) A description of the arteries.

Arte'rioid. ('Αρτηρία; εἶδός, likeness. F. *artérioïde;* G. *schlagaderähnlich.*) Resembling an artery.

Arterio'la. (Dim. of *arteria*, an artery. F. *artériole;* G. *ein kleine Pulsader.*) A minute artery; an arteriole.

A. auricula'ris cor'dis dex'tra. (*Auricle;* L. *cor*, the heart; *dexter*, on the right side. G. *rechten Kranzarterie.*) The right coronary artery of the heart.

A. auricula'ris cor'dis sinis'tra. (*Auricle; cor*, the heart; *sinister*, on the left. G. *linken Kranzarterie.*) The left coronary artery of the heart.

Arterio'læ rec'tæ. (L. *rectus*, straight.) The *vara recta* of the kidney.

Arte'riole. (Same etymon as *Arteriola.*) A small or ultimate artery.

Arteriol'ogy. ('Αρτηρία; λόγος, a discourse. F. and G. *arteriologie.*) A treatise on the arteries.

Arteriomala'cia. ('Αρτηρία; μαλακία, softness. F. *artériomalacie, arteriomalacose;* G. *Erweichung der Arterienhäute.*) Softening of the arteries.

Arteriomalaco'sis. Same etymon and meaning as *Arteriomalacia.*

Arteriopal'mus. ('Αρτηρία; παλμός, palpitation. F. *artériopalme.*) Vehement pulsation of the arteries, or palpitation.

Arterioperis'sia. ('Αρτηρία; περισσός, beyond the regular number, extraordinary. F. *artériopérissie; Schlagaderüberwucherung.*) Engorgement of the arteries.

Arteriophlebot'omy. ('Αρτηρία, artery; φλέψ, a vein; τέμνω, to cut.) Bleeding by scarification, as in cupping and the use of leeches.

Arteriopies'ter. ('Αρτηρία; πιεστήρ, a squeezer. F. *artériopiestère;* G. *Arteriendrücker.*) An artery squeezer or compressor.

Arteriopitu'itous. (L. *arteria; pituita*, phlegm.) Term applied to the vessels which are distributed to the mucous membrane of the nose. (Dunglison.)

Arteriopla'nia. ('Αρτηρία; πλανάω, to wander. F. *artérioplanie.*) Excessive elongation or displacement of the arteries.

Arteriopleg'mus. Same as *Angioplegmus.*

Arterioplo'cē. Same as *Angioploce.*

Arteriorrhex'is. ('Αρτηρία; ῥῆξις, a breaking or bursting. F. *artériorrhexis;* G. *Schlagaderzerreissung.*) Rupture of an artery.

Arterioscenograph'ia. ('Αρτηρία; *scenographia.* F. and G. *artérioscénographie.*) Scenography of the arteries.

Arterioscleros'is. ('Αρτηρία; σκληρός, hard.) Hardening of the walls of an artery from hypertrophy of connective tissue; said to be the result of a migration of leucocytes, through the endothelium of the vessel, into the spaces between the striated lamellæ of the tunica intima, and their conversion into spindle-shaped and stellate cells.

Arterios'ity. ('Αρτηρία.) The retention of arterial characters by blood traversing veins.

Arteriosteno'sis. ('Αρτηρία; στένωσις, a being straightened. F. *artériosténose;* G. *Schlagaderverenderung.*) Contraction of the arteries.

Arteriosteogen'esis. ('Αρτηρία; ὀστέον, a bone; γένεσις, generation.) Same as *Arteriostosis.*

Arteriosto'sis. ('Αρτηρία; ὀστέον. F. *artériostose;* G. *Schlagaderverknöcherung.*) Ossification of the arteries.

Arteriostrep'sis. ('Αρτηρία; στρέψις, a turning round. F. *torsion des artères;* G. *Drehen der Schlagadern.*) Torsion of the arteries.

Arterio'sus. (L. *arteria*, an artery.) Having numerous arteries, full of arteries, or of the nature of an artery.

A., duc'tus. See *Ductus arteriosus.*

Arteriothlim'ma. ('Αρτηρία; θλίμμα, that which is pressed out. F. *artériothlimme.*) Injury from pressure or bruising of the arteries.

Arteriothlip'sis. ('Αρτηρία; θλίψις, a pressure. F. *artériothlipsis.*) Pressure, a bruising, or grazing of an artery.

Arte'riotome. ('Αρτηρία; τομή, a cutting.) A lancet.

Arteriot'omy. ('Αρτηρία, an artery; τομή, from τέμνω, to cut. G. *Schlagaderöffnung.*) Term for the operation of cutting into, dividing, or opening an artery.

Arteriotrep'sis. ('Αρτηρία; τρέψις, a turning.) Torsion of the arteries.

Arteriove'nous. (L. *arteria*, an artery; *vena*, a vein.) That which concerns the mutual relations or connections of an artery and a vein.

A. an'eurysm. See *Aneurysm, arteriovenous.*

A. mur'mur. A whirring murmur having a continuous base of sound, with intermittent increase, occurring in places where there is a communication between a large artery and a vein, such as to permit a current of blood from the former to the latter.

Arteri'tis. ('Αρτηρία, an artery. F. *artérite;* I. *arteritide;* G. *Schlagaderentzündung.*) Inflammation of an artery. This may either be acute or chronic. Acute inflammation affects either the *Tunica intima*, or the *T. adventitia*, or, very rarely, the *T. media.* Inflammation of the internal coat is usually produced by direct irritation, as by the action of mechanical or chemical agents, such as a wound, the presence of chalky fragments of degenerated semilunar valves and emboli. The membrane loses its polish and transparency, the endothelial cells becoming detached, and it separates in shreds from the middle coat; the inflammatory process with suppuration may spread to the outer coat.

Chronic inflammation is sometimes designated arterio-sclerosis, and leads to atheromatous changes.

In the earlier stage the arterial walls are stiffer and less elastic than natural. On section they present unusually round orifices, and appear to be somewhat dilated. The endothelial cell-layer remains unchanged, but beneath it and in the tunica intima hyperplastic nuclear- and cell-formation occurs, raising the intima into nodules, and these subsequently pass into fatty degeneration, giving the coat at this point a yellowish hue. Deposit of lime, salts, or calcareous degeneration occurs coincidently with the fatty metamorphosis, and parts of the wall of the vessel become almost bony, though no true bone is ever formed. Mingled with the fattily degenerated tissue and lime salts is cholesterin, the whole forming the atheromatous patch. The endothelial cells usually become detached, and the atheromatous material is more or less completely swept away by the blood current, leaving an atheromatous ulcer, from the edges of which calcareous laminæ project, that again lead to the formation of thrombi.

Inflammation of the outer coat, sometimes termed ex- or periarteritis, results from direct injury, or from the spread of inflammation to it from other parts. The vessels of the adventitia become injected, it swells by exudation and proliferation of cells, and suppuration occurs in it. The lumen of the vessel is constricted, and after some time the tunica media undergoes fatty degeneration, and the intima becomes friable; an abscess may form and burst internally or externally. If the circulation continue through the vessel, it now again begins to dilate, and usually is the seat of a thrombosis. Subsequently, the thrombosis may become organised and lead to the obliteration of the artery, or it may suppurate, or portions of it may become detached and lead to embolism elsewhere, or to pyæmia.

Chronic arteritis occurs most frequently in the aorta, the splenic, crural, cerebral, and coronary arteries. It is rare before 30 years of age, is often a consequence of abuse of alcohol, and is associated with gout.

By interfering with the due supply of blood to parts it leads to spontaneous gangrene; by rendering the walls of arteries more rigid, and thus requiring that more force should be exerted to maintain the circulation, it induces hypertrophy of the left ventricle, and lastly, by weakening the walls of the vessels, it predisposes them to dilatation and aneurism.

The treatment in acute cases consists in rest and local depletion; in chronic it must be essentially symptomatic, and be directed to arresting the progress of the disease by the adoption of a wholesome regimen.

A., acu'te. See under *Arteritis.*

A., chron'ic. See under *Arteritis.*

A. defor'mans. (L. *deformo*, to disfigure.) A term applied by Virchow to those conditions of the arteries, especially of the aorta, which produce crumpling or irregularity of the walls, and which, usually called atheromatous, are regarded by him as a result of chronic inflammation.

A., diffu'se. A variety formerly described, in which the inner coat of the artery was reddened and softened; it is now considered to be a pyæmic or septicæmic condition.

A., embol'ic. (*Embolism.*) The same as *A., plastic.*

A., erysipel'atous. The same as *A., diffuse.*

A. obliterati'va. (L. *oblitero*, to obliterate.) A form of disease of the arteries consisting in a development of connective tissue, rich in cells, within the inner coats of small arteries, which gradually diminishes the lumen, and at last closes the canal of the artery.

A., plas'tic. (Πλαστικός, fit for moulding.) That form in which the internal coat, in consequence of inflammatory change, becomes coated with fibrin, and a clot forms. It is seen as a result of ligature of an artery.

A., subacu'te. The same as *A., chronic.*

A., umbili'cal. (*Umbilicus.*) Inflammation of the umbilical artery in the tied remains of the cord in new-born children. It is said to be most frequent during epidemics of puerperal fever. Serious results, such as embolic inflammations of internal organs, may ensue.

Arteriyperec'tasis. ('Αρτηρία; ὑπέρ, above; ἔκτασις, extension. F. *artériyperéctase;* G. *Schlagaderausdehnung.*) Too great extension of an artery.

Ar'tery. (For etymon see *Arteria.*) The membranous, elastic pulsating tubes, or canals, which convey the blood in its course from the heart, by numerous ramifications, to every part of the body, diminishing in size as they proceed, and terminating in a network of vessels interposed between them and the veins, the capillary vessels. They are usually enclosed by, and loosely connected with, a sheath of connective tissue. Thin sections of arteries, variously prepared, show that they are composed of three layers, an outer, middle, and inner layer.

The *outer layer*, tunica adventitia, is composed of loose connective tissue, with much elastic, and not unfrequently in the aorta some muscular, tissue intermingled with it. The inner part of the adventitia sometimes presents quite a strong and well-defined layer of longitudinally arranged elastic fibres, as in the basilar artery. Blood-vessels, vasa vasorum, and nerves ramify in the adventitia.

The *middle layer*, tunica media, constitutes the greater part of the thickness of the arterial wall in medium-sized arteries. It is composed of one or several layers of circularly running unstriated muscular fibres, separated, when there are several layers, by networks or laminæ of elastic tissue, most abundant at its inner and outer surfaces. In the larger arteries the elastic tissue gradually augments in quantity, till at length in the aorta it is almost as abundant as the muscular tissue, some of which last is disposed longitudinally. No vessels enter this layer.

The *internal layer*, tunica intima, is composed of a series of flat, elongated, nucleated cells, with sinuous borders, arranged with their long diameter parallel to that of the vessel, a subepithelial layer of connective tissue, with branched corpuscles, and a fibroid coat of elastic tissue, in which a few nuclei are scattered.

A. for'ceps. A forceps possessing a spring-catch; designed for taking and keeping hold of an artery, so as to dispense with, or liberate the hands of, an assistant.

Artetis'cus. (L. *artus*, a limb.) Old term applied to one who has suffered the loss of any limb. (Dornæus, Ruland, and Johnson.)

Arthani'ta. A name for the herb *Cyclamen europæum*, or sow-bread; also, for an ointment prepared from the cyclamen, which was rubbed into the abdomen as a purgative.

Arthanit'ic ac'id. (*Arthanita.*) A synonym of *Cyclamin.*

Arthani'tin. (F. *arthanitine;* G. *Arthanitin.*) $C_{20}H_{34}O_{10}$. A glucoside contained in the tubers of the *Cyclamen europæum.* It forms white odourless crystals, having a very acrid taste. It is readily soluble in water and alcohol, but insoluble in ether, chloroform, and carbon bisulphide. It is an irritant poison, and is mentioned by Professor de Luca as a substitute for curare, and as a remedy for tetanus.

Also, called *Cyclamin.*

Arthereti'cus. (Ἄρθρον, a joint.) Synonymous with *Arthriticus.*

Arthet'ica. A name for the *Teucrium chamæpitys.*

Also, used as a synonym of *Arthritis.*

Also, remedies for the gout.

Ar'thonoid. Applied to apothecia resembling those of the lichen named Arthonia.

Arthræ'mia. ("Αρθρον, a limb or joint; αἷμα, blood. F. *arthrémie.*) Engorgement of blood in a joint. Congestion of a joint.

Arthra'gra. ("Αρθρον; ἄγρα, a seizure.) A term for gout.

A. anom'ala. ('Ανώμαλος, irregular.) Irregular or anomalous gout.

A. genui'na. (L. *genuinus*, natural.) Ordinary or regular gout.

A. legit'ima. (L. *legitimus*, belonging to law.) True gout.

A. norma'lis. (L. *normalis*, made according to the square.) True gout.

A. ve'ra. (L. *verus*, true.) True gout.

Arthragro'sis. (*Arthragra.* F. *arthragrose;* G. *Gicht, Gichtkrankheit.*) The progress of gout.

Arthral'gia. ("Αρθρον, a joint; ἄλγος, pain. F. *arthralgie ;* I. *artralgia ;* G. *Gliederschmerz, Gelenkneuralgie.*) Pain in the joints; gout.

Also, same as *Arthritis.*

Also, neuralgia of a joint.

A. hyster'ica. Hysterical joint-pain. Pain in a joint occurring in hysterical persons, generally with cutaneous hyperæsthesia, and sometimes swelling.

A. saturni'na. (L. *Saturnus*, Saturn, a name for lead.) Pain in a joint and its neighbouring muscles, especially the flexors, with recurrent cramps occurring in persons the subjects of lead-poisoning. Opium, potassium iodide, and baths of sulphide of potassium, are employed.

Arthral'gic. (Same etymon.) That which relates to arthralgia.

Arthrapobrochis'mus. ("Αρθρον; ἀποβροχίζω, to bind tight. F. *arthrapobrochisme;* G. *Abbinden eines Gliedes.*) Subligation or firm bandaging of a joint.

Arthraposphinx'is. ("Αρθρον; ἀπόσφιγξις, a squeezing tight.) Same as preceding.

Arthraposte'ma. ("Αρθρον; ἀπόστημα, an abscess. F. *arthrapostème ;* G. *Gelenkabscess.*) Abscess of a joint.

Arthrecta'sia. ("Αρθρον; ἔκτασις, extension. F. *arthrectasie ;* G. *Gelenkausdehnung.*) Dilatation or distension of a joint.

Arthrec'tasis. Same as *Arthrectasia.*

Arthrelco'sis. ("Αρθρον; ἕλκωσις, an ulceration. F. *arthrelcose ;* G. *Gelenkverschwärung.*) Ulceration of a joint.

Arthrembole'sis. ("Αρθρον; ἐμβάλλω, to throw in.) The reduction of a dislocated joint, or a fractured bone.

Arthrem'bolum. Same as *Arthrembolus.*

Arthrem'bolus. ("Αρθρον, a joint; ἐμβάλλω, to impel. G. *Gliedeinrichter.*) Name, used by Jac. Sponius, in *Aph. Nov. Hippocrat. s.* iii, *in not.* 7, of an instrument anciently used for reducing luxated bones.

Arthrempye'sis. ("Αρθρον; εμπύησις, suppuration. F. *arthrempyèse ;* G. *Gelenkeiterung.*) Suppuration of a joint.

Arthren'tasis. ("Αρθρα, the limbs; ἔντασις, a stretching tight. F. *arthrentase ;* G. *die Krümmung der Glieder.*) Term for gouty contraction of the limbs.

Arthret'ica. The same as *Arthetica.*

Ar'thric. ("Αρθρον. F. *arthrique ;* G. *Gelenke betreffend.*) Belonging to the joints; applied to diseases affecting them.

Arthrid'ium. ('Αρθρίδιον, dim. of ἄρθρον, a joint.) A small joint.

Arthrit'ia. ("Αρθρῖτις, gout.) Gout.

Arthrit'ic. ('Αρθρῖτις, gout, inflammation of a joint, or gout. G. *gichtisch.*) Of, or belonging to, the disease arthritis, or to gout, or to the joints.

A. cal'culus. (L. *calculus*, a small stone.) A gouty concretion ; a chalk stone.

A. coxal'gia. See *Coxalgia, arthritic.*

A. fe'ver. (F. *fièvre arthritique.*) The symptomatic fever accompanying an attack of gout.

A. insan'ity. A term applied to certain cases of insanity, in which rheumatism or gout is supposed to be the cause of the mental disturbance.

A. iri'tis. A form of iritis, said to be due to gout. See *Iritis, arthritic.*

A. ophthal'mia. ('Οφθαλμία, a disease of the eye with secretion.) A synonym of acute inflammatory glaucoma.

A. pains. (F. *douleurs arthritiques.*) The pains of gout.

A. ring. The zone of injected blood-vessels, seen in iritis, surrounding the margin of the cornea.

Arthrit'ica. The same as *Arthetica.*

Arthrit'icus ve'rus. ('Αρθρῖτις, gout; L. *verus*, true.) Gout.

Ar'thritide. A cutaneous affection indicative of gouty diathesis. (Bazin.)

Arthritifu'ga. (*Arthritis ; fugo*, to drive away.) Remedies for expelling or curing gout.

Arthri'tis. ("Αρθριτις, from ἄρθρον, a joint. F. *arthrite ;* G. *Gliederreissen, Gicht, Gelenkentzündung.*) A term for inflammation of a joint; also, for rheumatism in a joint, and for gout.

At present, arthritis is taken to signify inflammation of all or most of the structures entering into the formation of a joint, synovial membrane, fibrous capsule, ligaments, cartilage, and bone, in any one of which it may commence. It may be caused by a bruise, sprain, wound, or fracture ; it may occur in the course of pyæmia, gonorrhœa, or of albuminuria, and as a consequence of uterine phlebitis following labour or abortion ; it is often strumous. The joint is hot, sometimes red, very painful, often uniformly swollen, generally doughy to the feel, and slightly flexed ; nocturnal startings are very painful; and there is high fever and often great distress. Displacement of the bones is a common result from softening of ligaments and contraction of muscles. The disease may subside or suppuration may end in death. In advanced cases there is usually destruction of cartilage. Total rest is essential to the successful treatment; suppuration may necessitate the removal of the limb. There is more or less stiffness or anchylosis on recovery.

A. aber'rans. (L. *aberro*, to wander away.) Wandering gout; attacking internal organs.

A. acu'ta. (L. *acutus*, sharp, severe.) Ordinary acute gout.

A. arthrodyn'ia. ("Αρθρον, a joint; ὀδύνη, pain.) A term applied to chronic rheumatism of the joints, or to rheumatoid arthritis.

A. asthen'ica. ('Ασθενικός, weakly.) Atonic gout.

A. aton'ica. ("Ατονος, feeble.) Atonic gout.

A. atyp'ica. (L. *a*, neg.; *typicus*, belonging to a regular form.) Atonic gout.

A. blennorrhag'ica. (Βλέννα, mucus; ῥήγνυμι, to flow.) Term applied to an inflammation of one of the larger joints supervening in the course of severe blennorrhagia. Suppuration rarely occurs, and the disease is rare in women. It usually terminates by resolution. Rest, the topical and general employment of opium, vesication, and the application of tincture of iodine, are usually recommended.

A. chron'ica. (Χρόνος, time.) A synonym of *A. rheumatica chronica.*

A. defor'mans. (L. *deformo*, to disfigure. F. *arthrite chronique sèche*, *rhumatisme noueux;* G. *Knoten-gicht*, *rheumatische Gicht*, *gichtischer Rheumatismus.*) A progressive inflammatory disease of the joints, due to trophic disturbance of all the structures entering into them, but especially of the cartilage, which becomes fibrillated, and then breaks down, leading to outgrowths of bone, which produce great deformity of the joint, impairment of motion, and persistent shortening of muscles. It chiefly affects old people. For further account see *Rheumatoid arthritis*, to cases of which, where the deformity is a prominent feature, this term is applied.

A. diaphragmat'ica. (Διάφραγμα, a partition wall, the diaphragm.) A synonym of *Angina pectoris.*

A. errat'ica. (L. *erraticus*, wandering about.) Wandering or erratic gout.

A. hydrarth'ros. (Ὕδωρ, water; ἄρθρον, a joint.) Effusion of fluid into a joint, the result of synovitis.

A. inflammato'ria. (L. *inflammatio*, inflammation.) Acute gout.

A. juveni'lis. (L. *juvenilis*, belonging to youth.) A term which has been applied to acute rheumatism.

A. maxilla'ris. (L. *maxillaris*, belonging to the jaw.) Rheumatic inflammation of the joint of the lower jaw.

A. nodo'sa. (L. *nodosus*, full of knots.) A synonym of *A. deformans.*

Also, a synonym of gout, in which there is a nodular deposit of chalk stones.

A. pau'perum. (L. *pauper*, poor.) A term applied to those cases of rheumatoid arthritis where the disease commences in the fingers, probably from overstrain.

A. plane'tica. (Πλανητικός, wandering.) Term for wandering or erratic gout.

A. poda'gra. (Ποδάγρα, gout in the feet.) Acute gout.

A. regula'ris. (L. *regularis*, regular.) Normal acute gout.

A. retrogra'da. (L. *retrogradus*, going back.) Retrocedent or metastatic gout.

A. rheumat'ica. Rheumatic arthritis; a term for rheumatoid arthritis.

A. rheumat'ica chron'ica. See *Rheumatoid arthritis.*

A. rheumatis'mus. (Ῥευματισμός, a defluxion.) Acute rheumatism.

A. rheumatoï'des. (*Rheumatism;* εἶδος, likeness.) See *Rheumatoid arthritis.*

A. sic'ca. (L. *siccus*, dry.) A synonym of *A. deformans.*

A. typ'ica. (L. *typicus*, belonging to a particular form.) Normal acute gout.

A. urat'ica. (*Uric* acid.) Gout, so called from the excess of uric acid present in this disease, and from the frequent deposits of urates about the joints.

A. urethra'lis. (Οὐρήθρα, the urethra.) Arthritis supervening upon severe inflammation of the urethra, from gonorrhœa or from mechanical injury to this canal. It affects usually one of the larger joints, and suppuration is not infrequent. Leeches, vesicatories, acupuncture, and rest, have been recommended.

A. u'rica. Inflammation of joints associated with disorder of the renal secretion, otherwise gout. It includes the various forms of gouty inflammation of the joints, known under the names of podagra, gonagra, omagra, chiragra, ischiagra, and rachisagra.

A. va'ga. (L. *vagus*, wandering.) Gouty attacks shifting from one joint to another.

A. ve'ra. (L. *verus*, true.) A synonym of gout.

A. viscera'lis. (L. *visceralis*, from *viscera*, the bowels.) Inflammation of internal organs, alternating with gouty inflammation of the joints.

Arthri'tis, cervi'cal. (L. *cervix*, the neck.) Inflammation of the joints of the cervical vertebræ.

A., fun'gous. A term applied to those cases of chronic arthritis in which there is a fungus-like degeneration of articular cartilage.

A., stru'mous, chron'ic. Chronic joint-inflammation occurring in a strumous person, often called white swelling, from the even, white, semi-elastic swelling of the joint, obliterating all prominences; the limb wastes, suppuration occurs in and around the joint, hectic weakens, and death occurs from exhaustion or tubercular deposit in the lungs or other organs. The disease probably begins in inflammation of the synovial folds, which gradually spreads over the whole membrane; the folds are said to grow, to become attached to the cartilage, and then to become the centre of destructive change, which gradually spreads to the bones; concomitantly the other structures of the joint, ligaments and capsule, become swollen and softened, with large increase of cell growth, ending in suppuration. The treatment recommended is entire rest by means of splints and compressing plasters, and counter-irritation, good diet, fresh or sea air, tonics, and cod-liver oil. Destruction of tissue may necessitate amputation or excision. Recovery seldom takes place without more or less anchylosis.

A., subdiarthro'dial. (L. *sub*, under; *diarthrosis.*) According to Littré and Robin, a white swelling, in which the medulla, being inflamed, has given origin to fleshy sprouts, lying between the bone and the articular cartilage, and lifting up the latter.

A., traumat'ic. (Τραυματικός, belonging to a wound.) Inflammation of a joint from a wound; the disease commences as synovitis, and if unchecked spreads to the other tissues of the joint. Rest and antiseptic treatment are usually employed; if suppuration occurs the joint is to be opened, and generally a drainage tube is inserted and the antiseptic treatment followed. If the injury be extensive amputation may be needed.

Arthrit'olith. (Ἀρθρῖτις, gout; λίθος, a stone.) See *Arthrolith.*

Ar'thrium. (Ἄρθρον. F. *arthrion;* G. *Gelenkchen.*) Name by Kirby for a very small joint at the base of the last articulation of the feet in most tetramerous and trimerous *Coleoptera.*

Arthroc'acē. (Ἄρθρον, a joint; κακός, evil or disease. G. *Winddorn.*) A term for an ulcerated condition or caries of the cavity of a bone.

Also, used as synonymous with *Spina ventosa* by Dr. Cullen.

A. coxa'rum. (L. *coxa*, the hip.) Hip-joint disease.

Arthroca'cia. (Ἄρθρον; κακός, evil. F. *arthrocacie;* G. *Arthrokakie.*) Name by Rust for a chronic disease of the joints, particularly luxation from internal causes.

Arthrocacolo'gia. (*Arthrocacia;* λόγος, a discourse. F. *arthrocacologie;* G. *Arthrokakologie.*) A treatise on diseases of the joints.

Arthrocarcino'ma. (Ἄρθρον; *carcinoma.* F. *arthrocarcinôme;* G. *Gelenkkrebs.*) A carcinomatous joint.

Ar'throcele. (Ἄρθρον; κῆλη, a tumour. F. *arthrocèle;* G. *Gelenkgeschwulst.*) A tumour of a joint.

Arthrocenchri'asis. (Ἄρθρον; κεγχρίας, a grain of millet. F. *arthrocenchrîase;* G. *die Kirsenflechte der Gelenke.*) An eruption over a joint.

Arthroceph'ala. (Ἄρθρον; κεφαλή, a head. F. *arthrocéphale;* G. *gelenkkopfig.*) Applied by Duméril to a Family of *Crustaceæ* having the head distinct from, and jointed with, the body.

Arthrocera'lis. (Ἄρθρον; κέρας, a horn. F. *arthrocéral;* G. *gelenkhornig.*) Applied by Robineau-Desvoidy to nine pieces of the vertebræ of *Articulata* which are developed above, and consist in a pair of articulated appendages forming the palpi, antennæ, halteres, and often a part of the wings.

Arthrochondri'tis. (Ἄρθρον; *chondritis.* F. *arthrochondrite;* G. *die Entzündung der Gelenkknorpel.*) Inflammation of the cartilages of a joint.

Arthrococ'ci. (Ἄρθρον, a joint; κόκκος, a kernel.) The product of the growth in an acid fluid of plastide-particles, called micrococci, into cells, like Torula or yeast-cells, which further develop into arthrococci (Hallier). By growth in the longitudinal direction, accompanied by the formation of septa at intervals, arthrococci are said to be capable of developing into distinct fungi of the Oidium type.

Arthro'des. (Ἄρθρον. F. *arthreux;* G. *gliedartig, gelenkartig.*) Having, or pertaining to, a joint.

Arthro'dia. (Ἀρθρωδία, from ἀρθρόω, to fasten by a joint. F. *arthrodie;* I. *artrodia;* G. *Kugelgelenk.*) Term for an articulation admitting of gliding motion; a variety of the Class *Diarthrosis.* In arthrodial joints the surfaces are either plane or slightly concave and convex; the motion is limited by the ligaments of the joints, or by the process of the bone. Such are the articular processes of the vertebræ, the radio-carpal, carpal, metacarpal, inferior radio-ulnar, superior tibio-fibular, tarsal and tarso-metatarsal, temporo-maxillary, acromio-clavicular, and sterno-clavicular joints.

Arthrodie'æ. (Same etymon. F. *arthrodié.*) Applied by Bory to an Order of *Phytozoa,* composed of articulated filaments.

Arthro'dium. (Same etymon. F. *arthrodion;* G. *ein kleines Gelenk.*) A little joint.

Also, the same as *Arthrodia.*

Arthrodyn'ia. (Ἄρθρον, a joint; ὀδύνη, pain. G. *Gelenkschmerz.*) Term for the sensation of pain in a joint, or chronic rheumatism.

A. podag'rica. (Ποδάγρα, gout in the feet.) Gout.

Arthroëcta'sia. See *Arthrectasia.*

Arthrœde'ma. (Ἄρθρον; *œdema.* F. *arthrodème;* G. *Gelenkwassersucht.*) Œdema of a joint.

Arthroempye'sis. (Ἄρθρον; ἐμπύησις, suppuration.) Suppuration in a joint.

Arthrogas'tra. (Ἄρθρον, a joint; γαστήρ, stomach.) An Order of the Class *Arachnoidea.* The abdomen is sessile and segmented; mandibular palpi developed as pincers.

Arthrog'raphy. (Ἄρθρον, a joint; γράφω, to write. F. *arthrographie;* G. *Gelenklehre.*) A description of the joints.

Arthrogrypo'sis. (Ἄρθρον, a joint; γρυπόομαι, to become bent.) Distortion of the joints from muscular action.

Arthrohe'mia. Piorry's form of spelling arthræmia.

Arthrohy'drin. (Ἄρθρον, a joint; ὕδωρ, water.) The fluid of joints; synovia.

Arthrolepro'sis. (Ἄρθρον; λέπρωσις, becoming leprous. F. *arthroléprose;* G. *Gelenkleprose.*) Leprosy of the joints.

Ar'throlith. (Ἄρθρον, a joint; λίθος, a stone.) A loose calcified cartilage, or mass of lymph, in a joint.

Arthrolo'bium. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Fabaceæ.*

A. scorpioï'des. The leaves are capable of being employed as vesicatories.

Arthrol'ogy. (Ἄρθρον, a joint; λόγος, a discourse. F. *arthrologie;* G. *Bänderlehre.*) A description of the anatomy of the joints.

Arthrom'bolē. (Ἄρθρον, a joint; βάλλω, to place, fix, or build.) A term for the reduction of a dislocation, or for coaptation of the parts of a fracture.

Arthromeningi'tis. (Ἄρθρον; μῆνιγξ, a membrane. F. *arthroméningite;* G. *Entzündung der Gelenkhäute.*) Inflammation of the membranes of a joint; synovitis.

A. croupo'sa. Croupous synovitis; joint-inflammation with fibrinous deposit.

A. purulen'ta. Purulent synovitis.

Arthronal'gia. (Ἄρθρον, a joint; ἄλγος, pain.) Same as *Arthrodynia, Arthralgia.*

Arthron'cus. (Ἄρθρον, a joint; ὄγκος, a mass, or eminence.) A term for the distinct cartilaginous body (one or more) which sometimes forms within the knee-joint.

According to some (G. *Gelenkgeschwulst*), swelling of a joint.

Arthrone'ma. (Ἄρθρον; νῆμα, a thread. G. *Gliederfaden.*) A filament with nodules or joints.

Arthronempye'sis. The same as *Arthroempyesis.*

Arthroparal'ysis. (Ἄρθρον; παράλυσις. F. *arthroparalysie;* G. *Gliederlähmung.*) Paralysis of the limbs.

Arthropathi'a. (Ἄρθρον, a joint; πάθος, a disease. G. *Gelenkleiden.*) Name given to an affection of the shoulder-joint, commencing, without appreciable cause, with violent pain and swelling of the brachial portion, chiefly affecting the humerus and its envelopes.

A. hyster'ica. Painfulness of a joint without apparent organic change, occurring in an hysterical person.

Arthroperisphinx'is. See *Arthraposphinxis.*

Arthroperis'sia. (Ἄρθρον; περισσεία, abundance. F. *arthropérissie ;* G. *Überzahl der glieder.*) The state of having supernumerary limbs or joints.

Arthrophlogo'sis. ("Αρθρον, a joint; φλόγωσις, from φλογόω, to inflame or burn. G. *Gelenkentzündung.*) Another term for inflammation of a joint.

A. synovia'lis. (*Synovia.*) Synovitis.

Arthrophy'ma. ("Αρθρον; φύμα, a tumour.) An old term for white swelling of a joint.

A. adenochon'drium. ('Αδήν, a gland; χόνδρος, cartilage. G. *weisse Gelenkgeschwulst.*) White swelling of a joint, inasmuch as it affects both glands and cartilage.

Arthroplas'tic. ("Αρθρον; πλάσσω, to form. F. *arthroplastique.*) Relating to *Arthroplasty.*

Arthroplas'ty. ("Αρθρον, a joint; πλάσσω, to form. F. *arthroplastique ;* G. *kunstliche Gelenkbildung.*) The formation of an artificial joint to remedy anchylosis.

Arthrop'oda. ("Αρθρον, a joint; πούς, a foot.) A Subkingdom of the *Invertebrata*, defined by Macalister as symmetrical, usually diœcious, non-ciliated schizocœlous personæ, of a limited specifically constant number of often heteronomous metameres or somites, each usually with a pair of ventrally articulated, hollow-jointed organs as feelers, jaws, or limbs. The body consists of head, thorax, and abdomen; the first contains not fewer than four united somites, bearing the sense organs preorally; the second bears the locomotory limbs; the third contains the vegetative and reproductive organs. The heart when present, is dorsal, tubular, often segmented, and the circulation is more or less lacunary. Breathing effected by the surface, gills, or tracheæ. Digestion absent in some parasitic crustaceans; mouth usually anterior, ventral; anus terminal, occasionally aproctous; intestine seldom tortuous; the surface of the body presents a firm chitinous investment, with or without an interstitial calcareous deposit, pierced by many pore canals. Muscles colourless, transversely striated, metamerically divided. There is a pharyngeal nerve ring with an epipharyngeal brain ganglion, and a hypopharyngeal pair of ganglia with complex commissures, from which a double gangliated ventral cord extends backwards. The upper surface of the ganglia is motor, the lower sensory. Some have a separate sympathetic system and a vagus nerve attached to the pharyngeal ring. The ova undergo partial cleavage. The germ divides into two layers. Parthenogenesis occurs in several cases; metagenesis in one of the Cecidomyidæ. In most cases the young undergo either progressive or retrogressive metamorphosis.

Arthropo'mata. ("Αρθρον, a joint; πῶμα, a lid.) An Order of the Class *Brachiopoda*, Subkingdom *Mollusca*. Shell calcareous, furnished with a hinge; valves held together by teeth; alimentary canal terminating in a cul-de-sac.

Arthropyo'sis. ("Αρθρον, a joint; πύον, pus. F. *arthropuose ;* G. *Gelenkvereiterung*, *Gelenkgeschwür*, *Eitergelenk.*) Term for a collection of pus in a joint; but also applied to other affections of the joints in which suppuration was supposed to have taken place, and also to lumbar abscess.

Arthrorrha'gia. ("Αρθρον; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth. F. *arthrorrhagie ;* G. *Gelenkblutfluss.*) A sudden discharge—by custom understood to be of blood—from a joint.

Arthrorrheu'ma. ("Αρθρον; *rheuma*, for *rheumatism*. F. *arthrorrhumatisme ;* G. *Gliederrheumatismus*, *Gelenkrheuma.*) Acute rheumatism in the joints.

Arthrorrheumatis'mus. Same as *Arthrorrheuma.*

Arthro'sia. ('Αρθρόω, to fasten by a joint.) A generic name for articular inflammation, according to Good.

A. acu'ta. (L. *acutus*, severe.) Acute rheumatism.

A. chron'ica. (Χρόνος, time.) Chronic rheumatism.

A. hydarth'rus. ("Υδωρ, water; ἄρθρον, a joint.) Serous effusion into a joint.

A. poda'gra. (Ποδάγρα, gout in the feet.) Acute gout.

Arthro'sis. ('Αρθρόω, to fasten by a joint. G. *Einlenkung.*) Term for articulation or connection by joints.

Arthrospongo'sis. ("Αρθρον; *spongosis*. F. *arthrospongose ;* G. *Gliedschwammung.*) The formation of fungus in a joint.

Arthrospon'gus. ("Αρθρον; σπόγγος, sponge. G. *Gliedschwamm.*) The disease of the joint, especially of the knee, formerly known as white swelling.

Ar'throspores. ("Αρθρον; σπόρος, seed.) Term applied in Botany to spores united in the form of a chain or rosary.

Arthrospo'rous. ("Αρθρον, a joint; σπόρος, seed.) A term applied to plants like Fungi which develop from a jointed mycelium, or the spores of which develop by fission, the segments remaining attached.

Arthrosteno'sis. ("Αρθρον; στένωσις, a being straightened. F. *arthrosténose ;* G. *Gelenkverengerung.*) Contraction of a limb.

Arthrosteophy'ma. ("Αρθρον; *osteophyma*. F. *arthrostéophyme.*) An osseous tumour in a joint.

Arthrostere'sis. ("Αρθρον; στέρησις, deprivation. F. *arthrostérèse.*) The removal or absence of one or more limbs.

Arthrosterig'mata. ('Αρθρον, a joint; στερίγμα, a prop.) A term in Botany applied to the jointed sterigmata of Fungi.

Arthros'traca. ("Αρθρον, a joint; ὄστρακον, an egg-shell.) A synonym of *Edriophthalmata.*

Arthrosym'physis. ("Αρθρον; σύμφυσις, a growing together. F. *arthrosymphyse ;* G. *Gelenkverwachsung.*) Adhesion of limbs, as the fingers or toes.

Arthrosyr'inx. ("Αρθρον; σῦριγξ, a pipe. F. *fistule articulaire ;* G. *Gelenkfistel.*) Fistula in a joint.

Arthrot'omy. ("Αρθρον, a joint; τομή, a cutting.) The resection or excision of joints.

Arthroto'phi. ("Αρθρον; *tophus*. G. *Gelenk-Tophi.*) Concretions around the joints in gout, or other diseases.

Arthrotrau'ma. ("Αρθρον; τραύμα, a wound. F. *arthrotraume ;* G. *Gelenkwunde.*) A wound of a joint.

Arthrotro'pia. ("Αρθρον; τροπή, a turning. F. *arthrotropie ;* G. *Glieddrehen.*) Torsion of the limbs.

Arthroxero'sis. ("Αρθρον; ξήρωσις, a drying up.) A synonym of *Arthritis deformans.*

Arthrozo'a. ("Αρθρον; ζῷον, an animal. F. *arthrozoaire ;* G. *Gliederthiere.*) Applied by

Herm. Burmeister to a Family containing *Annulata*, *Malacostraca*, and *Insecta*.

Arthryperpathi'a. (Ἄρθρον; ὑπὲρ, in excess; πάθος, disease. F. *arthryperpathie.*) Term by Piorry for an excessively severe affection of the joints, as arthritis, hip-joint disease.

Arthryposphinx'is. See *Arthraposphinxis.*

Ar'tia. Old term, used by some for *Arteria*, but by others applied to the *Arteria aspera*, or windpipe, according to Castellus.

Ar'tiad. (Ἄρτιος, complete, even, as of numbers.) A term applied to chemical elements, the equivalency of which is expressed by an even number, as dyads, tetrads, hexads.

Ar'tichaut sauva'ge. (Fr.) See *Carlina acanthifolia.*

Ar'tichoke. (Said to be derived from Ar. *ardischauki*, earth thorn. F. *artichaut ;* I. *carciofo, carciofano ;* S. *artichoka ;* G. *Artischocke.*) The common name of the plant *Cynara scolymus.* The unexpanded flower-head furnishes a well-known vegetable of delicate flavour, the disc and the fleshy bases of the scales being the parts eaten.

A., French. See *Cynara scolymus.*

A., Jeru'salem. (I. *girasole*, sunflower ; of which the word Jerusalem is said to be a corruption.) The common name for the plant *Helianthus tuberosus*, the tubers of which are used as food. According to an analysis given by Pavy, 100 parts contain—Nitrogenous matter 3·1, sugar 14·7, inuline 1·9, pectic acid ·9, pectine ·4, cellulose 1·5, fatty matter ·2, mineral matter 1·3, water 76.

Artico'ca. Same as *Articocalus.*

Articoc'alus. (Ἄρτιος, perfect; κόκκαλος, the kernel of the pine cone.) Name for the *Cynara scolymus*, or artichoke.

Articulamen'tum. The deep layer of the lateral area of the anterior and posterior semicircular valves of Polyplacophora. (Macalister.)

Artic'ular. (L. *articularis*, pertaining to the joints. F. *articulaire.*) Of, or belonging to, an articulation or joint.

A. ar'teries of arm. The circumflex arteries of the arm.

A. ar'teries of knee. See *Knee-joint, arteries of.*

A. ar'teries of hip. See *Hip-joint, arteries of.*

A. bone. A bone constituting the proper centre of the proximal or articular part of the free lower jaw. It can only exist when the mandibular arch is segmented into a pier and free arch, as in the oviparous Vertebrata generally. In mammals this segmentation does not take place, as the primary rod is arrested to form the malleus, and is not segmented. Their lower jaw answers to the superficial "dentary" bone of the Ovipara, and is articulated to another superficial bone, viz. the squamosal.

A. cap'sule. (L. *capsula*, dim. of *capsa*, a box. F. *capsule articulaire.*) A synonym of *Capsular ligament.*

A. car'tilage. See *Cartilage, articular.*

A. facet'te. (F. dim. of *face*, face, aspect. F. *facette articulaire.*) The more or less rounded or flattened surface of a bone which touches a similar part of another bone in a joint.

A. leaves. (F. *feuilles articulaires.*) Leaves which spring from the nodes or articulations of a stem or branch.

A. pro'cess. (F. *apophyse articulaire ;* G. *Gelenkfortsatz.*) A process, also called zygopophysis, situate near the junction of the pedicle and lamina of a vertebra, one above and one below, on each side. The free surface of each, covered with cartilage, articulates with that of the adjoining vertebra; that of the superior is directed backwards, that of the inferior forwards. The articular processes of the atlas and axis do not correspond in situation to those of the other vertebræ, but are situate at the junction of the pedicles with the bodies of the vertebræ. The articular processes of the sacral vertebræ become united to each other, except in early life, and those of the three lower coccygeal vertebræ are wanting.

Articula'ris. (Same etymon.) Relating to a joint.

A. ge'nu. (L. *genu*, the knee.) The subcrureus muscle.

A. mor'bus. (L. *morbus*, a disease.) Another term for arthritis, or gout.

A. ve'na. (L. *vena*, a vein.) A name for the vein accompanying the posterior circumflex artery; also called subhumeralis; it arises from the basilic, then passes transversely round the neck of the humerus, and ramifies on the scapula.

Articula'ta. (L. *articulus*, a joint.) The third great division of the four into which Cuvier divided the animal kingdom. The nervous system consists of two long cords with a series of ganglionic enlargements, the first of which is the brain, and is situated on the œsophagus, the rest along the body; the external envelope is divided into a number of rings, it may be hard or soft, and it gives attachment to the muscles; the body may have attached to it articulated limbs; the jaws, when present, are lateral. It consists of four classes—Hexapoda, Arachnida, Crustacea, and Annelida.

Also, a Suborder of the Order *Brachiata* or *Crinoidea*, Class *Crinoidea*, Subkingdom *Echinodermata.* Calyx not entirely formed of coronal pieces; no parabasals; the arch of the membranous calyx furnished with grooves and ambulacral tubes.

Also, one of the Subdivisions of cyclostomatatous *Polyzoa*, in which the colonies are vertical and jointed.

Also, one of the Divisions of the *Brachiopoda*, in which the valves of the shell are united by teeth along the hinge-line, the lobes of the mantle are not completely free, and the digestive canal is provided with a distinct anus.

Also, a synonym of *Arthropoda.*

Artic'ulate. (L. *articulatus*, distinct, part. of *articulo*, to divide into joints.) Divided into joints, distinct.

A. sounds. The vocal elements of which speech is formed; they are divided into vowel sounds and consonant sounds.

A. speech. It is conceivable that communication might be carried on by vocal sounds of the same pitch and intensity by the individual sounds being made of various lengths; but by articulate speech is meant the employment of words pronounced by various movements of the lips and tongue. The co-ordinating centre for the movements required to produce these sounds is situate in the medulla oblongata, for in it are the origins of the pneumogastric, spinal accessory, hypoglossal, and facial nerves.

Artic'ulated. (Same etymon. F. *articulé ;* G. *gegliedert.*) Jointed. The term is applied in Botany to a part when it is capable of separating into definite portions. Thus, a stem is said to be articulated when it breaks across without difficulty at each node, and a foliar or floral organ is articulated when it separates at the point of its attachment to the stem or axis.

Applied in Geology to columns of basalt and other rocks which, being separable into blocks, appear jointed.

Articula'tio. (L. *articulus*, a joint.) A joint.

A. artificia'lis. (L. *artificialis*, artificial.) A false joint, as from non-union of a fractured bone.

A. atlan'to-epistroph'ica. (*Atlas*; ἐπί, upon; στρέφω, to turn.) The articulation between the atlas and the axis.

A. cox'æ. (L. *coxa*, the hip.) The hip-joint.

A. no'tha. (L. *nothus*, spurious.) A false joint.

Articula'tion. (L. *articulus*, a joint. F. *articulation*; G. *Gelenk*, *Gliederung*.) A joint. The connection between two bones or cartilages; according to the mode in which this connection is accomplished, articulations are divided into three classes, named *Synarthrosis*, *Amphiarthrosis*, and *Diarthrosis*.

Applied also to the artificial connection, or fastening together, of the various bones of the skeleton, one to another, in their natural situation.

Also, a term for the distinct utterance of syllables or words, by the organs of speech.

In Botany, the term is applied to the point when, at a certain period, a separation between two organs takes place. Thus, an articulation frequently occurs between the petiole of a leaf and the branch, or between the peduncles of the floral organs and the axis. In the former case there is sometimes a layer of soft transparent cells, which has been called the "couche separatrice," through which the rupture takes place.

A., defect' of. See *Alalia* and *Stammering*.

A., false. A false joint, as when a fractured bone does not unite, or a dislocated bone is not replaced.

Articula'tus. (L. *articulus*, a joint.) Having knots or joints.

A. cau'lis. (L. *caulis*, a stem.) A stem having nodes.

A. dehiscen'tia. (L. *dehisco*, to split open.) Bursting transversely.

A. fo'lium. (L. *folium*, a leaf.) A leaf which articulates with the stem.

A. fruc'tus. (L. *fructus*, fruit.) A fruit transversely divided into nodes.

Artic'uli. (L. pl. of *articulus*, a member.) Members, divisions. The joints of the cirrhi of Crinoids.

A. digito'rum ma'nus. (L. *digitus*, a finger; *manus*, the hand.) The phalanges of the fingers.

A. digito'rum pe'dis. (L. *digitus*; *pes*, a foot.) The phalanges of the toes.

Articuloden'tate. (L. *articulus*; *dentatus*, toothed. G. *gegliedert-gezähnt*.) Jointed and toothed. Used in Botany.

Artic'ulo mor'tis. (L. *articulus*, a moment; *mors*, death.) Between life and death; in the act of dying.

Artic'ulo-spina'lis. (L. *articulus*; *spinalis*, belonging to the spine.) The semispinalis colli muscle.

Artic'ulus. (L. *articulus*. F. *article*; G. *Glied*.) A joint.

Term applied in Botany to a series of parts which collectively constitute an organ, but which at a certain period separate from each other. Thus, in the Papilionaceæ, the several parts of the fruit which contain a seed and separate from each other at maturity are called articuli.

Applied to that part of the stalk which extends between two knots or joints; also, a knot or joint.

In Mycology, the term designates a cell issuing like a branch from another cell, from which it is separated by a dissepiment.

A. no'thus. (Νόθος, spurious.) A false joint.

A. no'vus. (L. *novus*, new.) A false joint.

A. preternatura'lis. (L. *præter*, beyond; *naturalis*, natural.) A false joint.

A. spu'rius. (L. *spurius*, false.) A false joint.

Artific'ial. (L. *artificialis*, artificial; from *artificium*, a handicraft. F. *artificiel*; G. *künstlich*.) Produced by art.

A. a'nus. (L. *anus*, the fundament.) Term for an opening made in the parietes of the abdomen, by disease, accident, or operation, through which the fæces are, in whole or in part, discharged during life. Also, an opening made in the natural situation in cases of imperforate anus in infants. See also *Colotomy*.

A. eye. A shell made of glass and tinted, used to conceal the loss of an eye.

A. joint. Applied to that condition in which the broken ends of a fractured bone do not unite by a consolidation of osseous matter, but become rounded and smooth, and connected by a fibrous ligamentous substance; also termed a false joint.

A. limb. A mechanical contrivance, in imitation of the appearance and action of one or other of the limbs, for use when the natural member, or part of it, has been removed.

A. membra'na tym'pani. See *Membrana tympani, artificial*.

A. meth'od. This term is applied in Botany to systems of classification, which, like those of Linnæus, are founded on the condition of a single or of a small number of organs, and which enable a plant to be readily recognised without a comprehensive knowledge of its relations.

A. pu'pil. Name for the result of operation for removing obstructions to the light caused by adhesions or permanent contraction of the iris. See *Iridectomy*, *Iridodesis*, *Iridodialysis*, *Coretomia*, *Corectomia*, and *Coredialysis*.

A. respira'tion. (L. *respiratio*, breathing back.) The aeration of the blood of an asphyxiated person by artificial means. This may be effected either by the injection of air into the lungs in a rhythmical manner, by means of bellows or syringes, or by insufflation from the lungs of another, the mouth being applied to that of the asphyxiated person, and the nostrils closed by pressure; in all of which cases the escape of the air is effected by the natural elasticity of the parietes of the chest and of the lungs. Double-acting bellows have been used to substitute the inspiratory and expiratory acts. Artificial respiration may also be effected by imitating the expansion and contraction of the chest by certain positions or movements.

Ancient method.—The method of artificial respiration formerly employed was the alternate compression and relaxation of the walls of the chest. It has been shown by direct experiment that very little interchange of air can thus be effected.

Howard's direct method. The patient is placed on his face, with a firm bolster under the epigastrium, that the stomach may be on a higher level than the mouth; pressure being made on the back, accumulations in the stomach and chest are evacuated by ejection and drainage; then he is quickly turned on his back with the bolster underneath it, the arms are raised and crossed behind the head, and the tongue held out of the extreme right corner of the mouth. In this position two thirds of the entrance to the mouth is free; the epiglottis, by the backward curvature of the neck, is precluded from the pressure caused by undue flexion; the head is dependent, an advantage according to Nélaton, the free margins of the costal cartilages are prominent, the latissimi dorsi are brought freely into play, and there is fixed thoracic expansion. The operator now kneels astride the patient's hips, resting the ball of each thumb on each side of the metasternum, and spreading the fingers along the sides of the chest over the lower intercostal spaces; resting his elbows against his sides and using his knees as a pivot, he compresses the chest by throwing the whole weight of his body slowly and steadily forward until his mouth nearly touches the mouth of the patient, remaining there until he can slowly count three, then suddenly he, using the patient's chest as his point of resistance, resumes his original position, retains it until he can count two, and then repeats the manœuvre, performing it eight or ten times in a minute.

Postural, or Marshall Hall's method.—In this method the patient should be placed on his face, the chest being supported on a folded coat or other article of dress. The body is then to be turned very gently, but completely, on the side and a little beyond, and then briskly on the face, alternately repeating these measures deliberately, efficiently, and perseveringly, fifteen times in a minute only. The rationale of these proceedings is that when the patient reposes on the thorax, that cavity is compressed by the weight of the body and expiration takes place; when he is turned on his side this pressure is removed and inspiration occurs. When the prone position is resumed, equable but efficient pressure with friction should be made on the back, removing it immediately before rotation on the side.

Silvester's, or the physiological method.—The following are the rules to be adopted in carrying out this method:—1. Place the patient on his back, with the shoulders raised and supported on a folded article of dress, and secure the feet. 2. Wipe the mouth and nostrils, draw forward the patient's tongue, and keep it projecting beyond the lips. If the lower jaw be gently raised, the teeth may be made to hold the tongue in the required position. Should it be found necessary, the tongue may be retained in that position by passing a handkerchief under the chin and fastening it over the head. 3. Raise the patient's arms upwards by the sides of his head, and then keep them stretched steadily, but gently, upwards and forwards for two seconds. This action enlarges the capacity of the chest by drawing up the ribs, and induces an inspiration. Next, throw down the patient's arms and press them gently and firmly for two seconds against the sides of the chest. This action diminishes the cavity of the thorax, by pressing down the ribs, and produces a forcible expiration. Repeat these measures alternately, deliberately and perseveringly fifteen times in a minute. 4. Rub the limbs from the extremities towards the heart. Replace wet clothing by warm and dry covering. Occasionally dash cold water in the patient's face. The measures are perfectly compatible with the systematic performance of the imitation of the movements of respiration. A similar remark applies to the use of the warm-water bath or hot-air bath if required. By this method twenty cubic inches of air or more may be introduced at each inspiratory movement, and many cases of recovery have occurred.

Bain's method.—This method only differs from Silvester's in the circumstance of the operator seizing the upper part of the arm, or rather the axilla, so that direct traction is made upon the pectorales muscles, and a slight increase in the absolute amount of air into the chest is effected, but it is very fatiguing.

A. teeth. See *Teeth, artificial.*

Artiodac'tyla. ("Αρτιος, even; δάκτυλος, finger.) A Suborder of the Order *Ungulata*, of the Class *Mammalia*. Third and fourth toes symmetrical and supporting the body; first and fifth generally rudimentary; dorso-lumbar vertebræ seldom more than nineteen, never twenty-two; molar teeth always with enamel folds; stomach never quite simple; cæcum small. It includes the pigs and hippopotami.

Artiomor'pha. ("Αρτιος, even; μορφή, shape. F. *artiomorphes.*) The first of the three subkingdoms into which De Blainville divided animals; it included mammals, birds, reptiles, fishes, insects, cephalopods, and all whose form is symmetrical.

Artiozo'a. ("Αρτιος, well formed; ζῶον, an animal. F. *artiozoaire.*) The same as *Artiomorpha.*

Artiphyl'lous. ("Αρτιος, complete; φύλλον, a leaf.) Applied by Link to plants, in the axillæ of all the leaves of which are buds or branches.

Artiscoc'cus læ'vis. (L. *lævis*, smooth.) The artichoke, *Cynara scolymus.*

Artis'cus. ('Αρτίσκος, a little loaf; from ἄρτος, bread.) Old name for a troche formed like a little loaf; but more particularly for that which was prepared from the flesh of a viper mixed and sodden with bread to form a theriaca, or remedy against poison.

Artistom'ia. ("Αρτι, just; στόμα, a mouth.) An old term for a proper or fitting opening for an instrument or a wound.

Also, a term for distinct utterance.

Ar'tius. ("Αρτιος, complete.) Perfect; entire.

Artiypoch'rus. ("Αρτι, just; ὑπό, under; ὠχρός, pale. G. *blassgelblich.*) Of a pale chlorotic hue.

Artizo'ous. ("Αρτι; ζωός, alive.) Just alive.

Artocarpa'ceæ. ("Αρτος, bread; καρπός, fruit.) The bread fruit order. Trees or shrubs with a milky juice. Leaves alternate, simple, with large convolute stipules; flowers unisexual in dense heads. Male flowers achlamydeous, or with a 2—4 lobed or 2—4 sepaled calyx; stamens opposite to the lobes of the calyx or to the sepals. Female flowers arranged over a fleshy receptacle of varying shape; calyx inferior, tubular, 2—4 cleft or entire; ovary superior, 1-celled. Fruit commonly a sorosis;

seed erect or pendulous, with little or no albumen; embryo straight, with a superior radicle. Exclusively tropical plants.

Artocarp'eæ. The same as *Artocarpaceæ.*

Artocarp'us. (Ἄρτος, bread; καρπός, fruit. F. *arbre à pain;* G. *Brodfruchtbaum.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Artocarpaceæ.* Male flowers in catkins; females naked, becoming a rounded fleshy fruit.

A. bengalen'sis. Systematic name of a species, the fruit of which is pickled in salt, and used in cookery.

A. brazilien'sis. A species growing in Brazil, similar in use to the *A. integrifolia.*

A. commu'nis. (L. *communis,* common.) The *A. incisa.*

A. heterophyl'la, Lam. (Ἕτερος, different; φύλλον, a leaf.) Fruit and seeds esculent. Probably the same as *A. integrifolia.*

A. hirsu'ta. (L. *hirsutus,* shaggy.) The Ansjeli of Malabar. It produces an edible fruit, which, if used too freely, brings on diarrhœa, for which the bark or root of the tree is given.

A. inci'sa, Willd. (L. *incisus,* notched. F. *arbre à pain.*) The bread-fruit tree, about the size of a small oak. Hab. South Sea Islands, and transported thence to the W. Indies, and S. America. The fruit, contained in a round catkin, varying in size from a child's to a man's head, is gathered when of full growth, baked in an oven, and, on removing the rind, the internal portion is found to resemble bread crumbs, and is used as food. In the South Sea Islands the juice is employed as glue, the wood as timber, and the bark for making a coarse kind of cloth.

A. integrifo'lia, Willd. (L. *integer,* entire; *folium,* a leaf. F. *jacquier;* Tam. *Pila;* Tel. *panasa;* Duk. *phunus;* Mal. *pilavoo;* Beng. *kantal.*) The Indian Jack or Jaca tree, the fruit of which, larger than that of the *A. incisa,* but of inferior flavour, is largely eaten by the natives in Ceylon, Southern India, and Asia. The inner wood is also employed to dye the robes of the priests of Buddha of a yellow colour.

A. ja'ca. The *A. integrifolia.*

Artoc'reas. (Ἄρτος, bread; κρέας, flesh. G. *Fleischbrod, Fleischpastete.*) Bread-meat, or a kind of pasty, made of bread and various meats boiled together.

Artog'ala. (Ἄρτος, bread; γάλα, milk.) A poultice made of bread and milk.

Also, a cooling food made of bread and milk.

Artom'eli. (Ἄρτος, bread; μέλι, honey. G. *Honigteig.*) Old name for a cataplasm made of bread and honey.

Artopœopso'ra. (Ἀρτοποιός, a baker; ψώρα, the itch. G. *Bäckerkrätze.*) Baker's itch; usually a form of eczema, or lichen agrius.

Artop'ticus. (Ἄρτος, bread; ὀπτάω, to toast.) Toasted bread.

Artorhi'zeæ. (Ἄρτος, bread; ῥίζα, root.) A term employed by Endlicher as a synonym of the *Dioscoreaceæ* and the *Taccaceæ.*

Ar'tus. (L. *artus,* a joint; in the plural, limbs. G. *Glied.*) An articulation; a limb.

Arty'ma. (Ἄρτυμα, a condiment.) A preserve or conserve, a condiment, an aroma.

A'ru-aru. The name applied by the Aruac, Arowaka, or Aroaquis Indians to the fecula of the mandioc.

A'rum. (Ἄρον, the cuckoo-pint; F. *gouet;* S. *aro;* G. *Aronwurz.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Araceæ.* Spathe convolute; spadix naked at the point; male flowers placed above, female below, separated by cirrhi; anthers sessile; ovary one-celled.

A. america'num be'tæ fo'liis. (L. *beta,* the beet; *folium,* a leaf.) The American beet-leaved arum. A synonym of *Dracontium fœtidum.*

A. atroru'bens. (L. *ater,* black; *rubens,* reddish.) The *A. triphyllum.*

A. campanula'tum. (New L. *campana,* a bell.) A species producing an edible corm.

A. coloca'sis. (Κολοκασία, the Greek name of the plant. F. *colocase Egypte.*) A plant cultivated in the E. Indies, Syria, Egypt, and S. Europe, the leaves and root of which, boiled in water, are much used as food.

A. Dioscor'ides. (*Dioscorides,* an early Greek physician.) The turio of this plant was anciently used, when fresh, as an active purgative.

A. dracon'tium. (L. *draco,* a kind of serpent.) The plant *Dracontium pertusum.*

A. dracun'culus, Linn. (L. *dracunculus,* a small serpent. F. *serpentaire commune;* G. *gemeines Schlangenkraut.*) The plant dragon's-wort, and many-leaved Arum; it is extremely acrid, with properties as *A. maculatum.*

A. esculen'tum, Linn. (L. *esculentus,* fit for eating. F. *chou caraïbe.*) A species used as a pot-herb in the West Indies. The fresh leaves and root are very acrid, but lose this when boiled.

A. hedera'ceum. (L. *hederaceus,* ivy-like. F. *herbe à méchants.*) A climbing plant, the juice of which is poisonous and caustic. It is probably a Philodendron.

A. in'dicum. (L. *indicus,* Indian.) A species cultivated in India for the sake of its esculent stems and pendulous tubers.

A. ital'icum. (L. *Italicus,* Italian.) The turio of this plant was formerly used for the same purposes and under the same name as the turio of *A. vulgare.*

A. macrorhi'zon. (Μακρός, large; ῥίζα, a root.) A synonym of *A. montanum.*

A. macula'tum, Linn. (L. *maculo,* to spot. F. *gouet, pied de veau;* G. *gemeines Aronswurz.*) The plant wake-robin, or common arum, or cuckoo-pint. Leaves hastate sagittate; spadix straight, club-shaped. The corm is ovoid, with little smell and an acrid taste; the acridity is destroyed by torrefaction and fermentation. From it a starch is made, called Portland or arum arrowroot, or sago; the corms are pounded, the pulp washed, and the water strained, until all acridity is removed; the starch is then allowed to settle, and is dried (see *Arrowroot, arum*). Several cases of poisoning have been recorded. There is great pain and swelling of the tongue and throat, vomiting, diarrhœa, a feeble pulse, sometimes convulsions, coma, and, it may be, death. Fresh butter, melted, has been advised to be given, and, after free vomiting, strong coffee.

A. monta'num. (L. *montanus,* belonging to a mountain. Tel. *konda-rakis.*) The root is employed to poison tigers in India, but after long boiling becomes innocuous and a wholesome food.

A. moscha'tum. (Μόσχος, musk.) An old name of black pepper.

A. musciv'orum, Linn. (L. *musca,* a fly; *voro,* to devour.) A poisonous species with a cadaverous odour.

A. rin'gens. (L. *ringens;* part. of *ringor,* to open wide the mouth.) The *A. triphyllum.*

A. sanguin'eum. (L. *sanguineus*, blood-coloured.) Hab. Antilles. Said to be useful in pruritus vulvæ.

A. segui'num. The *Dieffenbachia seguina.*

A., three-leav'ed. The *A. triphyllum.*

A. triphyl'lum, Willd. (Τρεῖς, three; φύλλον, a leaf. F. *arum à trois feuilles.*) Dragon-root, or Indian turnip. A species of Arum growing in North America, from which a white starch is obtained. The powder of the dried root is used in emulsions, in chronic catarrh, chronic bronchitis, and rheumatism. The fresh root is very acrid; this property is lost by drying.

A. virgin'ica. The *Peltandra virginica.*

A. vulga're. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) The fresh turio of this plant was formerly employed, under the name of Govet and Pied de veau, as an energetic purgative.

A., wa'ter. The *Calla palustris.*

Aruma'ri. A synonym of *Caramata.*

Arundina'ceæ. (L. *arundo*, a reed. F. *arundinacées; G. Schilfgewächse.*) A Tribe of the Nat. Order *Graminaceæ.* Spikelets uniflorous or multiflorous; flowers covered with silky hair; two glumellæ and two membranous glumes; glumella often longer than the flowers; external valve of the glume often awned.

Arundina'ceous. (Same etymon. G. *rohrähnlich, schilfartig.*) Reed-like; having the characters of *Arundo.*

Arun'do. (L. *arundo*, the reed; perhaps from *ar*, for *ad*, near; *unda*, water. G. *Rohr, Schilf.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Graminaceæ.*

A. ampelodes'mos, Arillo. ('Αμπελόδεσμος, a plant used for tying up vines; from ἄμπελος, a vine; δεσμός, a band.) A grass, known as diss, growing in North Africa. The ergot is said to be much more active than that of rye. It is from 1—3 inches long by only about 1-10th of an inch broad, generally curved or twisted spirally.

A. bam'bos. A name for the *Bambusa arundinacea*, or bamboo plant.

A. bra'chii ma'jor. (L. *brachium*, the arm; *major*, greater.) Old name for the ulna.

A. bra'chii mi'nor. (L. *brachium; minor*, less.) Old name for the radius.

A. calamagros'tis. (Καλαμάγρωστις, the reed-grass.) The reed-grass, *Calamagrostis lanceolata.*

A. do'nax. (Δόναξ, a reed. F. *canne de Provence, grand roseau;* G. *Wasserrohr.*) Spikelets containing two to five distichous, hermaphrodite flowers; glume with two keeled scales; glumellules consisting of two fleshy scales; stamens three; ovary sessile, smooth; stigmas plumose; cariopsis free. The rhizome, which is officinal in the French Codex, is long, fleshy, and of a sweet taste; it contains a resin of an aromatic flavour like vanilla. It is used as an antilactic.

A. in'dica. (L. *indicus*, Indian.) A name for the *Sagittaria alexipharmica.*

A. ma'jor. (L. *major*, greater.) Old name for the tibia.

A. mi'nor. (L. *minor*, less.) Old name for the fibula.

A. phragmi'tes. (Φραγμίτης, growing in hedges.) The systematic name of the common reed. It has been used for syphilis and some cutaneous diseases. See *Phragmites communis.*

A. saccharif'era. (L. *saccharum*, sugar; *fero*, to bear.) A name for the *Saccharum officinarum*, or sugar-cane; the sugar-bearing reed.

A. tabaxif'era. The *Bambusa arundinacea.*

Arungze'be. A term for Delhi boil.

Arushka'ra. Indian name of the *Semecarpus anacardium*, Nat. Order. *Anacardiaceæ.* Said to be antisyphilitic.

Ar'va. The same as *Ava.*

Arven'sis. (L. *arvum*, tilled land.) Growing in cultivated land, as *Anagallis arvensis.*

Arvicoli'næ. (L. *arvum; colo*, to inhabit.) The voles. A Subfamily of the Family *Muridæ*, Suborder *Simplicidentati*, Order *Rodentia.* Molar teeth composed of alternating, triangular prisms; skull constricted in front; a ridge at the front border of the squamosal bone.

Arvi'na. (L. *arvina*, grease, fat. G. *Speck, Fett.*) Old name for the *Adeps suillus*, or hog's lard, according to Stokerus, *Practic. Morbor. partic. c.* 10.

Arvis'ium. (*Arvicia*, a promontory of Chios, where it was made.) Malmsey, a rich cordial wine.

Ar'vum. (L. *arvum*, cultivated land.) The vulva.

A. natu'ræ. (L. *arvum; natura*, nature.) The uterus.

Ary-arytæ'noid. The arytenoid muscle; probably so called from its attachment to both arytenoid cartilages.

A. epiglot'ticus. The arytæno-epiglottidean muscle, so called from its connection both with the epiglottis and the arytenoid cartilage.

A.-santorinia'nus. (*Santorini.*) The arytenoid muscle.

A'ryans. (Sans. *arya*, of good family; probably from a hypothetical primitive root, *ar*, earth.) The race of men originally living in Central Asia, who spoke a language from which most modern European languages and the chief Indian tongues are derived.

Arys'ter. ('Αρυστήρ, a ladle; from ἀρύω, to draw.) A vessel or cup used for chemical purposes.

Arytæ'neal. (*Arytænoid.* F. *aryténéal.*) Belonging to the arytænoid cartilages.

A. bones. A term given by Geoffroy St. Hilaire to the third pair of auxiliary bones of the branchial arches in fishes.

Arytænoepiglot'tic. ('Αρύταινα, a pitcher; *epiglottis.*) Pertaining to the arytenoid cartilage and epiglottis.

A. lig'ament. The *Arytænoepiglottidean fold.*

Arytænoepiglottide'an. Belonging to the arytænoid cartilage and the epiglottis.

A. fold. A fold of mucous membrane on each side of the larynx, which stretches from the cartilages of Santorini to the lateral border of the epiglottis. In it is placed the cartilage of Wrisberg and some muscular fibres.

A. mus'cle. (F. *aryténo-épiglottique.*) A muscle arising from the external angle of the base of each arytænoid cartilage, and inserted partly into the upper and outer part of the other cartilage, partly passes forwards in the arytæno-epiglottidean fold, and partly joins the fibres of the thyro-arytænoid muscle. The two approximate and depress the arytænoid cartilages, and draw down the epiglottis; by this they diminish the size of the upper laryngeal aperture.

Arytæ'noid. ('Αρύταινα, a pitcher; because when the two cartilages of the larynx, to which the term is chiefly applied, are in their natural position, they appear somewhat like the pipe, or mouth, of an ancient pitcher. F. *aryténoïde ;* G. *Giesskannenförmig.*) Resembling, or shaped like, the mouth of a pitcher.

A. car'tilages. (F. *cartilages aryténoïde ;* G. *arytänoïdeische Knorpel, Giessbeckenknorpel.*) Two cartilages of the larynx, which, in their natural situation, resemble the mouth of a pitcher. They are three-sided pyramidal bodies, with their base on the upper margin of the posterior part of the cricoid cartilage, and their recurved apex free. Each is 5‴—6‴ high, 3‴ wide, and 1‴ thick; the posterior face, broad, triangular, and concave from above to below, lodges the arytænoid muscle; the anterior face, rough and convex, gives attachment to the thyro-arytænoid muscle and the superior or false vocal cord; the internal face, the narrowest, slightly convex, is covered by mucous membrane, and is parallel with that of the other cartilage; the base is slightly concave and articulates with the cricoid cartilage; its short, rounded, external angle gives insertion to the posterior and lateral crico-arytænoid muscles, and to its pointed anterior angle the true vocal cord is attached. The apex is curved backwards and inwards, and to the summit are articulated the cartilages of Santorini. Their function is to regulate the tension of the chordæ vocales through the action of the muscles.

A. glands. (F. *glandes aryténoïdiennes.*) Numerous muciparous glands lying in front of the arytænoid cartilages, in the hind margin of the arytæno-epiglottidean fold.

A. mus'cle. (F. *muscle aryténoïdien.*) A thick band of transverse fibres stretching between the posterior concave surfaces of each arytænoid cartilage and filling up the interspace. It draws together the arytænoid cartilages and depresses their summits.

Arytænoide'us. (*Arytænoid* cartilage.) Of, or belonging to, the arytænoid cartilages.

A. ma'jor. (L. *major*, greater.) The *Arytænoid muscle.*

A. mi'nor. (L. *minor*, less.) The *A. obliquus.*

A. obli'quus. (L. *obliquus*, slanting. F. *aryténoïdien croisé.*) Two slender bundles of muscular fibre, placed in an oppositely oblique position on the arytænoid muscle; now considered part of the arytæno-epiglottidean muscles.

A. transver'sus. (L. *transversus*, lying across. F. *aryténoïdien vrai.*) The *Arytænoid muscle.*

Aryth'mia. ('A, neg.; ῥυθμός, measured motion.) Irregularity, specially of the pulse.

Aryth'mic. (Same etymon.) Irregular.

As. An old term for the weight libra, or a pound, divided into twelve ounces, or equal parts.

A'sa, Arab. (Heb. אסה, to heal.) An old term signifying a healer; also spelt *Assa.* (Quincy.)

A. dul'cis. (L. *dulcis*, sweet.) The sweet healer; an old term for benzoinum, or gum benzoin; Schröderus, iv, *cl. n.* 372.

A. fœ'tida. (L. *fœtidus*, stinking.) The fetid or stinking healer; Schröderus, iv, *cl. n.* 377. See *Assafœtida.*

A'sab. (Arab.) The disease borozail, when it affects males. See *Borozail.*

A'saba her'mes. (Heb. אצאנעדומס. Arab. *azaba*, yellow.) The meadow saffron, so named either from hermes, or from its colour.

Asaba-ul-feteyat. Arabic for *Ocymum basilicum*, common sweet basil.

Asabatus. See *Assabatus.*

Asa'bon. (Heb. אספור. Arab. *asaphon.*) Old term for sapo, or soap. (Ruland.)

Asæs'tus. Lime, or limestone. (Castellus.)

Asafe'tida. A synonym of *Asafœtida.*

Asafœ'tida. See *Assafœtida.*

A. Disgunien'sis. (*Disgun*, a town in the Persian province of Laristan, where it grows.) A shrub, according to Kämpfer, which supplies assafœtida.

Asa'gen. (Arab.) The *Sanguis draconis*, or dragon's blood.

A'sagi. (Heb. אסק. Arab. *asak.*) Arabic for vitriol. (Ruland.)

Asagræ'a. (Called after Dr. Asa Gray.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Melanthaceæ.*

A. officina'lis, Lind. (L. *officina*, a shop.) Sabadilla. Flowers racemose, naked; sepals and petals narrow, coloured with a honey spot at the base; stamens perigynous, alternately shorter; anthers bursting vertically; follicles 3, acuminate, papery; seeds winged. An alpine Mexican plant, yielding the cevadilla seeds of commerce. The dried fruit is imported from Vera Cruz and Mexico. An acrid, drastic, emetico-cathartic; used in chronic rheumatism, paralysis, and neuralgia; also, as an anthelmintic and for pediculi. Dose, 4—6 grains. The substance called *Veratria* is obtained from the seed.

Asagray'a. The same as *Asagræa.*

A'samar. Arabic for *Ærugo æris*, or verdigris. (Quincy.)

As'amaz. Term for vitriol. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Asa'non. Prepared *Sal ammoniacum.*

Asapei'xe. The Brazilian name of the *Bœhmeria caudata.*

As'apes. ('Ασαπής, not liable to rot; from ἀ, neg.; σήπομαι, to rot, to corrupt.) Term applied to the sputa, or to other excreta, which are not liable to putrefaction, or, according to some, which do not result from digestion.

Asapha'tum. Arabic term for a kind of serpigo or impetigo, or intercutaneous itch, generated in the pores like worms, which, on the skin being compressed, come out like worms with black heads. (Dornæus, Ruland, and Johnson.) Doubtless what are now called *Comedones.*

Asaphi'a. ('Ασάφεια; from ἀ, neg.; σαφής, clear. G. *Undeutlichkeit.*) Ancient term for an indistinctness of voice, whether depending on defect of speech, or on disease of a nervous kind; also, a state of partial delirium. It has been applied to defect from malformation of the soft palate.

Asa'prixe. Brazilian name of the *Bœhmeria caudata.* Nat. Order *Urticaceæ.* Said to be antihæmorrhoidal. (Littré and Robin.)

Asarabac'ca. (From a confusion between the two plants *Asarum* and *Baccharis*, which so came to be united under one name.) A synonym of *Asarum canadense*, *A. europæum*, and *Inula dysenterica.*

A. officina'rum. (L. *officina*, a workshop.) The *Asarum europæum.*

Asarab'ica. A term applied to the root of *Asarum europæum.* (Birdwood.)

As'aral alli'ance. The same as *Asarales.*

Asara'les. (*Asarum.*) According to

Lindley, an Alliance of epigynous Exogens, having monochlamydeous flowers, and a small embryo lying in a large quantity of albumen. The Natural Orders of *Asarales* are *Santaliaceæ*, *Loranthaceæ*, and *Aristolochiaceæ*.

As'arath. The name in Turkey of the *Cannabis sativa.*

Asar'cia. ('Ἀσαρκία; from ἀ, neg.; σάρξ, flesh. F. *asarcie;* G. *Fleischmangel*, *Magerkeit.*) Want of flesh, or leanness; emaciation.

Asar'con. (Same etymon.) Leanness.

As'arin. (F. *asarine;* G. *Haselwurzcamphor.*) $C_8H_{10}O_2$, or $C_{20}H_{26}O_5$. A white, crystallisable, solid, volatile, aromatic, camphor-like substance, obtained from the *Asarum europæum.* It is soluble in alcohol, ether, and volatile oils; softens to a waxy consistence at 26·6° C. (80° F.), melts at 65·6° C. (150° F.)

Also, by some, applied to a bitter, nauseous principle found in the same plant.

Asarin'eæ. (*Asarum.*) A synonym of *Aristolochiaceæ.*

As'arite. A yellowish, acrid, thick, volatile essential oil, obtained from the *Asarum europæum.*

Asari'tes. ('Ἀσαρίτης.) A diuretic wine containing three ounces of asarum to six pounds of strong sweet wine.

As'aron. Same as the camphorous *Asarin.*

As'aroon. Arab. for *Asarum europæum*, or *Asarabacca.*

As'arum. ('A, neg.; σειρά, a chaplet, because it was rejected from garlands by the ancients; according to some, from ἀσαρός, causing nausea. F. *asaret;* G. *Haselwurz.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Aristolochiæ.* Perianth campanulate, 3-cleft, superior; stamens 12, arising from the apex of the germ; stigma rayed, 6-lobed; capsule 6-celled.

The officinal name, U.S. Ph., for the root of *Asarum canadense.*

A. arifo'lium, Michx. (*Arum*, the plant of that name; *folium*, a leaf. F. *asaret à feuilles d'aron.*) A species having the same properties as *A. europæum.*

A. cam'phor. A synonym of *Asaron.*

A. canaden'se, Willd. (F. *asaret du Canada.*) Wild ginger, Canada snake-root. Hab. North America. Stem very short, dividing into two long, hairy leaf stalks, each bearing a pubescent, reniform leaf; in the angle is a single flower on a pendulous peduncle, with a brownish purple calyx, and no corolla. The dried root is in contorted pieces, the thickness of a straw, wrinkled, brownish without, whitish within, aromatic and bitterish in taste; it contains a volatile oil or camphor, *Asarin*, and a bitter resin. Warm aromatic stimulant and diaphoretic. It has been used in dropsy. Dose, 20—30 grains.

A. carolinia'num. Carolina asarabacca; the *A. canadense.*

A. europæ'um. (F. *cabaret, oreillette, nard sauvage.*) Hab. Woods of Europe. Stamens 12, horned, distinct from each other and from the style; calyx campanulate, 3-lobed; leaves reniform, obtuse, hairy, in pairs. The leaves, and particularly the root, are emetic and cathartic, and were employed, before the introduction of ipecacuan, for the purposes to which it is applied; the leaves are still used as a sternutatory: also called *Nardus montana*, or *rustica*, or *sylvestris.*

A. grandiflo'rum. (L. *grandis*, great; *flos*, a flower.) The *A. arifolium.*

A. hypocis'tis. ('Ὑποκιστίς, from ὑπό, upon; κίστος, the cistus plant.) The *Cytinus hypocistis.*

A. latifo'lium. (L. *latus*, broad; *folium*, a leaf.) The *A. canadense.*

A. officina'le. (L. *officina*, a workshop.) The *A. europæum.*

A. villo'sum. (L. *villosus*, hairy.) The *A. canadense.*

A. virgin'icum, Willd. Used for the same purposes as *A. canadense.*

A. vulga're. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) The *A. europæum.*

Asbes'tinum. A term for asbestos.

Asbes'toïd. ("Ασβεστος; εἶδος, likeness. F. *asbestoïde;* G. *asbestähnlich.*) Resembling asbestos.

Asbes'tos. ("Ασβεστος, inextinguishable; from, ἀ, neg.; σβέννυμι, to quench. F. *asbeste;* I. *asbesto;* G. *Asbest*, *Bergflachs*, *Federalaun.*) A term for certain fine fibrous varieties of several of the hornblende family, as actinolite, augite, and tremolite, found in connection with serpentine; also, called *Amianthus* and *Byssolites.* There are many varieties in texture and substance; in some the fibres are long, parallel, and compact; in others they are loose and silky.

The asbestos of Dioscorides was calx viva, or quicklime.

Those who work much with asbestos, especially the finer and more silky varieties, suffer from great redness and itching of the skin. Asbestos is used as a felting material, to make gloves for holding heated substances, and as a support for beakers over lamps.

A., com'mon. A dense variety, with little flexibility.

A., elas'tic. A felted fibrous form; also called mountain cork.

A., lig'niform. (L. *lignum*, wood; *forma*, form.) A dense, woody-looking, brown variety; also called mountain wood.

A. scall. ("Ασβεστος, inveterate.) Eczema of the scalp. (Dunglison.)

Asbes'tus. See *Asbestos.*

Asb'iree. Arab. for *Myrtus communis.*

Asbol'icus. ('Ασβόλη, soot. G. *russig.*) Of, or pertaining to, soot; so chimney-sweepers' cancer is carcinoma asbolicum.

As'bolin. (Same etymon.) An azotised fixed oil, obtained from soot by sulphuric ether, which dissolves it. It is slightly soluble in water.

As'cain. France; a few miles south of Biarritz, near St. Jean de Luz. A cold chalybeate spring.

Ascalabo'tæ. ('Ασκαλαβώτης, a spotted lizard.) A Family of the Suborder *Crassilingues*, Order *Sauria*, distinguished by their biconcave vertebræ. The Genus *Gecho* forms the type.

Ascalo'nia. (*Ascalon*, a city of Palestine, from which it was first brought.) Term employed by Pliny to indicate the *Allium ascalonicum*, or shallot.

Ascaloni'tas. Term employed in the Capitularies of Charlemagne to indicate the *Allium ascalonicum*, or shallot.

Ascardamyc'tus. ('Ασκαρδάμυκτος, not blinking; from ἀ, neg.; σκαρδαμύσσω, to blink.) One who is incapable of closing his eyes, or who stares with wide-open eyes; lagophthalmus.

Ascarici'da anthelmin'tica. (*As-*

caris; cædo, to kill; *ἀντί*, against; ἕλμινς, a worm.) The *Vernonia anthelmintica.*

A. in'dica. (L. *indica*, Indian.) The *Vernonia anthelmintica.*

Ascar'icide. (*Ascaris; cædo*, to kill.) A destroyer of ascarides.

Ascarida'ria. (*Ascaris.*) Applied by Blainville to a section of *Microzoaria* that resemble ascarides in the general form of their body, and, according to him, belong indubitably to the class of apodous worms.

Ascarid'eæ. (*Ascaris.* G. *Spulwürmer.*) A Family of the Order *Nematoda*, Class *Nemathelmintha*, Subkingdom *Vermes.* They are moderately compressed, and present at their anterior extremity three sucker-like projections, the so-called lips, which enclose a tubular or prismatic oral cavity. One of the lips is dorsal, the two others are ventral, and in close apposition. The outer wall of the dorsal lip has two, whilst the other lips have a single, tactile papilla. The oral cavity is lined with a cuticle, occasionally presenting chitinous outgrowths. A powerful dental apparatus is often contained in the bulb formed by the posterior extremity of the pharynx. The lateral ridges of the body not unfrequently form lamellæ, especially near the head and the male genital aperture. The tail of the male is curved towards the belly, and usually possesses two moderately developed spicula. The vulva is in front of the middle of the body, and leads into a bifid uterus of considerable length, the two arms of which in the larger species are directed backwards. The development and life-history of the Ascarides are so diversified that it is difficult to make any general statements, but in many cases there is an intermediate host; there are others which develop directly, and others which in their early period lead a free life in the Rhabditis form.

Ascaridi'asis. (*Ascaris.*) Disease consisting in being infested by ascarides.

Ascarid'ii. Same as *Ascaridaria.*

Ascaridocnes'mus. (*Ascaris*; *κνησμός*, an itching. F. *ascaridocnésme.*) Excessive itching from the presence of ascarides, as in the anus, or vulva.

As'caris. ('Ασκαρίς; from *ἀ*, euphon; *σκαρίζω*, to leap; from their irritating motion.) A Genus of the Family *Ascaridæ.* White or yellowish worms, of cylindrical form, with four opaque, longitudinal lines placed opposite to each other, and corresponding to the divisions of the muscular mass. Skin leathery, transversely striated. Head with three distinct valves, which are split internally, and are armed with microscopic dentations. Mouth opening between the lips, and continuous with a muscular œsophagus, which has a triangular lumen. Stomach indistinctly marked off from the œsophagus; intestine sometimes possessing a cæcum or pyloric appendage. The tail in both sexes presents the form of a short cone. The male is shorter than the female, and has the tail recurved, naked, or provided with two lateral membranous alæ, or with two series of papillæ, rarely with a sucker; two more or less curved spicula. Female with straighter and longer tail; vulva situated in front of the middle, or even of the junction of the middle with the anterior third; vagina simple; uterus simple at first, but dividing into two or more long filiform cornua rolled round the intestine, and forming the oviduct and ovary. Ova elliptical or globular, covered with a hard shell, hatching sometimes in the body of the mother. The embryo is short-tailed, and instead of the valves and lips at the fore part of the body presents a conical dental process.

A. acanthocauda'ta. (L. *acanthus*, a thorny shrub; *cauda*, tail.) Found in *Lota molva.*

A. a'cus. (L. *acus*, a point.) Found in the intestines and abdomen of *Belone acus.* The larva of this species is the same as the *Trichina cyprinorum* of Diesing.

A. acu'ta. (L. *acutus; from acuo*, to make sharp.) Found in the intestines of *Rhombus barbatus.*

A. acutis'sima. (Same etymon.) Found in the cæcum of *Sciurus vulgaris.*

A. adipo'sa. (L. *adeps*, fat.) Found in the abdominal cavity of *Esox lucius.*

A. adun'ca. (L. *aduncus*, hooked.) Found in the stomach and intestines of *Alosa vulgaris.*

A. ag'ilis. (L. *agilis*, that which is easy to move.) Found in *Crocodilus vulgaris.*

A. ala'ta. (L. *alatus*, winged.) Two females have once been found by Bellingham in the intestine of man, and perhaps also previously by J. V. Thompson. Female 88 mm. in length; anterior extremity inflected, with two semitransparent membranous wings, 3 mm. long, larger behind; tail conical, marked by a black spot. Cobbold believes he has proved it to be identical with *A. mystax.*

A. alau'dæ. (L. *alauda*, the lark) Found in *Anthus arboreus.*

A. al'bulæ. (L. *albulus*, dim. whitish.) Found in *Coregonus albula.*

A. aliena'ta. (L. *alieno*, to make one person another.) Found in *Nasua socialis.*

A. ammody'tis. ('Αμμοδύτης, sand-creeper.) Found in *Vipera ammodytes.*

A. an'atis cygnoï'deæ. (L. *anas*, a duck; *cygnus*, a swan.) Found in *Anas cygnoidea.*

A. angula'ta. (L. *angulo*, to make angular.) Found in the intestines of *Lophius piscatorius.*

A. angulival'vis. (L. *angulus*, bent, crooked; *valvæ*, the leaves of a folding-door.) Found in the intestine of *Balænoptera rostrata.*

A. angusticol'lis. (L. *angustus*, narrow; *collis*, the neck.) Found in *Buteo vulgaris.*

A. anou'ra. ('Αν, neg.; *οὐρά*, a tail.) Found in *Constrictor bivittatus.*

A. anterospira'lis. (L. *anterior*, foremost; *spira*, a coil.) Found in the stomach of the *Felis concolor.*

A. ar'deæ. (L. *ardea*, the heron.) Found in the peritoneum of *Ardea cinerea.*

A. argenti'na. (L. *argentum*, silver.) Found in the abdomen of *Scopelus Humboldtii.*

A. aspidoph'ori. ('Ασπιδοφόρος, shield-bearing.) Found in the intestines of *Aspidophorus europæus.*

A. astroph'idis ti'gridis ma'jor. ("Αστροφος, without twisting; L. *tigris*, a tiger; *major*, greater.) Found in the intestines of *Python tigris.*

A. astroph'idis ti'gridis mi'nor. ("Αστροφος; L. *tigris; minor*, less.) Found in *Python tigris.*

A. atheri'næ. ('Αθερίνη, a kind of smelt.) Found in the intestines of *Atherina nepsetus.*

A. attenua'ta. (L. *attenuatus*, part. of *attenuo*, to make thin.) Found in the intestine of *Python tigris.*

A. auc'ta. (L. *auctus*, enlarged, abundant.) Found in the intestine of *Zoarces viviparus.*

A. auricula'ta. (L. *auricula*, the outer ear.) Found in the intestine of *Ophiomorphus miliaris.*

A. barbat'ulæ. (L. *barbatulus*, having a small beard.) Found in the intestine of *Cobitis barbatula.*

A. bic'olor. (L. *bicolor*, of two colours.) Found in *Trichecus rosmarus.*

A. biuncina'ta. (L. *bis*, twice; *uncinatus*, furnished with hooks, barbed.) Found in the stomach of *Zeus faber.*

A. Boddaer'tii. Found in the intestine of *Herpetodryas Boddaërtii.*

A. boo'pis. (Βοῶπις, ox-eyed, large eyed.) Found in the peritoneum of *Box vulgaris.*

A. bra'mæ. Found in the stomach of *Brama Rayi.*

A. ca'nis lagop'odis. (L. *canis*, a dog: *lagopus*, hare's foot.) Found in the intestine of *Canis lagopus.*

A. capsula'ria. (L. *capsula*, a small box.) Found in the intestines, and encapsuled in the peritoneum, of *Clupea harengus.*

A. cas'toris. (L. *castor*, beaver.) Found in the intestine of *Castor fiber.*

A. centris'ci. (Κεντρίσκος, a kind of fish.) Found in the peritoneum of *Centriscus scolopax.*

A. cephalop'tera. (Κεφαλή, the head; πτέρυξ, wing.) Found in the intestine of *Vipera redii.*

A. chara'drii. (Χαραδριός, probably the golden plover.) Found under the skin of *Ægialites fluviatilis*, and in the intestine of *Ægialites hiaticula.*

A. chelo'niæ. (Χελώνη, a tortoise.) Found in tubercles in the œsophagus of *Chelone mydas.*

A. cico'niæ al'bæ. (L. *ciconia*, a stork; *albus*, white.) Found in the stomach and proventriculus of *Ciconia alba.*

A. circumflex'a. (L. *circumflexus*, part. of *circumflecto*, to bend about.) Found in the stomach and duodenum of *Felis pardus.*

A. clava'ta. (L. *clavatus*, part. of *clavo*, to nail.) Found in the intestine of *Gadus æglefinus.*

A. clu'peæ. (L. *clupea*, a shad.) Found in the intestine of *Clupea sprattus* and *Clupea harengus.*

A. clupea'rum. (L. *clupea*, a shad.) Found in the abdomen of *Clupea harengus.*

A. colla'ris. (L. *collare*, a band for the neck.) Found in the intestine of *Rhombus maximus.*

A. columna'ris. (L. *columnaris*, rising in the form of a pillar.) Found in the intestines of *Mephitis chinga.*

A. com'par. (L. *compar*, like, or equal to, another.) Found in the intestine of *Tetrao urogallus.*

A. conoso'ma. (Κῶνος, a pine-cone; σῶμα, the body.) A term applied by Joërdens to the larva of the common house fly, *Musca domestica*, by mistake.

A. constric'ta. (L. part. from *constringo*, to bind together.) Found in the peritoneum of *Gadus luscus.*

A. cornel'yi. Found in the vulturine pintado, *Numida vulturina.*

A. corni'cis. (L. *cornix*, a crow.) Found in the stomach and intestines of *Corvus cornix.*

A. cor'vi frugil'egi. (L. *corvus*, a raven; *frugilegus*, fruit gathering.) Found in the intestine of *Corvus frugilegi.*

A. cor'vi glanda'rii. (L. *corvus*; *glandarius*, of, or belonging to, an acorn or gland.) Found in the intestine of *Garrulus glandarii.*

A. crassicau'da. (L. *crassus*, thick; *cauda*, a tail.) Found in the intestine of *Crenilabrus tinca.*

A. crena'ta. (L. *crena*, a notch.) Found in the intestine of *Sturnus vulgaris.*

A. crista'ta. (L. *cristatus*, tufted, crested.) Found in the intestine of *Esox lucius.*

A. cuneifor'mis. (L. *cuneus*, a wedge; *forma*, form.) Found in the intestine of *Gobius fluviatilis.*

A. cuspida'ta. (Part. of *cuspido*, to make pointed.) Found in the intestine of *Cercopithecus sabæus.*

A. cyclopte'ri. (Κύκλος, a circle; πτερόν, a wing.) Found in the intestine of *Cyclopterus lumpus.*

A. cynæ'di. Found in the peritoneum of *Labrus cynædus.*

A. cypri'ni erythrophthal'mi. (Κυπρῖνος, a kind of carp; ἐρυθρός, red; ὀφθαλμός, the eye.) Found in the intestine of *Scardinius erythrophthalmus.*

A. denta'ta. (L. *dentatus*, toothed.) Found in the intestine of *Aspro vulgaris*, and of *Squalius cephalus.*

A. depres'sa. (L. *depressus*, part. of *deprimo*, to depress.) Found in the intestine of *Vultur cinereus.*

A. dis'par. (L. *dispar*, unequal.) Found in the intestine of the goose.

A. ecauda'ta. (L. *e*, without; *caudatus*, tailed.) Found in the peritoneum and intestine of *Conger vulgaris.*

A. echina'ta. (L. *echinatus*, beset with prickles.) Found in the intestine of *Platydactylus guttatus.*

A. elonga'ta. (L. *elongatus*, part. of *elongo*, to lengthen.) Found in the intestine of *Ateles beelzebuth.*

A. emberi'zæ. Found in the intestine of *Emberiza hortulana.*

A. ensicauda'ta. (L. *ensis*, a sword; *caudatus*, tailed.) Found in the intestine of *Salicaria turdides*, and of *Turdus iliacus*, *T. merula*, *T. musicus*, and other Turdi.

A. entom'eles. ('Εντός, within; μελας, black.) Found in the lungs of *Rana helicina.*

A. fa'bri. (L. *faber*, a smith.) Found in the stomach of *Zeus faber.*

A. fe'rox. (L. *ferox*, wild.) Found in the intestine of *Hyrax capensis* and *H. syriacus.*

A. fila'ria. (L. *filus*, a thread.) Found in the abdomen of *Python tigris.*

A. fissila'bium. (L. *fissus*, part. of *findo*, to split; *labium*, a lip.) Found in the intestine of *Sturnus vulgaris.*

A. fœcun'da. (L. *fœcundus*, fertile.) Found in the large intestine of *Trachycephalus occipitalis.*

A. fulig'ulæ. (L. *fuligo*, soot; *gula*, gullet.) Found in the intestine of *Fuligula cristata.*

A. ga'di æglefi'ni. (Γάδος, a kind of fish.) Found in the fauces of *Gadus æglefinus.*

A. ga'di merlan'gi. (Γάδος; F. *merlan*, a whiting.) Found in the abdomen of *Merlangus vulgaris.*

A. ga'di minu'ti. (Γάδος; L. *minutus*, part. of *minuo*, to lessen.) Found in the abdominal cavity of *Gadus minutus.*

A. gasteros'tei. (Γαστήρ, the belly; ὀστέον, a bone.) Found in the intestine of *Gasterosteus aculeatus*.

A. gibbo'sa. (L. *gibbosus*, hunch-backed.) Found in the intestine of *Gallus gallinaceus*.

A. glare'olæ. (L. *glarea*, gravel.) Found in the cæcum of *Glareola austriaca*.

A. graciles'cens. (L. *gracilesco*, to become slender.) Found in the peritoneum and intestine of *Engraulis enchrasicholus*.

A. granulo'sa. (L. *granulum*, a small grain.) Found in the œsophagus and stomach of *Tachypetes aquila*.

A. gulo'nis. (L. *gulo*, a glutton.) Found in the jejunum of *Gulo arcticus*.

A. halic'oris. (Ἅλς, the sea; κόρις, a bug.) The males measured 2¼″, the females 4″ to 5″, in length (Owen). Found in the heart of *Rhytina stelleri*.

A. helici'na. (L. *helix*, ivy; from ἕλιξ, wound, twisted.) Found in the stomach of *Crocodilus acutus*.

A. hel'opis. (L. *helops*, the sword-fish, or the sturgeon.) Found in the intestine of *Acipenser stellatus*.

A. heterop'tera. (Ἕτερος, different; πτέρυξ, a wing.) Found in the intestine of *Ibis albicollis*.

A. heterou'ra. (Ἕτερος, different; οὐρά, a tail.) Found in the intestine of *Hemantopus melanopterus*.

A. hippocam'pi. (Ἱππόκαμπος, a monster with horse's body and fish's tail.) Found in the intestine of *Hippocampus guttatus*.

A. hirsu'ta. (L. *hirsutus*, shaggy.) Found in the intestine of *Osmerus eperlanus*.

A. holop'tera. (Ὁλόπτερος, whole winged.) Found in the intestine of *Testudo græca*.

A. hu'milis. (L. *humilis*, low.) Found in the lung of *Tropidonotus sirtalis*.

A. hys'trix. (L. *hystrix*, the porcupine.) Found in the rectum of *Podocnemis erythrocephalus*.

A. inci'sa. (L. *incisus*, notched.) Found in the peritoneum, and encapsuled in the stomach, of *Sorex tetragonurus*, and encapsuled in the peritoneum of *Talpa europæa*.

A. incrassa'ta. (L. *incrassatus*, part. from *incrasso*, to make stout.) Found in the stomach of *Trygon brucco*.

A. incres'cens. (L. *increscens*, part. from *incresco*, to increase.) Found in the œsophagus and stomach of *Lophius piscatorius*.

A. incur'va. (L. *incurvus*, bent.) Found in the œsophagus and stomach, and in tubercles of the walls of the intestine, of *Xiphias gladius*.

A. infec'ta. (L. *infectus*, part. of *inficio*, to impregnate, to taint.) A mature nematode infesting *Passulus cornutus*.

A. inflex'a. (L. *inflexus*, part. from *inflecto*, to bend.) Found in the intestine of the common fowl.

A. ischnop'tera. (Ἰσχνός, dry; πτερόν, a wing.) Found in the large intestine of *Struthio camelus*.

A. jac'chi. (Ἴακχος, mystic name of Bacchus.) Found in the intestine of a species of *Hapale*.

A. labia'ta. (L. *labia*, a lip.) Found in the intestine of *Anguilla vulgaris*.

A. la'bri lus'ci. (L. *labrum*, a lip; *luscus*, one-eyed.) Found in the abdomen of *Labrus luscus*.

A. læ'vis. (L. *lævis*, light.) Found in the intestine of *Arctomys monax*.

A. lanio'rum. (L. *lanius*, a butcher.) Found in the intestine of *Lanius collurio*.

A. la'ri. (L. *larus*, a gull.) Found in the intestine in *Larus ridibundus*.

A. laticau'da. (L. *latus*, broad; *cauda*, a tail.) Found in the small intestine and cæcum of *Dicholophus cristatus*.

A. leptop'tera. (Λέπτος, thin, fine; πτερόν, a wing.) Found in the œsophagus and stomach of *Felis leo*, and many other Felidæ.

Also, in Rudolphi's classification, a synonym of *A. mystax*.

A. leucis'ci i'di. (Λευκίσκος, the white mullet.) Found in the intestine of *Idus molanotus*.

A. linguat'ulæ. (L. *linguatulus*, dim. of *linguatus*, provided with a tongue.) Found in the mesentery of *Solea vulgaris*.

A. lobula'ta. (Λόβος, the lobe of the ear.) Found in the large intestine of *Platanista gangetica*.

A. lonchop'tera. (Λογχός, the head of a javelin; πτερόν, a wing.) Found in the biliary ducts and duodenum of *Elephas indicus*.

A. lon'ga. (L. *longus*, long.) Found in the intestine of *Tantalus loculator*.

A. lumbricoïd'es. (L. *lumbricus*, an intestinal worm. F. *ascaride lombricoïde*, *lombric*; G. *Spulwurm*, *Rundwurm*, *Springwurm*.) A parasite of man, the ox, and pig. It is cylindrical, of considerable size, becoming attenuated at both extremities of the body, but rather more in front than behind, brownish or reddish grey in colour. The head is naked, mouth small, lips with a circular constriction at their base. The teeth very fine, never measuring more than 0·0035 mm., and about 200 in number. Male 15—17 centim. in length; caudal extremity conical, dorsally reflected, with two short, sharp, curved spiculæ. On the right and left sides of the abdomen are two irregularly arranged longitudinal rows of papillæ, numbering at least 70 on each side. Female from 20—25 centim. in length, 5·5 mm. thick; vulva in adults just behind the anterior third, in young specimens near the middle of the body; ovaries two, filiform; ova 0·075 mm. in length, 0·058 mm. in breadth; shell thin, smooth, covered with a transparent, muriform, white envelope, semiopaque, and becoming brown after extrusion, their number estimated at several millions. In development the whole of the vitellus undergoes segmentation, and the process may occupy a year. The embryo does not escape spontaneously from the ovum, and its existence may be prolonged for five years.

This worm is found in the small intestine, and is especially prevalent in children. It is found in all parts of the world. It has a peculiar and unpleasant odour.

The symptoms of ascarides are that children, in whom they most frequently occur, suffer from want of appetite, from colic, and have a white tongue, foul breath, with alternations of constipation and diarrhœa, tickling of the nose and anus. These worms sometimes produce dilatation of the pupil, impaired vision, and strabismus. In adults, they may be the cause of incontinence of urine, spermatorrhœa, palpitation of the heart, cough, and various conditions of cerebral disturbance, as cephalalgia, vertigo, delirium, coma, hysteria, and epilepsy.

The treatment consists in the administration of purgatives and various anthelmintics. Amongst the former calomel used to be the most frequently employed. Amongst the latter the *Semen contra*, or, preferably, its active principle, santonin, is now in the greatest favour; kousso and oil of male fern have also been employed. Other remedies mentioned by Bouchut are saoria, half to one ounce, in powder; tatzé, two drachms to one ounce, in syrup; the juice of pagimirioba injected into the anus; the powdered seeds of the *Chenopodium anthelminticum*, in 15 to 30-grain doses, in form of electuary; moncenna, camphor, decoction of onion, and the animal oil of Dippel. It has been supposed that a bitter infusion, such as that of quassia, is useful in preventing the return of the worms.

A. ly′ræ. (L. *lyra*, a harp.) Found in the mesentery of *Trigla lyra*.

A. macrop′tera. (Μακρός, long; πτερόν, a wing.) Found in the stomach of *Jacare nigra*.

A. maculo′sa. (L. *maculosus*, spotted.) Found in the intestine of the pigeon; a specimen has been seen two inches and a half long.

A. mæ′næ. (Μαίνη, a small sea-fish.) Found in the intestine of *Mæna vulgaris*.

A. ma′nidis. (Μᾶνις, a crescent.) Found as a vesicle in the stomach of *Manis brachyura*.

A. mar′ecæ. Found in the intestine of *Anas penelope*.

A. margina′ta. (L. *marginatus*, part. from *margino*, to furnish with a border.) Found in the intestine of the dog and wolf. Head with convex lobes, each bearing a projecting papilla in the centre of their convexity, and having a thin dentated border at their margin; two semi-elliptical lateral alæ. Length of male 5—9 centimeters; caudal extremity with two narrow alæ, having 15 papillæ on each side. Length of the female 9—12 centimeters. Vulva situated in front of the anterior fourth of the body. Ova almost globular, reticulated on the surface. These ova only develop after having undergone a certain amount of desiccation.

Also, in Rudolphi's classification, a synonym of *A. mystax*.

A. marit′ima. (L. *maritimus*, maritime.) An immature female has been found in the stomach of man.

A. mar′tis. (L. *martes*, a marten.) Found in the small intestine of *Mustela martes*.

A. mas′cula. (L. *masculus*, male.) Found in the intestine of *Pseudophis bivittatus*.

A. megaloceph′ala. (Μέγας, large; κεφαλή, head.) Found in the small intestine of *Bos taurus* and of *Equus caballus*; also, in the ass, mule, and zebra. Head with three large, rounded, and very prominent valves. Male 24 centimeters in length; tail with two lateral alæ. Female 20—32 centimeters in length; tail conoidal, mucronate; vulva situated at the anterior fourth; ova globular, diameter 0·09 mm. to ·10 mm.; embryo from 0·23 mm. to 0·28 mm. in length. It was at one time supposed to be identical with *A. lumbricoides*, but this has now been disproved.

A. mer′gi. (L. *mergus*, a diver.) Found in the œsophagus of *Mergus merganser*.

A. microceph′ala. (Μικρός, small; κεφαλή, head.) Found in the intestine and abdominal cavity of *Ardea comata*.

A. microla′bium. (Μικρός, small; L. *labium*, lip.) Found in the stomach of *Falco coronatus*.

A. minu′ta. (L. *minutus*, small.) Found in the intestines of *Platessa passer*.

A. mucrona′ta. (L. *mucronatus*, pointed.) Found in the stomach of *Lota vulgaris*.

A. mul′li. (L. *mullus*, the red mullet.) Found in the intestines of *Mullus rubescens*.

A. mustela′rum. (L. *mustela*, a weasel.) Found in the intestine of *Mustela foina* and *M. martes*.

A. mys′tax. (Μύσταξ, the moustache.) Found in the intestine of man, and various Carnivora, as the wild and domestic cat, tiger, and lion. Head inflected, with two membranous semi-oval alæ; valves of the mouth small, rounded. Male 3—6 centimeters in length; posterior part of the body with two slightly projecting alæ, and two rows of 13—15 papillæ; spicules recurved. Female 5—10 centimeters in length; vulva situated near the anterior fourth; two oviducts and ovaries; ova almost globular, and having a thick reticulated or alveolated investment.

A. nasu′ta. (L. *nasutus*, large-nosed.) Found in the œsophagus and stomach of *Pelecanus onocrotalis*.

A. neglec′ta. (L. *neglectus*, part. from *negligo*, to neglect.) Found in the intestine of *Diodon maculo-striatus*.

A. nigroveno′sa. (L. *niger*, black; *vena*, a vein.) Found in the lung of *Anguis fragilis* and in *Rana*.

A. nodulo′so-stria′ta. (L. *nodulus*, a little knot; *striatus*, streaked.) Found in the intestine of *Sarcorhampus papa*.

A. novac′ulæ. (L. *novacula*, a sharp knife.) Found in the peritoneum of *Xyrichthys cultratus*.

A. nu′da. (L. *nudus*, naked.) Found in the intestine of *Crotalus adamanteus*.

A. obcon′ica. (L. *ob*, near; *conus*, a cone.) Found in the *Uranops angulatus*.

A. obtusocauda′ta. (L. *obtusus*, part. from *obtundo*, to blunt; *cauda*, a tail.) Found in the stomach and intestine of *Trutta fario*.

A. oc′uli ra′næ. (L. *oculus*, the eye; *rana*, a frog.) Found in the vitreous humour of the eye of the *Rana esculenta*.

A. ophid′ii barba′ti. (Ὄφις, a snake; L. *barbatus*, bearded.) Found in the mesentery of *Ophidium barbatum*.

A. ophid′ii imber′bis. (Ὄφις, a snake. L. *imberbis*, beardless.) Found in the mesentery of *Fierasfer imberbe*.

A. orthagoris′ci. (Ὀρθαγορίσκος, a sucking pig.) Found in the intestine of the *Orthagoriscus mola*.

A. oscula′ta. (L. *osculatus*, part. of *osculor*, to kiss.) Found in the œsophagus, stomach, and intestine of *Halichœrus grypus*, *Leptomyx monachus*, *Phoca barbata*, *P. grœnlandica*, *P. annellata*, and *P. vitulina*.

A. o′vis. (L. *ovis*, a sheep.) Found in the intestine of *Ovis aries*.

A. papillo′sa. (L. *papilla*, a nipple.) Found in the intestine of *Corvus cajanus*.

A. pastina′cæ. (L. *pastinaca*, a parsnip.) Found in the intestine of *Trygon pastinaca*.

A. paucip′ara. (L. *paucus*, few; *pario*, to produce.) Found in the intestine of *Testudo græca*.

A. pe′dum. (L. *pes*, a foot.) Found in the stomach and intestine of *Scomber scombrus*.

A. pellu′cida. (L. *pellucidus*, transparent.) Found in the investment of the liver in *Upupa epops*.

A. perspicil'lum. (L. *perspicio*, to see through.) Found in the intestine of the turkey.

A. phy'cidis. Found in the pyloric appendage of *Phycis mediterranea.*

A. pi'cæ. (L. *pica*, a magpie.) Found in the intestine of *Pica caudata.*

A. procella'riæ. (L. *procella*, a hurricane.) Found in the bladder of *Procellaria anglorum.*

A. pteroph'ora. (Πτερόν, a wing; φορέω, to bear.) Found in the intestine of *Dicholophus Marcgrafi.*

A. pusil'la. (L. *pusillus*, insignificant.) Found encapsuled in the peritoneum of *Erinaceus europæus.*

A. quadrangula'ris. (L. *quadrangulus*, four-cornered.) Found in the stomach of a species of *Crotalis.*

A. quadricor'nis. (L. *quatuor*, four; *cornu*, a horn.) Found in the stomach and duodenum of *Naja haje.*

A. radio'sa. (L. *radiosus*, emitting many rays.) Found in the stomach of *Echidna rhinocerotis.*

A. ra'jæ. (L. *raia*, a ray.) Found in the stomach and intestines of *Raja batis.*

A. reclina'ta. (L. *reclinatus*, part. of *reclino*, to bend back.) Found in the cæcum of *Crotophoga ani* and *C. major.*

A. rhyt'inæ. Found in the stomach and duodenum of *Rhytina stelleri.*

A. rig'ida. (L. *rigidus*, stiff.) Found in the stomach and intestine of *Lophius piscatorius.*

A. rotunda'ta. (L. *rotundatus*, part. of *rotundo*, to make round.) Found in the peritoneum of *Gadus morrhua.*

A. rubicun'da. (L. *rubicundus*, ruddy.) Found in the œsophagus and stomach of *Python molurus.*

A. rugo'sa. (L. *rugosus*, shrivelled.) Found in the intestine of *Bubo maximus.*

A. sala'ris. (L. *salar*, a trout.) Found in the intestine of *Gadus morrhua.*

A. salmo'nis. (L. *salmo*, a salmon.) Found in the pyloric appendages of *Salmo autumnalis.*

A. salvi'ni. Found in the intestine of *Oreophasis Derbyana.*

A. sau'ri. (Σαύρα, a lizard.) Found in the mesentery of *Saurus saurus.*

A. sciæ'næ. (Σκίαινα, a sea-fish like a grayling.) Found in the peritoneum of *Umbrina vulgaris.*

A. scorpæ'næ. (Σκόρπαινα, a kind of fish.) Found in the intestine of *Scorpæna scrofa.*

A. semite'res. (L. *semis*, half; *teres*, round.) Found in the intestine of *Vanellus cristatus.*

A. serpen'tulus. (L. dim. of *serpens*, a serpent.) Found in the intestine of *Grus cinerea.*

A. silu'ri. (L. *silurus*, the sheat fish.) Found in the intestine of *Silurus glanis.*

A. sim'ilis. (L. *similis*, like.) Found in the intestines of various species of *Phoca.*

A. sim'plex. (L. *simplex*, simple.) Found in the stomach of *Phocæna communis.*

A. sma'ris. (Σμαρίς, the pickerel.) Found in the intestine of *Smaris vulgaris.*

A. sole'æ. (L. *solea*, the sole.) Found in the intestine of *Solea vulgaris.*

A. spi'cræ. Found in the peritoneum of *Sparus spicra.*

A. spiculig'era. (L. *spiculum*, a point; *gero*, to bear.) Found in the œsophagus of *Mergus merganser.*

A. spira'lis. (L. *spira*, a coil.) Found in the intestine of *Nyctale Tengmalmi*, *Ulula aluco*, *Aegolius brachyotus* and *otus*, *Surnia nyctea*, *Bubo maximus*, *Strix flammea*, and *Picus comatus.*

A. squa'li. (L. *squalus*, a kind of sea-fish.) Found in the intestine of a species of *Squalus.*

A. stephanos'toma. (Στέφανος, a crown; στόμα, a mouth.) A term applied by Lenz and Jördens to the larva of the blowfly.

A. ster'næ hirun'dinis. (L. *hirundo*, a swallow.) Found in the intestine of *Sterna hirundo.*

A. ster'næ ni'græ. (L. *niger*, black.) Found encapsuled in the intestines of *Sterna nigra.*

A. subula'ta. (L. *subula*, a pointed instrument, an awl.) Found in the cæcum of *Cuculus cayanus*, *C. melacoryphus*, and other *Cuculi;* in the cæcum of *Nyctibius æthereus* and *N. grandis*, and in the intestines of various *Caprimulgi.*

A. succi'sa. (L. *succisus*, part. of *succido*, to cut off.) Found in the intestine of *Cyclopterus lumpus.*

A. suil'la. (L. *suillus*, belonging to swine.) A species found in the pig, proved by Schneider to be identical with the *A. lumbricoides* of man.

A. sulca'ta. (L. *sulcatus;* part. of *sulco*, to plough or furrow.) Found in the intestine of *Geochelone Schweiggeri.*

A. tentacula'ta. (L. *tento*, to touch.) Found in the cæcum of the American opossums, *Didelphys.*

A. tenuicol'lis. (L. *tenuis*, thin; *collum*, the neck.) Found in the stomach and intestine of *Alligator Mississipiensis.*

A. tenuis'sima. (L. sup. of *tenuis*, thin.) Found in the intestine of *Merlangus vulgaris.*

A. tetrap'tera. (Τέτρα, from τέσσαρα, four; πτερόν, a wing.) Found in the intestine of the mouse.

A. ti'gridis. (L. *tigris*, a tiger.) Found in the intestine of *Felis tigris.*

A. to'dari. Found beneath the peritoneum of *Loligo todarus.*

A. torpe'dinis. (L. *torpedo*, sluggishness, the electric ray.) Found in the stomach of *Torpedo marmorata.*

A. transfu'ga. (L. *transfuga*, a deserter.) Found in the intestine of *Ursus arctos*, *U. Americanus*, *U. labiatus*, and *U. maritimus.*

A. tribothrioi'des. (Τρίς, thrice; βόθρος, a pit; εἶδος, like.) Found in the intestine of *Anas obscura.*

A. trigonu'ra. (Τρίγονος, three-angled; οὐρά, a tail.) Found in the peritoneum of *Cobitis barbatula.*

A. trique'tra. (L. *triquetrus*, three cornered.) A synonym of *A. mystax.*

A. trito'nis. (L. *Triton*, a son of Neptune.) Found in the *Triton tæniatus.*

A. truncat'ula. (L. *trunco*, to maim, to cut off.) Found in the intestine, and encapsuled in the liver and muscles, of *Perca fluviatilis.*

A. unguicula'ta. (L. *unguis*, a nail.) Found in the large intestine of *Lepidosternon microcephalus.*

A. ungula'ta. (L. *ungulatus*, having hoofs.) Found in the intestine of *Labrus maculatus.*

A. uranosco'pi. (Οὐρανός, the heavens; σκοπέω, to look at.) Found in the peritoneum of *Uranoscopus scaber.*

A. valdemucrona'ta. (L. *valde*, strongly; *mucronatus*, pointed.) Found in the stomach and proventriculus of *Ciconia maguari.*

A. vermicula'ris. (L. *vermiculus*, a little worm.) The thread- or maw-worm. A synonym of *Oxyuris vermicularis.*

A. vesicula'ris. (L. *vesicula*, a little bladder.) Found in the intestine of the common fowl, and in the turkey.

A. vim'bæ. Found encapsuled in the intestinal walls and in the liver of *Abramis vimbæ.*

Ascarop'sis mor'rhuæ. ('Ασκαρίς, an intestinal worm; ὄψις, appearance.) A sexually mature nematoid entozoon, found by v. Beneden in the intestines of *Gadus morrhua.*

As'celes. ('Ασκελής; ἀ, neg.; σκέλος, the leg.) In Teratology, destitute of legs.

Ascel'la. (L. *ascella*, the bosom of man.) The *Axilla.*

Ascel'lus. (L. dim. of *ascus*; from ἀσκός, a wine skin.) A synonym of *Ascus.*

Ascen'dens. (L. *ascendens*, part. of *ascendo*, to climb. F. *ascendant;* G. *aufwärts, steigend, aufsteigend.*) Rising up; ascending.

Ascend'ing. (L. *ascendo*, to climb. F. *ascendante.*) Mounting up.

In Anatomy, applied to structures passing to the upper parts of the body.

In Botany, applied to a stem which rises upwards. Also, to ovules attached a little above the base of the ovary, and directed obliquely upwards. Also, to the metaphorphosis of the floral organs when it occurs in the higher direction, as from sepal to petal, from stamen to carpel.

A. aor'ta. See *Aorta, ascending portion of arch of.*

A. cur'rent. The electric current when transmitted through an animal body by means of an arrangement in which the positive electrode is towards the periphery and the negative towards the central part of the animal.

A. fi'bres. See *Fibres of brain.*

Ascen'sus. (L. *ascensus*, an ascending or climbing up, an ascent.) Applied by Libavius and others to the act or process of sublimation, formerly termed *Distillatio per ascensum.*

Applied, also, to the increase of a disease.

Asce'sis. ("Ασκησις, from ἀσκέω, to exercise.) Exercise.

Asch'erson's ve'sicles. (L. *vesicula*, a little blister.) The small cell-like bodies that are formed when oil is agitated with an albuminous fluid. Each drop of oil becomes surrounded by a layer of albumen, which Ascherson thought represented a cell.

As'chil. The *Scilla maritima.*

Aschistodac'tylus. ("Ασχιστος, undivided; δάκτυλος, the finger. F. *aschistodactyle.*) In Teratology, a simple arrest of development, in which the digits are webbed.

As'ci. ('Ασκός, a bag.) Sac-like bodies forming the final ramifications of branches which arise from the fertilised ascogonium or female organs in certain Fungi, *e.g.* in the *Ascomycetes.* They appear, in the first instance, as oblong cells filled with colourless protoplasm, which is gradually taken up by the sporidia. Asci dehisce either by a simple fissure or by an operculum, and the four or eight sporidia are set free.

As'cia. (L. *ascia*, an axe, akin to 'αξινη, an axe.) A great hatchet. Applied (σκέπαρνον) by Galen, *de Fract.* iii, 40, to a kind of bandage, from its supposed resemblance to a hatchet, when properly adjusted.

Ascia'no. Italy, in Tuscany. A mineral water containing sodium chloride 4 grains, magnesium chloride 2, sodium sulphate 3, calcium sulphate 9, calcium carbonate 4, and a considerable amount of carbonic acid, in 25 ounces. Used in lithic acid diathesis, and in chronic catarrh of the alimentary mucous membrane.

Ascid'ia. ('Ασκίδιον, for ἀσκίον, a dim. of ἀσκός, a leather bag, a wine skin. F. *ascidie;* G. *Mantelthiere.*) A Group of animals belonging to the tunicate or ascidioid Division of the *Mollusca*, represented by *Appendicularia, Pyrosoma, Salpa, Cynthia*, and *Phallusia.* Some are free, some social or compound. Interesting because, on Haeckel's theory of anthropogeny, they constitute a type of one of the stages of the development of man. The body in many of the genera is enclosed in a test containing cellulose. The branchial or pharyngeal sac is fenestrated, and opens below by a short œsophagus into a stomach and intestine, with hæmal curvation. There is a heart, and the direction of the blood-current undergoes periodic reversal. A nerve ganglion anteriorly sends branches to the body. Sexes united or separate; development, either by ova or by gemmation from a stolon.

Ascidia'cea. A synonym of *Ascidioida.*

Ascidia'rium. ('Ασκίδιον.) The common mass formed by the aggregation of the zoöids in the compound Ascidians. There is no fusion of the inner structure, but the tests become united to each other.

Ascid'iate. ('Ασκιδίον. G. *schlauchartig;* F. *ascidić.*) A term applied to leaves which have a portion of their structure developed into an urn-shaped body, or *Ascidium.*

Ascid'iform. (*Ascidium;* L. *forma*, likeness. G. *schlauchförmig.*) Applied to bracteæ when in form of a cup.

Ascidig'erous. (*Ascidium;* L. *gero*, to bear.) Supporting or presenting ascidia.

Ascidiocar'pous. ('Ασκιδίον, for ἀσκίον, dim. of ἀσκός, a leather bag; καρπός fruit. G. *schlauchfruchtig.*) Applied to Hepaticæ, the fruit of which is open at top, as Riccia.

Ascidioï'da. ('Ασκίδιον; εἶδος, likeness.) A synonym of *Tunicata.*

Ascid'ium. ('Ασκίδιον, a small leathern bottle.) A bottle.

Applied to a hollow foliaceous appendage resembling a small bottle. It has been chiefly applied to cavities or hollow organs, sometimes with and sometimes without an operculum, exhibited by certain leaves of Nepenthes, Sarracenia, and Cephalotus. In Nepenthes the leaf, in the first instance, presents a laminar expansion, supported on a short petiole. The median nervure is prolonged beyond the expansion in the form of a tendril-like cylindrical body, which bears at its distal extremity an urn-like cavity lined with glands, and having a small operculum attached to one point of the rim. In *Sarracenia purpurea* the petiole is nearly cylindrical, and forms a conical alate receptacle, opening by an oblique orifice, which is surmounted by a dorsally-placed operculum. In *Cephalotus fol-*

licularis the ascidiated leaf presents a cylindrical petiole, with an ovoid urn at its extremity, the opening of which is superior, surrounded by a fleshy margin, and closed by a rounded operculum. The outer surface of the urn has three alæ, a bilabiate median one, and two lateral and simple ones, all supporting stiff hairs.

Much difference of opinion exists amongst botanists in regard to the homologies of the several parts of the organs termed ascidia. Some, with De Candolle and Lindley, regarding the ascidia of Nepenthes and Sarracenia as being constituted by the coalescence of the edges of the petioles; others, with C. Morren, considering the urn of Nepenthes as formed by the lamina of the leaf, whilst the inferior phyllomorphous organ represents the petiole, and the operculum is formed by the terminal portion of the lamina, which remains free. Griffith, again, with Hooker, looking to the development of the organ, maintains that in its rudimentary state it is a mere depression on the upper surface of the leaf, which terminates in a slight oval depression, that is, a simple gland. The part of the leaf below this becomes contracted, and forms the basilar or laminar part of the organ, whilst the operculum is formed by the distal portion. Lastly, Faivre and Baillon are of opinion that, in all the instances mentioned above, the urn represents a peltate foliar expansion, the edges of which develop more than the central portion, and thus the superior surface of the leaf constitutes the lining of the urn, and is destitute of stomata, whilst the inferior surface forms its exterior, and presents stomata and hairs. In Marcgravia and Norantea floral bracts are transformed into ascidia.

As'ciform. ('Ασκός, a leathern bag; L. *forma*, likeness. G. *schlauchförmig*.) Applied by Link to leaves which, placed upon themselves and joined by their edges at their inferior part, remain open superiorly, and thus produce a sort of vase, as the terminal ascidium of Nepenthes.

Ascig'eri. ('Ασκός. L. *gero*, to carry.) A term applied in Botany to Fungi which have their spores contained in thecæ, and hence more generally named thecasporous.

Also, a synonym of the *Tuberaceæ* amongst the *Gasteromycetæ*.

Also, a synonym of the *Sphæriaceæ* amongst the *Pyrenomycetæ*.

Ascig'erous. (Same etymon. F. *ascigère*; G. *schlauchtragend*.) Applied to mushrooms, the reproductive corpuscles of which are contained in a small utricle.

As'cii. ('A, neg; σκία, a shade. G. *Schattenlose*.) Applied to the inhabitants of the torrid zone, who, having the sun perpendicular above their head, are for two days in each year without shadow.

Ascil'la. The *Axilla*.

Asci'tes. ('Ασκίτης; from ἀσκός, a bag. L. and S. *ascitis*; F. and I. *ascite*; G. *Bauchwassersucht*.) A collection of serous fluid in the peritoneal cavity. The causes are acute or chronic or tubercular inflammation of the peritoneum, or, very frequently, disease of one or more of the viscera of the abdomen, which either induces inflammation of the peritoneum, or subjects the veins to pressure, and thus retards, or altogether arrests, the flow of blood through the vena cava, vena portæ, or their tributaries. It is hence seen in cancer of the liver, stomach, and uterus; in aneurysms; in tumours of the pancreas, mesenteric glands, and other organs, pressing on the vena portæ; it occurs in cirrhosis and other diseases of the liver, heart disease, and Bright's disease. It also appears to result from some alteration in the constitution of the blood, as in fevers, scurvy, and phthisis, and in some anæmic conditions. In uncomplicated cases it may remain stationary for many years, but more commonly the primary disease, of which it is only symptomatic, proves fatal. The fluid varies considerably in character, being sometimes clear yellow, at others turbid, whey-like, or mixed with lymph and blood. It is usually alkaline, sometimes neutral; its sp. gr. varies from 1·008 to 1·018; it contains a few leucocytes, often converted into masses of fatty granules, epithelial scales from the peritoneal folds, occasional red blood discs, and plates of cholesterin. Its chemical composition is somewhat that of the serum of blood, but it varies considerably, the amount of water in 1000 parts averaging from 930 to 980, and of solids from 70 to 20, the difference consisting chiefly in the greater or less amount of albumen, which may vary from 5 to 60 parts in 1000; in addition, it contains small quantities of fibrin, fat, and urea, and often of paralbumen, leucin, uric acid, zanthin, cholesterin, sugar, biliary colouring matters, and acids; the saline constituents average from 7 to 10 parts in a thousand, and consist chiefly of sodium chloride, with some sodium carbonates, with alkaline phosphates and sulphates, and calcium phosphate.

The symptoms are uniform enlargement of the abdomen, fluctuation, dulness on percussion, the highest part being resonant when the patient lies on the back or sides, owing to the floating of the intestines, thinning of the skin, with great venous development, and generally anasarca of the lower extremities. In extreme cases the respiratory and cardiac movements are seriously interfered with, impairment of the general health occurs, and there is thirst, loss of appetite, flatulence, scanty urine, and confined bowels.

In regard to treatment, when ascites arises from debility, the administration of diuretics, with iron and quinine, is recommended, the most serviceable diuretics being nitrate or acetate of potash, scoparium, squills, juniper, and digitalis. In other instances drastic purgatives, as elaterium, gamboge, hellebore, podophyllin, and croton oil, may be given; or the patient may be subjected to the action of sudorifics, as hot and vapour baths, and jaborandi. The value of diaphoretics, diuretics, and purgatives has been much doubted. Other remedies that have been suggested are copaiba, iodide and bromide of potassium, the juice of the bark of the elder, parsley, decoction of *Pyrola umbellata*, the application of electricity to the walls of the abdomen, frictions of mercurial ointment, with camphorated oil. Lastly, *paracentesis* may be resorted to.

A. abdomina'lis. (L. *abdomen*, the belly.) The same as *Ascites*.

A. adipo'sus. (L. *adeps*, fat. F. *ascite huileuse*.) A form in which the effused fluid is white and opaque, from suspended oil globules; it is observed in some cases of peritoneal cancer or tubercle. The fatty matter has been observed to amount to from 16 to 20 parts in a thousand.

A. chylo'sus. (Χυλός, chyle.) A form in which the effused fluid is milky, from rupture of some lacteal vessel.

A. hepatocys'ticus. (Ἧπαρ, the liver;

κύστις, the bladder.) Dropsy of the gall-bladder; great distension of that organ.

A. ova'rii. (*Ovarium.*) Ovarian dropsy.

A. purulen'tus. (Πῦον, matter, pus.) Purulent effusion into the abdominal cavity.

A. sacca'tus. (Σάκκος, a bag.) A term applied to ovarian or other abdominal cysts containing fluid.

A. uteri'nus. (L. *uterinus*, belonging to the womb.) A term for *Hydrometra*.

Asci'tes, ac'tive. A term given to those cases of ascites which suddenly occur in persons of previously good health, after exposure to cold and wet, and which rapidly recover. In these there is probably some peritoneal inflammation.

A., chron'ic. Ascites depending on a cause other than acute peritonitis.

A., hepat'ic. ('Ηπατικός, of the liver.) Ascites depending on liver disease.

A., rheumat'ic. A term that has been applied to ascites which appeared to be metastatic, or a coincident manifestation of a rheumatic diathesis, or which seemed to have rheumatic inflammation of the peritoneum as its cause.

Ascit'ic. ('Ασκίτης, dropsy of the belly. F. *ascitique;* G. *wassersuchtig.*) Having, or pertaining to, ascites.

Asclepiada'ceæ. ('Ασκληπιάς. F. *asclépiadacées;* G. *Seidenpflanzengewächse.*) The milk-weeds. An Order of epipetalous corollifloral Exogens. Shrubs or herbs, often twining, generally with a milky juice; leaves entire, exstipulate; calyx 5-partite, persistent; corolla 5-partite, deciduous; stamens five, alternate with the lobes of the corolla; pollen, when the anther dehisces, cohering in masses, and sticking to five processes of the stigma singly, by twos, or by fours; carpels two; stigmas adherent, and forming a fleshy 5-angled head, to gelatinous processes arising from which the pollen masses adhere.

Asclepi'adai. ('Ασκληπιός; the Latin *Æsculapius.*) A name given to the descendants of Æsculapius, who for many centuries appear to have been almost the only Greek physicians. The line stretches from Machaon, who flourished between B.C. 1200 and B.C. 1100, to Dracon the Third, who lived between B.C. 250 and B.C. 150; and it includes the names of Podalirius, Hippocrates, and Aristotle.

Asclepiade'æ. The same as *Asclepiadaceæ.*

Asclepi'ades. ('Ασκλεπιάδης.) A native of Prusa in Bithynia. He flourished at Rome in the end of the second and beginning of the first century before Christ. He founded his practice on a doctrine of atoms and pores, considering that acute diseases depended on narrowing of the pores or their obstruction by excess or false motion of the atoms, and that chronic diseases arose from relaxation of the pores and deficiency of the atoms. He employed sparingly active remedies, but trusted mainly to a fitting diet, exercise, baths, and friction; he used wine freely, and would appear to have been a physician who considered the comforts, and perhaps the fancies, of his patients. He died from an accident when he was an old man.

Asclepi'adin. A substance obtained by macerating the root of *Vincetoxicum officinale* in strong alcohol. It is yellow, bitter, amorphous, and hygroscopic; it does not contain nitrogen, and is not alkaline, but has emetic properties.

Ascle'pias. ('Ασκληπιάς. F. *asclepiade;* G. *Seidenpflanze, Schwalbenwurtz.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Asclepiadaceæ.* Calyx small; corolla rotate, generally reflexed; staminal coronet consisting of five cucullate processes, with a subulate process on its inside; pollinia five pairs.

A. al'ba. (L. *albus*, white.) The *Vincetoxicum officinale.*

A. amœ'na, Michx. (L. *amœnus*, pleasant.) The *A. incarnata.*

A. aphyl'la. ('A, neg.; φύλλον, a leaf.) The *Sarcostemma aphyllum.*

A. apoc'ynum. ('Απόκυνον, from ἀπό, from, against; κύων, a dog.) The *A. syriaca.*

A. asthmat'ica, Roxb. ('Ασθματικός, afflicted with shortness of breath.) A synonym of *Tylophora asthmatica.*

A. bic'olor. (L. *bicolor*, two-coloured.) The *A. curassavica.*

A. contrayer'va. A species said by some to supply the purgative root *Mechoacan.*

A. cornu'ta. (L. *cornutus*, horned.) The *A. syriaca.*

A. cris'pa. (L. *crispus*, curled.) The *Gomphocarpus crispus.*

A. curassav'ica. (*Curassavia*, the island of Curaçoa.) Bastard ipecacuan, or white ipecacuan of St. Domingo, the leaves of which are used as an emetic; the root is mixed with that of ipecacuan, and has similar powers, but less in degree. It is said to be anthelmintic. Dose 20—40 grains.

A. cynanchoï'des. The *Sarcostemma glaucum.*

A. decum'bens. (L. *decumbo*, to lie down.) A species the root of which is used as a cathartic, expectorant, sudorific, and diuretic; it is also said to have tonic properties. Externally it has been used as an irritant.

A. gigante'a. (L. *giganteus*, of, or belonging to, the giants.) A synonym of *Calotropis gigantea.*

A., flesh-col'oured. The *A. incarnata.*

A. incarna'ta, Willd. (G. *fleischfarbige Schwalbenwurzel.*) Flesh-coloured milkweed. Hab. North America. Stem erect, downy; leaves opposite, nearly sessile, lanceolate, downy; flowers in crowded, erect umbels. The root is officinal in U.S. Ph., and has been used as an emetic and cathartic in catarrh, asthma, rheumatism, syphilis, and intestinal worms.

A. lactif'era, Linn. (L. *lac*, milk; *fero*, to bear.) The milky juice of this species is used as food.

A. linea'ris, Linn. (L. *linearis*, consisting of lines.) A Mexican species; used as an emetic and cathartic.

A. obova'ta. (L. *ob*, near; *ovatus*, egg-shaped.) The *A. syriaca.*

A. proce'ra. (L. *procerus*, tall.) A somewhat doubtful Egyptian plant, the leaves of which are applied to indolent humours, and the milky juice used as a caustic. Probably a *Calotropis.*

A. prolif'era. (L. *proles*, offspring; *fero*, to bear.) An emetic; has been used in hydrophobia.

A. pseu'do-sar'sa. (Ψευδής, false; *sarsa*, sarsaparilla.) A synonym of *Hemidesmus indicus.*

A. ro'sea, Roxb. (L. *roseus*, rose-coloured.) The *Oxystelma esculentum.*

A. seto'sa. (L. *setosus*, bristly.) A Mexican species, having diaphoretic and tonic properties.

A. stipita'cea, Forsk. An Arabian species, the young shoots of which are eaten as food.

A. syri'aca, Willd. (L. *Syriacus*, Syrian.) Common silk-weed, common milk-weed, Syrian dog-bane. A plant widely distributed in the United States. Stem simple; leaves opposite, petiolated, lanceolate-oblong, downy underneath; follicle prickly, full of silky down. The root possesses anodyne properties, it promotes expectoration and diaphoresis, relieves pain, cough, and dyspnœa. It has also been used in scrofula, and is an excellent alterative in hepatic affections. The tincture is made by macerating two ounces of the fresh root in one pint of spirit. The silky down has been used for stuffing beds and pillows, and in the manufacture of hats.

A. tomento'sa. (L. *tomentum*, a stuffing for cushions.) The *A. syriaca.*

A. tubero'sa, Willd. (L. *tuberosus*, full of lumps; G. *knollige Schwalbenwurzel.*) Butterfly-weed or pleurisy-root. A plant indigenous to the United States. Stems many, round, hairy; leaves oblong-lanceolate, with short petioles; fruit an erect lanceolate follicle. The root, which is the only part used, and is officinal in the U.S. Ph., is large, irregularly tuberous, branched, fusiform, fleshy, externally brown, internally white and striated, with a subacrid, nauseous taste. It is diaphoretic and expectorant. It is largely employed in the Southern States in catarrh, pneumonia, pleurisy, and other pectoral affections. It has also been found useful in diarrhœa, dysentery, and rheumatism. Dose, 20 to 60 grains.

Also, a synonym of *A. decumbens.*

A. verticilla'ta. (L. *verticillus*, the whirl of a spindle.) Hab. North America. A decoction of the plant has been used, it is said with success, in the bites of snakes and venomous insects.

A. vincetox'icum. (F. *asclepiade dompte-venin.*) Swallow-wort, or tame poison; formerly esteemed as alexipharmic, diuretic, and deobstruent. The *Vincetoxicum officinale.*

A. volu'bilis. (L. *volubilis*, that which is rolled round.) The *Hoya viridiflora.*

Asclepias'mus. A term for hæmorrhoids.

Asclep'idin. A product of the *Asclepias tuberosa* and *A. vincetoxicum.* Used as an expectorant and diaphoretic. Dose, 1—4 grains.

Asclepiei'on. (’Ασκληπιεῖον, a temple of Æsculapius.) The temples of Æsculapius, to which the sick resorted to be treated by the priest who possessed some knowledge of medicine, were so-called; they were usually situated in healthy places, and those who were cured deposited an account of their case and recovery.

Ascle'pion. $C_{20}H_{34}O_3$. A substance obtained from the milky juice of *Asclepias syriaca* by treating it with ether. On evaporating the ethereal extract it is left in white, cauliflower-like tufts of needles, which are without smell or taste. It fuses at 104° C. (219·2° F.), decomposes at a higher temperature, dissolves readily in ether, but not in water or alcohol.

Ascle'pios. (’Ασκληπιός, Æsculapius.) A name formerly given to several different medicines.

Ascobasid'ium. (’Ασκός, a leathern bag; *basidium;* G. *Askobasidie.*) A basidium, from the top of which a chain of spores, like a theca, sprouts.

Ascobol'ei. (’Ασκός, a leathern bag; *βάλλω*, to throw.) A Group of the cup-shaped *Discomycetes*, or of the fleshy *Ascomycetes.*

Ascococ'cus. (’Ασκός; *κόκκος*, a kernel.) A term applied to a mass of zooglœa containing micrococci and bacteria, and invested by a more or less distinct coat. According to Billroth, it is one form of the development of his *Coccobacteria septica.*

Ascogo'nium. (’Ασκός, a leathern bag; *γόνος*, offspring.) The female organ in Fungi, formed by the termination of a mycelium thread. This statement of De Bary has been disputed.

As'coli. Italy; in the Abruzzi. A mineral water, of 30° C. (86° F.), containing saline sulphates, some iron, and a hydrogen sulphide; there are also carbonated saline springs containing sodium sulphate.

Asco'ma. (῎Ασκωμα, a leathern padding for the hole in a ship for the oar.) A term applied by some botanists to the pileus and lamellæ of Agarics.

Also, an old term for the *Mons veneris*, or eminence of the female pubes at puberty. (Quincy.)

Ascomyce'tes. (’Ασκός, a leathern bag; *μυκής*, a mushroom.) A very widely distributed Family of Fungi, containing numerous genera and species, all agreeing in producing sporidia, contained in certain cells called *asci*, which are developed from the hymenium. Examples are met with in the true truffles, *Tuber æstivum, T. macro-* and *melanosporum, T. brumale*, in *Helvella* and *Peziza*, in *Morchella* and *Geoglossum.* In some instances paraphyses are present, and in some investing mucilage.

As'cophore. (’Ασκός; *φορέω*, to bear.) Term applied to those hypha branches in Fungi which penetrate between the ends of the paraphyses, and develop into club-shaped asci.

Ascoph'orous. (Same etymon. G. *Schlauchführend.*) Bearing an ascophore.

Asco'rum. (’Ασκός. F. *ascore.*) Name by Nees von Esenbeck for the portion of the pileus of mushrooms containing the elytra; also called *Stratum thecigerum.*

Ascospo'ræ. (’Ασκός; *spora.* F. *ascospore.*) Applied by Reichenbach to an Order of *Lichenes* having their reproductive corpuscles contained in utricles.

As'cospore. (’Ασκός, a leathern bottle; *σπόρος*, a seed.) The ripe spores of the ascomycetous Fungi (yeast plants, truffles, &c.). These spores are formed in the eight-spored asci, which arise after the conjugation of the antheridium, with the corkscrew-like end of a branch of the mycelium, or ascogonium.

As'cula. (’Ασκός, a leathern bag.) One of the stages in the development of a sponge. It is a sac-like body resembling a gastrula, from which, indeed, it only differs in being fixed by its aboral pole. It is unciliated, and consists of two layers of cells.

As'cus. (’Ασκός, a leathern bottle.) The swollen sac-like terminal cell of a branch of a hypha or mycelium in Fungi, in which the spores develop.

As'cyphous. (’Α, neg.; *σκύφος*, a cup. G. *becherlos.*) In Botany, that which is destitute of the cup which, in certain Lichens, supports the organs of fructification, and in Marchantia the propagula.

As'cyrum. (῎Ασκυρον.) The herb St. Peter's wort, *Hypericum quadrangulum* or *H.*

ascyron. It was formerly esteemed as an aperient and cholagogue. It was used locally to burns, and the seeds were given in sciatica.

A. crux-Andreæ, Linn. St. Andrew's cross. Hab. North America. Has the same reputation as *Ascyrum.*

Asdeni'gi. See *Asedenigi.*

A'sē. (Ἄση, nausea, from ἄω, to satiate.) Old term, used by Hippocrates, *Aph.* v, 61, for loathing of food; also, a sense of heaviness about the heart or stomach; also, restlessness of body.

A'seb. (Arab.) Old name for alum. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Asedeni'gi. Arabic for the hæmatites, or blood-stone. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Also, an old name for alumen.

A'sef. (Arab.) Name for pemphigus; also termed *Albasef.* See *Aseph.*

Ase'gen. Arabic for dragon's blood. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Ase'gon. Same as *Asegen.*

Asel'li. (L. *asellus,* an ass's foal. F. *cloportes des caves;* G. *Asseln, Kellerwürmer.*) An old term for wood-lice, the *Oniscus asellus.* They were used in dropsy.

Asel'li, G. An Italian anatomist, born 1581, died 1626. He discovered the lacteals, and wrote a book on the subject.

A., pancre'as of. The right extremity or head of the pancreas when separated from the rest. Called also the lesser pancreas.

Asel'lus. (Dim. *asinus,* the ass.) An ass's colt; formerly sometimes used for *Asinus.*

Also, an old term for the cod, *Gadus morrhua.*

Aselou'ri. A plant mentioned by Dioscorides, which has been identified with the *Atriplex halimus.*

Ase'ma cri'sis. (Ἄσημος, from ἀ, neg.; σῆμα, a sign; κρίσις, the turning-point of a disease.) A crisis occurring unexpectedly, and without the usual precursory symptoms, or when beyond all reasonable expectation.

Asema'sia. ('A, neg.; σημαίνω, to show by a sign.) A term proposed by Dr. Hamilton as a substitute for aphasia, which he objects to as too limited in meaning, and as confining the view to speech defects, to the exclusion of loss of power of gesticulation, of singing, of reading, and of writing, which are also often affected in the disease thus named.

Ase'mia. ('A, neg.; σῆμα, a sign.) A term suggested by Steinthal to indicate loss of the power of forming or of understanding any sign or symbol of thought, whether spoken, written, or acted.

A. graph'ica. (Γραφικός, belonging to writing.) Loss of power of forming or of understanding writing.

A. mim'ica. (L. *mimicus,* mimic.) Loss of power of forming or of understanding thought expressed in action.

A. verba'lis. (L. *verbalis,* belonging to words.) Loss of power of speaking, or of understanding speech.

As'eph. Arabic for *Alumen plumosum,* or *A. scissum.* (Ruland and Johnson.)

Asep'ta. (Ἄσηπτος, undigested, from ἀ, neg.; σήπω, to putrefy.) Term applied to substances not liable to putrefaction.

Also, to undigested matters.

Asep'tic. (Ἄσηπτος, undigested.) Not liable to putrefy. Also, undigested.

Asep'ton. Same as *Asapes.*

Aserumb'drue. Ashantee name of a species of Piper, the leaves of which are given in soup to relieve abdominal swellings. (Waring.)

Asex'ual. (L. *a,* neg.; *sexus,* sex, or gender. G. *geschlechtlos.*) Having no sexual organs.

Applied to those modes of reproduction which do not take place through sexual intervention, as fission, budding.

Also, formerly applied to Cryptogamia.

A. reproduc'tive cell. (G. *Keimzelle.*) A term applied in Botany to those reproductive cells which are capable of development without further contact or connection with other cells.

Asex'us. Same as *Asexual.*

As'fe. A synonym in Dioscorides of the *Atriplex halimus.*

As'fos. Egyptian name of the *Ballota fœtida.*

As'gund. Hind. for *Physalis somnifera.*

Ash. (Sax. *æsc.* F. *frêne;* I. *frassino;* G. *Esche.*) The *Fraxinus excelsior.*

A. bark. The bark of *Fraxinus excelsior.*

A., bitter. Quassia, *Picræna excelsa.*

A., blue. The *Fraxinus quadrangulata.*

A., com'mon. The *Fraxinus excelsior.*

A., Europe'an. The *Fraxinus excelsior.*

A., flow'ering. The *Fraxinus ornus.*

A., moun'tain. The *Pyrus aucuparia.*

A., moun'tain, Ameri'can. The *Sorbus americana.*

A., moun'tain, Europe'an. The *Pyrus aucuparia.*

A., poi'son. The *Rhus toxicodendron.*

A., prick'ly. The *Xanthoxylon fraxineum;* also, the *Aralia spinosa.*

A., prick'ly, shrub'by. The *Xanthoxylon fraxineum.*

A., round-leav'ed. The *Fraxinus rotundifolia.*

A., stink'ing. The *Ptelea trifoliata.*

A. tree. The *Fraxinus excelsior.*

A. weed. The *Ægopodium podagraria.*

A., white. The *Fraxinus americana.*

Ash'by-de-la-Zouche. Leicestershire; a town about twelve miles from Derby. Here is a mineral spring, containing, in one pound, calcium chloride 94·5 grains, magnesium chloride 1·7, sodium chloride ·911, magnesium and sodium bromide ·868 grain. It is employed chiefly in scrofulous diseases.

Ash'es. (Sax. *asca.* F. *cendre;* G. *Asche.*) The residual substance after burning anything. The common name for the vegetable alkali, potash.

A., an'imal. The residue of the burning of such substances as hartshorn and bone.

Ashki'la. An Abyssinian plant; a species of smilax, regarded as astringent; the wood is used as a toothbrush. (Waring.)

Ashko'ko goo'man. A plant of South Abyssinia, employed in the treatment of epilepsy; perhaps a species of Brassica. (Waring.)

Ashoo-kuchoo. Beng. for *Arum colocasia.*

Ashoovri'hi. Sansk. for *Oryza sativa.*

Ash'tead. Surrey; two miles from Epsom. Here is a mineral water containing magnesium sulphate.

Ashu'va. Sansk. for *Physalis somnifera.*

Ash'wa. Sansk. and Beng. for *Physalis somnifera.*

Ashwer'tha. Beng. for *Urostigma religiosum.*

Asia'lia. ('A, neg.; σίαλον, spittle. F.

asialie ; G. *Speichelmangel.*) A deficiency or absence of saliva.

Asial'ochous. ('A, neg.; σίαλον; χέω, to pour. F. *asialique.*) Not secreting or pouring out saliva.

Asialorrhœ'a. ('A, neg.; σίαλυν, saliva; ῥέω, to flow.) Defective flow of saliva.

Asiat'ic. ('Ασιατικός.) Of, or belonging to, Asia.

A. chol'era. See *Cholera, epidemic.*

A. pills. Arsenious acid one part, black pepper 80 parts. Mix with treacle, and divide into pills containing the dose required.

Asiat'icum bal'samum. A synonym of the *Balsamum gileadense*, or balm of Gilead.

As'igi. Arabic for verdigris. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Asimi'na. (F. *asimine.*) Applied by Desvaux to a compound fruit, the fleshy carpels of which are more or less joined together.

A. trilo'ba. (Τρεῖς, three; λόβος, the lobe of the ear.) The *Carica papaya*, or *Uvaria triloba*. An anthelmintic.

Asinalung'a. Italy; in the valley of Orcia. A mineral water springing from the chalk, of a temperature of 15° C. (59° F.), and containing two grains of iron oxide and fifteen of calcium carbonate, with much free carbonic acid, in sixteen ounces.

As'ingar. Same as *Asigi.*

As'inus. (L. *asinus*, the ass; akin to ὄνος, an ass. F. *ane ;* G. *Esel.*) The ass, *Equus asinus.* Its milk is preferable to that of the cow and some other animals, in cases of phthisis and debilitated stomach, being more easy of digestion; and for infants. See *Milk, ass's.*

Asi'phonate. ('A, neg.; σίφων, a siphon.) A term applied to the shells of those Gastropods which have no siphon.

Asiphonia'ta. (Same etymon.) An Order of the Class *Lamellibranchiata.* Acephalous molluscs having no respiratory siphon; lobes of the mantle free; pallial line simple.

Asiphon'ida. Same as *Asiphoniata.*

Asiracos'tum. Same as *Siracostum.*

Asir'acus. ('Ασίρακος.) Old name for a kind of locust; also called ὄνος, according to Dioscorides, ii, 57, and *Asinus ;* it was believed to possess virtue against the sting of the scorpion, as confirmed by Galen, *de Sim. Fac.* xi, § *Dracomarin.*

Asit'ia. ('A, neg; σῖτος, food. F. *asitie ;* G. *Appetitlosigkeit, Nichtessen.*) According to some, a term for loathing of food; but more probably and more correctly a want of food.

As'ius la'pis. See *Assius lapis.*

Asja'gan. (Ind.) Name for a tree growing in Malabar and the East Indies, the juice of which is used against colic.

Asjo'gam. Same as *Asjagan.*

Askel'ia. ('A, neg.; σκέλος, a leg. F. *askélie.*) Term by Breschet for a kind of organic deviation, or partial agenesis, characterised by the absence of legs.

As'ker. A synonym of *Eschar.*

As'kern. Yorkshire; near Doncaster. A mineral water containing calcium and magnesium sulphate, calcium and magnesium carbonate, calcium chloride, and hydrogen sulphide. It is used in rheumatism and skin diseases.

Aski'da. A synonym in Dioscorides of *Veratrum album.*

Aski'tes. The same as *Ascites.*

As'koë. Norway. An island of the Norwegian Archipelago, some leagues from Bergen. It contains a remarkable spring, known to geographers as the Agatha spring. It is hot in winter and cold in summer.

Askola'me. Arabic name for the Asphodels.

As'kosaire. ('Ασκός, a bag.) A term formerly employed in France to designate the tetrachænium of *Labiata boragineæ.*

Asko'sis. ('Ασκός, a leathern bag.) Term applied to the fruit of the Cyperaceæ, some Polygonaceæ, and Chenopodiaceæ. It only differs from the achenium in being superior, and in the base of the calyx not entering into the formation of its walls.

As'meni. The Arabic name of the iris.

As'miar. Arabic for verdigris. (Ruland and Johnson.)

As'monich. The Peruvian name of *Lasionema rosea* (Don), or *Cinchona rosea* (R. et Pav.), the bark of which is slightly bitter, and very astringent.

Aso'des. ('Ασώδης, attended with nausea; from ἄση, nausea. F. *asode ;* G. *Brechfieber.*) Old term applied to a fever attended with great restlessness, nausea, vomiting, thirst, anxiety, and sense of internal heat.

Aso'por. Old name for Fuligo, or soot. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Asoua'ton. The Indian name of the *Ficus indica.*

Asp. ('Ασπίς, an asp. F. *aspic ;* I. *aspide ;* S. *aspid.*) Common name for the *Cerastes hasselquistii*, or the *Naja hajé ;* also called Aspic.

Also (G. *Otter*), a name for the common viper, *Pelias berus.*

Aspadia'lis. ('A, neg.; σπαδίζω, to draw off.) Ancient term for a suppression of urine, from the urethra being imperforate. (Quincy.)

Aspalaso'ma. ('Ασπάλαξ, a mole; σῶμα, a body.) In Teratology, defective development of the lower part of the abdomen, so that the generative apparatus and rectum open by three distinct orifices, as in the mole.

Aspal'athus. ('Ασπάλαθος.) A name for a thorny shrub, mentioned by Greek and Roman writers, supposed to be the *Cytisus lanigerus*, or the *Anthyllis Hermanniæ.*

A. canarien'sis. The tree, *Genista canariensis*, which yields one kind of *Lignum rhodium.*

Aspal'tum. The same as *Asphaltum.*

Asparage'æ. (F. *asparagées.*) Applied by Bartling to a Tribe of *Smilaceæ*, having the *Asparagus* for their type.

Also, a synonym of *Smilaceæ.*

Aspar'agi. The young shoots of asparagus; used in medicine, or as food.

Asparag'ic ac'id. The same as *Aspartic acid.*

Aspar'agin. (F. *asparagine, agédoïte ;* G. *Spargelstoff, Althain.*) $C_4H_8N_2O_3$, or, when crystallised, $C_4H_8N_2O_3+H_2O$. The amide of asparaginic acid. A peculiar vegetable principle obtained from the plant asparagus by evaporation of its juice. It is also contained in Althæa, the roots of *Symphytum officinale* (Comfrey), *Convallaria majalis* (Solomon's seal), and *Paris quadrifolia ;* in the tubers of potatoes and dahlias; in the fruit of the *Castanea vesca* (sweet chestnut), the leaves of belladonna, the sprouts of hops, and the milky juice of *Lactuca sativa* (lettuce), and the shoots of many leguminous plants. It occurs in shining, transparent, rhombic prisms, moderately soluble in hot water, insoluble in alcohol and ether. It communicates a peculiar odour to the urine. It is said to be sedative to the heart, producing slowness and intermittency of the pulse, and diuretic. Dose, 1—6 grains.

A., bil'iary. (F. *asparagine biliaire.*) A term which has been given to the substance otherwise called *Taurin*, because it possesses many of the properties of asparagin.

Asparagin'eæ. A family of plants established by A. Jussicu, the characters of which agree in all essential points with the Liliaceæ, except that the fruit is a berry instead of a capsule.

Aspar'agus. (Ἀσπάραγος; probably from ἀ, abund.; and a root akin to σπαργάω, to be full to bursting; by some derived from ἀσπαίρω, to hiccough.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Liliaceæ*. Lilies, with a succulent fruit. Caulescent; flowers scattered; sepals and petals herbaceous, partially united into a tube; style 1; stigmas 3, reflexed.

The Ἀσπαράγος of Dioscorides is referred by Sibthorpe to *Asparagus acutifolius*, Linn. The roots and seeds were regarded as diuretic, lithontriptic, and gently aperient, and were administered in affections of the kidneys, liver, spleen, and uterus, and locally in toothache and elephantiasis, Dioscor. *l.* ii, *c.* 51; Paulus Ægineta, *l.* vii; Pliny, *l.* xx, *c.* 42; Celsus, *l.* ii, *c.* 31, and *l.* iv, *c.* 9. (Waring.)

A. acutifo'lius, Linn. (L. *acutus*, pointed; *folium*, a leaf.) The young shoots are eaten as food in Southern Europe. Probably the *A. petræa*.

A. aphyl'lus, Linn. (Ἀ, neg.; φύλλον, a leaf.) A species the young shoots of which are eaten as food.

A. ascen'dens, Roxb. (L. *ascendo*, to climb.) A species used in India like the *A. sarmentosus*.

A. dra'co. The *Dracæna draco*.

A. dul'cis. (L. *dulcis*, sweet.) A species the young shoots of which are used as food in Japan.

A. officina'lis. (L. *officina*, a workshop. F. *asperge;* I. *sparagi;* G. *Spargel.*) Asparagus. Stem unarmed, branched; false leaves like bristles; true leaves membranous; peduncles lax, drooping, uniflorous; root unbranched; young shoots scaly. The root has been considered diuretic and aperient, and is an adulterative of sarsaparilla. The young shoots form the well-known article of diet. A spirit has been distilled from the fermented juice of the berries. The root is officinal in the French Codex. The juice of the young shoots contains *Asparagin;* the berries contain a red colouring matter, *Spargine*.

A. petræ'a. (L. *petræus*, belonging to Arabia Petræa. F. *corrude.*) Rock asparagus. A species the young shoots of which are eaten, and the roots used as an aperient, diuretic, and lithontriptic.

A. racemo'sus, Willd. (L. *racemosus*, clustered. Hind. and Duk. *Shakakul;* Tam. *Tannir-muttan;* Tel. *challa-gaddula;* Mal. *Shatavali;* Beng. *Sat-muli.*) A very fragrant Indian plant. The root, free from bark and boiled, used in bilious affections. The leaves, mixed with ghee, are applied to promote suppuration.

A. sarmento'sus, Linn. (L. *sarmentosus*, full of twigs.) An Indian plant, having an inert, tasteless root, which is named by the natives Atis, a term they also apply to the tubers of the *Aconitum heterophyllum*.

A. sca'ber, Brign. (L. *scaber*, rough.) Used, along with *A. officinalis*, to make the syrup of asparagus.

A. verticilla'ris, Lam. (L. *verticillus*, the whirl of a spindle.) The young shoots are eaten as food.

Asparam'ic ac'id. The same as *Aspartic acid*.

Aspar'amide. A name for asparagin, from its analogy with the oxamide of Dumas.

Aspar'mic ac'id. A synonym of *Aspartic acid*.

Aspar'tate. Term for the combination of aspartic acid with a base.

Aspar'tic. Of, or belonging to, asparagin.

A. ac'id. $C_4H_7NO_4$. A substance obtained by the action of hot sulphuric acid or alkalies on asparagin. It is lævogyrous, crystallisable in small rhombic prisms, but little soluble in water; when dissolved in acids it becomes dextrogyrous. Aspartic acid and asparagin are two amides of malic acid, or combinations of malic acid and ammonia. It is found among the products of the decomposition of albumins, and it occurs in the animal organism as a result of the action of the pancreatic secretion on the fibrin of blood.

Aspa'sia. Old term for a medicine formerly used for constringing the vagina, consisting of wool soaked in infusion of galls; described by Capivaccius.

As'pen. (Sax. *æpse*, *æsp*. F. *tremble;* I. *tremula;* G. *Espe.*) Common name of the *Populus tremula*.

A., Amer'ican. The *Populus tremuloides*.

A., Europe'an. The *Populus tremula*.

As'per. (Ἀ, neg.; σπόρος, seed; in reference to land so rugged as to be unfit for culture; or *a*, neg.; *spes*, hope, as opposed to *prosper*, successful.) Rough to the touch, from little inequalities in any part.

As'pera arte'ria. See *Arteria aspera*.

Aspera'go ægypti'aca. A name for the lycopsis, or wall-bugloss.

Aspera'tum specil'lum. (L. *asperatus*, part. of *aspero*, to furnish with a wounding edge; *specillum*, a probe.) An old term for a brush for the eye, made of the awns of barley or of rye; it was used to let blood by drawing it across the inner surface of the eyelid.

Asperget'tes. (Fr.) The young shoots of *Ornithogalum pyrenaicum*, which are used as food in the neighbourhood of Geneva.

Aspergilla'ris. (L. *aspergo*, to sprinkle. G. *sprengwedelig.*) Pertaining to an aspergillum, or sprinkler.

Aspergil'liform. (L. *aspergo;* *forma*, likeness. G. *sprengwedelförmig.*) Resembling a sprinkler in form; applied to stigmata, &c.

Aspergil'lus. (L. *aspergo*, to scatter; so called from its likeness, when fully developed, to the aspergillus, or brush for sprinkling holy water. F. *goupillon.*) A Genus of Hyphomycetous Fungi. See *Eurotium*.

A. auricula'ris. (L. *auricula*, the ear.) A doubtful species described by Meyer as having been found in the wax of the ear and on the tympanum of man. It consists of long filaments, isolated or in bundles, transparent, having a terminal gradual enlargement; the fructification consists of a rounded greenish capitulum covered with spores. Probably *A. glaucus.*

A. flaves'cens. (L. *flavesco*, to become golden yellow.) A species which has been observed in the meatus auditorius externus. Probably *A. glaucus.*

A. glau'cus. (L. *glaucus*, bluish grey.) Ordinary blue mould. A fungus or mould very common on preserved fruits, appearing to the naked eye as a woolly, fleecy crust, at first purely white, then gradually becoming covered with little firm glaucous or dark green dusty heads. Microscopical examination shows branched cylindrical filaments, with rounded ends, containing protoplasm, constituting the *mycelium.* From the superficial filaments of the mycelium rise vertically, at intervals, thicker fruit filaments (carpophores) or conidia filaments. These swell at their upper extremity, and give off numerous rayed divergent protuberances, termed *sterigmata*, and every sterigma bears on its apex a chain of ten or more round bodies or spores, which are so much older the farther they stand from the sterigma. From other filaments of the mycelium springs a second kind of fructification. A spiral filament rises, becoming a hollow screw, at the end of which a globose *conceptacle* is formed, consisting of a thin wall of delicate cells and an enclosed mass of cells. These last, for the most part, form *asci*, in the interior of each of which eight *sporidia* are developed. By the bursting of the conceptacle the sporidia are set free. It is the fruit-bearing stage of the *Eurotium herbariarum.*

Mühlenbach has described two cases of apparent poisoning, accompanied by vomiting, headache, and vertigo, in coopers who had brushed out a cask covered with this fungus. It was contained in a yellowish-green secretion on the membrana tympani.

It has been found in the lungs of a plover dead of phthisis; in the aërial sacs of the eider duck.

A. mucoroïd'es. A species found by Virchow in the lungs of persons the subjects of tubercular disease or pulmonary gangrene.

A. ni'ger. (L. *niger*, black.) A species the mycelium of which is one of the most active agents in the gallic acid fermentation.

A. nigres'cens. (L. *nigresco*, to become black.) It has been found in the aërial sacs of the pheasant, *Phasianus colchicus.*

A. ni'gricans. (L. *nigricans*, blackish.) The species described as producing *Mycomyringitis.* Probably *A. glaucus.*

A. polymor'phus. (Πολύς, many; *μορφή*, form.) The name given by Pouchet to the fungus of yeast, *Torula*, or, more recently, *Saccharomyces cerevisiæ*, in consequence of the extremely variable form of its fructification.

Asper'gula. Same as *Asperula.*

Aspericol'lis. (L. *asper*, rough; *collum*, the neck. F. *aspéricolle;* G. *rauhhalsig.*) Having a rough neck or corselet, as *Apate aspericollis.*

Asperifolia'ceæ. (L. *asper*, rough; *folium*, a leaf. F. *asperifoliées.*) A synonym of *Boragineæ.*

Asperifo'liate. (L. *asper*, rough; *folium*, a leaf.) Rough-leaved.

Asper'itas. (L. *asperitas.*) Roughness.

A. arte'riæ as'peræ. (L. *arteria*, the windpipe; *asper*, rough; so *arteria aspera*, the windpipe.) Hoarseness.

Asperitu'do. (L. *asperitudo*, roughness.) A term applied to granulations of the eyelids, or trachoma.

Asper'ity. (L. *asperitas*, roughness. F. *âpreté, asperité;* G. *Rauhigkeit.*) Roughness, harshness, hoarseness.

In Botany, it is applied to surfaces covered with short, stiff hairs, like those of the stems and leaves of cordia and borage, which were hence named by Linnæus *Asperifoliaceæ.*

In Anatomy, applied to roughnesses and inequalities of bone.

Asper'ma. ('A, neg.; *σπέρμα*, seed.) Absence of semen.

Asperma'sia. ('A, neg.; *σπέρμα*, seed.) Term for a want or deficiency of semen.

Aspermat'ic. Same as *Aspermous.*

Asperm'atism. ('A, neg.; *σπέρμα*, seed. F. *aspermatisme;* G. *Samenmangel.*) Term for the absence, or non-emission, of the semen, owing to its reflux into the bladder, otherwise termed *Dyspermatismus refluus.*

Asperm'atous. ('A, neg.; *σπέρμα*, seed.) Wanting, or without, seed.

Asperm'ia. ('A, neg.; *σπέρμα*, seed.) Want of semen.

Asperm'ous. ('A, neg.; *σπέρμα*, seed. F. *aspermé;* G. *Samenlos.*) Term applied by Turpin to plants, destitute of seeds, which do not appear to be able to reproduce themselves.

Asper'sion. (L. *aspergo*, to besprinkle. F. *arrosement, aspersion;* G. *Besprengung.*) Applied to the sprinkling of the body with a liquid medicinal substance or powder; a besprinkling.

Another term for catapasma, the sprinkling of a part with a powder.

Also, a term for a fomentation.

Aspe'ruck. Hind. for *Melilotus officinalis.*

Asperu'go. (L. *asper*, rough.) A plant mentioned by Pliny, *l.* xxvi, *c.* 66, as one of the ancient remedies for gout. It has been referred to *Asperugo procumbens*, Linn.; but Fée remarks that, from its resemblance to mollugo, to which Pliny likens it, the plant must be sought amongst the Rubiaceæ, and not among the Boragineæ. (Waring.)

A Genus (G. *Scharfkraut*) of the Nat. Order *Boraginaceæ.*

A. procum'bens, Linn. (L. *procumbo*, to lie prostrate.) German madder, great goosefoot. The root is said to be sudorific, and has been used with oil as a dressing for wounds.

Asper'ula. (L. *asper*, rough. F. *asperule;* G. *Waldmeister.*) Nat. Order *Rubiaceæ.* Woodruff. Flowers in terminal or axillary cymes; corolla funnel-shaped; stamens 4; fruit without distinct margin to the calyx, dry, or rather fleshy.

Also, a name of the *Galium aparine.*

A. cynan'chica, Linn. (Κυνάγχη, dog quinsy, sore throat; from *κύων*, dog; *ἄγχω*, to strangle. F. *herbe à l'esquinancie, pétite garance, garance de chien rubéole, etranglé chien;* I. *schinanzia.*) Small woodruff, squinancy wort. Leaves linear, four in a whorl, narrow-linear, mucronate, rigid, recurved, not ciliate; upper whorls with two opposite leaves reduced to stipules; flowers blue—June and July. A plant formerly held to be efficacious in curing quinsy, in the form of poultice, or infusion, or gargle.

A multiflo'ra, Lap. (L. *multus*, many; *flos*, a flower.) The *A. cynanchica.*

A. odora'ta, Linn. (L. *odoratus;* from *odoro*, to smell. F. *muguet des bois, pétit muguet, hepatique etoilée, h. des bois, reine des bois;* G.

Waldmeister, *Sternleberkraut*.) Sweet woodruff. Leaves about eight in a whorl, oblong-lanceolate, cuspidate, ciliate; flowers panicled, on long stalks, white. Flowers May and June. Whole plant very odorous when dried. It has been recommended as diuretic, deobstruent, cordial, and vulnerary. Infused in boiling red wine it forms the Maitrank of Rhenish Germany.

A. tincto'ria, Linn. (L. *tinctorius*, relating to a dyer.) Said to be aperient. The roots contain a red colouring matter.

Asper'ulus. (L. dim. of *asper*, rough.) Slightly rough to the touch.

As'phalt. See *Asphaltum*.

A., Eng'lish. The residue left in the retort after the distillation of amber.

A. var'nish. Asphalt 4 oz., india-rubber ½ a drachm, mineral naphtha 10 oz. Dissolve by the aid of heat. Used to make cells on glass slides for the reception of objects for the microscope; and to attach cover-glasses over them, either alone or over a coating of gold size.

Asphal'tias. ('Ασφαλτίας, unfailing; possibly from ἀσφαλίζω, to make secure; or ἀ, neg.; σφάλλω, to overthrow.) Term for the last lumbar vertebra, according to Gorræus; the first, as stated by Castellus.

Asphalti'tis. See *Asphaltias*.

Asphal'tum. (῎Ασφαλτος, bitumen. F. *asphalte*; I. *asfalto*; G. *Asphalt*, *Judenpech*.) Jew's pitch. Name for a smooth, hard, brittle, black or brown substance, which easily melts by being heated; found in a soft or liquid state on the surface of the Dead Sea, which is therefore called *Lacus asphaltites*, and growing dry and hard by keeping; it is found in other localities, and also as a mineral product in different parts of Europe, Asia, and America. It was used in many affections of the chest, intestines, and uterus, and by the Egyptians for embalming their dead, under the name Mumia. It was used formerly in stimulating plasters and ointments.

Asphari'ne. A synonym of the *Galium aparine*.

As'phodel. ('Ασφόδελος. L. *asphodelus*; F. *asphodéle*; I. *asfodillo*; S. *asfodelo*; G. *Asphodille*, *Affodill*.) A plant belonging to the Group *Asphodeleæ*, Nat. Order *Liliaceæ*. The asphodel of the ancients is generally referred to *Asphodelus ramosus*, or king's spear, but by some to *Narcissus podicus*. It was regarded as an emmenagogue, diuretic, discutient, and alexipharmic; and was employed in a great variety of diseases, especially locally in alopecia. The bulbs were used as food. Dioscor. *l*. ii, *c*. 199; Paul. Æg. *l*. vii, *s*. 3; Pliny *l*. xxii, *c*. 32, *l*. xxi, *c*, 68; Celsus *l*. v, *c*. 27. In Algeria alcohol is obtained from them. The asphodel of earlier English and French poets is *Narcissus pseudonarcissus*.

A., bog. The *Narthecium ossifragum*.

A., Lan'cashire. The *Narthecium ossifragum*.

A., Scotch. The *Tofieldia palustris*.

A., white. The *Asphodelus ramosus*.

Asphodel'eæ. A Family of *Liliaceæ*, characterised by having a regular perianth; a capsular or bacciform fruit; a straight or incurved embryo, with radicle looking towards the umbilicus.

Asphode'lus. A Genus of the Tribe *Anthericeæ*, Nat. Order *Liliaceæ*. The flowers are regular and hermaphrodite.

Asphodeloï'des. Used by some for *Asphodelus*.

A. lu'teus, Linn. (L. *luteus*, yellow. F. *Baton de Jacob*) Hab. Sicily. Roots diuretic.

A. ramo'sus. (L. *ramosus*, branching. F *Baton royal*; I. *assula regia*; G. *ästiger Affodil*.) White asphodel. Hab. South Europe, Algeria. The root is said to be diuretic; it has been used in itch, and as an ointment for syphilitic sore of the mucous membrane of the nose; as a substitute for squills; and, after boiling in water, the starch has been made into bread.

A. ve'rus al'bus. (L. *verus*, true; *albus*, white.) The *A. ramosus*.

A. ve'rus lu'teus. (L. *verus*; *luteus*, yellow.) The *A. luteus*.

Aspho'ta. Sansk. for *Clitorea ternata*.

Asphyc'ta. (῎Ασφυκτος, pulseless.) A term for an invertebrate group containing Acalephæ, Echinoidea, and others.

Asphyc'tic. (῎Ασφυκτος, without pulsation. G. *pulslos*, *scheintodt*.) Having no pulse. Belonging to *Asphyxia*.

Asphyc'tous. (Same etymon.) Pulseless, lifeless; not causing pulsation.

Asphyx'ia. ('Ασφυξία, a stopping of the pulse, from ἀ, neg.; σφύξις, the pulse. F. *asphyxie*; I. *asfissia*; S. *asficsia*; G. *Scheintod Pulslosigkeit*, *Asphyxie*.) The condition into which the body is thrown when the access of oxygen to the blood is prevented, either by compression of the chest (suffocation), pressure on the trachea (hanging), or occlusion of the mouth and nostrils (smothering), or by submersion in a fluid (drowning), or when the subject is compelled to breathe air containing an insufficient amount of oxygen, or none at all. In the latter case it is most commonly observed to occur in man from the respiration of air charged with carbonic acid or other irrespirable gas, the result of fermentation or combustion. It may, however, be a consequence of paralysis of the respiratory centres. In asphyxia from mechanical causes a period of quiescence occurs, lasting for a few seconds, succeeded by violent voluntary, and then by violent involuntary and convulsive, efforts to inspire. These gradually diminish in force and frequency, and ultimately cease. The blood-pressure usually rises for a time, and then gradually falls. It indicates a curious infelicity of etymology that the pulse in asphyxiated animals continues to beat long after all signs of respiratory effort have ceased.

In the early stages of asphyxia the failure of the interchange of gases, leading to the absorption of oxygen and the elimination of carbonic acid, causes the blood to stagnate in the pulmonary capillaries; as a result, the left side of the heart receives an insufficient supply of arterialised, whilst the right side becomes overcharged with venous, blood. The organs of the body generally are in a similar condition to the right cavities of the heart. The respiratory centres, powerfully stimulated by the imperfectly aerated blood, for some time liberate strong muscular efforts to respire, but the brain rapidly loses its functional activity, and loss of consciousness results.

The treatment of asphyxia must vary with the cause. Some cases are incurable, as when an aneurysm of the aorta or innominate presses upon the trachea; but the general proceedings to be adopted in cases of sudden asphyxia from any cause have already been stated under the head of *Artificial respiration*. The head should be raised, fresh air be admitted to the room, vigorous friction, with stimulants, applied to the limbs, hot towels to the belly, and an injection of whisky or brandy into the rectum. Electrical currents should be applied to the neck and epigastric region, to excite the phrenic nerve, and through it to cause the diaphragm to contract. If the cause of the asphyxia be situated above the larynx, tracheotomy must be performed. If a stone or coin have slipped into the trachea, the instruments for tracheotomy should be at hand, but an attempt may be made to remove it by placing the patient in the prone position over the end of a sofa, directing him to take a deep breath slowly, and to make a violent expiration, at the same moment striking him a sharp blow on the back. In asphyxia from hanging or strangulation, a slight bleeding often proves very serviceable by unloading the congested right side of the heart.

A. by drown'ing. See *Drowning.*

A. by heat. Sunstroke.

A. by strangula'tion. See *Hanging.*

A., cuta'neous. (L. *cutis*, the skin.) The asphyxia that results in rabbits from shaving off the hair from the body, and covering the skin with varnish. There is a great fall of temperature, deficient arterialisation of the blood; many nervous symptoms, such as tremors, perverted sensibility, and cramps, precede death; gastric ulcers and nephritis have also been observed. External heat delays the occurrence or relieves the acuteness of the symptoms. The condition was at one time believed to depend on suppression of the cutaneous secretion, and was looked on as a form of asphyxia. The doctrine is not now generally held, and the symptoms are thought to be caused by the retention in the blood of some cutaneous secretion.

A. from cold. This may either be general or partial. General asphyxia is due to contraction of the cutaneous capillaries, causing engorgement of the vessels of the brain and of the viscera of the chest and abdomen, whilst at the same time the capillaries of the lungs are probably contracted from the action of the cold air inspired, the due aeration and circulation of the blood is interfered with, and asphyxia is the result. This must be combated by frictions, warm, or perhaps alcoholic, drinks, and artificial heat carefully and not too suddenly applied. Partial asphyxia is seen in the impeded circulation occurring in the extremities on exposure to intense cold, the fingers, toes, nose, and ears becoming first red, then blue, and finally white. The treatment consists in friction with ice, cold water, or snow, or alcohol; if heat be too suddenly applied the part becomes gangrenous.

A., paralyt'ic. (Παραλυτικος, affected with paralysis.) A term applied by Barnes to that form of asphyxia neonatorum in which, from compression of the head, there is injury to the brain tissue, or meningeal hæmorrhage, or congestion of the pons Varolii and medulla oblongata.

A., syn'copal. (Συγκοπή, a swoon.) A form in which the cavities of the heart are found empty.

Asphyx'ia al'gida. (L. *algidus*, cold.) Asphyxia caused by intense cold.

A. demerso'rum. (L. *demersus*, from *demergo*, to immerse in water.) Asphyxia from drowning.

A. elec'trica. Term for asphyxia produced by lightning or electricity.

A. ex compres'su. (L. *ex*, from; *compressus*, a pressing together.) Asphyxia from crushing.

A. ex cor'pore superincuban'te. (L. *ex; corpus*, the body; *superincubans*, part. of obsolete *superincubo*, to lie upon. G. *Erdrücken.*) Asphyxia from overlying, as of a baby by a grown-up person.

A. ex obtura'tis spir'itus itiner'ibus. (L. *ex; obturo*, to stop up; *spiritus*, the air; *iter*, a passage.) Asphyxia from plugging of the air passages by a foreign body.

A. ex suspen'dio. (L. *ex; suspendium*, a hanging.) Asphyxia from hanging.

A. ex vapor'ibus pestif'eris. (L. *ex; vapor*, an exhalation; *pestifer*, pestilential.) Asphyxia from gaseous poisons.

A. idiopath'ica. (Ἴδιος, pertaining to one's self; πάθος, affection.) A term proposed for asphyxia, or sudden death, with pulselessness, occurring without the presence of manifest cause.

A. mephit'ica. (L. *mephiticus*, pestilential.) Asphyxia produced by the inhalation of carbonic acid, or other non-respirable gas.

A. neonato'rum. (Νέος, new; L. *natus*, part. of *nascor*, to be born.) A form of asphyxia occurring in new-born infants, resulting, in protracted delivery, from compression of the funis, or from separation of the placenta, or from imperfect aeration of the blood of the mother before the first efforts of respiration are made, or from some cause preventing the respiration of the infant after delivery. The position of the cord may sometimes be shifted. Mucus should be cleared from the mouth and fauces, and artificial respiration commenced. See *Apnœa neonatorum.*

A. neophyto'rum. (Νεόφυτος, newly planted.) A synonym of *A. neonatorum.*

A. siderato'rum. (L. *sideratus*, star-struck.) A term for the coma caused by narcotic poisons.

A. strangulato'rum. (L. *strangulator*, a strangler.) Asphyxia from strangling.

A. suffocatio'nis. (L. *suffocatio*, a choking.) Asphyxia from suffocation by hanging or drowning.

Asphyx'ial. (Same etymon.) Relating to asphyxia.

Asphyx'iate. (Same etymon. F. *asphyxier.*) To produce a state of asphyxia.

Asphyx'iated. (Ἀσφυξία. F. *asphyxié; G. asphyktisch, scheintodt, ohne Pulsschlag.*) Labouring under asphyxia.

As'pic. (F. from a corruption of *spica.*) The French lavender, *Lavandula spica.*

The same as *Asp.*

Aspidechid'nei. (Ἀσπίς, a round shield; ἔχιδνα, a viper.) Applied to a Family of *Ophidii*, including venomous serpents that have plates on their head.

Aspidie'æ. (Ἀσπίδιον, a small shield.) A Subfamily of the Family *Polypodiaceæ.* Sori single, dorsal, roundish, with shield- or kidney-shaped indusium.

As'pidin. (*Aspidium.*) A substance by some regarded as the active principle of the root of the male fern; by others considered to be *Filicic acid;* most probably a mixture of several of the constituents of the root.

Aspid'ioid. (Ἀσπίς, a round shield; εἶδος, likeness. G. *schildähnlich.*) Resembling a shield; clypeal; peltate; scutiform; thyroid.

Aspid'ion. (Ἀσπίδιον, a small shield.) A synonym of *Alypum*, because its fruit resembles a buckler.

Aspidiopsori'asis. ('Ασπίς; *psoriasis.* G. *Schildräude.*) Term for psoriasis scutellata.

Aspidio'ta. ('Ασπίς. F. *aspidiote.*) Applied by Latreille to a Group of *Crustaceæ*, the body of which is covered with a kind of shield.

Aspidiph'ora. ('Ασπίς; φέρω, to bear. F. *aspidiphore;* G. *schildtragend.*) Applied by Latreille and Cuvier to a Family of *Crustaceæ*, having the body covered with a shell.

Aspidisci'na. ('Ασπιδίσκος, the boss of a shield. F. *aspidiscine.*) Applied by C. G. Ehrenberg to a Tribe of *Polygastrica*, having the *Aspidisca* for their type.

Aspidis'cus. ('Ασπιδίσκος, the boss of the shield.) Used by Cœl. Aurelianus for the sphincter of the anus, from its shape.

Aspid'ium. ('Ασπίδιον, a small shield. G. *Schildfarn.*) A Genus of the Tribe *Polypodieæ*, Nat. Order *Filices.* Shield fern. Hab. various. Sori dorsal, globose; involucre superior, orbicular, peltate.

A. athaman'ticum. (*Athamanta.*) Hab. South Africa. A species the root of which is used as an anthelmintic. It is called panna in Europe, inkomankomo, or uncomocomo, by the Kaffirs.

A. bar'ometz. The *Cibotium barometz.*

A. coria'ceum. (L. *corium*, a skin.) The *Polypodium calaguala.*

A. depas'tum. (L. *depastum*, part. of *depasco*, to feed upon.) The *Nephrodium filix-mas.*

A. dis'color. (L. *discolor*, of various colours.) The *Polypodium calaguala.*

A. ero'sum. (L. *erosus*, part. of *erodo*, to gnaw off.) The *Nephrodium filix-mas.*

A. ferrugin'eum. (L. *ferrugineus*, rust-coloured.) The *Polypodium calaguala.*

A. fi'lix-fœ'mina. The *Asplenium filix-fœmina.*

A. fil'ix-mas. (L. *filix*, a fern; *mas*, a male.) The male fern, or polypody. A synonym of *Nephrodium filix-mas.* See, also, *Filix mas.*

A. margina'le, Schwartz. (L. *margino*, to furnish with a border.) Hab. United States. The oil has been successfully used in the treatment of tapeworm.

Aspidoachi'ri. ('Ασπίς; ἀ, neg.; χείρ, the hand. F. *aspidoachire.*) Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family of saurian reptiles, having the body covered with scales, and two hind feet only.

Aspidobranch'ia. ('Ασπίς; βράγχια, the gills. F. *aspidobranche;* G. *schildfishöhrig.*) A synonym of *Rhipidoglossa.*

Aspidoceph'ali. ('Ασπίς; κεφαλή, a head. F. *aspidocéphale;* G. *schildkopfig.*) Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Section of ophidian reptiles, having the head furnished with plates.

Aspidoceph'alus. ('Ασπίς; κεφαλή.) A Genus of the Order *Nematoidea*, Class *Scolecida*, Subkingdom *Vermes.*

A. scoleciform'is. (Σκώληξ, a worm; L. *forma*, shape.) A sexually mature nematoid entozoon found in the intestine of the *Dasypus sexcinctus.*

Aspidochi'ri. ('Ασπίς; χείρ, the hand. F. *aspidochire;* G. *schildhandig.*) Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family of saurian reptiles, having the body covered with scales, and two fore feet only.

Aspidocol'obi. ('Ασπίς; κολοβός, mutilated. F. *aspidocolobe.*) Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family of saurian reptiles, having the body covered with scales, and more or less mutilated as to the limbs.

Aspidocot'ylus. ('Ασπίς; κοτύλη, a hollow.) A sexually mature trematode worm.

A. mutab'ilis. (L. *mutabilis*, variable.) A species found in the intestine of the fish named *Cichla temeusis.*

Aspidogas'ter. ('Ασπίς; γαστήρ, the belly.) A sexually mature trematode worm.

A. ascid'iæ. ('Ασκίδιον, a little bag.) A species believed to inhabit the sac of the tunicate Ascidia.

A. conchyc'ola. (Κόγχη, a mussel shell; L. *colo*, to inhabit.) A species found in the *Unio pictorum.*

A. limacoï'des. (L. *limax*, a slug; εἶδος, like.) A species found in the intestine of *Squalius cephalus.*

Aspidoph'ora. ('Ασπίς, a buckler; φορέω, to bear.) A synonym of *Branchiopoda.*

Aspidoph'orous. (Same etymon. G. *schildtragend, beschildet.*) Provided with a shield, or with a scaly integument.

Aspido'ta. Same as *Aspidiota.*

Aspil'ia latifo'lia. Hæmorrhage plant. A plant in use in West Africa for arresting bleeding. The pounded leaves and flowers are applied to the bleeding part.

Aspilono'tus. ("Ασπιλος, spotless; νῶτος, the back. F. *aspilonote.*) Applied to a Medusa, the *Chrysoura aspilonota*, because its umbel is entirely white.

As'pirates. A division of continuous consonants, produced by a rush of air either through the nearly closed lips, labial consonants; through a small slit formed by the approximation of the tip of the tongue to the back of the front upper teeth, or the anterior part of the hard palate, dental consonants; or, in the throat, by the approximation of the root of the tongue to the soft palate or pharynx, guttural consonants.

A., den'tal. (L. *dens*, a tooth.) *S*, *l*, *sh*, and the hard *th*, formed without the voice; and *z*, *zh*, as in azure, and the soft *th* formed with the voice. See *Aspirates.*

A., gut'tural. (L. *guttur*, the throat.) The sound of *ch*, as in loch, without the voice; and *gh*, as in tough, produced with the voice. See *Aspirates.*

A., la'bial. (L. *labia*, a lip.) These are *f* and *v*, the former produced with the voice, the latter without it. See *Aspirates.*

Aspira'tion. (L. *aspiratio*, a breathing upon, from *ad*, to; *spiro*, to breathe. F. *aspiration;* I. *aspirazione;* S. *aspiracion;* G. *Einathmen.*) A term for inspiration.

Also, the act of using the *Aspirator.*

Also, synonymous with imbibition.

Also, the act of pronouncing a letter with the rough breathing.

A., contin'uous. (F. *aspiration continue.*) A mode of treatment of wounds, proposed by Maisonneuve, to prevent traumatism or pyæmia from external contamination. The apparatus employed consisted of an envelope of india-rubber, which closely fitted the stump of an amputated limb, communicating by a tube with a bottle capable of being exhausted of air by a syringe. The effused fluids were thus not retained in the wound, but expelled by atmospheric pressure.

A., pneumat'ic. The removal of fluid from a cavity by means of the pneumatic instrument called an *Aspirator.*

As'pirator. (L. *aspiro*, to breathe out. F.

aspirateur.) An instrument for the evacuation of the contents of an abscess without admitting air. One form consists of a bottle fitted with an india-rubber cork, through which a tube passes, dividing above into two arms, to each of which a stop-cock and a piece of india-rubber tubing is connected. One of these pieces ends in a fine trocar, the other in an exhausting syringe. In using the instrument the trocar is inserted into the cavity containing the fluid it is desired to withdraw, and the stop-cock between it and the bottle is closed. The air is then exhausted from the bottle by the syringe, and the stop-cock on this side is closed. The bottle is now in the condition of an exhausted receiver. On opening the first stop-cock the fluid is expelled by atmospheric pressure from the cavity, and no air need be allowed to enter on withdrawing the trocar.

Also, in Chemistry, an apparatus for drawing a current of air through a tube or vessel. An ordinary form is a closed tin vessel, of the dimension of a cubic foot, communicating with the chamber through which air is to be drawn by an elastic tube, and having a tap at its bottom; being filled with water, and the tap opened, the water runs out and air passes in through the chamber to supply its place.

A., pneumat'ic. (*Pneumatic.*) The surgical instrument now called simply *Aspirator.*

A.-trocar'. The same as *Aspirator*, the surgical instrument.

Aspi'rous. ('A, neg.; σπεῖρα, anything wound round. G. *spiralfascrlos.*) Not spiral. In Botany, used to express the absence of a spiral fibre.

As'pis. ('Ασπίς, an asp; Heb. אסף, asap, to collect together; or from ἀ, neg., and σπεῖρα, a circle; or from ἰός, poison.) A venomous serpent.

Also (ἀσπίς, a round shield), a shield, as of ferns.

A. intestina'lis. See *Callophis intestinalis.*

Aspis'tes. ('Ασπίς. F. *aspistes.*) Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Suborder of *Reptilia*, comprising serpents, the body of which is covered with plates.

Asplenie'æ. (*Asplenium.*) A Subfamily of the Family *Polypodiaceæ.* Sori below, longish or linear; indusium lengthened, attached along its whole length to the side of the nerve.

Asplenioï'deæ. (*Asplenium.* F. *aspléniöïde.*) Applied by G. F. Kaulfuss to a Section of *Polypodiaceæ*, having the *Asplenium* for their type.

Asple'nium. ('Ασπλήνιος, from ἀ, neg.; σπλήν, the spleen; because it was believed to remove disorders of that organ. G. *Milzkraut, Streifenfarn.*) A Genus of the Tribe *Asplenieæ*, Suborder *Polypodiaceæ*, Nat. Order *Filices.* Fronds herbaceous, or membranaceous and coriaceous, simple lobed, bipinnate, or decompound; sori dorsal on the veins, indusiate, linear, short, or elongate; the receptacles lateral on the anterior side of the veins; indusium linear and membranaceous; veins simple or forked, from a central costa.

A. adian'tum ni'grum, L. ('Αδίαντος, unwetted; L. *niger*, black. F. *capillaire noir, capillaire commun;* G. *Frauenhaarstreiffarn, schwarzes Frauenhaar.*) The leek fern, or black maidenhair. The maidenhair fern. Frond deltoid-ovate, two or three pinnate; pinnules petioled, inciso-pinnatifid, serrate. Used as astringent and pectoral.

A. au'reum. (L. *aureus*, golden.) The *A. ceterach.*

A. cet'erach, Linn. (An Arabic word. F. *doradille;* G. *Milzfarn.*) The herb spleen-wort, or milt-waste. Fronds erect or spreading, leathery, clothed underneath with rusty, ovate, toothed scales; sori linear, covered by the scales. Grows on old walls and rocks. It has a mucilaginous, rough taste, and has been recommended in diseases of the chest and in nephritic and calculous complaints. A decoction of the leaves in vinegar was considered of great value in reducing indurations of the spleen, the leaves being also applied externally, Dioscorid. *l.* iii, *c.* 141; Paul. Æg. *lib.* vii, § iii; Pliny, *l.* xxvii, *c.* 17.

A. fi'lix-fœ'mina, Bernh. (L. *filix*, a fern; *fœmineus*, or, more properly, *femineus*, female. F. *fougère femelle, pteride.*) Female fern. Fronds large, 2—3-pinnate; pinnules numerous, crowded, subsessile, oblong, serrate. Rhizome has been used as that of *Nephrodium filix-mas*

A. hemioni'tis. ('Ημίονος, a mule.) The mule's fern. Used, like the *Scolopendrium vulgare*, as demulcent and pectoral, and as an astringent.

A. latifo'lium. (L. *latus*, broad; *folium*, a leaf.) The *A. ceterach.*

A. mura'le. (L. *muralis*, belonging to a wall.) The *A. ruta-muraria.*

A. obtu'sum. (L. *obtusus*, blunt.) The *A. ruta-muraria.*

A. officina'rum. (L. *officina*, a workshop.) The *A. cterach.*

A. ru'ta-mura'ria. (L. *ruta*, rue; *murus*, a wall. F. *sauve-vie, rue des murailles;* G. *Mauerstreiffarn, Maucrraute.*) The wall rue, or tent-wort. Frond oblong or ovate, rigid, irregularly bipinnate, tip rounded or truncate, toothed. Grows on walls and rocks. Used as a demulcent and expectorant. It has nearly the same qualities as the *A. adiantum nigrum*, and has by some been supposed specific in the cure of ulcers of the lungs, in the form of decoction.

A. scolopen'drium. The *Scolopcndrium vulgare.*

A. trichom'anes. (Τριχομανής, from θρίξ, hair; μάνος, thin. F. *capillaire rouge, polytric des officines;* G. *Stcinfarn, rother Streiffarn.*) The common maidenhair, or spleen-wort. Fronds linear, pinnate; rachis rigid; sori oblique, short. Grows on walls and rocks. Used as a demulcent and expectorant. Its leaves have a mucilaginous, subastringent taste, sweetish, but without any particular flavour, and are esteemed expectorant and deobstruent.

A. trichomanoï'des. (Θρίξ; μάνος; εἶδος, likeness.) The *A. trichomanes.*

Asple'num. ("Ασπληνος, the spleenwort.) The same as *Asplenium.*

Aspondyloïd'ea. ('A, neg.; σπόνδυλος, a vertebra. F. *aspondyloïde.*) Without vertebræ; proposed by G. Fisher as a substitute for Invertebrata.

Asporomyce'tes. ('A, neg.; σπόρος, seed; μύκης, fungus.) A term formerly applied by Wallroth to the first Order of Fungi (*Mycctes*). Supposed to be characterised by the absence of spores.

Aspo'rous. ('A, neg.; σπόρος, a seed. F.

aspore; G. *ohne Keimkorn.*) Having no spores or reproductive corpuscles.

Aspre'do. (L. *aspredo*, roughness; from *asper*, rough. G. *Rauhigkeit*, *Unebenheit*.) The same as *Trachoma*, which was used by Galen, *in Def. Med.*, for a roughness of the eyelids.

Also, the ruff, a fish, from the inequalities of its scales.

A. milia'cea. (L. *milium*, a millet seed.) Miliary fever.

Asprel'la. (L. *asper*, rough.) A name formerly used for the plant *Equisetum majus*, or the rough horsetail.

Aspretu'do. The same as *Aspredo*.

As'pris. (L. *asper*, rough.) The holm oak, or holly, *Ilex aquifolium*.

Aspur'ka. An article of the Indian Materia Medica. Said to be useful in dropsy. 'Taleef Shereef,' p. 14, No. 46. (Waring.)

Ass. Arab. for the *Myrtus communis*.

Ass. Common name of the *Equus asinus*.

A.'s milk. See *Milk, ass's*.

As'sa dul'cis. (L. *dulcis*, sweet. F. *assa doux.*) Ancient name of benzoin.

A. odora'ta. (L. *odoratus*, sweet-scented.) A synonym of *Storax*, or gum benzoin.

As'sab. See *Asab*.

Assa'ba. A plant growing in Guinea. The leaves considered useful in dispersing buboes.

Assaba'tus. Name for the disease borozail, when it affects females. See *Borozail*.

As'sac. (Heb. אסק. Arab. *asak.*) Gum ammoniacum.

As'sacou. The Brazilian name of the *Hura braziliensis*.

Assafe'tida. A synonym of *Assafœtida*.

Assafœ'tida. (F. *asafœtida;* G. *Stinkasant*, *stinkender Asant*, *Teufelsdreck;* Sans. *Hinga;* Beng., Hind., Dec. *Hing;* Tam. *Perungyum;* Tel. *Ingoova;* Arab. *Hilteet*, *Sumughulmehroos;* Pers. *Ungooseh;* Mal. *Angoo.*) A gum resin, the product, it is believed, of two umbelliferous plants, *Narthex asafœtida* and *Scorodosma fœtidum*. The pharmacopœial name (B. Ph., L., E., D. and U.S.A.) of the concrete gum-resin which is obtained by exudation from the transversely cut root of the plant *Ferula assafœtida*, or *Narthex ferula* (L.), or *Narthex assafœtida* (U.S.A.), and probably *Ferula persica* (E.). About the end of April, when the plants have ceased to grow, about eight inches of the roots are exposed by removing the soil; a month later the crown of the root is removed, and the juice that exudes, called *shir*, *i.e.* milk, is collected, and mixed with a soft earth. In the course of a few days, when fresh slices are removed or incisions made, a thicker exudation is obtained, called *pispaz*. Some roots yield scarcely half an ounce, others as much as two pounds. Freshly imported the drug forms a clammy, yet hard, yellowish-grey mass, in which opaque, white, or yellowish milky tears, sometimes an inch or more in length, are more or less abundant. By exposure to air it acquires a bright pink, and then a brown hue. The tears have a conchoidal fracture, and if the freshly exposed surface be touched with nitric acid, sp. gr. 1·2, it assumes for a short time a fine green colour. The drug has a powerful and persistent alliaceous odour, and a bitter, acrid, alliaceous taste. It dissolves readily in vinegar, weak alcohol, and yolk of egg. Assafœtida is composed of resin 65·, bassorine 11·66, soluble gum 19·44, essential oil 3·60, salts, &c., 0·30; it also contains a small quantity of ferulic acid, with traces of malic, acetic, formic, and valerianic acids; the resin contains ferulaic acid; the volatile oil, containing ferulyl sulphurets, is probably the active principle. It is used as an antispasmodic in hysteria and hooping-cough, a carminative in tympanitis and flatulence in the intestines, an expectorant in chronic bronchitis, and as an adjuvant to purgatives in flatulence and constipation. In the East it is used as a condiment instead of garlic. Dose, 5—20 grains in pill.

A. disgunen'sis. A synonym of *Ferula assafœtida*.

A. pulvera'ta, Helv. Ph. (L. *pulvero*, to reduce to powder.) Assafœtida exposed to a freezing temperature, or rendered quite dry by the help of caustic lime, and then reduced to a fine powder.

A. res'in. $C_{80}H_{52}O_{10}$. It forms 65 per cent. of the gum resin. It dissolves with decomposition in warm concentrated nitric acid, but is not wholly soluble in either chloroform or ether. It contains ferulaic acid.

Assai'eret. A compound of bitter, stomachic, and purgative remedies in the form of a pill. (D.)

Assa'kur. Sugar.

As'sal. Syrian and modern Egyptian for the honey bee.

As'sala. Arabic for the nutmeg. (R. and J.)

Assal'ia. In Bombay the name of the *Lepidium sativum*, or common cress.

Assa'liæ. Old name for worms growing within wood. Same as *Xylophagi*.

Assali'ni. An Italian surgeon. Works dated from 1785—1815. Invented a tenaculum.

A., tenac'ulum of. (L. *teno*, to hold.) A pair of small forceps furnished with a spring catch, whereby when they are closed they are retained in that position until the spring is released. They are used for holding arteries during tying.

As'samar. (L. *asso*, to roast; *amarus*, bitter.) A term applied by Reichenbach to the bitter substance formed in bread, malt, sugar, coffee, and other similar substances, by roasting. It is also obtained from tar. It is obtained as a yellow transparent solid, or as a reddish-yellow syrupy liquid; it is soluble in water, and neutral.

Assam'odum. A Cingalese name of several exciting Umbelliferæ, amongst others the *Ammi majus*.

Assarabac'ca. See *Asarabacca*.

Assa'ra-re'wund. Arabic and Persian for gamboge.

Assari'um. Same as *Assarius*.

Assari'us. A Greek weight (Gr. ἀσσάριον), used by Galen, *l. de Pond. et Mens.*, of two drachms, or the fourth part of an ounce; also called *As*.

Assa'tio. (L. *asso*, to broil. F. *assation;* I. *assazione;* G. *Braten*, *Rösten.*) The preparation of food, or medicine, in their own juice, without the addition of any liquid.

Assay'. (F. *essayer*, to prove or try.) Term for an operation for determining the quantity of precious metal in any mineral or metallic mixture, by ascertaining how much of the particular metal in question is contained in a determinate quantity of the material under examination.

Assel'la. The *Axilla*.

As'serac. A species of bhang; used in

Eastern countries, and the same as *Assis*. See *Cannabis indica*.

Asser'culum. (L. *asserculum*, a small stake) A splint. (Dunglison.)

Ass'es eye bean. The seeds of the *Mucuna urens*, which are used in French Guiana as a remedy for hæmorrhoids.

As'sident. (L. *ad*, to, at; *sedeo*, to sit. F. *ass[illegible]nt.*) Associating with or sitting by others; concomitant; it is accessory applied to symptoms.

Assiden'tia sig'na. (F. *symptômes assidentes.*) Term formerly used for accessory symptoms, or those which are, for the most part, but not always, present to disease; hence they are distinct from such as are pathognomonic.

Assidera'tion. (L. *assido*, to sit down.) Homicide, and especially infanticide, by assideration consisted in the forcible immersion and retention of the body in a bath of ice-cold water.

Assid'uus. (L. *assiduus*, unremitting, constant.) A term employed synonymously with continuous; assiduus febris, being the same as continued fever.

Assimilabil'ity. (L. *assimulo*, to make like. F. *assimilabilité.*) According to Burdach, a quality of alimentary substances which enables them to acquire, while still in the intestine, a condition similar to that of the blood.

Assim'ilable. (Same etymon.) Capable of being applied to the purposes of nutrition.

Assim'ilate. (L. *assimulo*, to make like. F. *assimiler;* I. *assimigliere;* G. *verähnlichen, assimiliren.*) To perform the process of *Assimilation.*

Assim'ilating. (Same etymon.) Capable of effecting such changes in raw material as may fit it for the nutrition of the body.

Assimila'tion. (L. *assimilatio;* from *assimulo*, to make like. F. *assimilation;* I. *assimilazione;* G. *Gleichmachung, Anähnlichung.*) The process by which food is prepared for the nutrition of the tissues. In its widest sense it may be applied to culinary operations, by which food is divided, softened, more or less altered in composition, and rendered more sapid and digestible. It may also be applied to the changes which are effected in food by the operation of the digestive organs and fluids, starchy compounds being converted into dextrin and sugar; oils and fats being emulsified and saponified; and albuminous compounds being changed into peptones. The term is, however, more properly limited to the changes that the solids and fluids ingested as food undergo after being absorbed into the lymphatics in their passage through the mesenteric and other glands, and after absorption into the blood-vessels of the intestines in their passage through the liver. In one sense each tissue and organ of the body, in taking up from the blood the materials fitted for its own nutrition or secretion, prepares the blood for the nutrition of other parts, and may, therefore, be said to exert an assimilative action upon it.

A., destruc'tive. A term formerly used to express what is known now as *Metabolism.*

Assim'ilative. (Same etymon.) Capable of being applied to the nutrition of the body; capable of taking up materials for the purpose of nutrition.

A. fac'ulty. (L. *facultas*, capability. F. *faculté assimilatrice.*) A term applied to the power that all living organic matter has of assimilating; that is to say, of rendering outside matter like to itself.

Assim'ilatory. (Same etymon.) Tending to assimilate.

A. prop'erty. The power possessed by organised beings of converting food into their own substance.

Assim'inum. A name applied by Desvaux to an autocarpic fruit, the ovaries of which are numerous, bacciform, monolocular, proceeding from a single flower, and united into a spherical fruit, as in the fruit of the Anoneæ.

As'sios is'chas. A purgative and emetic root of the ancients, synonymous with *Raphanos agria*, the wild radish.

As'sis. Old name, said to have been either the same as opium or meconium, or a powder made from the leaves of the *Cannabis sativa*, mixed with water, of which five boluses, or more, about the size of a chestnut, were swallowed, and produced intoxication, ecstacy, and delightful visions. See *Asserac.*

Under this name Prosper Alpinus mentions a medicament in use amongst the Egyptians as a stimulant. It consisted of the powdered leaves of Indian hemp made into boluses with water.

Arabic name for hemp.

Assis'tens. (L. *ad*, to, at; *sisto*, to stand, stop.) Aiding; standing by.

Assisten'tes glan'dulæ. (L. *assisto*, to stand by; *glandula*, dim. of *glans.*) The assisting glands. An old term for the lobes of the prostate gland.

As'sius la'pis. (*Assos*, a city of Troas, in Asia Minor; *lapis*, a stone.) Term for a soft sandstone, friable and loose, anciently said to have the power of destroying fungous growths without causing pain. It was also called *Sarcophagus*, a consumer of flesh, because the dead buried in graves made of it were entirely consumed within forty days, the teeth only excepted.

Asso'ciated. (F. *associé.*) Combined, connected with each other.

A. move'ments. A term given to movements having no connection with the essential act calling them forth, but coincident or consensual with it; such is the knitting of the brows and the fixature of facial muscles in strong bodily effort.

Asso'ciating. (L. *associo*, to make one's companion; from *ad*, to; *socius*, a fellow.) Uniting together.

A. fi'bres. A term applied to those fibres of the brain which unite parts of the same hemisphere to each other. They are also called collateral.

Associa'tion. (L. *associatio;* from *ad*, at, to; *socius*, companion.) The act of uniting; combination; union. Used wherever union, or combination, or connection of any kind, occurs; but, as a special term, it is most common in mental philosophy or psychology, where it applies to the connection existing in the mind between impressions which have previously coexisted, or which are similar. Any idea tends to bring into the mind its associated ideas, in accordance with the two great laws of association, the law of contiguity and the law of similarity.

Asso'des. See *Asodes.*

As'sos. Arabic for *Alumen*, or alum. (R.)

Assour'on. Allspice, the *Eugenia pimenta.*

Assu'etude. (L. *assuesco*, to accustom.) Habit, custom.

As'sula. (L. *assula*, a small board. F. *assule;* G. *Feld*, *Schildchen.*) Name by Illiger for each piece of the cuirass of *Mammifera* when composed of many scales united in a kind of areolated table.

Also, a term for a splint.

Assul'tus. (L. *assultus*, part. of *assulto*, to leap.) The attack or onset of a disease.

Assump'tion. (L. *assumo*, to take to one's self. G. *Aufnahme.*) The laying hold of a thing; prehension.

Assur'gent. (L. *assurgo*, to rise up. G. *aufrichtend*, *erhebend.*) Rising up, that is, first bent down, then rising erect towards the apex.

As'taci fluvia'tilis concremen'ta. (L. *concrementum*, a concretion; from *concresco*, to grow together.) The concretions from the crayfish, *Astacus fluviatilis;* formerly used in medicine, and known as *Crabs' eyes.*

Astac'idæ. ("Αστακος, a species of crab. F. *astacides.*) A Family of the Tribe *Macrura*, Suborder *Decapoda*, Order *Podophthalma.* Body slightly compressed; tail rather long; carapace with a transverse suture; dermal skeleton hard and solid; branchiæ in tufts.

As'tacus. ("Αστακος.) A Genus of the Family *Astacidæ*, Tribe *Macrura.* Frontal appendage triangular; last thoracic ring movable; pincers of the first pair of feet greatly enlarged on their convex surface; male appendages attached to the first abdominal ring.

A. fluvia'tilis, Rond. (L. *fluviatilis*, belonging to a river. F. *écrevisse d'Europe;* I. *gambero;* G. *Bachkrebs.*) The crayfish, the river crawfish. It furnishes the concretions called *Crabs' eyes.*

A. mari'nus. (L. *marinus*, belonging to the sea.) The lobster. See *Homarus gammarus.*

Astakil'los. Term, by Paracelsus, *de Ulcer.*, *c.* 18, for a gangrenous ulcer of the feet encroaching upon the legs, from the abuse of mercury. Also called *Araneus*, and *Ulcus aranei.*

Astan'tes. (L. *asto*, to stand by; from *ad*, to; *sto*, to stand.) Term formerly used for those who were at hand to minister to the sick and take charge of them.

As'taphis. ('Ασταφίς, for σταφίς, a raisin.) A comfit, a raisin, or confected raisin.

Astar'zof. An ointment or liniment made of litharge, frog's spawn, juice of leeks, and the white water-lily, used by Paracelsus.

Also, applied to a mixture of rose-water and camphor.

Asta'sia. ('Αστασία, unsteadiness; from ἀ, neg.; ἵστημι, to stand. G. *Unruhe.*) Inquietude, restlessness.

Astasiæ'æ. (F. *astasié.*) Applied by E. G. Ehrenberg to a Tribe of *Polygastrica*, having the *Astasia* for their type.

As'tathe. ('Ασταθής, unstable. F. *astathe*, *asthate*, *le couche secondaire interne*, *membrane cellulaire secondaire.*) Hartig has applied this term to the internal layer of cellulose of the cells, which swells up under the action of sulphuric acid.

Astat'ic. ('A, neg.; στατικός, causing to stand. G. *unbeständig.*) Having no fixed position.

A. cir'cuit. An electric circuit which is so arranged about its axis of rotation as to neutralise the directive action of the earth's magnetism.

A. nee'dle. (F. *aiguille astatique.*) A magnetic needle so arranged as to be unaffected by the earth's magnetism; this may be accomplished by placing a magnet at such a distance from it, and in such a position, as to neutralise the terrestrial force.

A. sys'tem. Two magnetic needles of equal force, fixed parallel to each other, with their poles in opposite directions; they set at right angles to the magnetic meridian.

Astchachi'los. A term applied by Paracelsus to a malignant gangrenous ulcer which spreads from the feet upwards. Some call it *Araneus.* (Quincy.)

Asteato'des. ('A, neg.; στέαρ, tallow; ώδης, a termination signifying fulness.) Defective secretion of sebaceous matter by the sebaceous glands of the skin. It occurs in syphilitic cases, and also in dirty and ill-fed people, and renders the skin harsh and dry. The treatment consists in alkaline baths, inunction of oil, good food, tonics, and cod-liver oil.

Asteato'sis. Same as *Asteatodes.*

A. cu'tis. (L. *cutis*, the skin.) Deficiency of the secretion of the sebaceous glands of the skin.

Aste'ghoon. A Hindustani nostrum, prepared by adding to rice or congee water, rock salt, assafœtida, coriander, ginger, and peepul. It is described as an excellent drink in fevers and bilious affections. It improves the appetite, and gives tone to the kidneys and bladder. 'Taleef Sherecf,' p. 14, No. 48. (Waring.)

Aste'lia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Juncaceæ.*

A. alpi'na. (L. *alpinus*, alpine.) Hab. Tasmania. The blanched portion of the base of the inner leaves of this sedgy plant is an article of diet.

As'ter. ('Αστήρ, a star. G. *Sternblume.*) A Genus of the Tribe *Asteroideæ*, Suborder *Corymbiferæ*, Nat. Order *Compositæ.* Out of Britain a large genus, especially in America. The Michaelmas daisies of the horticulturist belong to it. The China and German asters belong to a closely allied genus. The claim of any of the asters to be considered as medicinal plants is of the slightest, the few that have any at all belonging to some allied family. See *Erigeron* and *Inula.*

Also, a name for a kind of white earth, which was anciently used as an astringent in hæmatemesis.

A., heart-lea'ved. The *A. cordifolius.*

A., rough-stem'med. The *A. puniceus.*

As'ter amel'lus, Linn. (L. *amellus*, the Latin name of the plant. F. *œil de Christ.*) Hab. South Europe. Used as a vulnerary and discutient, and in sore throat.

A. argophyl'lus. ('Αργός, shining; φύλλον, a leaf.) A species the silvery leaves of which supply a stimulating aromatic like musk.

A. at'ticus. (L. *atticus*, Athenian.) Probably the *Pallenis spinosa.*

A. cordifo'lius. (L. *cor*, the heart; *folium*, a leaf.) The heart-leaved aster. An inhabitant of America, possessing aromatic properties.

A. dysenter'icus. The *Inula dysenterica.*

A. hele'nium. The *Inula helenium.*

A. inguina'lis. (L. *inguinalis*, belonging to the groin.) The *Eryngium campestre.*

A. officina'lis. (L. *officina*, a shop.) The *Inula helenium.*

A. peruvia'nus. The Peruvian aster.

An old name for the Jerusalem artichoke, *Helianthus tuberosus.*

A. punic'eus. (L. *puniceus*, Carthaginian, purple red.) Hab. United States. The rootlets are said to be aromatic, bitterish, and astringent, and have been used as a stimulating diaphoretic in rheumatic and catarrhal affections.

A. thalas'sius. (Θαλάσσιος, belonging to the sea.) Name for a certain marine zoophyte, otherwise called *Stella marina;* recommended by Hippocrates, *de Nat. Mul.* xxix, 85; and *l.* ii, *de Morb. Mul.* lxxix, 7, with cabbage and perfumed wine, for the womb, and for hysterical pains.

A. tortifo'lius. (L. *tortus*, twisted; *folium*, a leaf.) The *Sericocarpus tortifolius.*

A. tripo'lium. The *Tripolium vulgare.*

A. un'dulus, Mönch. (L. *undo*, to wave.) The *Inula dysenterica.*

Asteracan'tha, Nees. (Ἀστήρ; ἄκανθα, a thorn.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Acanthaceæ.*

A. longifo'lia. (L. *longus*, long; *folium*, a leaf. Tam. *Neer-moollie;* Tel. *Neer-goobie;* Hind. *Gokshura;* Beng. *Kanta Koolika;* Mal. *Wahel-schulli.*) Long-leaved barleria. An Indian annual. The decoction of the leaves and roots is tonic and diuretic. It is given in dropsy and gravel.

Also, called *Hygrophila spinosa.*

Astera'ceæ. A synonym of *Compositæ.*

Astera'les. (Ἀστήρ.) A cohort of epigynous Gamopetalæ. Flowers regular or irregular, often unisexual, and collected into involucrate capitula; stamens equal to the lobes of the corolla, epipetalous; ovary inferior, unilocular. It includes *Compositæ*, *Valerianaceæ*, and *Dipsacaceæ.*

Asteran'tium. (Ἀστήρ, a star; ἄνθος, a flower, from the star-like form of its flowers.) The *Anthemis pyrethrum*, or pellitory of Spain.

Astere'æ. (F. *astéré.*) Applied by H. Cassini and Kunth to a Tribe of *Synanthereæ*, by Lessing to a Subtribe of *Asteroideæ*, having the *Aster* for their type.

Aste'ria. Same as *Asterias.*

A. gem'ma. (L. *gemma*, a precious stone.) The same as *Asterias.*

Aste'rias. (Ἀστήρ, a star.) A fossil stone which presents, on section, rays like a star, found in India; also called *Astroites*, and *Astrios.* It was used as a charm against mother's marks.

A. lu'tea. (L. *luteus*, orange yellow.) The *Gentiana lutea.*

Aste'riated. (Ἀστήρ, a star.) Radiated, star-shaped.

Aster'icum. (Ἀστήρ, a star; from the form of its flowers.) A name for a Species of *Anthemis*, or pellitory.

Aste'rion. (Ἀστήρ.) A synonym of *Hemp.* (Dioscorides.)

Also, an uncertain species of starwort, aster.

Also, a term employed in Craniometry to designate a point situated behind the mastoid process, where the parietal, occipital, and temporal bones meet. (Topinard.)

Asteris'cus. (Ἀστερίσκος, a small star. F. *asterisque;* I. *asterisco;* G. *sternformiger Hornhautfleck*, *Sternchen.*) A name for a star-shaped corneal opacity.

Also, an uncertain species of aster.

Aster'nal. (Ἀ, neg.; στέρνον, the breastbone. F. *asternal.*) Not connected with the sternum.

A. ribs. (F. *côtes asternales.*) The lower five pairs of ribs; so called because their cartilages do not join the sternum.

Aster'nia. (*A*, neg.; *sternum.* F. *asternie;* G. *Mangel des Brustbeins*) Term by Breschet for a kind of organic deviation, or partial agenesis, characterised by the absence of the sternum.

Asteroceph'alus succi'sa, Wall. (Ἀστήρ, a star; κεφαλή, the head; L. *succisus*, part. of *succido*, to cut through.) The *Scabiosa succisa.*

As'teroïd. (Ἀστήρ; εἶδος, form.) Star-like.

Asteroïd'a. (Same etymon.) A synonym of *Alcyonaria.*

Also, a synonym of *Stellerida.*

Asteroïd'ea. An Order of the Class *Stellerida*, Subkingdom *Echinodermata.* Body star-shaped or pentagonal, consisting of a hollow disc, from which radiate five or more hollow arms, which receive prolongations of the viscera; on the ventral surface of the arms is the ambulacral groove, from which project the ambulacral tubes; the larva is vermiform, and without a skeleton.

Asteroïd'eæ. (Ἀστήρ; εἶδος, form.) A Tribe of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*, having a cylindrical style, with linear arms, flat on the outer, and downy on the inner, surface.

As'thenes. (Ἀσθενής, without strength. G. *schwach.*) Infirm, weak.

Astheni'a. (Ἀσθένεια, from ἀ, neg.; σθένος, strength. F. *asthénie;* G. *Schwäche*, *Unkraft.*) Want or loss of strength; debility.

A. deglutitio'nis. (L *deglutio*, to swallow down.) Difficulty of swallowing from imperfect paralysis of the pharynx or œsophagus.

A. pannon'ica. (L. *pannonicus*, Pannonian.) The same as *Amphimerina hungarica.*

A. pectora'lis. (L. *pectoralis*, belonging to the breast.) Angina pectoris.

Asthe'nia, death by. See *Death by asthenia.*

Asthen'ic. (Ἀσθενικός, weakly. F. *asthénique;* G. *schwach*, *kraftlos.*) Wanting, or deficient in, strength; adynamic.

A. fe'ver. (F. *fièvre asthénique;* G. *asthenisches Fieber.*) An old term for a fever in which there is great weakness.

Asthenicopy'ra. Same as *Asthenopyra.*

Asthenicopy'retus. Adynamic fever. See *Asthenopyra.*

Asthenogen'ia. (Ἀσθένια; γίνομαι, to be born. F. *asthénogénie.*) The advance of asthenia, or want of strength.

Asthenol'ogy. (Ἀσθένεια; λόγος, a discourse. F. and G. *asthénologie.*) The consideration, or doctrine, of diseases arising from debility.

Asthenomacrobiot'ica. (Ἀσθένεια, want of strength; μακρός, long; βίος, life.) The means whereby weakly lives may be prolonged.

Astheno'pia. (Ἀ, neg.; σθένος, strength; ὤψ, eye. F. *asthénopie;* G. *Schwachsichtigkeit*, *Gesichtsermüdung.*) Impairment of vision from defective power, the sharpness remaining normal. There are three forms—Accommodative asthenopia, muscular asthenopia, and retinal asthenopia.

A., accom'modative. (G. *accommodativen Asthenopie.*) This form occurs in hypermetropic patients, and results from the constant exertion they have to make in contracting the ciliary muscle, even for the distant vision of remote objects, and much more, consequently, for near objects. The symptoms are that, for a short time, and especially after rest, the vision for near objects is good, but as soon as the power of contracting the muscle fails, objects become hazy and confused, and further attempts to read or work induce pain, lachrymation, and conjunctivitis. The affection is cured by the use of appropriate convex glasses.

A., appa'rent. A condition existing in myopia, and in hyperæmia of the optic disc and retina.

A., binoc'ular. A term employed by Giraud Teulon, synonymous with *A., muscular.*

A., mus'cular. (G. *musculäre Asthenopie.*) This term is applied to a condition in which there is imperfect power of convergence of the two eyes, owing to insufficiency of the internal recti. It is recognised by slowly approximating a small object towards the median line, when, on arriving at a certain point, one or both of the axes of the eyes, hitherto fixed upon it and converging, will be observed to diverge suddenly. It is observed in myopes and in those who are constantly engaged in fine work. In emmetropic patients it requires treatment by prismatic glasses; in myopic by appropriate concave glasses; and in hypermetropic by appropriate convex glasses; the action of which may be aided by placing the centre of the concave glasses a little outside, and of the convex a little inside, the optic axis, thus making them act slightly as prisms.

A., ner'vous. The same as *A., retinal.*

A., ret'inal. (G. *nervöse Asthenopie.*) A form which is due to hyperæsthesia of the retina.

A., true. A synonym of *A., accommodative.*

Asthenopy'ra. (Ασθενής, without strength; πῦρ, a fever. F. *asthénopyre.*) Asthenic fever.

Asthenopyre'tus. The same as *Asthenopyra.*

Asth'ma. (Ἆσθμα, panting, from ἄω, to blow. F. *asthme*; I. *asma, bolsaggine*; S. *asma*; G. *Engbrüstigkeit, Bronchialkrampf.*) An affection characterised by a peculiar intermittent dyspnœa, bronchial exudation, and a secondary lesion of the pulmonary vesicles or emphysema.

The attack is occasionally preceded by premonitory symptoms, as unusual buoyancy or depression of spirits, lethargy or sleeplessness, or free discharge of pale urine; often there is some slowly growing chest oppression, or thickness of breathing, or cough; often, on the other hand, the paroxysm is sudden in its assault. It most usually commences two or three hours after midnight, with a more or less intense feeling of suffocation, which causes the sufferer to sit or stand in a fixed position to get leverage for the respiratory muscles; the face is pale or dusky, and, with the trunk, is bathed in perspiration; the nostrils are dilated, the mouth open, the eyes staring; the pulse quick, small, weak, and sometimes irregular; the extremities cold. The respiration is not much quickened, the inspiration is short and jerky, the expiration long, and running at once, without a pause, into the next inspiration; in spite of the violent action of the breathing muscles there is little real movement of the chest, but it remains in a state of over-expansion. The percussion note is resonant, and the respiratory murmur is replaced by loud, dry, sibilant rhonchus, of various shades of whistling, cooing, snoring, loudest in expiration; these abnormal sounds are not always to be heard all over the chest, but sometimes are more or less local in manifestation; occasionally, and especially if there have been antecedent bronchitis, moist rhonchi are heard. As the paroxysm declines, and it may last minutes, hours, or days, the cough begins to come on, at first dry, but afterwards with the expectoration of transparent pearly masses of mucus, sometimes streaked with blood, the breathing becomes easier, and the patient recovers with some soreness and stiffness of chest, more or less cough and expectoration, and a sense of weariness from labour.

The disease is the result of spasm of the muscular tissue of the smaller bronchial tubes, probably caused by some disturbance of nervous tissue. A paroxysm may be produced by the breathing of certain dusts, or vapours, or smells, as the pollen of grasses, the smell of a cat; by weather alterations of the air, as fog, or east wind; by unknown climatic or other conditions applicable to certain localities, and then not the same for all asthmatics, but peculiar to the special case. Asthma may be produced by certain articles of diet, perhaps in consequence of their indigestibility, perhaps as a result of their absorption into the blood. It may be caused by bronchial irritation or inflammation; the action of certain gases; reflex irritation of vagus, of stomach and intestines, of ovario-uterine system, of the skin, and nerves of special sense; irritation of central organs of the nervous system; alteration of the blood; the toxic influence of certain metals, of alcohol, of marsh air, of syphilis; constitutional disease, as gout and rheumatism. There is an hereditary predisposition to it. Five or six men are attacked to one woman. In regard to age, the order of frequency is the first twenty years, old age, and lastly, the middle period of life. In the treatment, air is to be admitted freely into the room, all constriction is to be removed from the body; if there is evidence of a loaded stomach, ipecacuanha to vomiting is to be given, tobacco or datura is to be smoked, or the fumes of burning nitre paper inhaled; lobelia may be administered; belladonna, or opium, or chloral, or conium, or amyl nitrite, strong black coffee, ether, alcohol, or other stimulant, may aid; potassium bromide and arsenic have been given with advantage. In prevention, care is to be taken as to the selection of a residence, as to the food and to the times of taking it, and as to the avoidance of special causes of an attack.

A., bron'chial. Asthma accompanied by, and interdependent on, bronchitis.

A., bronchit'ic. Same as *A., bronchial.*

A., car'diac. (Καρδία, the heart.) Any dyspnœa depending on disease of the heart, was formerly called cardiac asthma. Modern authors restrict the term to cases of asthma accompanying heart disease, and probably caused by the lung-congestion arising therefrom.

A., conges'tive. Asthma accompanied by some congestion of lung or small bronchial tubes.

A., dry. Asthma without bronchial secretion.

A., dyspep'tic. The same as *A., peptic.*

A., grind'ers'. (F. *phthisie des aiguiseurs*; I. *asma degli arrotini*; G. *Asthma der Schleifer.*) See *Grinders' asthma.*

A., hay. (F. *asthme de foin, asthme d'été;* G. *Heufieber.*) See *Hay asthma.*

A., hu'moral. (L. *humor*, liquid.) Asthma with bronchial secretion.

A., idiopath'ic. (Ἴδιος, peculiar; πάθος, affection.) Ordinary spasmodic asthma, unaccompanied by any other affection.

A., Kop'pian. A synonym of *Thymic asthma;* from its describer.

A., mi'ners'. (F. *asthme des mineurs;* I. *asma de minatori;* G. *Asthma der Bergleute.*) See *Miners' asthma.*

A., moist. Asthma with expectoration.

A., ner'vous. A synonym of ordinary *Spasmodic asthma.*

A., non-organ'ic. Asthma not depending on any structural disease, such as ordinary spasmodic asthma; or asthma depending on stomach derangement.

A., organ'ic. Asthma caused by bronchitis or heart disease.

A., pep'tic. (Πεπτικός, assisting digestion; but here used for relating to digestion.) Asthma depending on undigested food in the stomach, or other disturbance of the digestive organs.

A., pitu'itous. (L. *pituita*, phlegm.) Asthma with bronchial secretion.

A., pri'mary. Simple uncomplicated asthma.

A., re'nal. (L. *ren*, the kidney.) A form of dyspnœa which occurs in Bright's disease. It is paroxysmal, and occurs after a meal or during the night; there are sometimes loud sibilant râles to be heard, but generally only loud puerile respiration; the breathing is very difficult, and the heart's action quick and weak. It has been suggested that the dyspnœa may be caused by spasm of the pulmonary arterioles, and the consequent hindrance to the circulation. Digitalis in full doses, potassium bromide, chloral, and ether, have been recommended.

A., sec'ondary. Asthma having its origin in some other affection.

A., spasmod'ic. (Σπασμός, a spasm.) A term for *Asthma.*

A., symptomat'ic. Asthma taking origin in some other disorder or disease, as in derangement of stomach, or disease of bronchial tubes or heart.

A., thy'mic. (F. *asthme thymique.*) Dyspnœa from spasm of the glottis, supposed to depend on enlargement of the thymus gland. A synonym of *Laryngismus stridulus.*

A., uræ'mic. (*Uræmia.*) A synonym of *A., renal.*

A. weed. The *Lobelia inflata.*

Asth'ma acu'tum. (L. *acutus*, violent.) A synonym of *Laryngismus stridulus.*

A. aë'rium. (L. *aërius*, belonging to the air.) A synonym of *Pneumothorax.*

A. aë'rium ab emphysem'ate pulmo'num. (L. *pulmo*, a lung.) Dyspnœa from emphysema of the lungs.

A. arthrit'icum. (Ἀρθριτικός, gouty.) Angina pectoris. (Schidh., 1793.)

Also, asthma depending on gout.

A. bronchia'le. (Βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes.) Ordinary asthma.

Also, see *Asthma, bronchial.*

A. convulsi'vum. (L. *convulsus*, spasmodic; from *convello*, to tear. F. *asthme convulsif.*) Ordinary spasmodic asthma.

The term has also been applied to angina pectoris. (Elsner, 1778.)

A. cultrario'rum. (L. *cultrarius*, pertaining to a knife.) Grinders' asthma.

A. diaphragmat'icum. (Διάφραγμα, the diaphragm.) Angina pectoris.

A. dolorif'icum. (L. *dolor*, pain; *facio*, to make.) Obsolete name for *Angina pectoris.* (Darwin, 1781.)

A. dyspep'ticum. (Δύς, difficult; πεπσις, digestion.) Asthma proceeding from disturbance of the digestive organs, or appearing concomitantly with cardialgia or with worms.

A. emphysemat'icum. (Εμφύσημα, an inflation.) A synonym of *Pneumothorax.*

A. ex fœnisic'io. (L. *ex*, from; *fœnisicium*, a hay field.) Hay asthma.

A. exanthemat'icum. (Ἐξάνθημα, an eruption.) Asthma arising from the recession of an eruption.

A. gyp'seum. (L. *gypseus*, of gypsum.) A synonym of grinders' asthma, or a similar disease from dressing stones and such like.

A. herpet'icum. (Ἕρπης, herpes.) A form of asthma stated by Waldenburg to be connected with the occurrence of herpes.

A. hu'midum. (L. *humidus*, moist. F. *asthma humide.*) Asthma accompanied with expectoration.

A. idiopath'ica. (Ἰδιοπάθεια, from ἴδιος, peculiar; and παθος, affection. G. *essentiell Asthma.*) Ordinary asthma.

A. idiosyncrat'icum. (Ἴδιος, peculiar; σύγκρασις, a mingling.) Asthma induced by psychical impressions, or by impressions made upon the organs of special sense, especially upon the olfactory nerves. Hay asthma is an example of this form.

A. infan'tum. (L. *infans*, a young child.) Croup.

A. infan'tum spasmod'icum. (Σπασμός, a spasm.) Laryngismus stridulus.

A. laryngе'um infan'tum. (Λάρυγξ, the larynx; L. *infans*, a young child.) Laryngismus stridulus.

A. metallario'rum. (L. *metallarius*, a miner.) Miners' asthma.

A. Mil'lari acu'tum. (L. *acutus*, severe.) Millar's acute asthma; probably laryngismus stridulus.

A. monta'num. (L. *montanus*, belonging to a mountain.) A synonym of *Grinders' asthma.*

Also, a term for difficulty of breathing occurring in high elevations.

A. nervo'sum. (L. *nervosus*, full of sinews.) Ordinary or true asthma.

A. noctur'num. (L. *nocturnus*, belonging to the night.) A synonym of *Nightmare.*

A. pletho'rum. (Πληθωρικός, plethoric.) Asthma caused by a suppression of any usual evacuation of blood, or from spontaneous plethora.

A. saturni'num. (L. *Saturnus*, Saturn; an old name of lead.) Asthma caused by chronic lead poisoning, or the inhalation of dust containing lead.

A. sic'cum. (L. *siccus*, dry. F. *asthme sec.*) Asthma without, or with little, bronchial secretion.

A. spasmod'icum infan'tum. (Σπασμός, spasm; L. *infans*, a young child.) A synonym of *Laryngismus stridulus.*

A. spas'tico-arthrit'icum incon'stans. (Σπαστικός, from σπάω, to cause convulsion; ἀρθρῖτις, gout; L. *inconstans*, capricious.) Angina pectoris.

A. spas'ticum. (Σπαστικός, from σπάω, to cause convulsion.) Ordinary spasmodic asthma.

A. spas'ticum infan'tum. (L. *infans*, a young child.) Laryngismus stridulus.

A. sponta'neum. (L. *spontaneus*, voluntary.) Asthma arising without manifest cause or being accompanied by any other disease.

A. stomach'icum. (Στομαχικός, belonging to the stomach.) Spasmodic asthma caused by indigestible or other irritating matter in the stomach.

A. symptomat'ica. (L. *symptoma*, a sign. G. *symptomatisch*, or *reflectorisch Asthma.*) Asthma in indirect connection with pathological affections of the respiratory and other organs, which are, nevertheless, not of that kind that occasion sudden dyspnœa.

A. typ'icum. (Τυπικός, conformable.) Asthma having definite periods of return.

A. u'teri. (L. *uterus*, the womb.) A synonym of *Hysteria.*

A. uteri'num. (L. *uterinus*, belonging to the womb.) Asthma caused by disturbance of the uterine functions.

A. vermino'sum. (L. *vermino*, to be troubled with worms.) Asthma caused by intestinal worms.

Asthmat'ic. (Ἀσθματικός, asthmatic. F. *asthmatique ;* G. *engbrüstig.*) Of, or belonging to, asthma. Having, or labouring under, asthma.

Also, as a noun (F. *asthmatique ;* G. *Asthmatiker*), one afflicted with asthma.

Asthmatophthi'sis. (F. *asthmatophthisie ;* G. *Schwindsucht mit Asthma.*) Asthmatic phthisis, or phthisis with asthma.

Asth'matos cilia'ris. A name applied by Dr. Salisbury to a rhizopodous organism supposed to be the cause of "hay fever" or "hay asthma." Each animal is armed on one side with cilia, in the midst of which is a slender process or proboscis terminating in a cilium.

Asthmorthopnœ'a. (F. *asthmorthopnée ;* G. *Brustsleckung.*) Asthmatic orthopnœa. Difficulty of breathing from causes inside the chest, as hydrothorax.

Astigmat'ic. ('A, neg.; στίγμα, a mark, a spot.) Relating to, or exhibiting, *Astigmatism.*

Astig'matism. ('A, neg.; στίγμα, a point. G. *Brennpunktmangel.*) The word was devised by Whewell, though the defect had been observed, and the appropriate remedy employed, by Young.

A structural defect of the refractive media of the eye, in which homocentric rays of light are not brought collectively to a common focus on the retina. It is essentially due to a difference in the curvature of the cornea in different meridians, the curve of the vertical meridian being usually sharper than that of the horizontal meridian. The existence of the defect can be recognised by directing the patient to look with one eye—the other being closed—at a card on which a circle has been drawn with radii at a distance of about 10° or 15° from each other. To the healthy eye the definition of all the radii is equally good, but in astigmatism some of the lines are blurred when others are distinct, whatever may be the distance at which the card is held. The most defective meridian of the eye is at right angles to that line which is most distinctly seen. Astigmatism is expressed in Ophthalmology by the symbol As. It is corrected by cylindrical glasses.

A., acqui'red. (G. *acquirirten Astigmatismus.*) Astigmatism resulting from injuries to, or operations upon, the eyes.

A., com'pound. (F. *A. composé ;* G. *zusammengesetzter astigmatismus.*) That form of astigmatism in which the two chief meridians of the eye are metropic; both may be myopic, or both may be hypermetropic. Relief may be obtained by correcting with a cylindrical glass that meridian which is the most myopic or the most hypermetropic of the two meridians.

A., congen'ital. (L. *congenitus*, born together with.) Astigmatism existing from birth; it is generally regular and dependent on asymmetry of the cornea.

A., cor'neal. (G. *Hornhaut-astigmatismus.*) Astigmatism arising from differences in the curvature of the different meridians of the cornea. This is the most common cause of astigmatism.

A., hypermetrop'ic. (G. *hypermetropischer Astigmatismus.*) Astigmatism occurring in hypermetropia or associated with a long-sighted eye. It is represented by the formula Ah. The highest degrees of astigmatism are almost always associated with hypermetropia.

A., hypermetrop'ic, com'pound. (G. *zusammengesetzter hypermetropischer Astigmatismus.*) That form of astigmatism in which the refraction of the eye is hypermetropic in all meridians, but to a greater degree in one meridian than in the others. It is represented by the formula H+Ah.

A., hypermetrop'ic, sim'ple. (G. *einfach hypermetropischer Astigmatismus.*) Astigmatism resulting from hypermetropic refraction in one meridian of the eye, the others being emmetropic. It is represented by the formula Ah.

A., irreg'ular. (F. *astigmatisme irregulier ;* I. *astigmatismo irregolare ;* G. *unregelmässige Astigmatismus.*) That condition in which the several segments of any meridian of the eye have not the same curvation; it is generally the result of irregularity of lens structure. The defect in this form is irremediable by glasses.

A. lentic'ular. Astigmatism arising from differences in the curves of the different meridians of the lens.

A., mix'ed. (F. *astigmatisme mixte ;* G. *gemischter astigmatismus.*) That form of astigmatism in which one chief meridian is hypermetropic and the other myopic.

A., myop'ic. (G. *myopischer astigmatismus.*) Astigmatism complicated with myopia, or occurring in a short-sighted eye. It is represented by the formula Am.

A., myop'ic, com'pound. (G. *zusammengesetzter myopischer Astigmatismus.*) That form of astigmatism in which the refraction of the eye is myopic in all meridians, but to a greater degree in one meridian than in the rest. It is represented by the formula M+Am.

A., myop'ic, sim'ple. (G. *einfach myopisch Astigmatismus.*) That form of astigmatism in which the refraction of the eye is myopic in one meridian, and emmetropic in the others. It is represented by the formula Am.

A., regu'lar. (F. *astigmatisme regulier ;* I. *astigmatismo regolare ;* G. *regelmässige Astigmatismus.*) That condition in which, although the various meridians of the eye differ from each other in their curvation, each meridian preserves the same curvation throughout its whole length. The defect in this form is capable of being remedied by glasses.

A., sim'ple. The form in which the refraction of one meridian is emmetropic, and of the other myopic or hypermetropic.

Astig'matis'mus. Same etymon and meaning as *Astigmatism*.

Astig'mom'eter. ('A; στίγμα; μέτρον, a measure.) An instrument for determining the presence and the amount of astigmatism.

As'tites. (L. *adsto*, to stand by; because by or near the neck of the bladder.) An old term for the lobes of the prostate gland.

Astoch'ados. The Arabic name for the *Lavandula stœchus*.

Asto'mæ. ('A, neg.; στόμα, mouth.) Persoon has grouped under this term the *Sphæriæ*, of the Division *Simplicis*, the ostiole of which is not apparent.

Asto'mata. (Same etymon.) A Division of the *Protozoa*, comprising the *Gregarinidæ* and *Rhizopoda*, and distinguished by having no mouth.

Asto'matous. (Same etymon.) Same as *Astomous*, and the more correct form. Both forms are used by Owen.

As'tome. (Same etymon.) In Botany, this term is applied to mosses in which the urn does not open by the detachment of an operculum closing an orifice or stoma, but when mature dehisces irregularly to give issue to the spores. Phascum and Archidium burst in this way.

Asto'mia. ('A, neg.; στόμα, a mouth. F. *astomie;* G. *Mangel des Mundes.*) Absence of a mouth.

As'tomous. ('A, neg.; στόμα, a mouth. F. *astome;* G. *mundlos.*) Having no mouth; mouthless. Without an opening.

Astour'es. (Fr.) Seeds possessing a toxic influence on fishes, and which, according to Bosc, belong to two verbascums.

Astrag'ale'æ. (Ἀστράγαλος.) A Subfamily of the Family *Papilionaceæ*. Upper stamens free; pod more or less completely divided by a suture into two compartments; leaves generally unequally pinnate.

Astrag'alo-calca'neal lig'aments. The ligaments uniting the astragalus to the os calcis; they are:

An *interosseous ligament*, lying between the groove separating the anterior and posterior articulating surfaces of the astragalus, and a similar groove in a corresponding condition of the os calcis; it is a broad and strong fibrous mass.

A *posterior ligament*, attaching the hind border of the astragalus to the upper surface of the os calcis; it is membranous, with short oblique fibres.

An *external ligament*, passing vertically downwards from the outer surface of the astragalus to the outer side of the os calcis; it is a thin slip running parallel to the internal lateral ligament of the ankle.

A.-calca'neum. The name given to the single bone of the tarsus in some lizards and other animals, which is the representative of the two bones, astragalus and os calcis of man.

A.-sca'phoid lig'ament. A thin fibrous structure on the dorsum of the foot, between the anterior extremity of the astragalus and the upper surface of the scaphoid bone.

Astragaloï'des. (Ἀστράγαλος, the milk-vetch; εἶδος, shape.) Resembling the *Astragalus*, or milk-vetch; applied to a kind of bastard milk-vetch.

A. syphilit'ica. The *Astragalus exscapus*.

Astrag'alos. (Ἀστράγαλος.) A plant of the ancients, regarded as astringent, and given in dysentery, diarrhœa, and other fluxes; it was also considered diuretic, and was applied locally to ulcers and gumboils (Dioscorides *l.* iv, *c.* 62; Paul. Æg. *l.* vii, *s.* 3; Pliny, *lib.* xxvi, *c.* 29). It is referred by Sprengel to *Orobus tuberosus*, or bitter vetch; by Littré to *O. serpilifolius;* and by Fée to *Lathyrus tuberosus*. (Waring.)

Astrag'alus. (Ἀστράγαλος, a die originally made of a knuckle-bone, or of the ankle-bone of sheep, now known by this name. F. *astragale;* I. and S. *astragalo;* G. *Sprungbein.*) Name of the ankle-bone; the upper bone of the foot, on which the tibia rests.

It is irregularly 6-sided in form. The upper surface presents a rough surface for ligaments, and a convex surface, broader in front than behind, for articulation with the tibia. The inferior surface presents two facettes, separated by a deep groove, for articulation with the os calcis. The groove runs forwards and outwards, and contains the interosseous ligament. The outer surface has a large triangular surface behind, for articulation with the lower extremity of the fibula, and a rough surface in front, for ligaments; the inner aspect presents above an oval or reniform surface, articulating with the malleolar process of the tibia. The anterior surface articulates with the scaphoid, and the posterior is deeply grooved for the tendon of the flexor longus pollicis, ossification from one centre appearing about the seventh month of fœtal life.

In frogs it is so much elongated as to form a long bone; in lizards it joins with the os calcis, and forms a single bone, the astragalo-calcaneum, in some Saurians with the navicular, and in some Batrachians and other animals it is represented by two bones, which have received the names of *tibiale* and *intermedium* by Gegenbaur, who also considers that the astragalus represents the coalesced scaphoid and lunar bones of the wrist.

Also, an old name for the atlas, or first cervical vertebra.

Astrag'alus. (Ἀστράγαλος.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminoseæ*. Herbs, shrubs, or small trees. Leaves imparipinnate; flowers in axillary spikes, or in clusters, sometimes solitary or in umbels; calyx gamosepalous, tubular or ventricose, 5-toothed; petals unguiculate; andrœcium diadelphous; ovary sessile or stipitate; pod continuous, two-celled by the expansion of the dorsal suture.

A. aculea'tus. (L. *aculeatus*, thorny.) A name for the *Astragalus verus*.

A. adscen'dens, Bois. and Hausk. (L. *adscendo*, to climb.) Stem at first prostrate, then ascending and shrubby; leaves alternate, with triangular stipules, tomentose at the base, glabrous at the summit; leaflets folded, oblong-linear, mucronate, silky; bracts oval, acute; inflorescence multiflorous, axillary; calyx with lanceolate teeth; ovary surmounted by a glabrous style, and containing an indefinite number of campylotropous ovules in two vertical rows. Supplies tragacanth and a manna. By some it is said to be identical with *A. verus*.

A. ammody'tes. (Ἀμμοδύτης, sand-creeper.) The properties of this plant are said by Pallas to be identical with those of liquorice.

A. arista'tus. (L. *aristatus*, having an awn. The species said by Sieber to yield true tragacanth.

A. bæ'ticus. (L. *Bæticus*, belonging to Bætica, a province of Southern Spain, consisting of Andalusia, a part of Granada.) The roasted grains of this plant are said to be an extremely good substitute for coffee, and are known as Swedish coffee.

A. Boissie'ri, Bunge. The *A. creticus.*

A. brachyca'lyx, Fisch. (Βραχύς, short; κάλυξ, the calyx.) Very like *A. adscendens*, but differing in its larger and elliptical leaflets, its oval obtuse bracts, and its calyx with triangular teeth. Supplies a form of tragacanth.

A. cre'ticus, Lam. (L, *Creticus*, of, or belonging to, Crete.) A plant originally growing in Crete and the Ionian Islands, which was probably known to Theophrastus. According to Théodore de Martius, this species yields *gomme à tragante vermiculée*, the vermicular or Morea tragacanth. Leaflets oblong, folded, terminated with spines, covered with whitish hairs; flowers arranged in twos to form globular capitula.

A. cylle'neus, Boissier and Heldreich. (Κυλλήνη, a mountain in Arcadia.) Hab. Greece. Leaflets in five pairs, oblong, obtuse, with a longish terminal spine; stipules lanceolate, acuminate, glabrous, ciliate; flowers in oval capitula. It is the almost exclusive source of the tragacanth collected about Vostizza and Patras.

According to some, a variety of *A. parnassii.*

A. denuda'tus, Stev. (L. *denudo*, to lay bare.) The *A. microcephalus.*

A. eriocaul'os, De Cand. ('Εριον, wool; καυλός, a stem.) The *A. microcephalus.*

A. esca'pus. (L. *e*, out of; *scapus*, a stém.) See *A. exscapus.*

A. exsca'pus. (L. *ex*, out of; *seapus*, a stem. F. *astragale sans tige.*) Stemless milk-vetch. A plant growing in the Alps. The part used is the root, which has many heads, is cylindrical, ¼ to ½ inch thick, 10 or 12 inches long, tough, very fibrous, externally greyish brown, internally pale brown, with radially fissured wood and bark. It contains, according to Fleurot, a feebly bitter substance, a fermentable sugar, starch, fixed oil, aromatic resin and salts. Used as a remedy for the sequelæ of syphilis, and also as an antirheumatic and diuretic.

A. florulen'tus, Bois. and Hausk. (L. *florulentus*, abounding in flowers.) Furnishes, along with *A. adscendens*, a manna, which is made up into sweetmeats, known in the bazaars of Persia as Gaz Anjabin.

A. glycyphyl'los. (Γλυκύς, sweet; φύλλον, a leaf. F. *fausse-réglisse*, *réglisse bâtarde*, *r. sauvage*, *chasse-vaches.*) A plant common in woods in Germany and in the vicinity of Paris. Several stems rise from one root, and are recumbent and smooth; leaves 5—6 paired; leaflets oval, clusters axillary, stalked, elongated, oval, shorter than the leaves, with dirty yellow flowers. It has been recommended in cases of retention of urine, colic, strangury and dartrous affections.

A. gum'mifer. (L. *gummi*, gum; *fero*, to bear.) Same as *A. gummifera.*

A. gummif'era, Labil. (L. *gummi*, gum; *fero*, to bear. G. *Syrische Traganth.*) White tragacanth. A spiny bush; leaflets smooth, in 4—6 pairs, oblong, linear; flowers 3—5, axillary, sessile; calyces woolly, 5-cleft. Hab. Koordistan. Observed by Labillardière on Mount Libanus. It yields the gum named pseudo-adragante by Guibourt, and the Syrische traganth of the Germans.

A. kur'dicus, Bois. (*Kurdistan*, a region of Western Asia.) A shrub, three or four feet high, inhabiting the mountains of Cilicia and Cappadocia, and extending thence into Kurdistan. Leaflets smooth, or slightly folded, short, straight, terminated by a long silvery spine; stipules lanceolate; flowers on a short spike; teeth of the calyx less velvety than the tube. It is the chief source of the aintab tragacanth.

A. massilien'sis, Lam. The *A. tragacanthus.*

A. microceph'alus, Willd. (Μικρός, small; κεφαλή, the head.) Leaves 5—8 pairs, oblong, lanceolate, terminating in a spine, villous, whitish; stipules acuminate, ciliated; flowers in small oval or oblong capitula; spines spreading. Supplies a form of tragacanth.

A. nuda'tus, Bunge. (L. *nudo*, to make naked.) The *A. kurdicus.*

A. parnas'sii. A variety of this species, *A. cylleneus*, yields a tragacanth.

A. pycnocla'dus, Bois. and Hausk. (Πυκνός, close-packed; κλάδος, a young shoot.) Hab. Persia. Very like *A. microcephalus*, from which it is distinguished by its slender close-set spines and its folded, almost aciculate, short and green leaflets. Supplies a tragacanth.

A. pycnophyl'lus, Sted. (Πυκνός, close-packed; φύλλον, a leaf.) The *A. microcephalus.*

A. sempervi'rens, Lam. (L. *semper*, always; *vireo*, to be green.) The *A. aristatus.*

A. strobilif'erus. (L. *strobilus*, a pine-cone; *fero*, to bear. G. *syrische Traganth.*) Red tragacanth. A spiny bush; leaflets woolly, in 3 pairs, aristate; flowers in sessile, axillary, ovate cones; calyx feathery. Hab. Koordistan. Supplies a gum.

A. stromato'des. (Στρῶμα, a mattress; ώδης, postfix signifying fulness.) Very similar to *A. kurdicus*, differing only in its globular inflorescence and its larger flowers.

A. syri'acus. (L. *Syriacus*, belonging to Syria.) A species the roots of which are astringent and diuretic.

A. tragacanthoïd'es. (Τραγάκανθα, goat's thorn.) A species which is employed by the Kalmucks to cut short an attack of intermittent fever.

A. tragacan'thus, Linn. The species formerly, but erroneously, supposed to be the source of gum tragacanth.

A. ve'rus, Olliv. (L. *verus*, true. F. *astragale vraie*; G. *Smyrnær*, *Blättertraganth.*) Goatshorn, milk-vetch. A plant originally growing in Armenia, Persia, and Asia Minor, and which yields, according to Ollivier, the true gum tragacanth. Leaflets linear, folded, hispid, borne on a slender common petiole; stipules lanceolate, smooth when adult, velvety while young; flowers in groups of two to five, sessile; calyx tomentous, with five obtuse teeth.

As'tral. (L. *astralis*, belonging to the stars.) Of, or belonging to, the stars. This term was formerly applied to the influence of the planets, when astrology was taken into account among the speculations of the ancient physicians.

Astran'tia. ('Αστρον, a star, from the star-like umbels.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Umbelliferæ.*

A. dispen'sia, Scop. (L. *dispensus*, distributed.) The *Sanicula europæa.*

A. ma'jor. (L. *major*, greater.) Nat. Order *Umbelliferæ*. Black masterwort. Hab. South Germany and Switzerland. The root, which is the part used, is annulated, about three inches in length and a quarter of an inch thick; blackish brown externally, whitish internally, with thin black rootlets. The cortex is rather thick, lined internally with a series of lactiferous vessels; medulla large. The parenchyma cells contain starch. The root possesses an acrid quality, and was formerly used as a purgative.

Also, a synonym of the masterwort, *Imperatoria ostruthium*.

A. ni'ger. (L. *niger*, black.) A synonym of *A. major*.

A. vulga'ris. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) A synonym of *A. major*.

As'trape. (Ἀστραπή, a flash of lightning.) Lightning. Regarded by Galen as one of the remote causes of epilepsy.

Astrapho'bia. (Ἀστραπή, lightning; φόβος, fear.) Fear of lightning.

As'tric. (Ἀστρικός, belonging to the stars.) Relating to the stars, especially as to their supposed influence on human life and health.

Astric'ta al'vus. See *Alvus astricta*.

Astric'tion. (L. *ad*, to; *stringo*, to bind.) Term for the act of using, or the state produced by the use of, astringent medicines; also, for constipation.

Astricto'rius. (L. *astrictorius*, from *astringo*, to gird or strengthen. F. *astriction;* I. *astrizione;* S. *astriccion;* G. *Zusammenziehung*.) Astringent; astrictive, or having power to bind.

Astrin'gent. (L. *astringo*, to gird or straighten. F. *astringent;* I. *astringente;* G. *zusammenziehend*.) Having power to produce shrivelling and contraction of organic structures.

A. prin'ciple. A term for tannin.

A. root. The *Comptonia asplenifolia*.

Astringent'ia. See *Astringents*.

Astrin'gents. (Same etymon.) Medicines which produce contraction of living structure. The nature of their action is very various. Some, as tannin and alum, act by producing coagulation of albumen; some, as alcohol, by absorption of water; others by producing reflex muscular contraction; probably none by producing simple contraction. They are usually divided into vegetable and mineral astringents. They are used to restrain hæmorrhage and mucous or other discharges, and topically to produce contraction of a too relaxed structure.

As'trion. (Ἄστριον, a little star.) An old name for a species of the milk-vetch, *Astragalus*, or of a species of *Stellaria*.

Also, an old name (Gr. ἄστριον) for the astragalus or ankle-bone. Johnson, Ingrassias, *Comm. in Gal. l. de Ossib. p.* 164.

As'trios. (Ἄστριον, dim. of ἀστήρ, a star.) Same as *Asterias*.

As'trobles. (Ἄστρον, a planet or star; βάλλω, to strike.) Blasted; planet-struck. An old term (Gr. ἀστροβλὴς), used for apoplectic. (Gorræus.)

Astrobole'sia. (Ἀστροβολησία.) Same as *Astrobolismus*.

Astrobol'ia. (Ἀστροβολία.) Same as *Astrobolismus*.

Astrobolis'mus. (Ἀστροβολίζομαι, to be struck by the sun.) A blasting; the being star-stricken. A term given to a sudden paralysis attributed to astral influence.

Also, a synonym of *Apoplexy*.

Also, a synonym of *Gangrene*.

Also (G. *Sonnenstich*), a term for sunstroke.

Astrobolis'mus. (Ἀστροβολίζομαι, to be blasted.) A blasting. A term (Gr. ἀστροβολισμὸς), used by Math. Flacius, *de Vit. et Mort.* ii, 24, p. 96, for *Sphacelus*, although properly referring to plants that perished under the Dog star, as if stricken by it; also, used for apoplexy. See *Diss. div.* ii, *s.* vi, *t*, 7.

Astrob'olus. A term for *Asterias*.

Astrocar'yum vulga're. (Ἀστήρ, a star; κάρυον, a nut; *vulgaris*, common.) Nat. Order *Palmaceæ*. A plant growing in French Guiana, the root of which is used as an antisyphilitic remedy.

Astro'ites. (Ἀστήρ, a star.) A species of madrepore, formerly employed, in doses of from 12—24 grains, as an alexipharmic, to purify the blood, and to prevent apoplexy. The *Asterias*.

Astroi'tis. (Ἄστρον, a star.) The same as *Astroïtes*.

Astrolo'bium scorpioï'des. The *Ornithopus scorpioïdes*.

Astrol'oger. (Ἀστρολόγος, an astronomer. G. *Sterndeuter*.) One who practised divination by the stars. Also, formerly used synonymously with astronomer.

Astrol'ogy. (Ἄστρον, a star or planet; λόγος, a discourse. F. *astrologie;* G. *Astrologie, Sterndeuterkunst*.) Term for the doctrine of the heavenly bodies, their nature and distinctions, and thus synonymous with Astronomy; also applied, however, to the so-called science which pretended to explain the phenomena of nature by astral influences, and to tell of the future by a scrutiny of the stars, planets, and constellations, their aspects and relative positions, thus constituting what was called judicial astrology. Formerly, it formed a prominent part of medicine. A person's temperament was held to be determined by the planet under which he was born, and the virtues of herbs, gems, and medicinal substances, were believed to be attributable to the influence of their ruling planets.

Astrolo'ma. (Ἄστρον, a star; λῶμα, a fringe.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Epacridaceæ*.

A. humifu'sum. (L. *humi*, on the ground; *fusus*, part. of *fundo*, to spread out.) The Tasmanian cranberry. Used as an esculent fruit.

Astroman'cy. (Ἀστήρ, a star; μαντεία, a divination.) Astrology.

Astroman'tia. (Ἄστρον; μαντεία, a prophesying. F. *astromantie;* G. *Sterndeuterei*.) Divination from the aspect of the stars, and so, similar to astrology.

Astro'nium. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Terebinthaceæ*, Tribe *Anacardiaceæ*. Large trees, with alternate imparipinnate leaves; flowers disposed in very ramified, axillary, or terminal branches; hermaphrodite or polygamous; pentamerous; ovary sessile, uniovulated; fruit a drupe. Hab. Tropical America.

A. fraxinifo'lium. (L. *fraxinus*, the ash; *folium*, a leaf.) This plant yields a turpentine and an astringent wood.

A. grave'olens. (L. *graveolens*, strong smelling.) The fruit of this plant is used as a medicine in New Granada.

Astron'omy. (Ἄστρον, a star; νόμος, a law. F. *astronomie;* G. *Himmelskunde, Sternkunde*.) Term for that branch of science which treats of the heavenly bodies.

A., phys'ical. Term for that division of astronomy which investigates the causes of the motions, &c., of the heavenly bodies.

As'trop. Northamptonshire; five miles west of Brackley. A chalybeate water containing magnesium sulphate; used in skin diseases.

Astro'trichus. ("Αστρον; θρίξ, hair. F. *astrotriche; G. sternhaarig.*) Applied to *Clidesmia astrotricha*, because most of its hairs are parted at the top into branches, disposed so as to present a star.

As'truc. A French physician, born at Sauve, Departement du Gard, March 19, 1684; died May 5, 1766. He was a professor in the Universities of Montpellier, Toulouse, and Paris. He wrote numerous works on fermentation, digestion, fistula, plague, midwifery, diseases of women, as well as on metaphysics, natural history, and theology; his great book was on the venereal disease.

As'trum. (L. *astrum*, a star.) The olden chemists used this word to signify the virtue or power which accrues to a medicinal substance by reason of a special mode of preparation, as in its reduction to a fluid condition.

A. duplica'tum. (L. *astrum*, a star; *duplico*, to double. G. *Doppelgestirn.*) A stomachic nostrum, composed of antimony, coral, amber, and musk.

Astru'ni. Italy; near Naples. A sulphur spring, which is said also to contain alum.

Astru'thium. The *Peucedanum ostruthium.*

Astuc'cio dell' ippocam'po. Ital. (I. *astucchio*, a case.) Part of the sphenoidal cornu of the lateral ventricles; it is roofed in above by the posterior part of the corpus callosum and posterior pillars of the fornix. It really corresponds with all the space of the inferior cornu which is in relation with the hippocampus major.

Astu'rian. (*Asturias*, one of the ancient provinces of Spain, now called Oviedo.) Belonging to Asturias.

A. rose. (F. *rose des Asturies; I. rosa delle Asturie; G. Asturische Sommerseuche.*) A skin disease, endemic in the Province of Asturias, probably a species of pellagra.

Asty'lis. ('A, neg.; στύλος, style.) One of the ancient names of mistletoe.

Also, a variety of lettuce, which was anciently recommended for its anaphrodisiac properties. In this sense the word is probably a misspelling of *Astytis.*

Asty'lous. (Same etymon. F. *astyle; G. stiellos.*) Term applied by Wachendorf to plants the flowers of which have no style.

Astyph'ia. ('A, neg.; στύω, to make erect.) Impotence.

Asty'ra. Turkey. The ancient name of a place, now called Kirkgheuz (*i.e.* forty eyes), mentioned by Pausanias, where the mineral water issues by about forty fissures from the soil. The temperature varies, now rising to 50° C. (122° F.) and even 60° C. (140° F.), now falling to 40° C. (104° F.), and 30° C. (86° F.) The water is highly saline, and is in repute for visceral engorgements and in scrofulous diseases.

Astys'ia. ('A, neg.; στύω, to make stiff. F. *astysie; G. das männliche Unvermögen.*) Male impotency.

Astyt'ic. (Same etymon.) Incapable of erection. Applied to the penis.

Asty'tis. ('Αστυτίς, impotent.) Term applied to lettuce by the ancients, on account of its anaphrodisiac properties.

As'uar. The *Myrobalanus indica.*

Asu'gar. (Arab.) An old name for verdigris. (Quincy.)

A'sul. Arab. and Hind. for *Tamarix furas.*

Asul'ci. Old name for the lapis lazuli, or azure-stone. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Asu'na. The vernacular name in India of the *Briedelia spinosa.*

Asuo'li. (Arab.) Old name for fuligo, or soot; also for atramentum, or ink. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Aswag'and'hi. Tel. for *Physalis somnifera.*

Asy'lum. (L. *asylum*, a place of refuge; from ἄσυλος, safe from violence. F. *asile; I.* and S. *asilo; G. Zufluchtsort.*) A place of refuge. A place for the safe keeping of those who need help and shelter from the world, as the blind and insane.

A., lu'natic. (L. *lunaticus*, an insane person. F. *maison d'aliéné; I. manicomio; G. Irrenanstalt Irrenhaus.*) A place for the cure of insanity, and the safe keeping of insane persons.

Asymbol'ia. ('A, neg.; σύμβολον, a sign.) A term, suggested by Finkelnburg as being more general and comprehensive than aphasia, to indicate loss of power of forming or comprehending any sign or symbol of thought, whether spoken, written, or acted.

Asymmetran'thous. ('A, neg.; συμμετρία, symmetry; ἄνθος, a flower. F. *asymmétranthe.*) Applied by G. Allman to plants the flowers of which are without symmetry; not forming equal halves.

Asymmet'ric. (Same etymon. F. *asymmétrique.*) Not symmetrical. In Botany, an organ is said to be asymmetric when it cannot be divided into two similar halves by a vertical plane. A flower is asymmetric when any of the whorls which form it is asymmetric, or when each whorl is symmetrical in itself, but not symmetrical with the others. The flower of *Centranthus ruber*, for example, is asymmetric, notwithstanding the calyx, corolla, andrœcium, and gynœcium have each a plane of symmetry, for each plane differs from that of the rest. The term compound asymmetric fruits has been applied to those fruits in which the number of carpellary leaves differs from the number of the leaves of the perianth, and these are divided into *fructus ex defectu asymmetricus* when the number of carpellary leaves is less than that of the petals, as in Digitalis and Carrot, and *fructus ex excessu asymmetricus* when the carpellary leaves are more numerous than the divisions of the perianth, as in Anona and Magnolia. Multiple fruits, or fruits formed of several distinct carpels, are similarly said to be asymmetric when the number of the carpels differs from that of the leaflets of the perianth. Thus, Ranunculus and Adonis represent a multiple fruit, asymmetric by augmentation, and Agrimony a multiple fruit, asymmetric by diminution.

A. sys'tem. A term for *Triclinic system* of crystallography.

Asymmet'rical flowers. ('A, neg.; συμμετρία, harmony.) Term applied to entirely irregular flowers.

Asymmetrocar'pous. ('A, neg.; συμμετρία, symmetry; καρπός, fruit. F. *asymmétrocarpe.*) Applied by G. Allman to plants the fruit of which, cut in two, does not present symmetrical halves.

Asym′metry. (᾿Α, neg.; *συμμετρία*, symmetry. F. *asymmétrie ;* I. *assimmetria ;* G. *Unregelmassigkeit.*) Want of symmetry in parts which should be symmetrical.

Asym′phytous. (᾿Ασύμφυτος. G. *nicht verwachsen.*) Not grown together; dissimilar.

Asympto′tous. (᾿Ασύμπτωτος, not compressed G. *nicht zusammenfallend.*) Not close together; remaining loose or separate.

Asynech′ia. (᾿Α, neg.; *συνεχής*, continuous. F. *asynéchie ;* G. *Mangel an Zusammenhang.*) A defect of continuity.

Asynech′ic. (Same etymon.) Not continuous.

Asyner′gia. (᾿Α, neg.; *συνεργία*, joint-work, co-operation. F. *asynergie ;* G. *Mangel an Mitwirkung.*) Want of combined action of the various organs of the system.

A., progres′sive locomo′tor. A term for locomotor ataxy.

Asyne′sia. (᾿Ασυνεσία, want of understanding. F. *asynésie ;* G. *Dummheit, Einsichtslosigkeit.*) Want of intelligence; witlessness; stupidity.

Asyn′esis. (Same etymon.) A synonym of *Aphasia.*

Asyn′etous. (᾿Ασύνετος, void of understanding. G. *dumm, einsichtlos.*) Stupid, foolish.

Asyngam′ia. (᾿Α, neg.; *σύν*, with; *γάμος*, marriage.) Term applied to flowers in which the male and female organs are not simultaneously mature or ripe for fecundation. It is believed by the Darwinists to be a condition favorable for the development of new species.

Asynod′ia. (᾿Α, neg.; *συνοδία*, companionship. F. *asynodie ;* G. *Mangel des Beischlafs, Unvermögen zum Beischlaf.*) Want of, or impotency for, sexual intercourse.

Asynod′ic. (Same etymon.) Impotent.

Asyno′via. (᾿Α, neg.; *synovia.* F. *asynovie ;* G. *Mangel der Gelenkfeuchtigkeit.*) Defect of synovia.

Asyn′thesis. (᾿Α, neg.; *σύνθεσις*, a pulling together. F. *asynthèse.*) Defect of joining or juncture.

Asyn′trophy. (᾿Α, neg.; *σύντροφος*, brought up together.) A term, employed by Mr. Gardiner-Brown, to denote a deficient or retarded growth or development of one of a pair of symmetrical bones, such as the temporal; or of one half of a bone having two symmetrical halves, as the inferior maxilla.

Asys′tolē. (᾿Α, neg.; *συστολή*, a contraction. F. *asystolie ;* G. *mangelnde Zusammenziehung.*) A term applied by Beau to a condition in the progress of heart disease in which the systole or contraction of the left ventricle is insufficient to unload the heart of the blood which flows to it. In this condition the face is turgid and injected, the eyelids puffy, the neck swollen; the jugular veins pulsate; the pulse is small, and often irregular, the cardiac contractions are feeble; there is often between the third and fifth ribs on the left side of the sternum a soft, systolic, diffused murmur, due to tricuspid regurgitation. In advanced cases the cardiac impulse is very weak, and a humming sound replaces any murmurs that may have been present. Digitalis is the chief remedy, with rest, nutritive food, and stimulants.

Asys′tolism. Same etymon and meaning as *Asystolē.*

A′tac. Old name for talc, or nitre. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Atac′tic. (῎Ατακτος, out of order, irregular.) Irregular. Usually applied to want of co-ordination of the muscles; thus, in atactic aphasia, the loss of speech is due to the want of co-ordinating power over the muscles of articulation.

A. apoph′yses. (᾿Απόφυσις, an offshoot.) An old term for the ultimate subdivisions of a vein.

Atac′tically apha′sic. (῎Ατακτος; *ἀφασία*, speechlessness.) A term applied by Küssmaul to one who is able to form the sounds and syllables of familiar words, but unable to re-group these sounds and syllables in any other unfamiliar way.

Atactomorpho′sis. (῎Ατακτος; *μορφή*, form. F. *atactomorphose.*) The case where a larva passes from its state of nympha into the almost absolute paralysis, from which it does not change till arrived at the condition of a perfect insect.

Atac′tos. (῎Ατακτος, from *ἀ*, neg.; and *τάσσω*, to put in order. G. *unordentlich, regellos.*) Erratic; disorderly; undisciplined.

Atal′lec. Arabic name for *Acacia gummifera.*

Atan′ta. A species of *Rhus*, resembling *R. tomentosum*, used in Guinea as a tonic.

A′tap. The fruit of the Indian plant *Nipa utricans.*

Ataractapoie′sia. (᾿Α, neg.; *ταρακτός*, troubled; *ποιέω*, to do.) Intrepidity; presence of mind. A quality which, according to Hippocrates, should be possessed by the physician.

Atarax′ia. (᾿Αταραξία, coolness. G. *Geistesruhe, Gemüthsruhe, Seelenruhe.*) Freedom from passion; calmness; tranquillity; firmness.

At′avism. (L. *atavus*, a forefather. F. *atavisme.*) A term given to the reappearance in an individual or a group, whether plant or animal, of some anatomical, physiological, or pathological condition which has been present in an ancestor, not the immediate parent.

A′tax. A Genus of the Family *Hydrachnia*, Order *Acaridea ;* parasitic on Lamellibranchiate Mollusca.

Ataxacan′thous. (᾿Αταξία, want of order; *ἄκανθα*, a spine.) Having spines dispersed without order upon the branches and petioles.

Atax′ia. (᾿Αταξία, disorderliness; from *ἀ*, neg.; *τάσσω*, to order. F. *ataxie ;* G. *Unordnung.*) A term for irregularity; want of order, especially of the pulse. See *Ataxy.*

A. mo′tus. (L. *motus*, motion.) A synonym of *Ataxy, locomotor.*

A., progres′sive locomo′tor. See *Ataxy, locomotor.*

A. spir′ituum. (L. *spiritus*, spirit.) The nervous diathesis.

Atax′ic. (᾿Αταξία, want of order. F. *ataxique ;* G. *unordentlich.*) Of, or belonging to, ataxy, as occurring in the progress of diseases, or in the natural animal functions; irregular.

A. apha′sia. See *Aphasia atactica.*

A. fe′ver. An order of fevers with great weakness, according to Pinel.

Also, an old term for an irregular form of fever, in which the brain and nervous system are chiefly affected.

Atax′mir. (Arab.) A term used by Albucasis to signify the treatment of a disease of the eye, arising from the presence of supernumerary eye-lashes growing under the natural ones.

Atax′o-adynam′ic. (Ἀταξία, want of order; ἀδυναμία, debility.) Relating to ataxy and adynamy.

A.-fe′ver. (F. *fièvre ataxo-adynamique.*) Typbus fever of cattle.

Ataxodyn′amy. (Ἀταξία, want of order; δύναμις, power.) Irregularity in the action of any part; defective co-ordination of the movements of a part.

Ataxophe′mia. (Ἀταξία; φημί, to speak. F. *ataxophémie.*) Defective co-ordination of the words; a kind of aphasia.

Atax′y. (Ἀταξία, from ἀ, neg.; τάξις, order.) Irregularity; want of order.

A., hyster′ical. An hysterical simulation of progressive ataxy.

A., locomo′tor. (L. *locus*, place; *motus*, motion.) A want of the power of co-ordinating the voluntary movements, indicated by a peculiar unsteadiness in their performance, usually preceded by pains of various parts. The disease usually commences in the lower limbs, and gradually extends to the arms. The patient totters, walks, sometimes with short and quick steps, sometimes with his legs more widely separated than usual. In the advanced stages of the disease he cannot stir without keeping his eyes fixed on his feet. Similar loss of control is observed over the movements of the arms. In addition there are sudden jerking movements, rendering it difficult for the patient to carry food to the mouth. Other affections of the nervous system are commonly present, as pain, anæsthesia, analgesia, paralysis, incontinence of the urine, dysuria, spermatorrhœa, anaphrodisia, ocular and aural affections. Occasionally serious, though painless, disease of the joints supervenes, commencing with extensive effusion into and around the joint-cavity, and proceeding to erosion of the cartilages, absorption of the joint-ends of the bones, and complete destruction of the joint. Now and then there is spontaneous fracture. The disease is progressive. The causes are those that depress the nervous system, as cold, wet, fatigue, bad or insufficient food, depressing mental emotions, masturbation. The pathological conditions found after death are congestion and thickening of the membranes of the cord, sclerosis with atrophy and disintegration of the posterior columns and posterior roots of the nerves, with hypertrophy of the connective tissue and the presence of corpora amylacea. Many of the blood-vessels of the cord are loaded or surrounded with oil globules. According to Charcot, the specific seat of the disease is in a band of white matter lying between the posterior pyramid of the cord and the posterior roots of the nerves with the adjacent part of the posterior cornu of the cord.

Atch′ar. Name for a condiment used in India, composed of several green fruits, garlic, ginger, pimento, and mustard, pickled in vinegar.

Ate. A terminal syllable which, added to the name of an acid ending in the syllable *ic*, expresses a combination of that acid with a base; as nitr*ate* of silver, or a combination of nitr*ic* acid with the base silver.

Ate′bras. (Arab.) Ancient name for a subliming vessel. (Ruland.)

Atech′nia. (Ἀ, neg.; τέχνη, an art. F. *atechnie;* G. *Ungeschicklichkeit, Unbeholfenkeit.*) Want of art; Hippocrates, *de Art.* vii, 5. Used by Lindenus, *S. M. Ex.* ix, § 22, the same as *Anaphrodisia;* and as *Agonia*, according to F. Platerus, *Prax.* ii, 19.

Atech′nous. (Ἄτεχνος, without art. G. *Kunstlos, Einfach.*) Simple; artless.

Atec′nia. (Ἄτεκνος, without offspring; sterile. F. *atecnie;* G. *Unfruchtbarkeit.*) An old term for the want of children, or of the power to procreate.

A′tees. The name of the root of the *Aconitum heterophyllum.*

Atelæmorrhoïd′es. (Ἀτελής, imperfect; αἱμορροΐς, piles) Blind piles or hæmorrhoids.

Atelec′tasis. (Ἀτελής, imperfect; ἔκτασις, expansion. F. *atélectasie;* I. *atelettasia;* G. *unvollkommene Ausdehnung.*) A term applied to a state of imperfect expansion or dilatation in general, but especially to that of the air-cells of the lungs in new-born children. It is not due to disease of the structures, but to imperfection of the respiratory effort caused by injury to the nerve-centres from pressure, or by weakness from repeated placental hæmorrhage, or from premature birth.

A., acqui′red. Collapse of the air-cells of the lungs, the result of debility or disease. See *Pulmonary collapse.*

A. acquis′ita. (L. *acquisitus*, part. of *acquiro*, to get in addition.) Acquired atelectasis. Collapse of the air-cells of the lung, the result of bronchitis or other disease. See *Pulmonary collapse.*

A. adna′ta. (L. *adnascor*, to grow to.) Congenital atelectasis. Persistence of the fœtal condition of the air-cells of the lungs. See *Atelectasis.*

A., congen′ital. Non-inflation of the air-cells of the lungs from birth. See *Atelectasis.*

A. pulmo′num. (L. *pulmo*, a lung.) See *Atelectasis.*

Ateleobranch′ia. (Ἀτελής; βράγχια, the gills.) Having imperfect branchiæ; applied to Amphibia.

Ateli′a. (Ἀτέλεια, imperfection. F. *atélie.*) In Teratology, the absence or defective development of some part of the body.

Atelocar′dia. (Ἀτελής, incomplete; καρδία, the heart.) Imperfect development of the heart.

Atelocheil′ia. (Ἀτελής, imperfect; χεῖλος, the lip.) A term for imperfect development of the lip.

Ateloencepha′lia. (Ἀτελής, imperfect; ἔγκεφαλος, that which is in the head, here meaning specially the brain.) A term for imperfect development of the brain.

Ateloglos′sia. (Ἀτελής; γλῶσσα, the tongue.) Imperfect development of the tongue.

Atelognath′ia. (Ἀτελής; γνάθος, the jaw.) Imperfect development of the jaw.

Atelomyel′ia. (Ἀτελής; μυελός, the marrow.) Imperfect development of the spinal cord.

Ateloproso′pia. (Ἀτελής; πρόσωπον, the face.) Imperfect development of the face.

Atelorachid′ia. (Ἀτελής; ῥάχις, the spine.) Imperfect development of the spine.

Atelostom'ia. ('Ατελής; στόμα, the mouth.) Imperfect development of the mouth.

A'ten. A shrub of the Moluccas, perhaps a species of Heritiera. The kernels of the fruit are used as a tonic.

A'ter. (L. *ater*, black. F. *noire ;* I. *nero ;* S. *negro*, G. *schwarz.*) Of the deepest black colour.

A. suc'cus. (L. *succus*, juice.) Black juice. An old term for melancholia and atra bilis.

Ateram'nia. ('Ατεραμνία, harshness, hardness. G. *Härte*, *Unverdaulichkeit.*) Indigestibility.

Ateram'nus. ('Ατέραμνος, unsoftened, harsh, bitter. G. *Unzerreiszbar*, *unverdaulich*, *hart.*) Indigestible; hard.

Athala'mia. ('A, neg.; θάλαμος, a couch.) A term formerly employed to designate the naked Foraminifers.

Athal'amous. (Same etymon.) Applied to lichens which have no conceptacles.

Athal'line. (L. *a*, neg.; *thallus.*) Having no thallus.

Athal'lous. (L. *a*, neg.; *thallus.*) Without a thallus.

Athaman'ta. ('Αθάμας, a mountain of Thessaly, where the plant was first found; or 'Αθάμας, son of Eolus, who first named it. G. *Augenwurz.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Umbelliferæ.*

A. an'nua. (L. *annus*, a year.) A synonym of *A. cretensis.*

A. aureoseli'num. The same as *A. oreoselinum.*

A. creten'sis. (L. *Crete*, an island in the Mediterranean. F. *dancus de Crête;* G. *Kandischer Mohrenkümmel*, *Beerwurzsamen ;* Dut. *Kandische belwortel.*) The systematic name of the *Daucus creticus*, or Candy carrot, brought from the Isle of Candy. The fruit is elongated, cylindrical, velvety, yellowish, and aromatic, has a slightly pungent flavour, and is employed as carminative, diuretic, and antihysteric.

A. cre'tica. The *A. cretensis.*

A. flexuo'sa. (L. *flexuosus*, full of turns.) The *Peucedanum palustre.*

A. leucosper'mum. (Λευκός, white; σπέρμα, a seed.) The *Seseli leucospermum.*

A. libano'tis. The *Seseli libanotis.*

A. macedon'ica. The *Bubon macedonicum.*

A. matthi'oli. Hab. Alps of Central Europe. Roots acrid, emetic, and purgative.

A. me'um. A name for the *Meum athamanticum*, or baldmoney.

A. oreoseli'num. ('Ορεοσέλινον, mountain parsley. F. *persil de montagne ;* G. *Bergpetersilie.*) The systematic name for the black mountain parsley; also called *Daucus alsaticus*, *D. montanus*, *D. selenoides.* Formerly used, and highly esteemed, as aperient, attenuant, deobstruent, and lithontriptic; an ethereal oil distilled from the seed formed a remedy in toothache.

A. pisa'na. The *Peucedanum palustre.*

Athaman'ticus. ('Αθάμας, a mountain of Thessaly.) Of, or belonging to, Athamas.

Athaman'tin. $C_{24}H_{30}O_7$. An indifferent crystalline substance obtained from the root and seed of the *Athamanta oreoselinum.* It is absent in the leaves. It has a soap-like odour, and an acrid, bitter, rancid taste. It is insoluble in water, but is easily soluble in alcohol and ether. When heated with muriatic acid it breaks up into valerianic acid and oreoselon.

Athana'sia. ('Αθανασία, immortality. F. *athanasie ;* G. *Unsterblichkeit.*) An old term applied by Galen, *de C.M. sec. Loc.* viii, 7, &c., to various antidotes, medicaments, compositions.

Also a name of tansy, because, when stuffed in the nostrils of a corpse, it was supposed to hinder putrefaction.

Also, a Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ.*

A. ama'ra. (L. *amarus*, bitter.) Hab. Mexico. A species the leaves of which are tonic and anthelmintic.

A. marit'ima. The *Diotis maritima.*

Athanasie'æ. A Tribe of the Nat. Order *Compositæ.*

Atha'nor. ('Αθανῆι, undying.) Name for a kind of digesting furnace used by the alchemists, by means of which a gentle and uniform heat could be long maintained. (Ruland, Libavius.)

Atha'ra. ('Αθάρα, a kind of porridge.) Groats, or oatmeal, or porridge made of it.

Atheca'ta. ('A, neg.; θήκη, a case.) A synonym of *Gymnoblastea.*

Athelas'mus. (A, priv.; θηλασμός, a suckling.) Inability to give suck, particularly from defect or malformation of the nipples.

Athe'les. ('A, neg.; θηλή, the nipple.) Applied to a child that has been weaned, or who has not sucked the breast.

Also, without a nipple.

Athe'na. ('Αθήνη, the goddess of wisdom, Minerva.) Ancient name for a highly reputed plaster composed of oxide of copper, galls, verdigris, myrrh, ammoniacum, galbanum, wax, pitch, colophony, &c., and used for wounds of the head, described by Oribasius, Aëtius, Ægineta, according to Gorræus.

Athenato'rium. Old name for a kind of glass cover for a cucurbit, used for sublimation. *Th. Chym. vol.* iii, 33. (Castellus.)

Athenio'nis catapo'tium. ('Αθήνιον, the name of the inventor; καταπότιον, a pill, a bolus.) Old term for a pill made of myrrh, pepper, castor, and opium, anciently recommended against a cough.

Athenip'pium. (*Athenippus*, its inventor.) Ancient term (Gr. ἀθηνίππιον) for a collyrium made from pompholyx, oxide of copper, saffron, myrrh, spikenard, hematite, white pepper, opium, and Chian wine, according to Scribonius Largus, *n.* 26, 27, and Rhodius. (Gorræus.)

Athenip'pum. Same as *Athenippium.*

Athe'nor. See *Athanor.*

A'ther. ('Αθήρ.) The extreme point of the spike of barley; also, by translation, the sharpened point of an arrow, or its beard; Hippocrates, iii, *de Morb.* xxx, 4.

Athe'ra. ('Αθήρα, for ἀθάρα, of Dioscorides (*lib.* 2, *c.* 114) corresponds with the Puls, Pulmentaria, or Pulticula of the Romans (Pliny, *l.* xviii, *c.* 19, and *l.* xxii, *c.* 58), with the Bouillie of the French, and the pap of English nurses. G. *Weizengraupen.*) A porridge or gruel prepared from various substances, as wheat, barley, rice. Besides being employed for food, it was used in the formation of cataplasms.

Atherapeu'tus. ('A, neg.; θεραπεύω, to cure.) Incurable; incapable of treatment.

Ather'mancy. ('A, neg.; θερμαίνω, to heat.) The possession of the power of arresting or preventing the transmission of heat rays.

Ather'manous. ('A, neg.; θερμαίνομαι, to become hot.) Term applied to substances which do not transmit rays of heat.

Ather'mic. ('A, neg.; θέρμη, heat.)

Term applied to substances which arrest the rays of heat, as alum.

Athermosystal'tic. ('A; θέρμη; συσταλτικός, drawing together.) Term applied to striated muscle, because it does not contract notably with slow or moderate changes of temperature.

Athermosystat'ic. ('A; θέρμη; συστατικός, drawing together.) Term applied to those muscles to which heat is not a direct excitant.

Athero'des. ('Αθερώδες, bearded like ears of corn; from ἀθήρ, an ear or spike; ώδης, postfix meaning fulness. F. *athéreux;* G. *ährenförmig, voll Ähren.*) Having, or full of, spikes.

Ath'eroïd. ('Αθήρ; εἶδος, likeness. G. *ährenförmig, breiähnlich.*) Resembling an ear or spike.

Athero'ma. ('Αθάρα, gruel, or panada. G. *Breigeschwulst, Grützbeutelgeschwulst.*) Term for an encysted tumour containing a soft substance of a pultaceous consistence, or like panada; also for the substance itself.

This term is also used alone to signify a different disease, atheroma of the arteries. See *Arteritis.*

A. arteria'le. (L. *arteria*, an artery.) Atheroma or fatty degeneration of the arterial coats, a result of chronic arteritis. See *Arteritis.*

Atheroma'sia. (*Atheroma.*) The process of conversion into atheroma.

Athero'matous. (*Atheroma*, an encysted tumour, composed of a soft substance like panada.) Of the nature, appearance, or consistence of the contents of *Atheroma.*

A. ab'scess. A term applied to that stage of retrogressive change in chronic arteritis in which the cells of the new deposit become fatty, and the intercellular substance softens, so that a soft yellowish matter is formed beneath the tunica intima.

A. ul'cer. A term applied to the stage following an atheromatous abscess in chronic arteritis, in which the tunica intima gives way, and, the pultaceous contents being swept away by the current of blood, an excavation is left.

Athero'sis. The same as *Atheroma.*

Atherosper'ma. ("Αθηρος, repelling noxious animals; σπέρμα, a seed.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Monimiaceæ.*

A. moscha'ta. (Μόσχός, musk.) Hab. South Australia. Australian sassafras. The bark is curled on its long axis, or in rolls, hard, heavy, 1-8th to 1-4th inch thick, dark greyish brown externally, with longitudinal sinuous ridges; pale brown internally, with musky odour and taste. It contains *Atherospermin*, tannin, resin, wax, fatty and ethereal oils, sugar, butyric and oxalic acids, starch, and gum. The volatile oil obtained from the bark of this tree is said to be diaphoretic, diuretic, and sedative to the heart's action. Dose, one to two minims twice a day.

Atherosperma'ceæ. A Nat. Order of monochlamydous *Exogens.* Trees with opposite exstipulate leaves; flowers axillary, in short racemes, with short deciduous bracts; calyx tubular, with several divisions; male flowers with numerous perigynous stamens; anthers opening by recurved valves; female flowers with aborted stamens; fruit, consisting of achænia, enclosed in the tube of the calyx, with the adherent styles converted into feathery awns; seed solitary, erect; embryo minute, at the base of soft fleshy albumen.

Atherosper'meæ. The same as *Atherospermaceæ.*

Atherosper'meæ. Applied by A. Richard to a Tribe of the Family *Monimieæ*, in which the anthers open from base to summit by means of a valve, and the seeds stand erect.

Atherosper'min. $C_{30}H_{40}N_2O_5$? A white or grey powder, of alkaline reaction and basic properties, obtained from *Atherosperma moschata.* It has a pure bitter taste, melts at 128° C. (262·4 F.), dissolves with difficulty in ether, but easily in water.

Atheto'sis. ('Αθητος, without fixed position.) An affection resembling paralysis agitans, first described by Hammond in 1871, characterised by an inability to retain the fingers and toes in any position in which they may be placed, and by their continual motion. The disease appears to be associated with some organic disease of the brain and spinal cord, being preceded or accompanied by various cerebral symptoms, such as epileptic paroxysms, mental debility, headache, tremulousness of the tongue, numbness of the affected side, pain in the spasmodically affected muscles, and complex movements of the fingers and toes, with a tendency to distortion, but no paralysis; one limb alone may be affected. The movements cease during sleep; and in the few cases that have been observed it has occurred most frequently in men in middle life. It is by many considered to be a post-hemiplegic condition, or secondary to other diseases of the nervous system, and so to be looked upon as a symptom and not as a separate disease.

Athlet'ic. ('Αθλητικός, from ἀθλητής, an athlete, or one who contended in the public games of the ancients.) Having strong muscular development, as in those who exercised in the ancient games.

Athoraceph'alous. ('A, neg.; θώραξ, the chest; κεφαλή, the head.) A term in Teratology, applied to a monster without head or chest.

Athorac'ica. ('A, neg.; θώραξ, the chest. F. *athoracique.*) Applied by Blainville to an Order of *Decapoda* apparently without a thorax.

Athrep'sia. ('A, neg.; τρέφω, to nourish. F. *Athrepsie;* G. *Atrophie in Folge von Dyspepsie.*) A term used to denote a profound disturbance of the nutritive functions in children, consequent on neglect of hygienic measures, and especially on defective supply of wholesome food. It presents three stages, the gastro-intestinal, the hæmatic, and the encephalopathic; the early symptoms are thrush, vomiting, and diarrhœa, followed by anæmia, and ultimately by convulsions and trismus. The relative number of the blood-corpuscles is at first increased, sometimes amounting to seven millions in a cubic millim., owing to the escape of fluids, but towards the close of life it falls below the normal. The urine is always turbid, acid, of a deep colour, small in quantity, sp. gr. 1009—1013. The sediment, which is almost always deposited, contains variously formed casts, fatty elements, and pigment. The urea is much augmented, viz. on the average, 3·20 gramme per kilogramme of body higher.

A'thrix. ('A, neg.; θρίξ, hair. F. *athrix.*) A deficiency of hair; baldness.

Also (G. *haarlos*), used as an adjective, hairless.

A. dep'ilis. (L. *depilis*, without hair.) Baldness.

Athroopom'pholyx. ('Αθρόος, crowded together; πομφόλυξ, a bubble. F. *athröopompholyx;* G. *der gehäufte Blasenausschlag.*) Name for *Pompholyx confertus.*

Athrozophy'tum. ('Αθροίζω, to gather together; φυτόν, a plant.) Applied by Necker to *Algæ*, the fronds of which accumulate by the effect of successive and continued evolution.

Athym'ia ('Αθυμία, from ἀ, neg.; θυμός, mind or courage. F. *athymie;* G. *Muthlosigkeit*, *Traurigkeit.*) Old term used by Hippocrates, *Coac. Prænot.* 4, and 482, for dejection of spirits; despondency; melancholy. See *Euthymia.*

A. pleonec'tica. ('Αθυμία, want of heart; πλεονέκτης, greedy, selfish.) Insanity accompanied by inordinate desire for gain.

Athyr'ion. The *Asplenium ceterach.*

Athyr'ium fi'lix-fœ'mina. The *Asplenium filix-fœmina.*

A. fi'lix-mas. The *Nephrodium filix-mas.*

A. mol'le. (L. *mollis*, soft.) The *Asplenium filix-fœmina.*

A. ova'tum. (L. *ovatus*, egg-shaped.) The *Asplenium filix-fœmina.*

A. trif'idum. (L. *trifidus*, three-cleft.) The *Asplenium filix-fœmina.*

Atin'car. (Arab.) Old name for borax. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Atin'kar. Same as *Atincar.*

A'tis. An Indian name applied to the tubers of *Aconitum napellus* and *A. heterophyllum*, and also to the inert root of *Asparagus sarmentosus.*

A'tisin. $C_{46}H_{74}N_2O_5$. A bitter alkaloid obtained from the root of the *Aconitum heterophyllum.*

Ativish'a. A Sanskrit name, signifying supreme poison, for the root of the *Aconitum ferox.*

Atlan'tad. (*Atlas.*) A term applied by Dr. Barclay in the same sense as *Atlantal* used adverbially, or towards the atlantal aspect.

Atlan'tal. (*Atlas*, the first vertebra. F. *atloïde.*) Of, or belonging to, the atlas; applied by Dr. Barclay, of Edinburgh, in his proposed nomenclature, as meaning towards the atlas, in treating of the aspects of the neck.

A. as'pect. Looking towards the atlas.

A. extrem'ities. The upper limbs.

Atlan'tidæ. (*Atlantic* ocean.) A term under which Dr. Latham has included the Semitic and African races, which he considers closely allied.

Atlan'tion. The atlas.

Atlan'to-ax'ial. (*Atlas; axis.*) Belonging to the atlas and axis.

A.-ax'ial lig'aments. The same as *Atlo-axoïd ligaments.*

At'las. ("Ατλας, one of the older family of gods who bears up the pillars of heaven; or *Atlas*, a mountain in Mauritania, in Libya, on which the heavens were supposed to rest.) The first or uppermost cervical vertebra, which is destitute both of body and spinous process. The centre of ossification, which in other vertebræ forms the body of the bone, here becomes attached to the subjacent vertebra, and forms the odontoid process of the axis. The atlas forms a ring, composed of an anterior and posterior arch and two lateral masses. The lateral masses present a pair of superior oval and concave articular facettes for the reception of the condyles of the occipital bone, and a pair of inferior circular and flattened facettes for articulation with the axis. The superior articulation permits the nodding movements, and the inferior the rotatory movements of the head. The inner and opposed surfaces of the lateral masses present a tubercle on each side for the attachment of the transverse ligament, which divides the spinal canal into two parts, an anterior, lodging the odontoid process, and a posterior, occupied by the spinal cord and its membranes.

Behind each superior and inferior articular process is a groove, corresponding to the superior and inferior intervertebral notch; the upper one transmits the vertebral artery and suboccipital nerve, the lower one the second cervical nerve. The posterior arch terminates posteriorly in a tubercle, to which the rectus capitis posticus minor is attached. The anterior arch about half the length of the posterior, presents an articular surface posteriorly for the odontoid process, and gives attachment centrally to the longus colli and rectus capitis anticus minor. The transverse processes are strong, not bifurcated, perforated at the base for the vertebral artery, and give attachment to the rectus lateralis, obliquus superior and inferior, splenius colli, levator anguli scapulæ, interspinous, and intertransverse muscles. Development from two primary centres and one or two epiphysial centres.

The atlas is without a body in all vertebrata above the Ichthyopsida; in birds and some reptiles it presents post-zygapophyses; its shape varies much in the lower animals, and it becomes in some fishes anchylosed to the occipital bone or to the axis.

A. wood. A kind of rosewood from the *Ferolia guianensis.*

At'le. Egyptian name for the *Tamariscus*, or *Tamarix Gallica.*

At'lo-ax'oïd articula'tion. Term applied to the articulation between the first two cervical vertebræ, which is effected, in the absence of any intervertebral substance, by two articular processes, and by the articulation of the odontoid process with the back of the anterior arch of the atlas. There are no ligamenta subflava. There are anterior and posterior ligaments, and a transverse ligament, passing from one side of the atlas to the other, behind the odontoid process. There are four synovial membranes: one between each of the articular processes, one between the odontoid process and the transverse ligament, and one between this process and the arch of the atlas.

A. lig'aments. See *Atlo-axoïd articulation.*

At'lody'mus. ("Ατλας, the first vertebra; διδύμος, a twin.) In Teratology, a monster with one body and two heads.

At'loïd. Relating to the atlas or first cervical vertebra.

Atloïdoax'oïd. The same as *Atlo-axoïd.*

A. articula'tion. The same as *Atlo-axoïd articulation.*

A. lig'aments. The same as *Atlo-axoïd ligaments.*

Atloïdo-occip'ital. See *Occipito-atlantal.*

A. mus'cle. The rectus capitis posticus major.

Atloïdo-odon'toïd articula'tion. The articulation between the atlas and the axis. See *Atlo-axoïd articulation.*

At'miatry. ('Ατμός, vapour; ἰατρεία, medicinal treatment. G. *Athmungsheilkunde, Luftheilkunde.*) A method of treatment which consists in directing a current of vapour or gas on the part affected. In the *atmiatrie pulmonaire* of Martin Solon, iodine, bromine, chlorine, the vapours of ammoniacal salts, oxygen, carbonic acid gas, arsenic, water charged with essences, the smoke of stramonium and belladonna, were recommended as being especially serviceable in phthisis and asthma.

At′mic. (Ἀτμός, vapour.) Belonging to, or arising from, vapour.

Atmidiat′rics. (Ἀτμίς, the vapour of a fomentation; ἰατρικός, pertaining to medicine. F. *atmidriatique; G. Dampfheilkunde.*) Term for the treatment of diseases by subjecting the body, or any part, to the action of vapour either of water or other fluid, simple or medicated.

Atmidom′eter. (Ἀτμίς, or ἀτμός, a vapour; μέτρον, a measure. G. *Ausdünstungsmesser.*) Name for an instrument by which the amount of vapour exhaled from a humid surface in a given time may be measured.

Atmismom′eter. Same etymon and meaning as *Atmidometer.*

Atmister′ion. (Ἀτμίς, the steam of a fomentation.) The vaporarium, or heated air-bath.

At′mograph. (Ἀτμός, vapour; γράφω, to write.) An instrument for measuring the extent and frequency of the movements of respiration. It consists of a girdle and an elastic cylinder, the changes in the capacity of which, produced by respiration, are registered by means of a lever and style.

Atmog′raphy. (Ἀτμός, vapour; γράφω, to write. G. *die Beschreibung der Dünste.*) A description or history of vapour.

Atmolo′gia. (Ἀτμός; λόγος, a discourse.) The science of vapour.

Atmolu′tron. The same as *Atmolutrum.*

Atmolu′trum. (Ἀτμός; λουτρόν, a bath. F. *atmolutron;* G. *Dampfbad.*) A vapour bath.

At′molyser. (Ἀτμός, vapour; λύω, to loosen.) An instrument for the performance of atmolysis.

Atmol′ysis. (Same etymon.) A method of separating one gas from another by diffusion through a plate of graphite or porous earthenware into a vacuum.

Atmomech′anē. (Ἀτμός, vapour; μηχανή, machine. G. *Dampfmaschine.*) A steam engine.

Atmom′eter. (Ἀτμός; μέτρον, a measure. G. *Verdunstungsmesser.*) A meteorological instrument to determine the quantity of water which evaporates in a given time when freely exposed to the air. It consists of a thin sphere of porous earthenware, into which is fixed a graduated glass tube. Being filled with water and the outlet of the tube closed, the apparatus is exposed to the air; the water passing through the porous earthenware evaporates from the surface, and the quantity, during a given period, is marked by the graduated tube.

At′mos. (Ἀτμός, vapour.) The breath.

Atmosphærol′ogy. (*Atmosphere;* λόγος, a discourse.) The science of atmospheric air.

At′mosphere. (Ἀτμός, a vapour; σφαῖρα, a globe or sphere. G. *Dunstkreis.*) The thin elastic aëriform fluid encompassing the earth, in gradually diminishing density, to a height which is not well ascertained, but judged to be from forty to forty-five miles, and accompanying it in its axial and orbital motions. Its weight at sea level in the latitude of England is equal to that of a column of mercury, at 0° C. (32° F.), of 760 millimeters in height, and thus it exerts a pressure of 1033·3 grms. on a square centimeter of surface, or about 14·7 pounds to the square inch. Regnault determined that a litre of atmospheric air, at 0° C. (32° F.), under a pressure of 760 mm., weighed 1·293201 grm. at the latitude of Paris. Inequalities in the temperature of the atmosphere give rise to winds. Atmospheric air consists essentially of a mixture of oxygen and nitrogen, but contains also aqueous vapour, carbon dioxide, ozone and ammonia, as normal constituents, and, as accidental impurities, various locally-formed gases and vapours, and minute particles of solids, such as sodium chloride, ammonium nitrate, and substances of animal and vegetable origin. The average percentage of oxygen is 20·924 volumes; on the sea-shore and mountains it may rise to 20·999, in towns it may be as low as 20·82, in living rooms and theatres it may sink to 20·28, and in mines to 20·26. The average amount of carbon dioxide is 4 volumes in 10,000, on the sea-shore about 3 volumes, and in towns it may amount to 6 or 7 volumes. The amount of aqueous vapour varies greatly; the average may be taken as ·84 per cent. Ammonia is present, in combination with carbonic and other acids, and is in very small quantity. Ozone is usually present, but in small quantity, as from its powerful oxidizing properties it is soon removed. The inorganic impurities consist of fine particles of mineral matter, varying with the locality. The organic impurities are unorganised and organised; the former consisting chiefly of the products of destruction of animal bodies given off in respiration and perspiration, and of products of decomposition of animal and vegetable structures; of the latter are the germs of low vegetable life, which, according to recent experiments, are by most authorities believed to be the cause of putrefactive and vegetative changes.

A., compres′sed. See *Bath, compressed air.*

Atmospher′ic. (Same etymon. G. *atmosphärisch.*) Relating to the atmosphere.

A. air. See *Atmosphere.*

A. precip′itates. (G. *atmosphärische Niederschläge.*) Term applied to dew, rain, hail, and snow.

A. pres′sure. The pressure which the weight of the air exerts on everything; it is equal in all directions, and amounts to 1033·3 grms. on each square centimeter of surface, or nearly fifteen pounds to the square inch at sea-level, with a temperature of 0° C. (32° F.)

Atmospheri′lia. (Ἀτμός; σφαίρα.) The gaseous constituents of the atmosphere: oxygen, nitrogen, carbon dioxide, aqueous vapour, ammonium carbonate and nitrate, and ozone.

Atmospheriza′tion. (Ἀτμός; σφαίρα, a sphere.) The result of exposure of the blood to the air; hæmatosis.

Atmospherol′ogy. (Ἀτμός, vapour; σφαίρα, a sphere; λογος, a discourse.) A term synonymous with meteorology.

Atmospo′reus. (Ἀτμός; σπείρω, to scatter. F. *atmospore;* G. *Dampfverbreiter.*)

Name by J. Corrigan for a disseminator of vapour, or vaporiser.

Atmostat'ics. ('Ατμός; στατικός, causing to stand.) The art, doctrine, or science of the comparative weight of aëriform bodies.

Atmozo'micus. ('Ατμός; ζῶμα, that which is girded.) Applied by Blackadder to a hygrometer of his invention, consisting of two thermometers, one of which indicates the external temperature, while the other has its bowl covered by muslin kept continually moist with water, which flows drop by drop from a bottle.

Ato'cia. ("Ατοκος, barren. F. *atocie ;* G. *Unfruchtbarkeit.*) Barrenness; sterility. A word formerly much used, the same as *Atecnia.*

Also, a term for remedies or means to produce barrenness in women.

Ato'cium. ('Ατόκιος, causing barrenness.) A name for the *Lychnis sylvestris*, because its flowers were said often to bear no seed. Formerly applied to a medicament which destroyed or took away the faculty of conceiving, or caused barrenness.

At'okous. ("Ατοκος, barren. G. *unfruchtbar.*) Barren.

Atol'mia. ('Ατολμία, cowardice.) Want of confidence; discouragement.

At'om. ("Ατομος, from ἀ, neg.; τέμνω, to cut; because it cannot be further divided. G. *Urstofftheilchen.*) The smallest particle of matter, which is incapable of further division; a particle.

When used in Chemistry, the word is regarded as expressing the smallest portion of matter which can enter into a chemical compound.

A., compo'nent. Term for that which unites with another atom of a different nature to form a third or compound atom, as the atoms of sulphur and oxygen are component atoms of sulphuric acid.

A., com'pound. Term for an atom composed of two or more atoms of different nature and bearing itself as a simple atom.

A., elemen'tary. Term for the atom of a substance which has not been decomposed; also called primary atom.

A., organ'ic. Term for the atom of a substance found only in organic bodies.

A., pri'mary. See *A., elementary.*

Atom'ic. (Same etymon. F. *atomique ;* G. *atomisch.*) Belonging to atoms or particles.

A. bonds. In modern Chemistry it is assumed that each of the elementary atoms has a certain definite number of bonds, and that by these alone it can be united to other atoms. Thus, the hydrogen, sodium, and chlorine atoms have only one bond or pole, and hence, in combining with each other, they can only unite in pairs. The oxygen atom has two bonds or poles, and can combine, therefore, with two hydrogen atoms, one at each pole. Again, the atom of carbon has four bonds, which may be satisfied by either four atoms of hydrogen, or four atoms of chlorine, or two atoms of oxygen, or, lastly, one atom of oxygen and two of hydrogen. Finally, the chromium atom binds six atoms of fluorine, or three of oxygen, or two of oxygen and two of chlorine.

A. form'ula. A chemical formula which expresses simply the number of atoms of each constituent contained in a compound. It is described by using the symbols of each element, and a small figure on the right hand of each when the number of atoms is greater than one.

A. heat. The capacity of an atom for heat, or the quantity of heat necessary to raise the temperature of an equal number of atoms of different substances one degree. This amount is the product obtained by multiplying the atomic weight of a body by its specific heat, and is for most substances between 6·1 and 6·5. According to Dulong and Petit, the atomic heat is a constant quantity for all bodies. Further experiments have not proved the truth of the conjecture, but it is probable that the removal of some known sources of error might explain the discrepancies.

A. propor'tion. A term indicating the fact that elements combine with each other in definite proportions, according to the weight of their atoms.

A. satura'tion. The condition in which an element is combined with the full possible number of atoms of another element.

A. the'ory. (G. *Atomtheorie.*) Term specially applied to a theory by Dalton, which, taking into account the hypothesis that matter is composed of extremely minute indivisible particles or atoms, and that the weight of an atom of each individual element is not alike, but is different for each element, concludes that the relative atomic weights of the elements are the proportions by weight in which they combine. Modern Chemistry distinguishes between the divisibility of matter by mechanical means, which leads to *moles*, and the ideal divisibility resulting from the action of physical forces, which leads to the conception of *molecules*, which, however, are no longer perceptible to sense. Each separate substance is composed of a number of similar molecules. But, with the exception of some simple gases or vapours, every molecule can, by chemical means, be divided into at least two indivisible atoms, and the molecules of the simple bodies contain, as a rule, two atoms. The *atom* of an element is the smallest weight which can enter into a chemical composition; the *molecule*, on the other hand, is the minimum weight which can exist in the free state. Many elements combine with one another in single atoms, as hydrogen, chlorine, potassium, silver. In others, one atom combines with two atoms of the former class, as oxygen, sulphur, calcium, magnesium. In others, one atom combines with three atoms of the former, as in the case of nitrogen, phosphorus, arsenic, and antimony. And there are still others one atom of which combines with four atoms of the former, as silicon and carbon. In accordance with this the atoms of the elements are termed monad or univalent, diad or bivalent, triad or trivalent, and tetrad or tetravalent.

A. val'ue. The same as *Quantivalence.*

A. vol'ume. The product of the division of the atomic weight by the specific gravity of an element.

A. weight. (G. *Atomgewicht.*) The weight of an atom of an element, which is its combining weight, expressed in figures, calculated from the assumption that the atom of hydrogen represents unity.

Atomic'ity. (Same etymon.) The capacity of absolute saturation of any element. By an assumption made by Dumas and Lockyer, all metals and metalloids are simple modifications of a single substance, probably hydrogen, the atoms of which form different molecular groupings. Each of these atomic groupings has its own energy and affinities, and is called a molecule. The atom of potassium or sodium can only fix or saturate one atom of chlorine or bromine; calcium and barium, in order that their attractive power may be saturated, require two atoms of chlorine. The former metals are monoatomic, the latter diatomic. Phosphorus can saturate five atoms of chlorine, and is therefore pentatomic. These irregularities in the capacity of saturation constitute the *atomicity* of each kind of atom, designating by that expression especially the maximum capacity of saturation. The capacities of inferior saturations are termed *quantivalences*. (Letourman.)

At'omism. (Same etymon.) The doctrine of atoms in regard to the constitution of matter.

Atomis'mus. (Same etymon. F. *atomisme.*) The system in which is explained the formation of the universe by means of atoms.

At'omist. (Same etymon.) A believer in atomism.

Atomis'tic. (Same etymon.) Having relation to atoms, or the atomic theory.

Atomiza'tion. (Same etymon.) The production of a fine spray of fluid by means of an atomizer.

Also, synonymous with *Pulverisation.*

At'omizer. An instrument by means of which a current of fluid, issuing from a pipe, is converted into a fine spray.

Atomogyn'ia. ("Ατομος, infinitely small; γυνή, a woman.) Applied by Richard to an Order of *Didynamia*, having a capsular point, and corresponding to the *Angiospermia* of Linnæus.

Aton'ia. ('Ατονία, languor.) Atony.

A. ventric'uli. (L. *ventriculus*, the stomach.) Weakness of digestion.

Atoniatonbleph'aron. ('Ατονέω, to be relaxed; βλέφαρον, the eyelid. G. *Augenliederschlaffung.*) Laxity of the eyelid; ptosis.

Aton'ic. ('A, neg.; τόνος, tone or tension.) Without, or having diminished, tone or power.

Also, applied to a remedy having power to allay excitement.

Aton'ics. (Same etymon. F. *atoniques.*) A term proposed by Hardy to replace that of emollients, and, including poultices, warm lotions, and fomentations.

At'ony. ('A, neg.; τόνος, tone or tension. F. *atonie;* G. *Atonie, Erschlaffung, Schwäche.*) A term for the want, or diminution, of muscular tone or power.

Ator'cular. A term applied to those cerebral sinuses which do not enter the *Torcular herophili.*

Ato'sia. A misspelling of *Atocia.*

Ato'tia. A misspelling of *Atocia.*

Atox'ic. ('A, neg.; τοξικόν, poison to smear arrows with.) Not poisonous. Applied to serpents that are not venomous.

Atrabilia'rious. (*Atrabilis.*) Afflicted with melancholy.

Atrabil'iary. (L. *ater*, black; *bilis*, bile. F. *atrabiliaire;* I. *atrabiliare;* G. *gallsüchtig.*) Belonging to atrabilis or black bile.

Applied to the renal or supra-renal glands, or capsules, and to the arteries and veins by which they are supplied.

A. ar'teries. The supra-renal arteries.

A. cap'sules. The supra-renal capsules or adrenals.

A. veins. The supra-renal veins.

Atrabi'lis. (L. *ater*, black; *bilis*, bile. Μέλαινα χολή; F. *atrabile;* G. *schwarzgallig, schwarze Galle.*) Black bile. A term anciently used for an imaginary fluid thick, black, and acrid, supposed to be the cause of melancholia, when existing in excessive quantity; it was supposed to be secreted by the adrenals. Also called *Ater succus.*

Atrache'lia. ('A, neg.; τράχηλος, neck. G. *Kurzhalsigkeit.*) The condition of having no neck or a short neck.

Also, a Division of the *Heteromera*, Order *Coleoptera*, having the head not exserted, nor narrowed behind into a neck.

Atrache'lius. Same as *Atrachelous.*

Atracheloceph'alus. ('A, neg.; τράχηλος, a neck; κεφαλή, the head.) In Teratology, a monster with imperfectly formed or defective neck.

Atrache'lous. ('A, neg.; τράχηλος, the neck. F. *atrachèle;* G. *halslos, kurzhalsig.*) Wanting the neck; short-necked.

Atracten'chyma. ("Ατρακτος, a spindle; χύμα, that which is poured out.) A term for the variety of proseuchyma of plants, which consists of fusiform cells.

Atrac'tis dactylu'ra. ("Ατρακτος, a spindle; δάκτυλος, a finger; οὐρά, a tail.) A synonym of *Ascaris dactyluris.* A sexually mature nematoid entozoon found in the large intestine of *Testudo græca.*

Atractoso'matous. ("Ατρακτος, a spindle; σῶμα, a body.) Applied by Duméril to a family of fishes having fusiform bodies.

Atractoso'mous. Same as *Atractosomatous.*

Atractyl'ic ac'id. An acid said to exist in the root of the *Atractylis gummifera*, in combination with potassium.

Atrac'tylis. ('Ατρακτυλίς, a thistle-like plant used for making spindles; probably *Carthamus creticus*, or *C. lanatus.* G. *Spindelkraut.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*, Suborder *Cynaroideæ*, Family *Carlineæ.* Outer bracts of the involucre large and foliaceous, inner erect; style scarcely bilobed; achenia oblong, hairy.

A. gummif'era, Linn. (L. *gummi*, gum; *fero*, to bear. F. *chamæleon blanc.*) The gummy-rooted atractylis, or pine-thistle. Hab. Mediterranean region. The root possesses poisonous properties, and is used by Arab women to kill their husbands. The leaves and the receptacle are boiled and used as a food in Morocco and Algeria.

A. hu'milis. (L. *humilis*, lowly.) Hab. South Europe. Diuretic and diaphoretic.

Atrag'enë. A name for the *Clematis vitalba.*

Also, a Genus of plants (G. *Alpenrebe*) of the Nat. Order *Ranunculaceæ*, separated by some botanists from the Genus *Clematis.*

A. alpi'na. (L. *alpinus*, belonging to the Alps.) The *Clematis viticella.*

Atramen'tal. (L. *atramentum*, ink.) Black, like ink.

Atramen'tary. (L. *atramentum*, a black liquid, ink.) That which has the appearance or taste of ink.

Atramen'tous. (Same etymon.) Of the colour or character of ink.

Atramen'tum. (L. *atramentum*, ink. G. *Schwärze, Tinte.*) Ink. Also, applied to blacking, to copperas or vitriol, to the black fluid of the cuttle fish, and, somewhat enigmatically, as a name for the philosopher's stone.

A. suto'rium. (L. *sutorium*, of, or belonging to, a shoemaker.) A term for iron sulphate.

Atrano'ric ac'id. (G. *atranorsäure.*) An acid obtained from lichens, *Usnea barbata*, *Lecanora atra*, and others, growing on cinchona bark.

Atraphax'is. (Ἀτράφαξις.) Ancient name for the *Atriplex*, or orach.

Also, a Genus of the Nat. Order *Polygonaceæ.*

A. spino'sa. (L. *spinosus*, thorny.) A plant yielding a kind of manna, brought from Herat, and known by the ancient writers on Materia Medica as *Shir-Khisht.*

Atra'tus. (L. *ater*, black. G. *geschwärzt.*) In Botany, applied to parts having a brown colour inclining to black.

Atresely'tria. (Ἀ, neg.; τετραίνω, to pierce; ἔλυτρον, a cover, a sheath.) Term by Breschet for imperforation of the vagina.

Atresente'ria. (Ἀ; τετραίνω; ἔντερον, the intestine.) Imperforation of the intestine.

Atre'sia. (Ἀ, neg.; τετραίνω, to perforate.) Old term for the absence of any natural opening or canal, either from congenital malformation, or occlusion, the effect of disease or injury; so used by Pechlinus, *in Observ.* i, 25.

A. a'ni. (L. *anus*, the fundament.) Imperforate anus.

A. a'ni adna'ta. (L. *anus; adnascor*, to be born in addition.) Congenitally imperforate anus.

A. a'ni vesica'lis. (L. *anus; vesica*, the bladder.) Vesico-rectal fistula.

A. i'ridis. (L. *iris*, a rainbow.) Closure, by lymph, of the aperture of the pupil of the eye.

A. vagi'næ. (L. *vagina*, a sheath, the vagina.) Imperforate hymen. The term is usually employed to designate more or less complete occlusion of the canal of the vagina, resulting from imperfect development, or from mechanical, chemical, or pathological changes. The result is more or less complete retention of the menses, with its consequences.

Atresoblephar'ia. (Ἀ; τετραίνω; βλέφαρον, the eyelid.) Adhesion of the eyelids.

Atresocys'ia. (Ἀ; τετραίνω; κύσος, any hollow, the vagina, the anus.) Imperforation of the vagina, or of the anus.

Atresocys'tia. (Ἀ; τετραίνω; κύστις, a bladder.) Imperforation of the bladder.

Atresogas'tria. (Ἀ; τετραίνω; γαστήρ, the stomach.) Imperforation of the stomach.

Atresole'mia. (Ἀ; τετραίνω; λαιμός, the throat.) Imperforation of the pharynx, or œsophagus.

Atresome'tria. (Ἀ; τετραίνω; μήτρα, the womb.) Imperforation of the womb.

Atresop'sia. (Ἀ; τετραίνω; ὤψ, the eye.) Occlusion of the pupil.

Atresorhin'ia. (Ἀ; τετραίνω; ῥίς, the nose.) Imperforation of the nostrils.

Atresostom'ia. (Ἀ; τετραίνω; στόμα, the mouth.) Imperforation of the mouth.

Atresure'thria. (Ἀ; τετραίνω; οὐρήθρα, the urethra.) Occlusion of the urethra.

Atretelyt'ria vagi'næ. (Ἄτρητος, unpierced; ἔλυτρον, a sheath; L. *vagina*, a sheath, the vagina.) Imperforate hymen.

Atretente'ria. (Ἄτρητος; ἔντερον, the intestine.) Imperforate condition of some part of the intestine.

Atretis'mus. (Ἄτρητος.) Imperforation. Permanent condition of atresia.

Atretoblephar'ia. (Ἄτρητος; βλέφαρον, the eyelid.) Non-separation or persistent adhesion of the eyelids to each other. Absence of the palpebral fissure.

Atretoceph'alus. (Ἄτρητος; κεφαλή, the head. F. *atrétocéphale;* G. *Missgeburt mit mangelnden Öffnungen am Kopfe.*) A monster fœtus without any opening in the head, as the mouth.

Atretocor'mus. (Ἄτρητος; κόρμος, trunk.) In Teratology, a fœtus in which one or other of the openings of the trunk, as the vulva, anus, or urethra, are imperforate.

Atretocys'ia. (Ἄτρητος; κυσός, anus.) Imperforate anus.

Atretocys'tia. (Ἄτρητος; κύστις, the bladder.) Imperforation of the bladder.

Atretogas'tria. (Ἄτρητος; γαστήρ, the stomach.) Imperforate stomach.

Atretole'mia. (Ἄτρητος; λαιμός, the throat.) Imperforate condition of the upper part of the alimentary canal, as of the pharynx and œsophagus.

Atretome'tria. (Ἄτρητος; μήτρα, the womb.) Imperforation of the womb.

Atretop'sia. (Ἄτρητος; ὤψ, the eye.) Imperforate condition of the pupil.

Atretorrhin'ia. (Ἄτρητος; ῥίς, the nose.) Imperforate condition of the nostrils.

Atretostom'ia. (Ἄτρητος; στόμα, mouth.) Imperforate condition of the mouth.

Atreture'thria. (Ἄτρητος; οὐρήθρα, the urethra.) Imperforation of the urethra.

Atre'tus. (Ἄτρητος, unpierced.) Imperforate. Old term, used by Galen, *de Sympt. Caus.* iii, 4, applied to one of either sex whose anus or genitals are imperforate, whether congenitally malformed or the effect of diseased action.

A'tria. (L. *atrium*, a hall.) The auricles of the heart.

A. mor'tis. (L. *mors*, death.) A term applied to the brain, lungs, and heart, because death was believed to commence in one or other of them, in the form of death by coma, by asphyxia or apnœa, and by asthenia, or anæmia, or syncope.

A'trial. (Same etymon.) Belonging to the *Atrium* of Tunicata.

A. cham'ber. The same as the *Atrium* of Tunicata.

A. sys'tem. A system of branched excretory tubes, seen in *Brachiopoda.* They are situated within the pallial lobes, anastomose with one another, and end in cæcal extremities. This system communicates with the perivisceral cavity by means of two or four organs, called *Pseudo-hearts.*

A. tu'nic. The lining membrane of the atrium of Tunicata.

Atricapil'lous. (L. *ater*, black; *capillus*, hair.) Black-haired.

A'trices. (Ἀ, neg.; θρίξ, hair.) Ancient term applied to small tumours around the anus, that are without hairs, as hæmorrhoids or condylomata; spelled with double *t*, *Attrices*, by some.

A'trichæ. (Ἀ, neg.; θρίξ, hair.) A Section of the Subdivision *Lamprosporæ*, of the Division *Endosporæ*, of the Class *Myxomycetes.* The sporangia are destitute of capillitium.

Also, a synonym of *Amœboidea.*

Atrich'ia. (Ἀ, neg.; θρίξ, hair. F. *atrichie;* G. *Haarlosigkeit.*) Loss of the hair.

A. adna'ta. (L. *adnascor*, to grow to.) Congenital alopecia.

A. seni'lis. (L. *senilis*, belonging to old people.) Baldness of old age.

A'trichus. (Ατρίχος.) A hairless person.

A'trici. (L. *atrium*, a hall.) Old term for wounds or sinuses at the extremity of the rectum, but whose concavity does not perforate the intestine.

Atrioventric'ular. (*Atrium; ventricle.*) Pertaining to the auricle and ventricle of the heart.

A. valves. (G. *Atrioventricularklappen.*) The valves closing the auriculo-ventricular aperture.

A'triplex. ('Ατράφαξις. G. *Melde.*) The plant orache. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Chenopodiaceæ.*

A. al'imus. See *A. halimus.*

A. ambrosioïd'es, Crantz. The *Chenopodium ambrosioïdes.*

A. angustifo'lia. (L. *angustus*, narrow; *folium*, leaf.) Narrow-leaved orache. Indigenous. A variety of *A. patula.*

A. anthelmint'ica, Crantz. The *Chenopodium anthelminticum.*

A. bot'rys, Crantz. The *Chenopodium botrys.*

A. delto'idea. (Δ, the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet; εἶδος, form.) Triangular-leaved orache. Indigenous.

A. erec'ta. (L. *erectus*, upright.) Spear-leaved orache. Indigenous. A variety of *A. patula.*

A. fœ'tida. (L. *fœtidus*, stinking.) A name for the *Chenopodium vulvaria*, or stinking orache.

A. hal'imus. ("Αλιμος, belonging to the sea.) The orache. The *A. littoralis.*

A. horten'sis. (L. *hortensis*, belonging to a garden. F. *chenopode des jardins*, *arroche*, *bonne dame.*) Orache. A pot-herb. Its infusion is regarded as an emetic. The plant and seeds are antiscorbutic.

A. lacinia'ta. (L. *lacinia*, a fringe.) Frosted sea orache. Indigenous. Used for making a pickle.

A. littora'lis. (L. *littoralis*, belonging to the sea-shore.) Indigenous. The grass-leaved sea orache, formerly considered antiscorbutic, its leaves and young shoots being pickled and eaten like samphire. Also called *A. halimus.*

A. mari'na. (L. *marinus*, belonging to the sea.) A variety of *A. littoralis.*

A. mexica'na. The *Chenopodium ambrosioïdes.*

A. odora'ta. (L. *odoratus*, sweet-smelling.) The *Chenopodium botrys.*

A. ol'ida. (L. *olidus*, stinking.) The *Chenopodium vulvaria.*

A. pat'ula. (L. *patulus*, from *pateo*, to be open.) Delt orache, lamb's quarters, fat hen, spreading orache. Indigenous. A species the leaves of which are eaten like spinach, and also used as a pickle.

A. peduncula'ta. (L. *pedunculus*, a small foot, a foot-stalk.) Marsh orache. Indigenous. Used as a pickle.

A. portulacoï'des. (L. *portulaca*, the plant purslane; εἶδος, form.) Shrubby or sea purslane. Indigenous. Formerly esteemed antiscorbutic. The leaves and shoots are sometimes used for pickles. Also called *Portulaca marina.*

A. purslia'na. The *A. patula.*

A. sati'va. (L. *sativus*, that which is sown.) The systematic name of the orache. The herb and seed were formerly exhibited as antiscorbutic. Also called *A. hortensis.*

A. sylves'tris. (L. *sylvestris*, belonging to a wood.) The *Chenopodium album*, var. *viride.*

Atriplex'um. Formerly used for *Atriplex.*

Atriplic'eæ. A synonym of *Chenopodiaceæ.*

Atriplicin'eæ. A synonym of *Chenopodiaceæ.*

Atritostom'ia. See *Atresostomia.*

A'trium. (L. *atrium*, the fore-court, or hall; probably from *Atria*, a Tuscan town, where this style of architecture originated.) The entry, porch, or hall of a house; a court-yard.

Applied to the auricles of the heart, but more especially to that main part of the auricle into which the veins directly pour their blood, as distinguished from the appendix auriculæ.

Also, a term for the large cavity into which the intestine opens in Tunicata; itself has an external opening, and is lined by a membrane, which is reflected like a serous sac on to the viscera.

A. ante'rius. (L. *anterior*, in front. G. *rechte Vorhof*, *Hohlvenensack.*) The right auricle.

A. cor'dis dex'trum. (L. *cor*, the heart; *dexter*, on the right side.) The right auricle of the heart.

A. cor'dis sinis'trum. (L. *cor; sinister*, on the left side.) The left auricle of the heart.

A. dex'trum. (L. *dexter*, the right. G. *rechte Vorhof.*) The right auricle.

A. poste'rius. (L. *posterior*, behind. G. *linke Vorhof*, *Lungenvenensack.*) The left auricle.

A. sinis'trum. (L. *sinister*, the left. G. *linke Vorhof.*) The left auricle.

A. vagi'næ. (L. *vagina*, a sheath, the vagina.) The vestibule of the vulva.

Also, the upper part of the sinus urogenitalis of the female human embryo, into which open the urethra and the united lower portion of Müller's ducts.

A'trix. The singular number of *Atrices.*

At'rocha. ('Α, neg.; τροχός, a wheel.) A term applied to those larvæ of Polychæte worms in which the cilia form a broad zone encircling the body, but leaving at each end an area, which is either devoid of cilia, or, as is frequently the case, has a tuft of long cilia at the cephalic end.

At'ropa. ("Ατροπος, one of the three Fates, whose special duty it was to cut the thread of life; because of its deadly effects. F. *belladone;* G. *Tollkirsche*, *Tollkraut*, *Wolfskirsche.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Solanaceæ*, or of the Nat. Order *Atropaceæ.* Leaves entire; flowers solitary or few, peduncled; calyx five-partite; corolla campanulate, regular; stamens five, arising from the bottom of the tube of corolla; filaments filiform; anthers with slits; ovary two-celled; style simple; stigma peltate; berry two-celled, many-seeded, not filled with pulp.

A. belladon'na, Linn. (I. *bella*, handsome; *donna*, woman; in allusion to the flowers. F. *belle dame*, *morelle furieux*, *permentan*, *belladone;* S. *belladonna;* G. *Nachtschatten*, *Wolfskirsche*, *Tollkirsche*, *gemeine Wolfskirsche*, *tödtlicher Nachtschatten;* Dan. *Natakade;* Dut. *Doodkruid*, *Doodelyke nachtshade;* Swed. *Wargbaer;* Arab. *Inubas saleb*, *Amrea;* Ind. *Sagung-*

gor; Pers. *Rubah turbuc;* Pol. *wileza wisnia;* Rus. *Krasa vitsa;* Turk. *Ghiuzel avrat.*) The belladonna; deadly nightshade, death's herb, great morel or dwale. An indigenous, annual, herbaceous plant, found in woods. Stems 3—5 feet high, branched, downy, reddish; leaves ovate, entire, often in pairs, of unequal size; flowers stalked, solitary, drooping, about one inch long; corolla campanulate, greenish towards the base, dark purple towards the extremity; berries shining, black, the size of a small cherry, two-celled, with many small reniform pitted seeds, enclosed by, but not lying in, a mawkish tasting pulp. The plant is largely used in medicine as a remedy in nervous and other diseases. See *Atropin* and *Belladonna.*

A. mandrag'ora. (Μανδράγορας, possibly from μάνδρα, a stable; ἀγορέω, to denote; because it grows near cattlesheds. F. *mandragore;* I. and S. *mandragora;* G. *Alraun;* Dut. *alruin;* Arab. *Jabora, Ustrang;* Turk. *Insankeuku;* Egypt. *Apemon;* Beng. *Yehroj;* Tam. *Kant-jutie;* Per. *Merdum giah;* Pol. *Pokrzyk-ziele.*) Dudaim of the Old Testament. The mandrake. A stemless plant, with a large forked, fleshy, perennial root; leaves lanceolate; flowers concealed among the leaves, pale violet; corolla campanulate, plaited; stigma capitate; stamens enclosed in the tube of the calyx; berry two-celled, surrounded by the enlarged calyx. Hab. South Europe. An acronarcotic and purgative. The peculiar forked form of the root has led to the term *anthropomorphon* and of *semi-homo* being applied to it, from its likeness to a man's legs, a circumstance which was taken advantage of in ancient times by the mountebanks, who, by a little artificial preparation of the upper portion, sold the roots to the credulous as possessed of marvellous virtues, especially as incentive to love. It was formerly employed in Europe, and still is in China, as an anæsthetic. It is regarded as an aphrodisiac, and is sometimes used in the form of cataplasm to disperse strumous and scirrhous tumours.

A. physalo'des. The *Nicauda physalodes.*

Atropa'ceæ. (*Atropa.*) A Nat. Order of corollifloral *Exogens,* separated by Miers from the *Solanaceæ* and the *Scrophulariaceæ.* They are distinguished by their imbricated æstivation, by the unequal size of the lobes of the corolla, and by the longitudinal dehiscence of the anthers. It includes *Atropa, Datura, Hyoscyamus, Nicotiana,* and *Mandragora.*

At'ropal. ('Α, neg.; τρέπω, to turn. G. *geradläufig.*) A term applied to an ovule which retains, when fully developed, the original relation of the parts, the nucleus straight, and the micropyle opposite the hilum. This condition is also called orthotropal.

Atro'peæ. Applied to a Tribe of *Solanaceæ,* having the *Atropa* for their type.

Atroph'ia. ("Ατροφια, want of nourishment; from ἀ, neg.; τρέφω, to nourish. G. *Darrsucht.*) Atrophy. A Genus of disease of the Order *Marcores,* Class *Cachexiæ,* of Cullen's nosology; consisting in emaciation and loss of strength, without hectic fever.

A. ablactato'rum. (L. *ablacto,* to wean.) A term by Cheyne for the wasting and diarrhœa which occurs sometimes in newly-weaned children.

A. acu'ta jecin'oris. (L. *acutus,* violent; *jecur,* the liver.) Acute atrophy of the liver.

A. cacochym'ica. (Κακοχυμία, badness of the juices.) Atrophy from corrupted food.

A. cer'ebri. (L. *cerebrum,* the brain.) Atrophy of the brain.

A. cor'dis. (L. *cor,* the heart.) Atrophy of the heart.

A. debil'ium. (L. *debilis,* debilitated.) Atrophy proceeding from a depraved state of the function of nutrition, without previous or excessive evacuation, or depraved state of the humours.

A. den'tis. (L. *dens,* a tooth.) Atrophy of the teeth.

A. famelico'rum. (L. *famelicus,* a famished person.) Atrophy from defect of nourishment.

A. glandula'ris. (L. *glandula,* a gland.) Strumous disease of the mesenteric glands.

A. hep'atis. ("Ηπαρ, the liver.) Atrophy of the liver.

A. inanito'rum. (L. *inanitus,* part. of *inanio,* to empty out.) Atrophy from excessive evacuation.

A. infant'um. (L. *infans,* a young child.) Strumous disease of the mesenteric glands.

A. ingraves'cens musculo'rum. (L. *ingravesco,* to increase; *musculus,* a muscle.) Progressive muscular atrophy.

A. intestino'rum. (L. *intestina,* the intestines.) Atrophy of the coats of the intestines.

A. lactan'tium. (L. *lactans,* she who gives suck.) A term for the debility and loss of flesh which occasionally occurs during lactation.

A. latera'lis crucia'ta. (L. *cruciatus,* part. *crucio,* to crucify. G. *gekreuzte halbseitige Atrophie.*) Atrophy of the nerves, muscles, and bones of one side of the body, resulting from imperfect development of one hemisphere of the cerebrum and the opposite half of the cerebellum and spinal cord.

A. lie'nis. (L. *lien,* the spleen.) Atrophy of the spleen.

A. linea'ris. (L. *linearis,* consisting of lines.) The lines indicating excessive tension of the skin, seen on the abdomen and breasts of women who have been pregnant.

A. mesenter'ica. A term for *Tabes mesentericus.*

A. musculo'rum progressi'va. (L. *musculus,* a muscle; *progredior,* to proceed.) See *Atrophy, progressive muscular.*

A. musculo'rum progressi'va pseudohypertroph'ica. (Ψευδής, false; ὑπέρ, above; τροφή, nutrition.) See *Pseudohypertrophia musculorum.*

A. spina'lis. (L. *spinalis,* belonging to the spine.) A term for *Ataxy, locomotor.*

A. testic'uli. (L. *testiculus,* a testicle.) Atrophy of the testicle.

A. un'guium. (L. *unguis,* a nail.) Atrophy of the nails.

Atroph'ic. (Same etymon.) Ill-nourished; wasted; relating to atrophy.

A. paral'ysis. A synonym of *Atrophy, progressive muscular.*

Atroph'ici mor'bi. ("Ατροφος, ill-fed; L. *morbus,* a disease.) Diseases of nutrition, characterised by loss of flesh and strength.

Atrophol'ysis. ("Ατροφος, pining away; λύσις, a loosing. G. *atrophische Auflösung.*) Term for atrophic solution, or wasting.

At'rophy. ("Ατροφια, want of nourishment. G. *Darrsucht.*) Term for wasting or emaciation of the body, with loss of strength, unaccompanied by fever; defect of nutrition.

Also, applied to diminution in the size and weight of an organ or tissue with loss of functional power.

Atrophy is said to be simple or numerical, general or partial; in its later stages it is accompanied usually by change of structure, such as fatty degeneration. It may be caused by a deficient supply of nutrient matter, as in starvation, stricture of œsophagus, obstruction of thoracic duct, pressure on blood-vessels, or of retained secretion, or disease of mesenteric glands; from excessive waste, as in hæmorrhage, suppuration, diarrhœa, diabetes, fever, or inordinate use of an organ; it may be caused by disuse of an organ, by inflammation, by injury to the nerve supply, and by certain drugs, such as iodine, bromine, and mercury.

In Botany, the term atrophy is generally used synonymously with arrest of development or abortion.

A., acciden'tal. Wasting of an organ or part of the body from pressure on itself or on its source of nutrient supply.

A., Cruveil'hier's. A term for *A., progressive muscular.*

A., gen'eral. Atrophy or emaciation of the whole body.

A., lin'ear. (L. *linearis*, consisting of lines.) A form of morphœa in which the deposit takes place in lines.

More usually applied to the glistening, bluish-white bands, half an inch or more in width and much more long, seen in more or less parallel curves about the hips and thighs; they are caused by atrophy of the papillary layer of the skin and of the subjacent fatty tissue. See, also, *Atrophia linearis.*

A., necrobiot'ic. (*Necrobiosis.*) The same as *A., numerical.*

A., neu'ral. (Νευρά, a nerve.) A term synonymous with *Chronic neuritis.*

A., numer'ical. A term applied to the form of atrophy of an organ in which the number, as well as the size, of its histological elements is diminished, some of them being utterly destroyed.

A., par'tial. Wasting of an organ or a tissue only.

A., par'tial fa'cial. A condition described by Romberg, in which there is atrophy of the structures of the lower part of one side of the face, without anæsthesia. The skin becomes tense, glistening, and white; sometimes there is atrophy of the corresponding side of the tongue. The electric contractility of the muscles is not lower, but there is some diminution of temperature. The disease is probably of a trophic nature and of central origin.

A., physiolog'ical. Wasting of an organ from disuse, or when no longer needed, as of the umbilical vessels in the new-born child, the thymus in infancy, the ovaries after the cessation of menstruation.

A., progres'sive muscu'lar. (F. *paralysie amyotrophique;* G. *progressive Muskelatrophie, progressive Muskellähmung.*) Cruveilhier's atrophy. The essential feature of this disease is a slowly progressive wasting of the voluntary muscles, ending in complete annihilation of the functions of the muscles affected, very rarely curable, and in many cases leading to death. It is characterised anatomically by the nature of the pathological changes in the muscles, consisting in chronic myositis, interstitial proliferation of connective tissue, with secondary destruction of the muscular fibres, and, finally, fibrous degeneration, conditions that are associated with various changes in the nervous system. The disease presents a distinct tendency to heredity. It is more common in men than in women, and in adults of thirty to fifty years, than in youth or age. Its occurrence is favoured by acute exhausting diseases, as typhoid and measles, and by certain dyscrasiæ, such as lead poisoning, syphilis, and rheumatism. It usually commences in the upper extremities, sometimes in the lower, and rarely in the facial muscles. The interossei, and especially the first dorsal interosseous muscle, are first affected, then those of the thumb and little finger, then special groups of muscles of the fore and upper arm. The muscles affected lose their vigour, and either emaciate, or retain their volume by undergoing fatty degeneration. They present fibrillary contraction, and ultimately permanent contractures and deformities are developed, such as the clawed hand. They cease to respond to electrical currents, whether faradaic or constant. Pain is sometimes felt in them, followed by partial paralysis of sensation and formication, sensation of cold, and the like. The temperature may at first be somewhat increased, but soon falls one or more degrees centigrade below the normal. Vaso-motor and trophic disturbances have often been observed, such as local sweatings, painful swelling of joints, and atrophy of the integuments. The disease is associated with disease of the anterior and lateral columns of the cord, and by the appearance of granular exudation masses replacing the ganglion cells in the anterior cornua of the grey matter. Various changes have also been described in the sympathetic nerves and peripheral nerves. The prognosis is unfavorable.

A., pul'monary. A condition occurring in senile atrophy and after arrested lung diseases: the air-cells are dilated. In these cases the chest looks fixed, the diaphragm is depressed, there is epigastric pulsation, the lung covers the heart, and the percussion note is tympanitic.

A., qual'itative. Atrophy accompanied by degeneration of tissne.

A., quan'titative. Simple atrophy unaccompanied by change of structure.

A., rheumat'ic. Loss of size aud strength of muscles after rheumatism.

A., rig'id. Atrophy of muscles, combined with rigidity.

A., se'nile. The emaciation which accompanies old age.

A., sim'ple. The diminution in size only of the histological elements of an organ, without or with little change in structure.

A., spi'nal. A synonym of *Ataxy, locomotor.*

Atro'pia. See *Atropin.*

Atro'piæ sul'phas, B. Ph. Sulphate of atropin. This is directed to be prepared with atropia 120 grains, distilled water 4 fl. drachms, diluted sulphuric acid a sufficiency. The solution is evaporated to dryness. It is a colourless powder, soluble in water, forming a neutral solution, which dilates the pupil. It leaves no ash when burnt.

A. sul'phas li'quor, B. Ph. Solution of sulphate of atropin. This contains 4 grains in 1 fl. ounce of water.

Atro'pic ac'id. (G. *Atropasäure.*)

$C_9H_8O_2$. An acid obtained by boiling atropin with caustic soda, when a sodium atropate is formed, which being decomposed by muriatic acid, the acid appears in the form of oily drops, melting at 98° C. (208·4° F.), and volatilising at 105° C. (221° F.), with an odour of benzoic acid. It dissolves in 692·5 parts of water at 19·1° C. (66·38° F.), and can be crystallised in tablets belonging to the clinorhombic system. It is isomeric with cinnamic acid.

At'ropin. $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$. An organic base, obtained from the *Atropa belladonna*, in which it probably exists as a malate; and, as an isomeric compound, is contained in *Datura stramonium*. It appears in the form of colourless, odourless, acicular crystals, with silky lustre and bitter taste. It has an alkaline reaction. It dissolves in 299 parts (Planta) or 500 parts (Geiger) of cold water, 30 parts of hot water, in 8 parts of rectified spirit, and 1 part of ether. The solution is optically inactive, but if it contains, as is often the case, daturin, it rotates polarised light feebly to the left. It melts at 90° C. (194° F.), and volatilises, at the same time decomposing, at 140° C. (284° F.). Its solution in water gives a citron yellow precipitate with terchloride of gold. It dissolves in sulphuric acid, giving a red, and ultimately black, colour to the solution. On addition of bichromate of potash to the solution, the mixture acquires a green colour from the production of peroxide of chromium. It is not precipitated by picric acid. It is precipitated from its solutions by caustic alkalies, and also by ammonia, the precipitate with ammonia redissolving in slight excess of the reagent. Hydrobromic acid saturated with free bromine gives a yellow precipitate, insoluble in the mineral acids and caustic alkalies, and in acetic acid. Solution of iodine in iodide of potassium gives a reddish-brown precipitate, insoluble in potash or in acetic acid. Gold chloride and carbazotic acid give yellow precipitates, the former insoluble, the latter soluble, in potash. Tannic acid gives a white amorphous precipitate, soluble in caustic alkalies (Woodman and Tidy). In regard to its physiological properties, Schroff found, fifteen minutes after the administration of 0·005 gramme (0·772 of a grain) of atropia, violent frontal headache; after thirty minutes, wide dilatation of the pupil; after forty minutes, heat and dryness of the hands, and formication of the skin, dryness of the throat, increasing rapidly, till swallowing could not be performed. The pulse at first fell about ten beats, but quickly increased in frequency till, ninety minutes after the dose had been taken, it was forty beats above the normal. The muscular power was weakened, so that the gait was staggering. There was considerable mental excitement. The after-effects, chiefly expressed in dilatation of the pupil and debility of mind and body, lasted three days. A drop of a solution containing only 1 part to 129,600 of water is sufficient to affect the pupil sensibly. The effects on the pulse appear to be due to the fact that atropin first stimulates and then paralyses the inhibitory fibres of the vagus, or perhaps paralyses an inhibitory centre in the heart itself. The respiration is accelerated with small, but is greatly retarded with large, doses of atropin; and in accordance with this the animal heat is at first slightly increased, then lowered. Atropin exalts the reflex excitability of the spinal cord. Atropin neutralises the action of physostigmin, muscarin, pilocarpin, aconitin, hydrocyanic acid, and bromal, in greater or less degree; its antagonistic influence on morphia is very doubtful. As an internal remedy it has been used in phthisis to diminish sweating; also, in various acute infectious diseases, as scarlet fever, in which it has been supposed to cut short the attack, though the evidence on this point is very unsatisfactory, erysipelas, measles, and hooping-cough. In dysentery it is said to relieve the tenesmus, and it has been employed in intermittent fever and in hydrophobia. It has been found useful in neuralgic affections, in rheumatism and gout, in constipation and spasmodic diseases of the anus, and of the genito-urinary apparatus. It is serviceable in the incontinence of urine of children; and in various neuroses, as epilepsy, chorea, and tetanus. Trousseau recommended it in the vomiting of pregnancy, and in asthma. As an external remedy the alkaloid is chiefly used in ophthalmic surgery to effect dilatation of the pupil, which it effects by paralysing the third nerve, sphincter iridis, and perhaps also by stimulating the sympathetic fibres supplying the dilator iridis. The ciliary muscles are also paralysed, hence there is loss of the power of accommodation. The action, when a solution of 1 to 120 is employed, commences in the adult in fifteen minutes, attains its maximum in twenty or twenty-five minutes, and lasts for ten or eleven days. It acts strongly on the cat, dog, or frog, slightly on rabbits and birds, and not at all on fishes. In ophthalmic diseases it is commonly used to dilate the pupil, in order that a searching ophthalmoscopic examination of the media and fundus may be made, but it is also used as a therapeutic agent in cases of wounds near the centre of the cornea, to prevent engagement of the margin of the iris. In keratitis to relieve the irritability of the conjunctiva and the intolerance of light. In ulceration of the cornea, especially when the ciliary neuroses are severe. In iritis, to prevent adhesion of the iris to the capsule of the lens. In cases of posterior synechiæ, to break down the adhesions that have formed between the iris and capsule of the lens, in consequence of iritis. In cases of central maculæ, to enable light to penetrate into the interior of the eye at the margin of the opacity. In cases of spasm of the accommodation caused by too prolonged a strain of the eye on close work. As a means of determining the refraction of long-sighted eyes, when it renders evident the latent hypermetropia. In the treatment of myopia. And finally, as a preparatory proceeding in many operations on the lens and iris, which it facilitates by affording more space for the introduction and use of instruments. See, also, *Belladonna*.

A. discs. (*Chartæ atropinisata.*) Small discs punched out of a sheet of gelatin impregnated with atropin. Used by oculists as a convenient means of carrying atropin, and of applying a known quantity.

A. o'leate. Two parts of atropin dissolved in 98 parts of oleic acid. Used externally as an anodyne.

A. pa'per. Books of bibulous paper impregnated with solution of atropiæ sulphas, and marked out into squares of about one eighth of an inch. Used chiefly by oculists as a ready and convenient means of dilating the pupil.

A. poi'soning. See *Belladonna poisoning.*

A. salicyl'ate. A salt obtained by mixing 16·2 grm. of atropin with 7·8 grm. of salicylic acid. It is a powerful mydriatic, and does not irritate the eye.

Atropi'num. Atropin.

A. pu'rum, G. Ph. (L. *purus*, pure.) Dose, 0·0003—0·0009 gramme. The same as *Atropia.*

A. salicyl'icum. See *Atropin salicylate.*

A. sulfu'ricum, G. Ph., Aust. Pb., Russ. Ph. (G. *schwefelsaures Atropin.*) The same as *Atropiæ sulphas.*

A. valerian'icum. (F. *valerianate d'atropin;* G. *valeriansaures Atropin.*) A salt, easily soluble in water, smelling of valerianic acid. Used in the same way, and in the same doses, as *Atropiæ sulphas.*

At'ropism. The poisonous effects of atropin, or belladonna. See *Belladonna, poisoning by.*

Atropurpu'reus. (L. *ater*, black; *purpureus*, purple. F. *d'un pourpre noirâtre.*) Of a dark blackish-purple colour.

Atroru'bens. (L. *ater; rubens*, part. of *rubeo*, to redden.) Of a reddish-black colour.

Atrosanguin'eous. (L. *ater; sanguineus*, bloody. F. *d'un rouge sanguin noirâtre.*) Of a dark blood-red colour.

Atro'sia. A false synonym of *Atrophia.*

At'rosin. A red colouring matter obtained from the root and the fruit of *Atropa belladonna.*

Atrovi'rens. (L. *ater*, black; *virens*, part. of *vireo*, to be green. F. *d'un vert noirâtre;* G. *schwartzgrün.*) In Botany, greenish black.

A'try. (L. *ater*, black.) Purulent; containing matter; applied to a discharging sore.

At'ta. (As if *attinga*, from *attingo*, to touch lightly.) Old term used by Festus for one who, by reason of the gout or other disease of the legs or feet, touches rather than treads the ground. (Castellus.)

Attack'. (F. *attaquer*, to attack.) The invasion of, or sudden seizure by, a disease.

Also, the existence of a disease, as an attack of gout.

At'tagas. (Ἀττάγας, or ἀττάγην.) A bird much esteemed as food by the ancients. It was a little larger than a partridge, and of variegated plumage. It was probably the *Tetrao bonasia*, L., the Italian *francolino*, a kind of grouse. Some believe it to have been the lesser bustard, others the red grouse.

Attage'na. (L.) A synonym of *Attagas.*

Atta'lea. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Palmaceæ.* Lofty palms of the cocoa-nut tribe. The kernel, when rubbed in water, forms an emulsion, used in medicine, both externally and internally. The central bud is used as food.

Atta'leth. The name in Morocco of the tree producing Barbary gum. It is believed to be the *Acacia gummifera.*

At'tar ghul. The otto or attar of roses.

A. of ro'ses. The volatile oil of roses. See *Oleum rosæ.*

Attel'le. (L. *assula, ferula.* F. *attelle;* G. *beinlade, beinschiene.*) A splint. An instrument used in the treatment of fractures.

Atten'tion. (L. *attentio;* from *ad*, to; *tendo*, to stretch. F. *attention;* G. *Aufmerksamkeit.*) The sustained and continued concentration of the consciousness, or of the mental faculties on some particular object or question. The closeness of the application, the extent to which it is prolonged, and the relevance of the whole train of thought to the object or question under notice, give the measure of the amount and extent of the attention. In difficult cases the mind is said to be on the stretch, and this is the meaning of the word attention, as translated into English. Attention may be considered, according to Hamilton, as the opposite pole to abstraction in the same mental act.

A., automat'ic. (Ἀυτόματος, of one's own accord.) That form of attention which is secured by the attractiveness of the object.

A. volit'ional. (L. *volitio*, will.) That form of attention which is obtained by an effort of the will.

Atten'uant. (L. *attenuo*, to make thin. F. *atténuant;* G. *verdünnend.*) Applied to that which, it is supposed, can impart to the blood or the secretions a thinner or more fluid consistence, as water, whey.

Atten'uants. (Same etymon.) Medicines which produce attenuation of the blood and thinning of the body.

A., direct'. A term applied to mercury, iodine, the alkalies and fucus vesiculosus.

A., in'direct. A term which includes purgatives, especially saline purgatives, diaphoretics, and diuretics.

Atten'uate. (Same etymon.) Tapering gradually to a point.

Atten'uated. (L. *attenuo*, to make thin. F. *atténué;* G. *verdünnt, geschwächt.*) Become slender; thin.

Attenua'tion. (L. *attenuatio*, a diminishing. G. *Verdünnung.*) A making thin; a dilution.

Also, applied to fluids when they become of lighter specific gravity from internal chemical action, or by the addition of water.

A., fœ'tal. (F. *attenuation fœtale.*) A term applied to describe a method of reducing the size or arresting the growth of the fœtus when, from pelvic deformity or other cause, it is believed that a full-grown child could not be born alive; it consists chiefly in low diet, occasional bleedings, and iodine.

At'ti-a'lu. The Malabar name of the *Ficus racemosa.*

At'tich. (Ger.) The *Sambucus ebulus.*

Attin'car ven'eris. (*Venus*, the goddess of love, an old term for silver. An alchemical term, used by Paracelsus, *Manual*, i, for the whitening of copper, to transmute it into silver.

Attin'gat. (Arab.) Old name for verdigris. (Ruland and Johnson.)

At'tisholz. Switzerland, near Solothurn. A mineral water, of a temp. 15° C. (59° F.), containing calcium and magnesium chloride. It is used in gout and rheumatism, in gastric diseases, and chronic diarrhœa.

At'titude. (F. *attitude;* G. *Leibesstellung, Stellung.*) Term for the different positions which the body can assume by the action of its muscles; the position of the body in disease often presents very important indications.

Attol'lens. (L. *attollo*, to raise up.) Raising up; elevating. Applied to certain muscles.

A. au'rem. (L. *auris*, the ear. G. *Ohrheber.*) The *A. auriculam.*

A. auric'ulam. (L. *auricula*, the external ear.) A small fan-shaped muscle, arising from the tendon of the occipito-frontalis muscle, and inserted into the inner or cranial surface of the pinna of the ear; supplied by the occipitalis minor, and auricular branch of the facial nerves, and by the temporal artery.

A. hu'merum. (L. *humerus*, the shoulder.) The deltoid muscle.

A. oc'uli. (L. *oculus*, the eye.) The superior rectus muscle of the eye.

Atton'itus. (L. *attono*, to make astonished. F. *étonné*.) Properly, thunderstruck, but used synonymously with surprised or amazed; astonished.

A. mor'bus. (L. *morbus*, disease.) Term formerly applied to apoplexy, from the sudden and overwhelming nature of its attack.

Attouch'ement. (F. *a*, to; *toucher*, to handle.) A French term for masturbation.

Attrac'tion. (L. *attraho*, to draw to. F. *attraction*; G. *Anziehung*.) A drawing to another. That universal power by which matter attracts matter; it is exerted at all distances; is directly proportional to the amount of the masses, and inversely proportional to the square of their distances.

A., cap'illary. See *Capillary attraction.*

A., chem'ical. The same as *Affinity, chemical.*

A., elec'tive. That apparent process of selection by which certain substances will combine with only certain, and not all, others.

A., elec'tive, doub'le. A term for the operation or agency by which, when two bodies, each compounded of two principles, are applied to each other, and mutually exchange a principle of each, two new bodies or compounds are produced, of a different nature from the original compounds. Also, termed double affinity.

A., elec'tive, sim'ple. That by which, when a simple substance is applied to another compounded of two principles, it unites with one so as to exclude the other. Also termed simple, or single, affinity.

A., elec'trical. The tendency to touch each other which exists in two bodies charged with opposite electricities. This attractive force is exerted in the inverse ratio of the squares of the distance of their centres from each other, and in the direct ratio of the amount of electricity with which they are charged.

A., electrodynam'ic. The mutual attraction exerted between electric currents moving in parallel lines.

A., magnet'ic. The attraction exerted by a magnet on pieces of iron. This force is greatest near the extremities, least at the centre, of the magnet.

A., molec'ular. (L. *moles*, a mass, dim. *molecule*.) The force which attracts molecules towards each other and aggregates them in masses; it is exerted only at infinitely small distances. To different aspects of the same force are given the terms adhesion, chemical affinity, and cohesion.

A. of affin'ity. The tendency towards each other of different elements or compounds in such wise as to form a new compound. See *Affinity, chemical.*

A. of aggrega'tion. A synonym of *Cohesion.*

A. of cohe'sion. The tendency of molecules to adhere to each other, so as to form masses. See *Cohesion.*

A. of gravita'tion. The tendency of bodies towards the earth. See *Gravitation.*

A., univer'sal. The tendency of all masses of matter to approach each other. See *Attraction.*

Attrac'tive. (L. *ad*, to; *traho*, to draw.) The same as *Attrahent.*

Attracto'rius. Same etymon and meaning as *Attrahent.*

Attra'hens au'rem. (L. *ad*, to; *traho*, to draw; *auris*, the ear. G. *Anzieherdes Ohres.*) The *A. auriculam.*

A. auric'ulam. (L. *auricula*, the external ear.) A small muscle of the external ear, arising from the fore part of the aponeurosis of the occipito-frontalis muscle, and inserted into the front of the helix. It is supplied with blood by branches of the temporal artery, and with nerves by the temporal branch of the facial nerve, and by the auricular branch of the auriculo-temporal branch of the fifth pair of nerves.

Attra'hent. (L. *attraho*, to draw unto. F. *attractif*; G. *anziehend*.) Drawing; applied to medicaments which produce irritation of the surface to which they are applied, thereby attracting the fluids to the part, as blisters, sinapisms; synonymous with *Epispastic.*

At'trie. (L. *ater*, black.) Purulent; containing matter.

Attri'ta. (L. *attritio*, friction.) Chafing.

Attrit'io. (L. *attritio*, friction.) Chafing.

Attrit'ion. (L. *attritio*, from *attero*, to rub against. F. *attrition*; G. *Anreibung, Aufreibung*.) Term for an abrasion or solution of continuity of the cuticle.

Also, for a severe kind of cardialgia, or heartburn, accompanied with great pain and sense of suffocation.

Term for the violent crushing of a part.

Attri'tus. (L. *attritus*, a rubbing.) Chafing.

A'tum condina'dum. The commercial name of the *Lycopodium rubrum.*

Atu'rion. The Greek name of the ceterach; a fern that was formerly used as a bechic and lithontriptic.

At'ya. Austria-Hungary; in the County of Weissenburg. An earthy alkaline water, containing calcium carbonate 5·5 grs., magnesium carbonate 5 grs., magnesium chloride 6 grs., with much free carbonic acid, in 16 ounces.

Atyp'ia. ('A, neg.; τύπος, a type. F. *atypie*; G. *der Mangel an Regelmässigkeit.*) Defect or irregularity in the usual appearance.

Atyp'ic. ('A, neg.; τύπος, a type. G. *Unregelmässig.*) Irregular, not according to type.

In Morphology, not conformable to the ordinary type, presenting exceptional characters. Thus, for example, as a rule, two vomers exist in all Batrachia, but only one in Dactylethra, which so is atypic.

A. fe'ver. An intermittent fever with irregular exacerbations.

Atypomorpho'sis. ('Ατυπος, conforming to no distinct type; μόρφωσις, a shaping.) A kind of metamorphosis in which the larvæ entirely lose their primitive form, and contract into a small ball without any external appearance of the insect they contain, as in most of the *Diptera.*

At'ypos. ('A, neg.; τύπος, a type. F. *atypique*; G. *atypisch, unregelmässig.*) Having no regular form or type. Applied by Galen, *de Typis.* iv, to fevers that have no regularity in their periods.

Also (G. *undeutlich sprechend*), speaking inarticulately, stammering.

At'ypus. Same as *Atypos.*

Auan'te. (Αὐαίνω, to dry.) Old name (Gr. αὐάντη), used by Hippocrates, *l.* ii, *de Morb.* lxiv, i, for a disease attended with emaciation, supposed to proceed from an acid ferment in the stomach, and a morbid state of the pancreatic juice. Also called *Auapse.*

Auap'se. The same as *Auante.*

Auaremote'mo. See *Pithecolobium auaremotemo.*

Auber'gier's syr'up. A syrup of lactucarium, containing rather more than three grains to the ounce. Used as a sedative.

Au'bergine. (Fr.) The egg-apple; the cylindrical, reddish, edible fruit of the *Solanum esculentum*, or *S. melongena.*

Au'bier. (Fr.) The alburnum, er outer layer of woody tissue in trees.

Au'bifoin. (Fr.) The *Centaurea cyanus.*

Auble'tia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Rutaceæ.*

A. trifo'lia, Rich. (L. *tres*, three; *folium*, a leaf.) A Brazilian species, said to be a source of a kind of jaborandi.

Aucel'la. (L. *avicella.* G. *Vögelchen.*) A little bird.

Auch'en. (Αὐχήν.) Old term for *Cervix*, or *Collum;* the neck.

Auchena'tes. (Αὐχήν. F. *auchénates.*) Name by Degeer for an Order of *Aptera*, having a neck or a head distinct from the corselet.

Auche'nia. (Αὐχήν, neck.) A Genus of the Group *Tylopoda*, or Family *Camelidæ*, Suborder *Artiodactyla*, Order *Ungulata.*

A. lla'ma. (G. *Kameelziege.*) The llama. A South American unhorned ruminant. One of the animals producing the occidental bezoar.

A. vicun'na. (G. *Schafkameel.*) The vicuna. One of the animals producing the occidental bezoar.

Auchenia'tria. (Αὐχήν; ἰατρεία, a healing. G. *Halsheilkunde.*) Treatment of diseases of the neck.

Auchenis'ter. (Αυχενιστήρ, a halter; from αὐχενίζω, to behead.) An instrument devised by Scanzoni for decapitating the fœtus in order to effect delivery under certain circumstances.

Auche'nium. (Αὐχήν.) Name by Illiger for the region of the neck below the nape.

Auchenop'tera. (Αὐχήν; πτέρον, a wing. F. *auchénoptère;* G. *Kehlflosser-halsflugelicht.*) Applied by Duméril to a Family of fishes the inferior fins of which precede the thoracic, and are situated under the neck.

Auchenorhyn'chi. (Αὐχήν; ῥύγχος, a beak. G. *halsschnabelig.*) Applied by Duméril to a Family of *Hemiptera*, the base of the beak of which seems to grow from the neck.

Auchenorrheu'ma. (Αὐχήν; *rheuma.* G. *Hals-rheumatismus.*) Rheumatism of the neck.

Auchenos'chisis. (Αὐχήν; σχίσις, a cleaving. F. *auchénoschisis;* G. *eine Spaltung des Halses.*) Fissure of the neck.

Auchenosphinx'is. (Αὐχήν; σφίγξις, constriction.) Term for strangulation. See *Decaposphinxis.*

Auchenostran'galē. (Αὐχήν; στραγγάλη, a halter.) Same as *Auchenosphinxis.*

Auchenozos'ter. (Αὐχήν; ζωστήρ, a girdle. G. *Halsgürtel.*) Term for herpes zoster of the neck.

Aucheny'drocele. (Αὐχήν; *hydrocele.* F. *auchénydrocèle;* G. *Blasenkropf.*) Hydrocele of the neck, or cystic goitre.

Auche'ticus. (Αὐχήν, the neck. G. *prahlend, prahlerisch.*) Wry-necked or stiff-necked.

Auckland'ia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ.*

A. cos'tus, Falconer. (Κόστος, an Oriental aromatic plant. Sansk. *Koostum, Koot;* Hind. *Koost, Putchuk;* Tam. *Kustum, Kostum;* Arab. *Kust-hindee;* Pers. *Kust-tulk;* Malay. *Sepudday.*) Hab. The mountains of Cashmere. The roots are met with in pieces from 1 to 3 in. in length and ¼ to ½ in. in thickness, wrinkled, brownish red outside, lighter brown within; transverse section with radiated lines, often hollow. Taste aromatic, and more or less bitter. They are used as incense in the temples of the gods, and to protect the shawls of cashmere from the attacks of moths.

Also, a synonym of *Aplotaxis auriculata.*

Auc'toville. France; Calvados, Arrond. de Bayeux. Here are cold bicarbonated ferruginous waters. Temp. 22° C. (71·6° F.)

Auctum'nus. (L. *auctumnus*, the autumn. G. *das Herbst.*) The autumn.

Auc'tus. (L. *aucto*, to increase. F. *accru, augmenté;* G. *vergrössert.*) Increased; augmented. Applied to a calyx having a series of distinct leaves around its base, shorter than its own.

Au'dē. (Αὐδή, voice. G. *die Stimme, der Laut.*) The voice.

Audim'eter. Same as *Audiometer.*

Au'dinac. France; Ariége, Arrond. de Saint-Girons, about six miles from Saint-Girons. Here is a well-appointed bathing establishment, situated in the middle of a large park. There are two springs: first, the Source des Bains, which contains sulphate of lime, with magnesia and iron, and has a temperature of 22·7° C. (72° F.); and, secondly, the Source Louise, or Source froide, which is about two or three degrees colder. The quantity discharged daily from the Source des Bains is estimated at 40,000 gallons. The waters are recommended in functional disturbances of the digestive and urinary organs.

Audiom'eter. (L. *audio*, to hear; μέτρον, a measure.) Hughes' instrument consists of two Leclanché's cells, a simple microphonic key connected with the cells and with two fixed primary coils, and a secondary or induction coil, the terminals of which are attached to a telephone. The induction coil moves on a bar between the two fixed coils, and the bar is graduated into 200 parts, by which the readings of sound are taken. In using the instrument the induction coil is moved along the scale from or towards the larger primary, and the degree or units of sound are read off from the figures on the scale, the sound being made by the movement of the microphonic key between the battery and the primary coils.

Au'diphone. (L. *audio*, to hear; φωνή, a sound.) An instrument for improving the hearing; invented by Mr. Rhodes, of Chicago. It consists of a thin elastic plate of ebonite of about the size and shape of a palm-leaf fan. Strings attached to its upper edge serve to bend it into a curved form, and a small clamp at the handle fixes the string. When thus bent the instrument is pressed against the upper front teeth of the deaf person, the convex surface outwards. The sounds received on the plate cause it to vibrate, and the vibrations are conducted through the teeth and the bones of the head to the auditory nerve.

Audit'ion. (L. *auditio*, from *audio*, to hear. F. *audition;* I. *udito;* S. *audicion;* G. *Gehör.*) The act of hearing.

Au'ditory. (L. *audio*, to hear. F. *auditif;* G. *das Gehör*, or *das Ohr betreffend.*) Belonging to the organ, or the sense, of hearing. The same as *Acoustic.*

A. ar'tery, inter'nal. (G. *innere Ohrarterie.*) A small branch that is given off from the basilar artery, and entering the internal auditory meatus with the auditory nerve, is distributed to the vestibule, the semicircular canals, and the cochlea.

A. bulb. (F. *bulbe auditif.*) A term applied to the membranous labyrinth and cochlea collectively.

A. ca'nals. The same as *Meatus auditorius externus* and *internus.*

A. cap'sule. The case containing the third organ of special sense, that of hearing, at first, in all vertebrata, a distinct membranous pouch, which chondrifies, and in most cases ultimately ossifies, by a variable number of special osseous centres. It is situated on each side of the head above the first post-oral cleft, between the primary exit of the fifth and seventh nerves in front, and the ninth and tenth behind; the eighth is distributed in it. The largest number of intrinsic ossifications is found in the osseous fishes, where they are named the prootic, opisthotic, epiotic, pterotic, and sphenotic. The last two are seldom present outside the class of osseous fishes. The first three are found permanently separate from each other, though often uniting with other and surrounding bones, in reptiles and in birds, and in man they exist at an early stage, but subsequently coalesce with each other, with the squamosal, and with the tympanic bone, to form the temporal bone.

A. cen'tre. The superior temporo-sphenoidal convolution of the brain, according to late observations.

A. gang'lia. (Γάγγλιον, a tumour under the skin.) A synonym of *A. nuclei.*

A. hairs. The long, fine hair-like processes which project from the crista acustica into the endolymph of each ampulla of the membranous labyrinth. Their exact relationship is not settled. According to one view, they are nerve-fibrils, which pass through and project from the spindle-cells lying between the columnar epithelium which covers the crista acustica; according to another view, they are borne on the cells of columnar epithelium itself, which, at their deep and narrow end, are directly connected with a nerve-fibril.

A. mea'tus. See *Meatus auditorius.*

A. nerve. (L. *audio*, to hear. F. *nerf acoustique;* G. *Gehörnerve.*) The eighth pair, or the portio mollis of the seventh pair of cranial nerves. Each arises from two nuclei, forming a continuation upwards of the pneumospinal ganglion-cells in the upper part of the floor of the fourth ventricle. Fibres proceed from the posterior, and partly from the anterior nucleus, which curve round the side of the medulla, and form a well-known transverse band; this unites with other fibres springing from the outer nucleus, and emerging in front of the restiform body forms a large flattened nerve that, after a short course, enters the internal auditory meatus, at the bottom of which it perforates the spiral foraminated portion of bone, and divides into two branches, an anterior for the cochlea, and a posterior vestibular for the labyrinth. The vestibular branch supplies—(1) the utricle and the ampullary enlargements of the superior vertical and horizontal membranous semicircular canals; (2) the sacculus; and (3) the ampulla of the posterior vertical semicircular canal. The cochlear branch runs along the base of the spiral lamina, and is distributed in the scala media, terminating, it is believed, in the spindle cells of the organ of Corti. The nerves minister to the sense of hearing.

A. nu'clei. (L. *nucleus*, a nut.) The centres of origin of the auditory nerves. There are two on each side, an anterior and a posterior, the cells of which communicate. They lie opposite the broadest part of the floor of the fourth ventricle. Some of the fibres proceeding from the anterior nucleus enter the peduncle of the cerebellum of their own side, and probably minister to the preservation of the balance of the body; others, the striæ medullares, which run transversely on the floor of the ventricle, enter the cerebellar peduncle of the opposite side; others, again, run in the cerebral peduncle to the occipital lobes of the hemispheres.

A. os'sicles. (L. *ossiculum*, a small bone.) The bones of the ear: malleus, stapes and incus.

A. pit. The depression on the epiblastic surface of the embryo which forms the rudiment of the labyrinth of the ear, situated on a level with the first postoral cleft.

A. pro'cess, exter'nal. (G. *äusserer Ohrfortsatz.*) The lower curved border of the external opening of the meatus auditorius externus, to which the cartilage of the pinna is attached.

A. verti'go. See *Vertigo, auditory.*

A. ve'sicle. (L. *vesica*, a bladder.) The small cavity which results from the closure of the mouth of the *A. pit.* In the chick this occurs on the third day of incubation.

Audi'tus. (L. *audio*, to hear. F. *audition;* G. *Gehör.*) The sense of hearing.

Au'erbach. A German anatomist.

A's. plex'us. A gangliated plexus of nerves lying between circular and longitudinal muscular layers of the intestinal coat throughout its entire length. It is mainly composed of non-medullary fibres; it gives off fine fibres, which supply and form a plexus around the muscular fibres, and many branches to join Meissner's plexus.

Au'gē. (L. *augeo*, to increase.) Some of the older anatomists gave this term to a reservoir into which liquids flow in an interrupted manner, so that it is alternately full and empty. Such are the auricles and ventricles of the heart. (Dunglison.)

Also (Αὐγή, bright light. G. *Glanz*), radiance, brightness, as of the eye.

Augen'trost. (Ger.) The *Euphrasia officinalis.*

Aug'gere. (L. *augeo.*) Intermittent fever. (Dunglison.)

Augmenta'tion. (L. *augmento*, to increase.) The development or increase of the symptoms of a disease.

Augment'ing. (L. *augmento*, to increase or enlarge.) Increasing.

A. fi'bres. The same as *A. nerves.*

A. nerves. The same as *Accelerating nerves.*

Augmen'tum. (L. *augmento*, or *augeo*, to increase. F. *augment;* G. *Vermehrung, Zunehmen.*) A term applied to the period between the commencement and height of a fever; the augmentation, or increase.

Aug'nat. France; Puy-de-Dôme, Arrond. d'Issoire. Here are two cold bicarbonated ferruginous springs. They are recommended in cases of chlorosis, anæmia, congestion of the liver and spleen, and in calculous affections.

Augna'thus. (Αὖ, again; γνάθος, the jaw.) A term by Geoffroy St. Hilaire for a monster with two heads, the additional head so defective as to consist of little more than the jaws.

Augus'ta Co. America; Virginia, at the foot of the Alleghany mountains. Here are warm sulphuretted springs.

Augustholz'bad. Switzerland; on a height 2100 feet above sea-level, near the Baldegger Lake. An indifferent water, of a temperature of 15° C. (59° F.) Used in chronic rheumatism.

Augus'tusbad. Saxony; not far from Dresden. A chalybeate spring. Used in anæmic affections.

Aulacome'le. (Αὖλαξ, a furrow; μήλη, a probe. F. *aulacomèlc;* G. *Hohlsonde.*) A grooved probe.

Aulacos'toma. The same as *Aulastoma.*

Aulædibranch'ia. (Αὐλός, a flute; βράγχια, the gills. F. *aúlædibranche.*) Applied by Ficinus and Carus to a Family in which the branchiæ communicate with the exterior by lateral openings, like those of a flute; by Latreille to a Family of *Ichthyodera.*

Aulas'toma. (Αὐλή, a courtyard; στόμα, the mouth.) A Genus of the Family *Gnathobdcllidæ*, Subclass *Hirudineæ.*

A. nigres'cens. (L. *nigrescens*, part. *nigresco*, to become black.) A species of leech. Body elongated, with many segments, very soft, greenish black, with the abdominal surface yellowish. The mouth has four longitudinal folds, and anteriorly three very small and rudimentary jaws. Eyes as in the true leeches.

Aulis'cus. (Αὐλός, a pipe. F. *enténenchyta;* G. *Harnzapfer*, *Katheter*, *Klysterspritze.*) Old term for a catheter, or clyster-pipe.

Aul'née. (Fr.) The *Inula helenium.*

Aulobranch'iæ. (Αὐλός, an aperture; βράγχια, gills.) Term applied to the cartilaginous fish, like the rays and sharks, which have several labial gill openings.

Aulostom'ides. (Αὐλός; στόμα, a mouth. F. *aulostomides.*) Applied to a Family having the head prolonged so as to form a long tube like a flute.

Au'lus. France; Puy de Dôme. A village where are three saline chalybeate springs. Temp. 20° C. (68° F.) Diuretic and tonic. Season lasts throughout the year.

Also (Αὐλός, a fistula, or pipe), a canula, a fistulous passage, a foramen, an orifice.

A. vagi'næ. (L. *vagina*, a sheath, the vagina.) The external opening of the vagina.

Auma'le. (F. formerly *Albemarle.*) A town of Normandy, on the river Bresle, 13 miles from Neufchâtel. Here are ferruginous springs.

Au'mure. (F. from *al*, to, and *murus*, a wall.) The *Parietaria officinalis.*

Au'ne. (Fr.) The *Betula alnus.*

A. blanc. (F. *blanc*, white.) The *Betula alba.*

A. noir. (F. *noir*, black.) The *Rhamnus frangula.*

Au'née. (Fr.) The *Inula helenium.*

Aun'werd. The Hindu name for the *Phyllanthus emblica.*

Au'ra. (Ἄω, to breathe. F. *aura;* G. *Luftchen*, *Lufthauch.*) A soft and gentle wind. A subtle vapour, or exhalation. A sensation in the body as of a breath of air.

A. cervi'na. A term signifying a pack of wine skins; the word *aura* being the same as *averta*, a saddle-bag, and *cervina* being an abbreviation of *cella vinaria.*

A. elec'trica. A term for the sensation experienced when electricity is received from a sharp point, or when the electrical whirl is approached when in motion, as if a cold wind were blowing on the part exposed; the electrical air.

A. epilep'tica. (Ἐπιληπτικός.) Term for the peculiar sensation felt by persons affected with epilepsy, as of a cold fluid rising from some part of the body, or from the extremities, to the head; the epileptical air.

A. hyster'ica. Term for the sensation as if a stream of cold air were ascending to the head, similar to that experienced in epilepsy, then called *A. epileptica*, and said sometimes to occur in hysteria; the hysterical air.

A., mo'tor. The convulsive phenomena which sometimes precede an attack of epilepsy. This may be variously displayed; ordinarily as a spasm in the region of certain muscles or groups of muscles, which is generally of a clonic, or, more rarely, of a tonic, nature, sometimes also as a trembling or shaking motion. The extremities are most commonly affected, then the muscles of the face.

A. podag'rica. (Ποδάγρα, gout in the feet.) A term applied by Mason Good to a peculiar glow sometimes felt over the body, which produces no ill-effect, and occurs on the repulsion of gout by a cold foot-bath.

A. san'guinis. (L. *sanguis*, blood.) The odour exhaled by freshly drawn blood.

A. semina'lis. (L. *semen*, seed. G. *Samenhauch.*) Term for the supposed subtle and vivifying principle of the *Semen virile*, which was believed to ascend through the Fallopian tubes, thereby to impregnate the ovum in the ovarium; the seminal air.

A. sem'inis. Same as *A. seminalis.*

A. sen'sitive. The sensitive epileptic aura is characterised by tickling sensations, or by dragging, tearing pains, which seldom extend along the definite course of a nerve, but generally over a whole extremity, usually extending from the periphery towards the head; or there may be headache, or pain in the epigastrium, with or without a tendency to vomiting. The opposite may also occur, a decrease of sensitiveness.

A. vasomo'tor. This form of epileptic aura usually commences with a feeling of numbness or formication. The affected parts become pale and cold, and their sensibility blunted; shivering or transient burning sensation, with redness in spots, have been observed.

A. vertigino'sa. (L. *vertiginosus*, one who suffers from giddiness. G. *Schwindelangst.*) Sudden sensation of swimming in the head, occurring in hypochondria, hysteria, epilepsy, and other neuroses, probably connected with local anæmia.

A. vita'lis. (L. *vitalis*, belonging to life. G. *Lebenshauch.*) A term for the vital principle.

Aura'da. The same as *Auradina.*

Auradi'na. A white crystallisable substance, allied to myricin and cerain, soluble in ether, found in the volatile oil of orange flowers after contact with alcohol.

Au′ral. A stearopten containing oxygen, obtained in the proportion of one per cent. from oil of neroli by spirit of wine (90 per cent.), which dissolves the oil and leaves aural. It is tasteless, has no smell, and is insoluble in water, and soluble with difficulty in ether.

Also (L. *auris*, the ear), belonging to the ear.

A. verti′go. See *Vertigo, auditory.*

Auran′cum. Old term for egg-shells. (Ruland and Johnson.) See *Avrancum.*

Auran′tia. (Mod. Gr. *νεραντζι*; I. *arancia*; S. *Naranja*; Sans. *Nagaranda*; Hind. *Nárangí*; Pers. *Narank* and *Taranj*; Hung. *Naranes*; Venet. *Narangi*; Port. *Laranja*; Basque *Laranya.*) Orange. It seems that the initial consonant was first dropped in the Italian; and the notion arose that it was from its golden colour that the plant took its name. It certainly took it from the colour, but not from the colour of the metal. In India, where the name originated, and from whence the tree was first diffused, the word Naranga was applied to the carrot. In the first notice of it in an English book it is associated with the pomegranate, or *Pomum granatum.*

A. curassaven′tia. (F. *orangettes*; G. *unreife Pomeranzen.*) Curassoa oranges or apples, orange berries. Applied to immature oranges, the growth of which has been somehow accidentally checked; when dried they are from one eighth to three quarters of an inch in diameter, greenish black, very hard, of a pleasant aromatic flavour, bitter, but without acidity; infused in wine or brandy, they form a good stomachic; and reduced in size and made smooth by turning, they are employed as issue peas.

A. hispalen′sis. (L. *hispalensis*, belonging to Hispalus, a Spanish town, now called Seville.) The Seville orange, the fruit of *Citrus bigaradia.*

A. immatu′ra. (L. *immaturus*, unripe.) The same as *A. curassaventia.*

Aurantia′ceæ. (L. *aurantium*, the orange. F. *aurantiacées.*) An Order of thalamifloral *Exogens*; or, according to Lindley, an Order of the Alliance *Rutales.* Fruit consolidated, succulent, and indehiscent; petals imbricated; stamens equal in number to, or some multiple of, the petals, hypogynous; leaves alternate, dotted, exstipulate.

Aurantia′ceous. (L. *aurantium*, the orange. G. *pomeranzengelb.*) Of an orange colour, as the flowers of the marigold and nasturtium.

Aurantiæ bac′cæ. (L. *baccus*, a berry.) The immature fruit of the orange tree; also called *Aurantia curassavica.*

Auran′tii ama′ri cor′tex, U.S. Ph. (L. *amarus*, bitter; *cortex*, rind.) Bitter-orange peel; the rind of the fruit of *Citrus vulgaris.*

A. cor′tex, B. Ph. (L. *cortex*, the bark or rind. F. *écorce d'orange amères*; G. *Pomeranzenschale.*) Bitter-orange peel. The dried outer part of the rind of the *Citrus bigaradia.* It is of a dark orange colour, and has an aromatic bitter taste, and a fragrant odour. Orange peel contains gum, albumen, some fixed oil, resin, a volatile oil, a principle like tannin, and, in the white part, hesperidin. It is an aromatic, stomachic, and carminative.

A. dul′cis cor′tex, U.S. Ph. (L. *dulcis*, sweet. F. *écorce d'orange douce*; G. *Apfelsinenschale.*) Sweet-orange peel; the rind of the fruit of the *Citrus aurantium.* It differs from bitter-orange peel only in being lighter in colour, and less bitter in taste.

A. flo′res, U.S. Ph. (L. *flos*, a flower. F. *fleurs d'oranger*; G. *Orangenblüthen, Pomeranzenblüthen.*) The flowers of *Citrus aurantium* and *C. vulgaris.* They consist of a cup-shaped, five-toothed calyx, five white, or, when dry, brownish, oblong, obtuse, glandular petals; about 20 stamens, united at the base into three or more bundles; and a cylindrical style. They are very fragrant, and contain the volatile oil of neroli, gum, bitter extractive, acetic acid, and salts. They are used to make a distilled water, and are supposed to be a mild nervine tonic.

A. flo′ris a′qua. Orange-flower water.

A. o′leum. (L. *oleum*, oil.) The same as *Neroli, oil of.*

Auran′tiin. A bitter substance obtained from unripe oranges by brandies. It accompanies the precipitate which is thrown down when hydrogen sulphide is transmitted through an infusion of unripe oranges, to which lead acetate has been added.

Auran′tin. Same as *Aurantiin.*

Auran′tium. (Supposed *aurum*, gold, from its rich colour; see also, *Aurantia.* F. *orange*; G. *Orange, Pomeranze.*) The name of the fruit of the *Citrus bigaradia*, and *C. aurantium* (Ph. L.), of the *C. vulgaris* (E.), of the *C. vulgaris*, or *C. aurantium* (U.S.A.). The orange; also termed *Arantia.*

A. ama′rum. (L. *amarus*, bitter.) The Seville, or bitter orange, *Citrus vulgaris.*

Aura′ric. (Arab.) Old term for Mercuris. (Ruland and Johnson.) See *Azoch, Avraric.*

Au′rate. Term for a combination of auric acid with a base.

A. of am′monia. The substance otherwise called fulminating gold. See *Aurum fulminans.*

Au′rated. (L. *auris*, the ear.) Ear-shaped, or having ears, or ear-like appendages.

Au′rea Alexandri′na. Term for a kind of opiate, named either after Alexander, a physician, or Alexandria, where it was first used.

Aure′lia. (L. *aurum*, gold.) A term for the chrysalis, pupa, or nympha of Lepidoptera, on account of some exhibiting a golden lustre.

Aurelia′na canaden′sis. The *Panax quinquefolium.*

Auren′san. France; Departement du Gers. Feeble bicarbonated, calcic, and ferruginous waters. They deposit a mud, which is used externally.

Aure′ola. (L. *aureolus*, golden.) A term applied by Chaussier to the inflammatory blush around the base of a vesicle.

A. mam′mæ. (L. *mamma*, the breast. G. *Warzenhofe.*) The coloured ring which surrounds the nipple in pregnancy.

Au′reous. (L. *aurum*, gold. F. *d'or*; G. *goldig, goldgelb.*) Belonging to, or of the colour of, gold; golden. Of a golden yellow colour, as in the dandelion and sunflower.

Au′reum o′lum. (L. *olus*, a garden or kitchen herb.) The golden herb, a term for the *Atriplex*, or orache.

Au′reus. A weight of a drachm and a half.

A. ar′abum. (L. *arabs*, an Arab.) A weight of about the seventh part of an ounce; the same as the Roman denarius.

A. ra'mus. Alchemical term for the art of making gold.

Au'ri chlore'tum. (L. *aurum*, gold.) The *A. chloridum.*

A. chlore'tum cum chlore'to na'trii. The *A. et sodii chloridum.*

A. chlori'dum. $AuCl_3$. Auric chloride, or chloride, or trichloride of gold. It is obtained by dissolving pure gold in nitro-muriatic acid, evaporating, dissolving in water, filtering, and again evaporating. It is a red, crystalline, deliquescent substance, soluble in water, alcohol, ether, and volatile oils, and decomposing at 150° C. (302° F.) It has been used as a caustic in lupus and cancer.

A. cyani'dum. $AuCy_3$. Auric cyanide, or cyanide of gold. A lemon-yellow precipitate, produced by adding a solution of potassium cyanide to one of gold chloride. It has been used in syphilis and scrofula.

A. cyanure'tum. The *A. cyanidum.*

A. et ammo'nii chlori'dum. Ammonio-chloride of gold. Equal parts of gold chloride and ammonium chloride are dissolved in water, acidulated with hydrochloric acid, and then evaporated to dryness. Used as *Auro-natrium chloratum.*

A. et na'tri chlorure'tum. The same as *A. et sodii chloridum.*

A. et so'dii chlori'dum. $NaAuCl_4+2H_2O$. Chloride of gold and sodium, sodium chlor-aurate. The *Chloruretum aurico-sodicum*, Fr. Codex; the *Auro-natrium chloratum*, G. Ph.

A. iodi'dum. AuI_3. Iodide of gold. A dark-green precipitate, obtained by adding a solution of potassium iodide to one of auric chloride. It has been used in scrofula and secondary syphilis.

A. iodure'tum. The *A. iodidum.*

A. mu'rias. The *A. chloridum.*

A. nitromu'rias. Probably the double chloride of gold and hydrogen obtained in the process of making chloride of gold.

A. oxi'dum. $Au(OH)_3$. Oxide of gold, gold trihydroxide, auric acid. It is obtained by heating a solution of gold trichloride with an excess of magnesia or oxide of zinc, and washing the precipitate with nitric acid. When dry it is a blackish-brown powder, which decomposes with evolution of oxygen on exposure to light. It forms salts, called aurates. It has been given in syphilis, by friction on the sides of the tongue, or in pill. Dose, one tenth of a grain.

A. pul'vis. Powdered gold. Gold leaf triturated with 10 or 12 times its weight of potassium sulphate, or other hard soluble substance, until the metallic lustre is lost, when the medium is dissolved out. It may also be obtained by adding ferrous sulphate to a solution of gold chloride. It was employed in syphilis, by friction on the tongue, in doses of one fifth of a grain to three grains daily.

A. terchlori'dum. The same as *A. chloridum.*

A. tercyani'dum. The same as *A. cyanidum.*

A. teroxi'dum. The same as *A. oxidum.*

Au'ric. (L. *aurum*, gold.) Of, or belonging to, gold.

A. ac'id. Gold trihydroxide, or oxide of gold. See *Auri oxidum.*

Also, a term applied by some to *A. oxide.*

A. chlo'ride. See *Auri chloridum.*

A. cy'anide. $AuCy_3$. This compound is said by some authors not to exist in the free state; but for a preparation known by this name see *Auri cyanidum.*

A. ful'minate. See *Aurum fulminans.*

A. i'odide. See *Auri iodidum.*

A. ox'ide. Au_2O_3. Gold trioxide. A blackish-brown powder, obtained by heating auric trihydroxide, otherwise auric acid, to 100° C. (212° F.) If strongly heated it gives off oxygen, and metallic gold, in a brown powder, is left; this is the old calx of gold.

Aurichal'cum. (L. *aurum*, gold; χαλκός, brass or copper. G. *Messing.*) An old term for a composition of copper and zinc similar to our brass, or pinchbeck; also called *Orichalcum* and *Chrysochalcos.*

Au'ricle. (L. *auricula*, the outer ear. F. *auricule;* G. *äussere Ohr.*) The outer ear, consisting of the pinna and the meatus auditorius externus.

Also (F. *auricule du cœur, oreillette;* G. *Vorhof*), a chamber at the base of each side of the heart.

The auricles of the heart are two in number, right and left, and are the chambers that are intermediate between the veins and the ventricles. The general form of the right auricle is rounded, but it presents a process which clasps the right side of the pulmonary artery, and is named the appendix auriculæ. The left is more cubical, but has a similar process embracing the left side of the aorta. The internal surface of both appendices presents an almost cavernous aspect, owing to the presence of numerous musculi pectinati, but the rest of the interior of both auricles is smooth, except the anterior and external wall of the right auricle and the part surrounding the entrance of the coronary vein. The walls present small depressions between the muscular fasciculi, as well as the openings of minute veins, both of which are included under the name of foramina Thebesii. The openings into the right auricle are those of the superior vena cava, which opens above, and has no valve; of the inferior vena cava, which opens below and behind, and which is guarded imperfectly in the adult by the Eustachian valve; of the auriculo-ventricular passage, guarded by the tricuspid valve; of the coronary vein, which opens below and in front of the inferior vena cava, and is guarded by the valve of Thebesius; and the more or less completely closed inter-auricular opening, or foramen of Botalli, which is surrounded by the annulus of Vieussens. The vein of Galen, or the vein of the right side of the heart, and the vein of the infundibulum, also open into the anterior and inferior part of the right auricle. The openings into the left auricle are five—namely, four openings of the pulmonary veins, which have no valves, and the auriculo-ventricular opening, guarded by the bicuspid valve. In addition to these principal openings, numerous small veins open into each auricle.

Au'ricled. (L. *auricula*, the outer ear.) Having ears; ear-like.

Au'rico-. A prefix employed by Berzelius in compound epithets applied to double salts, resulting from combination of an auric with another salt, indicated by the remaining portion of each epithet, as aurico-ammonicus, aurico-baryticus.

Auric'ula. (L. *auricula*, the outer ear, dim. of *auris*, the ear. F. *auricule, oricule;* G. *äussere Ohr.*) A little ear, or auricle. The name usually given to the external ear, as only a part of the auditory apparatus.

Also, to each auricle of the heart.

In Botany, applied to certain parts of plants resembling an ear.

Also, the *Primula auricula.*

A. cor'dis. (L. *cor*, the heart.) The auricle of the heart.

A. cor'dis dex'tra. (L. *cor*, the heart; *dexter*, right. G. *rechte Herzohr.*) The right auricle of the heart; also, the right auricular appendix.

A. cor'dis sinis'tra. (L. *cor; sinister*, the left. G. *linke Herzohr.*) The left auricle of the heart; also, the left auricular appendix.

A. in'fima. (L. *infimus*, lowest. G. *Ohrlappchen.*) The lobule of the external ear.

A. ju'dæ. (*Judas*, one of the Apostles. G. *Hollunderschwamm, Judasohr.*) Jew's ear; a name for the *Hirncola auricula judæ.* A fungus growing on the elder. It is gelatinous, thin, concave above, bald, blackish-brown, and undulating, adherent near the centre of the inferior surface, which is yellowish. It assumes a cartilaginous consistence on drying, but imbibes water, and then swells considerably. It has neither taste nor smell, and is applied as a cooling agent in inflammation of the eye.

A. lep'oris. (L. *lepus*, a hare.) Hare's ear; a name for the *Bupleurum rotundifolium.*

A. mu'ris. (L. *mus*, a mouse.) Mouse's ear; a name for the *Hieracium pilosella.*

A. mu'ris ma'jor. (L. *mus; major*, greater.) The *Hieracium murorum.*

A. ur'si. (L. *ursus*, a bear.) The *Primula auricula.*

Auric'ulæ. (L. *auricula.*) Ear-shaped perforated processes which project over the ambulacra of Echinoids.

Auric'ular. (L. *auricula*, the external ear. F. *auriculaire, oriculaire; G. zum Ohr gehörig.*) Of, or belonging to, the ear.

A. ang'le. See *Angle, auricular.*

A. ante'rior nerve. A synonym of the *Auriculo-temporal nerve.*

A. appen'dage. (F. *appendice auriculaire, auricule;* G. *Herzohr.*) The ear-shaped or tongue-shaped muscular portion of each auricle of the heart; also called the true auricle. The appendage of the left auricle projects from its anterior and superior angle over the root of the aorta. It is more posterior, as well as longer and narrower, than that of the right. That of the right auricle projects from its left side, towards the right, over the pulmonary artery. The interior presents musculi pectinati.

A. appen'dix. The same as *A. appendage.*

A. ar'teries, ante'rior. (G. *vordere Ohrarterien.*) Two or more branches of the temporal artery arising above the middle temporal branch. They supply the anterior auris muscle, the lobe of the auricle, and a part of the meatus externus; they anastomose with the posterior auricular.

A. ar'tery, poste'rior. (G. *hintere Ohrschlagader.*) A small branch of the external carotid just above the occipital. It gives off branches to the parotid gland and to the neighbouring muscles, a stylohyoid branch, auricular branches to the back of the ear and its muscles, and an occipital branch, which anastomoses with the occipital artery, and it divides into terminal branches, the anterior of which anastomose with the temporal, the posterior with the occipital artery.

A. cartilag'inous plate. The plate of cartilage uniting the auricular surfaces of the ilium and sacrum. When forcibly torn asunder it usually separates into two plates, which often enclose a small cavity, sometimes containing a glairy fluid.

A. fing'er. (G. *Ohrfinger.*) A term for the little finger, because, from its small size, it can be introduced somewhat into the auditory canal.

A. fora'men. (L. *foramen*, an opening, from *foro*, to bore.) The opening of the external auditory meatus.

A. mus'cle, ante'rior. A synonym of the *Attrahens aurem muscle.*

A. mus'cle, poste'rior. A synonym of the *Retrahens aurem muscle.*

A. point. The centre of the opening of the external auditory meatus.

A. ra'dii. (L. *radius*, a spoke of a wheel.) A term in Craniometry for lines drawn from the auricular point to certain parts of the cranium, as the supra-orbital projection, the point of the lumbdoid suture, the bregma, and others; the lines then bear the names auriculo-supra-orbital, auriculo-lambdoidal, auriculo-bregmatic, and such like, respectively.

A. sur'face of il'ium. (G. *Ohroberfläche.*) The inferior smooth, uneven surface of the posterior part of the inner aspect of the ilium, which articulates by means of cartilage with the sacrum.

A. sur'face of sa'crum. (G. *Ohroberfläche.*) The anterior part of the outer aspect of the upper part of the sacrum, which is united to the ilium by cartilage.

A. veins. A few small anterior or superficial veins which arise in the anterior part of the auricle of the ear; there are also some deeper veins, which spring from the auditory meatus and neighbouring parts, and, descending, open into the posterior facial nerve.

Auricula'ria. (L. *auricula*, a little ear.) The *Dysophylla auricularia.*

A. sambuci'na. (L. *sambucina*, a female player on the sambuca; *sambucus*, an alder or elder tree.) A synonym of the *Auricularia judæ.*

Auricularia'ceæ. (L. *auricula.* G. *Rindenschwämme.*) A Family of the Suborder *Hymenomycetes.* Receptacle variously formed, often membranous, with smooth or slightly warty hymenium.

Auricula'ris. (L. *auricula*, the external ear.) Belonging to the ear.

A. ante'rior. (L. *anterior*, in front.) The *Attrahens auriculam muscle.*

A. mag'nus nerve. (L. *magnus*, large. F. *branche auriculaire du plexus cervical; G. grösser Ohrnerv.*) Formed from branches of the second and third cervical nerves. It perforates the deep fascia at the posterior border of the sterno-mastoid muscle, and ascends parallel to and beneath the posterior part of the platysma as far as to the angle of the jaw, crossing the fibres of the sterno-mastoid nearly at right angles. At this point it gives off some filaments, which are partly distributed over the parotid gland and partly penetrate the gland, and join the facial. The terminal branches are the external and internal auricular. The former supplies the inferior part of the ear, the concha, the helix, and the antihelix. The latter or mastoid branch, running in the substance of the parotid gland, crosses the mastoid process obliquely, anastomosing with the auricular branch of the facial, and terminates in a branch supplying the upper part of the auricle and an occipital branch.

A. poste'rior. (L. *posterior*, hinder.) The *Retrahens auriculam muscle.*

A. supe'rior. (L. *superior*, upper.) The *Attollens auriculam muscle.*

Auric'ulate. (L. *auricula*, the external ear. F. *auriculé;* G. *ohrförmig*, *geöhrt*, *kleingeöhrt.*) Having ears; shaped somewhat like the external ear.

Applied to a leaf when it has a lobe on each side of its base; eared.

Auric'ulately-sagit'tate. (L. *auricula; sagitta*, an arrow.) Applied to a leaf, when arrow-shaped, with two ear-like lobes at the base.

Auriculatopin'nate. (L. *auricula; pinnatus*, feathered, pinnate.) Applied by Link to pinnate leaves the folioles of which are auriculated.

Auriculif'erous. (L. *auricula; fero*, to bear. F. *auriculifère;* G. *ohrtragend.*) Bearing auricles.

Auric'uliform. (L. *auricula; forma*, likeness. F. *auriculiforme;* G. *ohrförmig.*) Formed like a small ear, as the suckers of the Tetrarhynchus.

Auric'ulo. (L. *auricula*, an auricle.) This word, used as a prefix in compound adjectives, denotes relation to, or connection with, the auricles of the heart.

A.-orbicula'ris. (L. *auricula; orbicularis*, circular.) A circular muscle surrounding the base of the auricle in some vertebrate animals.

A.-tem'poral nerve. (F. *nerf auriculo-temporal;* G. *Ohrschläfennerv*, *vorderer Ohrnerv*, *oberflächlicher Schläfennerv.*) Arises by two roots, between which the middle meningeal artery passes, from the inferior maxillary nerve of the fifth pair. It lies at first beneath the external pterygoid muscle as far as to the inner side of the articulation of the lower jaw. It then turns upwards with the temporal artery between the external ear and condyle of the jaw and beneath the parotid gland. Its terminal branches are the anterior and posterior temporal. In its course it gives off branches to the meatus auditorius; to the articulation of the lower jaw; the inferior auricular branch to the external ear, which gives off twigs to the sympathetic surrounding the maxillary nerve; parotidean branches to the gland; branches passing to the external carotid arteries and communicating with the facial and sympathetic nerve; and filaments arising near the origin of the trunk to the otic ganglion.

A.-tempora'lis. (L. *temporalis*, belonging to the temples.) A name by Cruveilhier for the combined attrahens auriculam and retrahens auriculam muscles.

A.-ventric'ular o'pening. (F. *orifice auriculo-ventriculaire;* G. *Atrioventricularöffnung.*) Term for the opening of the communication between the auricle and ventricle of each side of the heart.

A.-ventric'ular ring. The same as *A.-ventricular opening.*

A.-ventric'ular valves. (F. *valvules auriculo-ventriculaires;* G. *Atrioventricularklappen.*) The mitral and tricuspid valves at the auriculo-ventricular apertures.

A.-zygomat'icus mus'cle. A synonym of the *Attrahens aurem muscle.*

Au'rides. (F. *aurides.*) Name by Beudant for a Family of minerals comprehending gold and its combinations.

Aurif'erous. (L. *aurum; fero*, to bear. F. *aurifère;* G. *goldhaltig.*) Containing gold.

Aurif'ic. (L. *aurum; facio*, to make. F. *aurifique;* S. *aurifico;* G. *goldmachend.*) Producing or containing gold.

A. tinc'ture. The *Tinctura antimonii*, so called on account of its colour.

Aurifica'tion. (L. *aurum; facio*, to make.) The stopping of a tooth with gold.

Au'riform. (L. *auris*, an ear; *forma*, shape.) Ear-shaped.

Auri'ga. (L. *auriga*, a waggon.) Ancient name for the fourth lobe of the liver.

Term used by Galen, *de Fasc. n.* 100, for a kind of bandage for binding the side, so called because of its likeness to the traces of a waggon-horse.

Aurig'erous. (L. *aurum*, gold; *gero*, to bear.) Gold bearing or containing.

Aurig'inous. (L. *auriginosus*, jaundiced. F. *aurigineux;* S. *aurignoso.*) Having, or being of the colour of, jaundice.

A. fe'ver. A term by Vogel for jaundice.

Auri'go. (L. *aurum*, gold; from its colour. G. *Gelbsucht.*) A former term for icterus, or jaundice; also spelled *Aurugo*, Scribonius Largus, *n.* 110.

Also, see *Epichrosis aurigo.*

A. calculo'sa. (L. *calculus*, a small stone.) An old term for jaundice from gall-stones.

A. neophyto'rum. (Νεόφυτος, newly-planted.) Jaundice of the newly-born.

Au'rilave. (L. *auris*, the ear; *lavo*, to wash.) An instrument for cleansing the external auditory meatus.

Au'rin. (Ger.) The *Gratiola officinalis.*

Auripigmen'tum. (L. *aurum*, gold; *pigmentum*, paint; from its colour, and its use. F. *orpiment;* G. *Auripigment*, *Operment.*) Old name for yellow sulphuret of arsenic, or king's yellow.

A. ru'brum. (L. *ruber*, red.) Old term for realgar.

Auripunc'ture. (L. *auris*, the ear; *punctura*, a prick.) A term for puncture of the membrana tympani.

Au'ris. (As if *ausis*, from *οὖς*, *ὠτός*, *Creticè αὖς*, *ἀυτός*, the ear; hence *autis*, *ausis*, and *auris.* F. *oreille;* G. *Ohr.*) The organ of hearing; the ear.

Auriscal'pium. (L. *auris*, the ear; *scalpo*, to scrape. F. *auriscalpium*, *cure-oreille;* G. *Ohrlöffel.*) Old name of an instrument for cleansing the ear; an ear-pick. See *Melotis.*

Au'riscope. (L. *auris*, the ear; *σκοπέω*, to explore, or inquire.) Name of an instrument, resembling a flexible stethoscope, the bell-end being large enough to cover the auricle of the patient, for ascertaining the condition of the Eustachian passage.

Au'rist. (L. *auris*, the ear.) One who specially devotes himself to the study of the pathology and therapeutics of the ear.

Auri'tus. (L. *auritus.*) Eared.

Au'rium fluctua'tio. (L. *auris*, the ear; *fluctuatio*, a wavering motion.) Buzzing in the ears.

A. marmora'ta. (L. *marmoro*, to incrust with marble.) An old term for the cerumen of the ear.

A. sib'ilus. (L. *sibilus*, a hissing.) A singing in the ears.

A. son'itus. (L. *sonitus*, a noise.) Buzzing in the ears.

A. sor'des. (L. *sordes*, dirt.) The cerumen of the ear.

A. susur'rus. (L. *susurrus*, a murmuring.) Noise in the ears.

Auroferrif'erous. (L. *aurum*; *ferrum*, iron; *fero*, to bear. F. *auroferrifère*.) Applied to a mineral accidentally containing gold and iron.

Au'ro-na'trium chlora'tum, G. Ph. (G. *Chlorgoldnatrium*.) Chloride of gold and sodium. Made by dissolving 65 parts of gold in 260 parts of nitromuriatic acid, evaporating until it solidifies, on cooling mixing it with 100 parts of powdered sodium chloride, and drying in a vapour bath. It is an orange-yellow powder. It is used as a caustic; or, when diluted, is rubbed into the tongue in syphilis. Dose, one tenth of a grain.

Auro'ne. (Fr.) The *Artemisia abrotanum*.

Auroplumbif'erous. (L. *aurum*, gold; *plumbum*, lead; *fero*, to bear.) Applied to a mineral accidentally containing gold and lead.

Auropubes'cent. (L. *aurum*; *pubes*, soft hair.) Having small leaves of a golden yellow.

Auro'ra consur'gens. (L. *aurora*, the daybreak; *consurgo*, to arise.) A doubtful term used by the alchemists to express the vegetation of their gold. *Th. Chym.* vol. i, *p.* 161.

A. sur'gens. (L. *surgo*, to arise.) Same as *A. consurgens*.

Auro'reous. (L. *aurora*, the dawn of morning. F. *aurore*.) Having the yellow colour of saffron.

Auro'rous. Same as *Auroreous*.

Auro'sus. (L. *aurum*, gold. F. *aureux*.) Applied by Berzelius to the first degree of oxidation of gold, or *Oxydum aurosum;* the first degree of sulphuration of it, or *Sulphuretum aurosum;* to *Oxysales aurosa*, having the aurous oxide for their base.

Au'rous. (L. *aurum*.) Belonging, or relating, to gold.

A. chlo'ride. AuCl. Gold monochloride. A yellowish powder obtained by heating auric chloride to 185° C. (365° F.)

A. ox'ide. Au_2O. Gold monoxide. Obtained by adding cold solution of caustic potash to aurous chloride. It is a violet-black or greenish powder.

Auru'go. (L. *aurum*, gold, from its colour.) An old name for icterus, or jaundice. The same as *Aurigo*.

Au'rum. (Αὖρον, gold. L. *aurum;* F. *or;* I. *oro;* G. *Gold;* Arab. *Tibr*, *Zeheb*, *Dahab;* Pers. *Tilla*, *Zir;* Sansk. *Swarna*, *Suvarna;* Chin. *Kin;* Runic *Cyn;* Duk. Ind. *Suna;* Mal. *Mas;* Tam. *Pwonn;* Tel. *Bungarum;* Turk. *Altoun*.) Gold. A yellow metal found native, sometimes pure, but oftener alloyed with silver or copper. See *Cab*, *Daid*, *Deheb*, *Dehebeb*, *Fida*, *Obrysum*, *Orizeum*, *Orogamo*, *Seb*, *Secur*, *Sol*, *Tricor*, *Zaras*, and *Gold*.

A. chlora'tum. The *Auri chloridum*.

A. chlora'tum natrona'tum. The same as *Auro-natrium chloratum*.

A. chlora'tum officina'le. The same as *Auro-natrium chloratum*.

A. crystal'linum. (Κρύσταλλος, crystal.) Used for stopping teeth.

A. cyana'tum. The *Auri cyanidum*.

A. cyan'icum. The *Auri cyanidum*.

A. folia'tum. (L. *foliatus*, leaved. G. *Blattgold*.) Gold leaf. Formerly much used for wrapping up pills in, or gilding them, as was said.

A. ful'minans. (L. *fulmino*, to lighten. G. *Knallgold*.) Fulminating gold. A term for a brown precipitate formed by adding liquid ammonia to a concentrated solution of chloride of gold, then collected on a filter, washed with a little water, and carefully dried at the temperature of 100° C. (212° F.) It was recommended in scarlet fever. Also called *Aurate of ammonia* and *Ammoniuret of peroxide of gold*.

A. horizonta'le. (Ὁρίζων, the horizon.) Old term for a preparation, said to have been the *Mercurius auri*, or essential part of gold fixed by the alcahest; also said to have been an *Oleosaccharum* or *Elæosaccharum*, made with the oil of cinnamon.

A. hydrocyan'icum. The *Auri cyanidum*.

A. in libel'lis. (L. *in*, in; *libella*, a level.) Gold leaf.

A. in mus'culis. Cuttings of gold leaf ground with gum water, and spread on the inside of mussel shells.

A. ioda'tum. The *Auri iodidum*.

A. lepro'sum. (L. *leprosus*, leprous.) An old term for antimony.

A. lima'tum. (L. *limo*, to file off.) Gold filings. Formerly administered in medicine.

A. muriat'icum. The same as *Auro-natrium chloratum*.

A. muriat'icum natrona'tum. The *Auro-natrium chloratum*.

A. musi'vum. (L. *musivus*, artistic.) Mosaic gold. A compound of tin and sulphur, being a bisulphuret of tin, consisting of one equivalent of tin and two of sulphur. It was used in medicine.

A. natrona'to chlora'tum. $AuCl_2NaCl + 4Aq$. The same as *Auro-natrium chloratum*.

A. nitromuriat'icum. See *Auri nitromurias*.

A. oxyda'tum. The *Auri oxidum*.

A. oxyda'tum muriat'icum. The *Auri chloridum*.

A. potab'ile. (L. *potabilis*, that which may be drunk. G. *Trinkgold*.) Old term for a preparation of gold by pouring some volatile oil on a solution of nitro-muriate of gold; the oil, floating at the top, deoxydised the gold, and held it suspended in a state of minute subdivision; the oil containing the gold was separated from the remaining liquor, and alcohol added. Potable gold was highly esteemed as a cordial medicine.

A. sali'tum. (L. *salitus*, salted.) The *Auri chloridum*.

A. sophis'ticum. (Σοφιστικός, fallacious.) Old term for brass.

Also, a name of bronze powder. Used as a means of producing a gold colour.

A. stan'no para'tum. (L. *stannum*, tin; *paratus*, part. of *paro*, to prepare.) A synonym of the compound known as the *Purple of Cassius*.

A. vegetab'ile. (L. *vegetabilis*, animating.) Vegetable gold. An old name for saffron.

Aurungze'be. A term for Delhi boil; from the celebrated Moghul Emperor of Hindustan, who suffered from this disease.

Aur'uret. (L. *aurum.*) An alloy of gold and another metal in definite proportions.

Au'rus brazilien'sis. A name for the *Calamus aromaticus.*

Aus'cultate. (L. *auris*, anciently written *ausis*, the ear; *culto*, to till often, or cultivate. G. *auscultiren*, *zuhören.*) To listen, or give ear. Applied particularly to listening to the sounds of the action of the lungs or heart, or to those produced by the chest or abdomen, when struck in practising percussion, in health or disease.

Ausculta'tion. (L. *ausculto*, to listen with attention. F. *auscultation;* G. *Zuhören.*) Term for the act of listening to the sound given by particular parts of the body when struck (the doing so is termed *percussion*), or to the sound of the movements of the lungs or heart, or other organs, in order to form a judgment of their condition. In auscultation of *healthy respiration* a soft vesicular murmur is heard; most distinct during inspiration, and becoming less audible in congestion, whether acute or chronic, in pleurisy, and in compression of the bronchi by tumours. It cannot be heard in cases of extensive effusion into the pleural cavity, because the lungs are then compressed, and little or no air enters them. The cause of the sound is believed to be the passage of air through the trachea and bronchi, as well as the separation of the walls of the smallest tubes. In bronchitis the presence of mucus, more or less inspissated, gives rise to dry sounds or râles termed rhonchus, or to whining and singing sounds, termed sibilus. Mucus in all tubes, except the finest, gives rise to coarse crackling or bubbling sounds, called large crepitation; fluid in the finest tubes and air-cells, to a peculiar crackling sound—small crepitation—such as may be produced by rubbing the hair between the fingers close to the ear. The presence of large spaces or cavities containing more or less fluid is characterised by gurgling sounds, metallic tinkling, and cavernous respiration.

In auscultation of the *voice* in health, through the walls of the chest, a general resonance, varying in intensity in different parts, and in men vibration is felt. In disease the voice is more or less modified. See *Bronchophony*, *Ægophony*, and *Pectoriloquy*.

In auscultation of the *heart* in health, two sounds are heard, the first dull and prolonged, the second shorter and sharper. The first is usually attributed to the sudden tension of the auriculo-ventricular valves, and of the muscular walls of the contracting heart. The second is due to the sudden tension of the semilunar valves of the aorta and pulmonary artery. The first sound is heard best at the apex of the heart in the fifth intercostal space, a little below and to the inner side of the left nipple, the aortic second sound over the second right intercostal space, and the pulmonary second sound over the third left costal cartilage. When the valves of the heart are affected the natural sounds of the heart are prolonged or obscured, or replaced by certain bruits, souffles, or murmurs, and the nature of the disease can, with care and attention, be diagnosed with considerable accuracy. Thus, a systolic murmur, heard most distinctly at the base of the heart, and propagated along the aorta, indicates obstruction at the aortic orifice. A similar systolic murmur, heard over the third left cartilage, and propagated upwards and to the left, has its origin in the pulmonary artery, and is usually hæmic. A systolic murmur, heard most distinctly at the apex, and outwards into the axilla, and at the inferior angle of the left scapula, indicates insufficiency of the mitral valve or mitral regurgitation. Tricuspid regurgitation, which is usually secondary to other valvular disease, is indicated by a systolic murmur audible down the left side of the ensiform cartilage.

A diastolic bruit, audible at the base, but propagated down the sternum, or towards the apex, indicates insufficiency of the aortic valves; whilst a murmur immediately preceding the systole (præsystolic), usually vibratory in character, heard over a limited area to the inner side of the apex, and often accompanied by a thrill, indicates obstruction at the mitral orifice. A soft murmur is sometimes heard in chlorotic states at the base of the heart, which is prolonged along the aorta and the vessels of the neck, and also outwards along the second left intercostal space, without organic disease of the organ.

In auscultation of the *pericardium*. When this membrane is inflamed the natural sounds of the heart become enfeebled and accompanied by a friction sound, sometimes termed a to-and-fro sound or bruit de cuir neuf, which often disappears as fluid is poured out, separating the opposed surfaces of the membrane. It may reappear on absorption of the fluid.

Auscultation of *tumours*. Arterial aneurysms often present a loud systolic blowing sound, the aneurysmal bruit. Arterio-venous aneurysms are accompanied by a continuous bruit.

Auscultation of the *abdomen*. Employed to determine the existence of pregnancy, the position of the placenta and of the child, and the presence of twins. It is also used as a means of diagnosing the presence and position of obstruction of the intestines at any point, whether by intussusception or adhesions.

Auscultation of *fractures*. Employed as a means of diagnosing the existence and seat of fracture in obscure cases.

A., cephal'ic. (Κεφαλή, the head.) Auscultation of the head to ascertain the presence of vascular murmurs.

A., imme'diate. Term for that mode in which the ear of the practitioner is placed close to the part examined, without the aid of the stethoscope or other instrument.

A., me'diate. Term for that mode in which a stethoscope, a piece of ivory, or hard wood, or the like, is placed between the part examined and the practitioner.

A., obstet'rical. (L. *obstetrix*, a midwife.) Auscultation of the lower part of the abdomen in a pregnant female, to ascertain the presence of placental murmur, or the sound of the fœtal heart.

Ausculta'tor. (L. *ausculto*, to listen.) One who practises auscultation.

Auscul'tatory. (Same etymon.) Having relation to auscultation.

A. percus'sion. A term for *Acouophonia.*

Aus'see. Austria; not far from Ichl, 2100 feet above sea-level, situate in a beautiful district of the Salzkammergut. There is a very strong salt spring, and the whey-cure is carried out.

Auste're. (Αὐστηρός, making the tongue dry and rough; from αὔω, to dry. G. *herbe, rauh.*) Of a harsh, astringent, or subacid taste.

Aus'tral. (L. *auster*, the south wind.) Belonging to the south.

A. pole. A term applied by some, especially French, physicists, to the end of the magnetic needle which points north; it is so called on the assumption of the existence of a terrestrial magnet, each pole of which would necessarily attract its opposite magnetism.

Aus'tralene. The terebenthene of the *Pinus australis*. It turns the plane of polarisation to the right.

Austra'lia. An island-continent. Taken as a whole, it is characterised by an arid climate and a deficiency of water. Its fauna and flora are very peculiar. The only non-aquatic Mammalia of other parts of the world it possesses are the Bats and the Rodents. The Quadrumana, Carnivora, and Ungulates, are replaced by the Marsupialia and Monotremata. Many widespread Families of birds, as Finches, Vultures, and Pheasants, are absent, and there are many peculiar to itself, as Bennett's Cassowary, the Emu, Menura, and Scythrops. There are but few Reptiles, Amphibia, or Fish, that are peculiar to it.

In works treating of the distribution of animals, Australia, or the Australian province or region, includes, together with the Continent of Australia, Polynesia.

Austra'lian gum. A kind of gum arabic imported from Australia. It is in large yellowish or reddish-brown tears, having a rough surface, a vitreous fracture, and a slightly astringent taste. It is the product of *Acacia decurrens* and *A. dealbata*.

A. gum tree. The *Eucalyptus globulus*.

A. sas'safras. The *Atherosperma moschata*.

Austra'lians. The aboriginal inhabitants of Australasia. They are a degraded type, with marked negroid features, but with smooth hair.

Austra'lis. (L. *auster*, the south wind. F. *austral*; G. *südlich*.) That which is situated, in relation to us, beyond the equator. Same as *Meridionalis*.

Austraterebenth'ene. The same as *Australene*.

Autal'gia. (Αὐτός, self; ἄλγος, pain.) Pain in the body.

A. doloro'sa. (L. *dolorosus*, painful.) A term applied to neuralgia of the face, and to pleurodynia.

A. prurigino'sa. (L. *pruriginosus*, from *prurigo*, an itching.) Severe itching.

A. verti'go. (L. *vertigo*, a turning round.) Giddiness.

Autarci'a. (Αὐτάρκεια, sufficiency in one's self. G. *Selbstständigkeit*, *Selbsthinlänglichkeit*.) Tranquillity of mind.

Autech'oscope. (Αὐτός, self; ἠχή, a sound; σκοπέω, to examine.) An instrument for examining, or listening to, sounds in one's own body.

Auteme'sia. (Αὐτός; ἔμεσις, vomiting. F. *autémésie*.) Spontaneous or idiopathic vomiting.

Autempres'mus. (Αὐτός; ἐμπρησμός, a conflagration.) Spontaneous combustion of the human body.

Au'tenrieth. A German physician of the early part of the nineteenth century.

A's. poma'de. Powdered tartarized antimony 10 grains, benzoated lard 30 grains; mix. Rubbed into the skin to produce a pustular eruption.

Authe'meros. (Αὐτός, itself; ἡμέρα, a day.) Of, or belonging to, the same day.

Formerly applied to a medicine which takes effect the same day on which it is exhibited; it was termed ἀυθήμερον φάρμακον.

Authe'merus. Same as *Authemeros*.

Authep'sa. (Αὐθέψης, from ἕψω, to cook. G. *Selbstkocher*.) An apparatus for cooking, like a coffee or tea urn.

Authygian'sis. (Αὐτός; ὑγίανσις, a making well. F. *authygiansis*; G. *die Heilkraft der Natur*.) The healing power of nature.

Authypnobate'sis. (Αὐτός; ὕπνος, sleep; βαίνω, to walk.) Spontaneous hypnobadisis, or somnambulism.

Auti'tes. (Αὐτός, self.) A substance or medicine that is pure and unadulterated.

Au'to-au'dible. (Αὐτός; L. *audio*, to hear.) To be heard within himself.

A. mur'murs. Vascular murmurs, whether venous, arterial, or cardiac, which may be heard by the patient himself.

Autocar'pian. (Αὐτός; καρπός, fruit. F. *autocarpien*; G. *alleinfruchtig*.) Applied to fruit when the ovary is developed without contracting any adherence to surrounding parts, or being immediately covered by them, and the fruit unmodified by any addition of parts.

Au'tochir. (Αὐτός; χείρ, the hand. G. *ein Selbstmörder*.) A self-murderer; one who has committed suicide.

Autochi'ria. (Αὐτός; χείρ, the hand. F. *autochirie*; G. *Selbstmord*.) Self-murder, or suicide; a laying hands on himself.

Autochi'rus. Same etymon and meaning as *Autochir*.

Autoch'thonous. (Αὐτός; χθών, the earth. G. *eingeboren*.) Aboriginal, indigenous.

A. clot. A blood-clot, or thrombus, in a blood-vessel, formed at the spot where it is found.

Autocine'sis. (Αὐτός; κινήσις, from κινέω, to move. F. *autocinèse*; G. *Selbstbewegung*.) Voluntary movement.

Also, motion without the agency of muscles or apparent contractile fibres.

Autocratei'a. (Αὐτός, itself; κράτος, power. F. *autocratie*; G. *Selbstherrschaft*.) Independent, self-existent force. A term applied to the vital principle, on the hypothetical idea that it is self-acting. Also, synonymous with *Vis medicatrix naturæ*.

A. natu'ræ. (L. *natura*, nature.) According to Stahl, the power or controlling force which nature, or the vital principle, exercises on the progress and the duration of diseases.

Autocrato'ria. (Αὐτοκρατορία, absolute sway.) The same as *Autocrateia*.

A. physiat'rice. (*Physiatrica*.) The *Vis medicatrix naturæ*.

Autocton'ia. (Αὐτοκτονέω, to slay one's self.) Suicide.

Autog'enes. (Αὐτος; γίνομαι, to beget.) Term applied to bulbous plants, like the Narcissus, which begin to sprout before being planted, so that they seem to spring from themselves.

Autogen'esis. (Αὐτός; γένεσις, production; G. *Selbsterzeugung.*) Self-production. Applied to the origin of tissues from a blastema which contains no parent of like nature; and also, to the origin of animals or plants by spontaneous generation.

Autogenet'ic. (Same etymon.) Self-generating. Applied by Barnes to a form of puerperal fever, in which the poisonous matter causing the disease is believed to be generated in the woman's system under the strain of labour.

Autogen'ia. (Αὐτός; γένος, offspring.) Same as *Autogenesis.*

Autog'enous. (Same etymon.) Term applied by Prof. Owen, in his Homologies, to the parts, or processes, which are usually developed from distinct and independent centres.

The term has also been applied to denote the essential elements of morbid tissues, in contradistinction to those which are occasional or accidental.

Autogno'sis. (Αὐτός; γνῶσις, knowledge. F. *autognose;* G. *das Erkennen durch eigene Untersuchung, durch Selbstsehen.*) Knowledge from actual observation, or self-seeing.

Autog'ony. (Αὐτός; γόνος, offspring. F. *autogonie.*) One of the modes of spontaneous generation. That in which there is the production of a very simple organised being in a liquid containing, in solution, the simple materials necessary for the development of the organism, such as carbonic acid, ammonia, salts. The other form is called *Plasmogony.*

Autoinocula'tion. (Αὐτός; L. *inoculo,* to implant.) The inoculation into the body of a person suffering from a disease of the virus of the disease obtained from himself.

Auto'iques. (Fr.; from αὐτός, the same; οἶκος, a house.) Term applied by the French to cryptogams which complete their whole circle of development on the same host plant.

Autol'abis. (Αὐτός; λαβίς, a holder.) Small pincers which are self-closing.

Autolaryngos'copy. (Αὐτός, self; λάρυγξ, the larynx; σκοπέω, to examine.) The examination of the larynx by one's self. The ordinary laryngoscope, properly illuminated, is introduced into the throat, and the observer stands in front of a looking-glass. Garcia and Czermak made extensive use of this method to determine the movements of the larynx.

Autolithot'omus. (Αὐτός; λίθος, a stone; τέμνω, to cut.) One who cuts himself for stone.

Automat'ic. (Αὐτοματίζω, to act spontaneously, or without compulsion. F. *automatique;* G. *automatische, selbstbeweglich.*) Having power of self-motion; instinctive; involuntary. Applied to functions that are performed without the aid of the will, as digestion, the heart's action.

Autonom'ia. (Αὐτός; νόμος, a law. F. *autonomie.*) The faculty of tracing the laws according to which one acts.

Auton'omous. (Same etymon.) Self-governed. Applied to plants that are perfect and complete in themselves, especially in sexual development.

Auton'omy. (Αὐτονομία, independence; from αὐτός, self; νόμος, government.) Term applied in Biology to whatever has laws of its own which are not subject to a higher law. Thus, the several tissues of the body, as the muscles and nerves, have some properties which they possess in common with all the other tissues, and others which are peculiar to themselves, governed by special laws, and not subject to the laws affecting the rest of the system. In this respect they have an autonomy of their own. In a more general sense, anatomy and physiology are autonomous, since the phenomena presented by animals and plants are not at present referable to chemical, physical, or other laws. The phenomena of pathology, on the other hand, are subject to the laws of physiology acting under different conditions.

In the philosophy of Kant, a term employed to designate the absolute sovereignty of reason in the sphere of morals.

Autonosograph'ia. (Αὐτός; νόσος, a disease; γράφω, to write. F. and G. *autonosographie.*) A description of one's own diseases.

Autonyctobate'sis. (Αὐτός; νύξ, night; βαίνω, to walk. G. *Nachtwandeln.*) Somnambulism.

Autopep'sia. (Αὐτός; πέπτω, to digest. F. *autopepsie.*) Self-digestion, as of the stomach after death.

Autoph'agi. (Αὐτός, self; φαγεῖν, to eat.) A term applied to those birds which, like the common fowl, can obtain their own food as soon as they are hatched.

Autoph'agous. (Same etymon.) Self-devouring. See *Autophagy.*

Autoph'agy. (Αὐτός; φαγεῖν, to eat.) The feeding on one's self, as in starvation.

A., artific'ial. A term applied to the starvation of an animal, and the giving it daily meals of its own blood. By this means life is prolonged to a greater extent than is possible under total deprivation of food.

A., sponta'neous. The mode by which life is sustained in animals deprived of all food, that is, by absorption of the tissues.

Aut'ophie. (Fr.) A term used by some French writers synonymously with *Autopsia.* See *Autopsy.*

Autophil'ia. (Αὐτός; φιλέω, to love. G. *Selbstliebe.*) Love of self.

Autophon'ia. (Αὐτοφονία, self-murdering. F. *autophonie;* G. *Selbstmord.*) Term for self-murder.

Autopho'nia. (Αὐτός; φωνή, sound of the voice. F. *autophonie;* G. *Selbststimme.*) See *Autophony.*

Autophonoma'nia. (Αὐτοφόνος, a self-murderer; μανία, madness.) Suicidal insanity.

Autoph'ony. (Αὐτός, one's self; φωνή, voice. F. *autophonie;* G. *Selbststimme.*) The conditions of resonance and other characters of the observer's own voice when, in the examination of a patient, he places his head on the chest and speaks in a loud tone. Where there is a large cavity the resonance or tone of the voice is intensified.

Autophos'phorus. (Αὐτός; φωσφόρος, giving, or bringing, or bearing, light.) A synonym of *Phosphorus.*

Autophthal'moscope. (Αὐτός, self; ὀφθαλμός, the eye; σκοπέω, to see.) An instrument constructed to enable a person to see his own eye. See *Autoscope.*

Autophthalmos'copy. (Αὐτός, self; ὀφθαλμός, the eye; σκοπέω, to see.) The examination of his own eyes by any man.

Autophyllog'eny. (Αὐτός; φυλλόν, a leaf; γεννάω, to produce.) The growth of a leaf upon another leaf.

Autophysiotherapei'a. (Αὐτός; φύσις, nature; θεραπεία, medical treatment.) Self-cure of a disease by natural forces alone.

Autoplas'tic. (*Autoplasty.* F. *autoplastique.*) Of, or belonging to, autoplasty. Applied to the operations so termed.

Au'toplasts. (Αὐτός, one's self; πλάσσω, to form.) Bodies resembling nuclei, but without differentiated cell areas around them. Such bodies are found in the ova of Cephalopods; they become branching contractile cells, by which the rhythmical contractions of the yelk-sac are effected.

Au'toplasty. (Αὐτός, himself; πλάσσω, to form. G. *Selbstbildung.*) A term for several operations, by which a variety of lesions of the face or body are repaired by means of healthy parts being taken from the neighbourhood of the lesion, and made to supply the deficiency caused by wounds or disease. The particular operations are further distinguished according to the locality in which they are performed, as rhinoplasty, the repair of the nose.

Autop'sia. (Αὐτός, himself; ὄψις, the act of seeing. G. *Selbstsehen.*) Self-inspection; evidence actually present to the eye. See *Autopsy.*

A. cadaver'ica. (L. *cadaver*, a dead body.) A post-mortem examination.

A. cadaver'ica lega'lis. (L. *cadaver; legalis*, belonging to the law.) A post-mortem examination for judicial purposes.

Autop'sides. (Αὐτός; ὄπτομαι, to see. F. *autopsides.*) Applied to a class of metallic substances naturally endowed with metallic lustre in one or more of their states.

Autopso'rin. (Αὐτός, himself; ψώρα, the itch, or a cutaneous disease.) A term in homœopathic language for that which is given in administering to a patient some of his own virus by way of remedial treatment, as in cases of itch, smallpox, cancer, and syphilis.

Au'topsy. (Αὐτός; ὄψις, the act of seeing. F. *autopsie;* G. *Autopsie, Selbstsehen.*) Evidence presented to the eye; ocular demonstration; but this word formerly comprehended the things observed, not only by the sight, but by the other external senses also. It has of late been used to signify the dissection of a dead body.

A. wound. A dissection wound.

Autopy'ros. (Αὐτός, itself; πυρός, wheat.) Term for wheaten bread, the bran not having been removed from the flour.

Autopy'rus. Same as *Autopyros.*

Autosatura'tion. (Αὐτός, self; *saturo*, to saturate.) The capacity possessed by the atoms of some bodies, as by those of carbon, to saturate themselves.

Au'toscope. (Αὐτός, self; σκοπέω, to see.) An instrument invented by Coccius for the self-examination of the eye. It consists of a perforated plane mirror, which is placed in front of one eye, and throws the light of a laterally placed lamp on a concave mirror. The light reflected from this is directed into the opposite eye. The rays returning from this eye undergo the same reflection, and enable the fundus to be seen.

Autoscop'ia. (Αὐτός; σκοπέω, to explore. G. *Selbstuntersuchung.*) The same as *Autopsia.*

Autos'copy. (Same etymon.) The investigation of one's own disease, as by the autolaryngoscope.

Au'tosite. (Αὐτός; σῖτος, food.) A fœtal monstrosity, which is capable of being nourished by the agency of its own organs after separation from the mother. See, in opposition, *Omphalosite.*

Autosi'tous. (Αὐτόσιτος, bringing one's own provisions. F. *autositaire.*) A term applied by Geoffroy St. Hilaire to those double monsters which are equally developed, and each by their organs contribute to the common life.

Autosteth'oscope. (Αὐτός; στῆθος, the breast; σκοπέω, to explore. F. *autostéthoscope;* G. *Selbstbrustuntersucher.*) An instrument for examining the condition of one's own chest; a kind of flexible stethoscope corresponding to the Polystethoscopium.

Autosty'lic. (Αὐτός, himself; στῦλος, a pillar.) A skull is said to be autostylic when, as in the Amphibia and higher Vertebrata, the mandibular arch is suspended by its own proper pier, the quadrate, as in reptiles and birds.

Autotherapi'a. (Αὐτός; θεραπεία, medical attendance.) The self-cure of a disease, the *Vis medicatrix naturæ.*

Autotransfu'sion. (Αὐτός; L. *transfundo*, to pour over.) Term applied to the introduction, or, more properly speaking, the retention, of blood in the vessels of the more important parts of the system, as in those of the brain and of the viscera of the chest and abdomen, after severe hæmorrhages, by the systematic application of bandages to the limbs, and by position.

Au'tumn. (L. *autumnus*, from *auctus*, an increasing. Φθινόπωρον; F. *automne;* I. *autunno;* S. *otoño;* G. *Herbst.*) The season of the year which commences on the day the sun enters Libra, and ends on the day he enters Capricorn; which times, in this latitude, are September 23rd and December 22nd.

Autum'nal. (Same etymon.) Relating, or belonging, to autumn.

A. cro'cus. The *Crocus sativus.*

A. fe'ver. A term for intermittent fever, because of its prevalence at that season.

A. gen'tian. The *Gentiana amarella.*

A. hawk'bit. The *Leontodon autumnale.*

Auxenom'eter. The same as *Auxiometer.*

Auxe'sis. (Αὔξησις, growth, increase. G. *Vermehrung, Wachsthum.*) Increase. The augmentation or exacerbations of a disease.

Auxilia'ris mus'culus. The auxiliary muscle; a name of the pyramidalis abdominis muscle.

Auxil'iary. (L. *auxilior*, to help, or succour. F. *auxiliaire;* I. *ausiliario;* S. *auxiliar;* G. *helfend.*) Assisting; assistant. Applied to muscles that aid others in their action.

Also, applied to a medicine given at same time with another to aid its effect.

Auxiom'eter. (Αὔξω, to increase; μέτρον, a measure. F. *auxomètre.*) An instrument for measuring the magnifying power of an optic apparatus; the increase of power of a limb during effort; or the increasing size of a member.

Aux'ospores. (Αὔξω; σπόρος, seed.) A product of development found amongst the *Bacillariaceæ.* The cells of these plants, by a continuous process of fission into two, diminish till their size is reduced to a minimum. A formation of spores—termed by Pfitzer auxospores—now occurs, which checks the regular process of division, and leads to the formation of cells possessing the maximum size of the species, and in all other respects precisely similar to the mother-cells. These primary cells commence anew the same process of division, which continuously gives birth to generations of cells, each more diminutive than the preceding. In some cases the auxospores are produced by actual copulation (Suriraya), like the zygospores of the Conjugatæ; in others, by a simple reproductive effort of individual cells (Melosireæ), like the swarm-spores of the Œdogoniæ; and several intermediate conditions have been described by Schmitz, 'Quart. Jour. Mic. Sci.,' 1873.

Au'zon. France; Departement du Gard. Athermal waters, containing calcium sulphate and some hydrogen sulphide.

Also, the name of a mineral spring near Brionde, Departement de la Haute-Loire. It contains sodium bicarbonate.

A'va. An intoxicating beverage, produced in the Sandwich Islands from the *Piper* or *Macropiper methysticum* by chewing the rhizome and allowing it to ferment in water.

Avagoo'da. The Telugu name of the *Trichosanthes palmata.*

Avail'les. France; a village near Poitiers. The waters contain iron, sodium and calcium chloride, and sodium sulphate. Also called *Absac.*

Av'alanche the'ory. According to Pfluger, the result of stimulation of a nerve, as, for instance, the muscular contraction produced by irritation of a motor nerve, is greater the further the place of stimulation is removed from the organ excited; he explains this by the avalanche theory, according to which nervous influence gathers force as it descends. The facts on which the hypothesis is raised have been doubted.

Ava'loo. The Telugu name for the species of mustard.

Ava'nak. The Bengali name for the *Ricinus communis.*

Ava'ray. The Tamul name for *Cassia auriculata.*

Ave'late. (L. *a*, neg.; *velum*, a veil.) Without a veil or indusium.

Avella'na. (*Avella*, a city of Campania, which abounded with hazel nuts. F. *noisette;* G. *Haselnuss.*) The hazel nut. See *Corylus avellanna.*

A. cathar'tica. (Καθαρτικός, purgative.) Name for a purgative seed or nut, the produce of the *Jatropha curcas.* Also, of the nut of the *Jatropha multifida.*

A. in'dica. (L. *indicus*, Indian.) Name for the *Balanus myrepsica*, or ben-nut.

A. mexica'na. Name for the seed of the cacao tree, or the *Theobroma cacao.*

A. purga'trix. (L. *purgatrix*, purifying.) The systematic name of the garden spurge. Also, of the *Jatropha multifida.*

Avella'næ græ'cæ. (*Avellana; Græcus*, Grecian.) An ancient term for sweet almonds.

Avellana'rius. (*Avellana.*) Applied to the grains of a granular rock when of the size of a small nut.

Ave-ma'voo. The Tamul name for *Careya arborea.*

Ave'na. (L. *avena*, oats. F. *avoine;* I. *avena;* G. *Hafer.*) The oat. The pharmacopœial name (E.) for the seeds of the *Avena sativa.*

A Genus of the Nat. Order *Gramineæ*, having subterete spikelets; flower glumes not keeled; lowest flower bisexual; fruit hairy at apex.

A. excortica'ta. (L. *ex*, out of, from; *corticatus*, provided with a bark. G. *Hafergrütze.*) Groats.

A. fat'ua, Linn. (L. *fatuus*, foolish.) Wild oats.

A. nu'da. (L. *nudus*, naked.) Pill corn, short oat, naked oat. The variety preferred for making groats.

A. sati'va, Linn. (L. *sativus*, that which is sown. F. *avoine;* I. *avena;* G. *Hafer.*) The common oat. Panicle loose, equal-sided; glumes two-flowered, longer than the florets; florets smooth, bifid. The seeds are called oats. See *Oatmeal.*

A. strigo'sa, Schreb. (L. *strigosus*, full of furrows, thin.) The Spanish oat. Cultivated as the common oat.

Avena'ceæ. (L. *avena.*) A Tribe of the Family *Gramineæ.* Spikelets multiflorous, bifid or trifid; the terminal flower often rudimentary; glumella and glume membranous; awn, when present, dorsal and twisted.

Ave'næ fari'na. (L. *farina*, meal.) The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for oatmeal.

A. se'men. (L. *semen*, a seed.) The seed of the oat, *Avena sativa.*

Ave'nain. (G. *avenain.*) Name by Hermbstädt for the gluten of the Avena.

Ave'ne. The same as *Avesne.*

A'venheim. (Ger.) A village near Strasburg, where an aperient saline spring arises.

Ave'niform. (L. *avena*, oats; *forma*, likeness.) Having the form and size of an oat.

Ave'nin. The nitrogenous principle of the oat. It is obtained by washing oatmeal on a sieve, allowing the liquid to deposit the starch, heating it to 98·8° C. (209·8° F.) to throw down the albumen, and then precipitating the white avenin by means of acetic acid. It is composed chiefly of casein.

Aven'nes. A village in the Department of Hérault. Here is a saline spring; temp. 29° C. (84·2° F.)

Ave'nous. (L. *a*, neg.; *vena*, a vein. G. *aderlos.*) Without veins or nerves; veinless, nerveless.

A'vens. (Mod. L. *avancia*, or *avencia*, a barbarous unintelligible synonym, now obsolete.) A name for the herb *Geum urbanum.*

A., com'mon. The *Geum urbanum.*

A., pur'ple. The *Geum rivale.*

A., wa'ter. The *Geum rivale.*

A., white. The *Geum virginicum.*

A., yel'low. The *Geum urbanum.*

Avenzo'ar. The name of two eminent Arabian physicians, father and son, who flourished in Spain during the twelfth century. The most important work of the former, the author of several treatises long held in high esteem, is the 'Taisîr, or Introduction,' one of the most valuable works of the Arabian physicians. The younger Avenzoar, called by his Arabian biographer Alhafid, or the Descendant, was the pupil of his father, and succeeded him as chief physician to the Sultan Abdu-l-Mumen. He wrote several works on medicine, among others, one on the treatment of the eyes.

A'verich. A term for sulphur.

Ave'rie. The Tamul name of the *Indigofera tinctoria.*

Av'eroyne. An old name for southernwood, *Artemisia abrotanum.*

Aver'rhoa. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Oxalidaceæ.*

A. ac'ida. (L. *acidus*, sour.) The *Cicca disticha.*

A. bilim'bi. An Indian tree. Juice of fruit subacid; given in fevers.

A. caram'bola. A beautiful Cingalese tree. Fruit contains an acid watery pulp. Used as a pickle and in curries.

Aver'rhoes. An Arabian physician, born at Cordova in 1126, died at Morocco 1198. A great expounder of Aristotle.

Aver'sion. (L. *averto*, to turn away.) This familiar word was formerly used in the same sense as derivation or revulsion.

Aver'tebrate. The same as *Invertebrate.*

Aver'tin. A name in France for the vertiginous disease of sheep, more generally called tournis. Applied in common language to craziness, or sullenness, being said to be a disease of the mind, in which the patient becomes obstinate or furious.

A'ves. (L. *avis*, a bird. F. *oiseaux;* I. *ucelli;* S. *ave*, *paxaro;* G. *Vögeln;* Port. *passari.*) A term employed to designate the class of birds in Zoology. They are characterised as feathered Vertebrata, with warm red blood, elliptical blood-corpuscles, complete double circulation, the heart possessing two auricles and two ventricles. They breathe by lungs. The bones of the skull are thin, but compact, and almost completely coalesced. The skull articulates with the spine by one articular process only. The jaws are destitute of teeth. The limbs consist of two wings and two legs. They sit on their eggs, and provide for their young when hatched.

A. cyp'riæ. See *Aviculæ cypriæ.*

Aves'ne. France; Department Hérault. A cold alkaline and saline mineral water; employed in diseases of the skin, syphilis, and scrofula. Season from the 15th June to the 15th September.

Avicen'na. An Arabian philosopher and physician, who acquired a European reputation; born in a hamlet near Bokhara, A.D. 980 (A.H. 370), and died in June, 1037, near Hainadau. He wrote, amongst many other treatises, the 'Kitâb al-Kânûn fi'l-Tibb, or Book of the Canon in Medicine,' two volumes of which treat of physiology, pathology, and hygiene, two of the methods of treating disease, and the fifth of the composition and preparation of remedies.

Avicen'nia. (*Avicenna*, the celebrated Arabian physician.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Myoporaceæ.*

A. resinif'era. (L. *resina*, resin; *fero*, to bear.) The *A. tomentosa.*

A tomento'sa. (L. *tomentum*, a stuffing for cushions.) The systematic name of the white mangrove of Brazil, growing there, in Cochin China, and the Antilles. The fruit, boiled in water is eaten, and the leaves are employed as emollient cataplasms.

Avic'ulæ cyp'riæ. (L. *avicula*, a little bird; *cyprius*, Cyprian.) Old name for certain odoriferous candles, said to have been made for burning in times of pestilence.

Also, sticks of wax of various colours, used for sealing letters.

A. hermet'icæ. (Ἑρμῆς, Mercury.) Name formerly given to a pretended univeral salt collected from dew.

Avicula'ria. (L. *avicula*, a little bird.) Bodies shaped like birds' heads, with a movable mandible, which snap incessantly, and are either sessile or are sealed upon slender and flexible peduncles found on the cells of many Polyzoa.

Aviga'to pear. Name of the fruit of the *Persea gratissima.*

A'vigna. Sanskrit name for *Carissa carandas.*

Avi'la. The name of the fruit of the *Feuillea cordifolia.* A cucurbitaceous plant growing in the Antilles. The seeds, and the oil expressed from them, are emetic and purgative; they are used against the bites of serpents and in poisoning by the manchineel tree, *Hippomane mancinella.*

Aviros'trate. (L. *avis*, a bird; *rostrum*, a beak.) Resembling a bird's beak.

A'vis. (L. *avis*, a bird. F. *oiseau;* G. *Vogel;* Gr. ὄρνις.) A bird. Applied in the plural to a class of the oviparous vertebrata.

A. med'ica. (L. *medicus*, healing.) The medical bird. An old epithet of the peacock, *Pavo cristatus*, which was anciently used in medicine.

Avoca'do pear. The fruit of the *Persea gratissima.*

Avoca'tier. (Fr.) The *Persea gratissima.*

Avoga'dro, Amade'o. An Italian physicist, 1811.

A., law of. The different gases, both elementary and compound, under like conditions of temperature and pressure, contain in equal volumes the same number of molecules. This law, though first enunciated by Avogadro, is often connected with the name of Ampère.

Avoirdu'pois weight. (F. *avoir*, to have; *du poids*, weight, or some weight.) 27·34375 gr. = 1 dr.; 437·5 gr. = 16 dr. = 1 oz.; 7000 gr. = 256 dr. = 16 oz. = 1 lb.

A'von springs. United States of America; New York State. Saline springs, of which three contain sulphur and one iodine.

Avran'cum. Old term for egg-shells. See *Aurancum.* (Quincy.)

Avrar'ic. Old name for hydrargyrum, or mercury. See *Auraric.* (Quincy.)

Avul'sion. (L. *avulsio*, from *avello*, to tear away. G. *Abreissen*, *Trennung.*) A tearing off, as of a polypus, from its root.

Also, a wrenching away, as of a tooth, from its socket.

Awa'muri. A spirituous liquor, prepared in Nepaul from corn.

Awl-sha'ped. (F. *aléné;* G. *pfriemenförmig.*) Tapering to a slender point. Applied to leaves, receptacles.

Awn. (Sw. *agn*, chaff. F. *arête;* G. *Granne.*) The sharp point or beard of the paleæ, or, more rarely, of the glumes of grasses.

Awn'ed. (F. *aristé.*) Having aristæ, or awns; aristate.

Awulgoon'dur. Deccan name for the species of Boswellia, from which olibanum is obtained.

Awus'ada-nel'li. The Cingalese name of the *Phyllanthus emblica.*

Ax. France; Department Ariége. A sulphurous sodic mineral water, issuing by a large number of springs, the temperature of which varies from 25° to 70° C. (77° to 158° F.) It is employed in the form of baths, and internally in cases of contracture, rheumatism, gout, and gravel, in chronic diseases of the skin, chronic bronchitis, and scrofulous affections. The climate is mild in summer and autumn, but the variations of the temperature are rapid, and the rain-fall great.

Ax'ea commissu'ra. (L. *axis*, an axle-tree; *commissura*, a joint.) Old term for that kind of articulation otherwise called Trochoides, in which one bone turns on the pivot of another, as in the atlo-axoid articulation.

Ax'ia. Name of a shrub in Cochin China, said to be tonic and diaphoretic.

Ax'ial. (L. *axis.*) Belonging to an axis.

A. em'bryo. Same as *Axile embryo.*

A. skel'eton. (Σκελετόν, a dried body.) The whole number of vertebræ, true and false, with their appendages and the cranial bones.

Axif'erous. (L. *axis*, the point on which a wheel revolves; *fero*, to bear.) In Botany, applied to plants consisting solely of an axis without appendages.

Axif'ugal. (L. *axis*, an axle-tree; *fugo*, to fly.) Same as *Centrifugal.*

A. force. The tendency which a rotating body possesses to fly from the axis around which it is turning.

Ax'il. (L. *axilla*, the arm-pit.) The arm-pit.

In Botany, the angle formed by the axis and any one of its lateral appendages.

A. flow'ering. Flowering in the axils of the leaves.

Ax'ile. (L. *axis*, the axle-tree. G. *achselständig.*) Belonging to the axis.

A. bodies. The touch corpuscles.

A. em'bryo. In Botany, an embryo which has the same direction as the axis of the seed.

Axil'la. (As if *Axis alæ*; from *axis*, the point on which a wheel revolves; *ala*, a wing, also the arm-pit itself; because the movements of the arm, which is analogous to the wing of a bird, proceed from this point or axis. F. *aisselle;* G. *Achselhöhle*, *Achselgrube.*) Name for the cavity under the upper part of the arm and shoulder; the arm-pit.

Also, the angle formed by the stem of a plant and one of its lateral appendages.

Axil'lans. (L. *axilla*, the axilla. F. *axillant.*) Term applied to the leaf, in the axilla of which a bud develops, to distinguish it from other leaves.

Axilla'ris. (L. *axilla*, the arm-pit. F. *axillaire;* G. *achselständig.*) Of, or belonging to, the axilla or arm-pit.

A. gem'ma. (L. *gemma*, a bud.) The gem or bud proceeding from the axilla of a plant.

Axil'lary. (Same etymon.) Belonging to the axilla.

In Botany (G. *blattwinkelständig*), growing in, or springing from, the axil.

A. arch'es. Muscular bands which stretch from the border of the latissimus dorsi across the axilla and unite with the tendon of the pectoralis major, the fascia, the coraco-brachialis, or the biceps muscles.

A. ar'tery. (G. *Achselschlagader.*) The axillary artery is a continuation of the subclavian, and extends from the lower border of the first rib to the lower border of the tendon of the teres major, where it becomes the brachial. It is covered in front by the pectoralis major and minor, and its relations to the last-named muscle permits it to be conveniently divided into three parts, that above the pectoralis minor, the portion beneath it, and that below it. *The part above* the pectoralis minor is covered in front by the skin and superficial fascia branches of the clavicular nerves. Pectoralis major, costo-coracoid membrane, with branches of superior and acromial thoracic arteries, and the cephalic vein behind, is the first intercostal space, the first digitation of the serratus magnus, and the long thoracic nerve of Bell. To its inner side is the axillary vein, and to its outer side the brachial flexus. *The part beneath* the pectoralis minor is covered by the pectoralis major and minor in front; behind are the subscapularis muscle and posterior cord of the brachial plexus. To the inner side are the axillary vein and inner cord of the plexus, and to the outer side is the outer cord of the plexus. *The part below* the pectoralis minor has at first the pectoralis major in front, but afterwards is superficial, being covered only by the skin and fascia. Behind are the subscapularis, the tendons of the latissimus dorsi and teres major, and the musculo-spiral and circumflex nerves; to the inner side the axillary vein, with the ulnar and internal cutaneous nerves; and to the outer side the coraco-brachialis, the median and musculo-cutaneous nerves. The branches of the artery are the superior thoracic and the acromial thoracic, which are given off above the pectoralis minor, the alar thoracic and long thoracic from the artery beneath the muscle, and the anterior and posterior circumflex arteries below the muscle. In about one case out of every ten the artery gives off a large branch, which either forms one of the arteries of the forearm or a large muscular trunk. (Gray.)

A. fas'cia. A dense layer of connective tissue extending from the thorax to the arm, and forming the base of the axilla, when the arm is abducted. It is continuous internally with the thoracic fascia, and externally with the brachial fascia; anteriorly with the fascia covering the pectoralis major, and posteriorly with that covering the latissimus dorsi and teres muscles.

A. glands. (G. *Achseldrüsen.*) The lymphatic glands of the axilla; they are numerous, but vary considerably in size. They are for the most part in close contiguity to the vessels. They receive branches from five sources: from the superficial and from the deep lymphatics of the arm, from the lymphatics of the lumbar region of the back and of the posterior part of the neck, and from the antero-lateral portions of the trunk.

A. nerve. The circumflex nerve of the arm.

A. plex'us. (G. *Armgeflecht.*) A name for the brachial plexus of nerves, formed by the three last cervical and the first dorsal. See *Brachial plexus.*

A. space. This is an irregularly conical space with the base below, bounded internally by the first four ribs and intervening intercostal muscles, with the corresponding portion of the serratus magnus; posteriorly by the subscapularis, teres major and latissimus dorsi muscles; anteriorly by the two pectorals; and externally by the humerus, with the coraco-brachialis and biceps muscles. The base is closed by a dense aponeurosis, and the apex lies between the upper margin of the scapula and the first rib. The space is crossed by the axillary artery, vein, and brachial plexus of nerves, and contains numerous lymphatic glands and vessels.

A. vein. (G. *Achsclblutader.*) This vein is a continuation of the basilic. As it ascends it lies on the inner side of the axillary artery. It has almost the same general relations as the artery. It receives successively the circumflex, long and alar thoracic, and subscapular veins, the venæ comites of the brachial artery, and near its termination the cephalic vein opens into it. The vein has a pair of valves opposite the lower border of the subscapularis muscle, and valves are also found at the mouth of the cephalic and subscapular veins.

Ax'illated. (L. *axilla.*) Having an axis disposed around a common axis.

Axilliflo'rous. (L. *axilla ; flos*, a flower.) Having flowers in the axils.

Ax'in. An oleaginous product, employed as a soothing ointment, yielded by the large Mexican cochineal, *Coccus axinus*, which lives on the manihot, *Jatropha curcas*. It contains laurostearic acid, a little stearic or palmitic acid, and axinic acid.

Axi'nē. ('Αξίνη, an axe.) A sexually mature form of trematode worm.

A. belo'nes. (Βελόνη, a sharp point.) Found in the branchiæ of *Belone acus.*

Axin'ic ac'id. A fatty acid found in *Axin.*

Axirnach. (Arab.) Old name for fat formed in the upper eyelids of children. Albueasis, *M.M.* ii, 10, *p.* 55.

Ax'is. ("Αξων, an axle-tree. L. *vertebra dentata epistropheus ;* F. *axis ;* I. *asse* ; G. *zweiter Halswirbel.*) The second cervical vertebra is strong and triangular ; the body is marked by a ridge, on either side of which is a depression, to which the longus colli muscle is attached. It is characterised by the vertical tooth-like process called the odontoid process, which ascends from the upper surface of the body to occupy the anterior osteofibrous ring of the atlas. This apophysis is about three fifths of an inch in height, and presents a smooth surface in front to articulate with the atlas ; another behind, to play on the transverse ligament ; and is rough above for the attachment of ligament. The superior articular processes, looking upwards and outwards, support the atlas, and are anterior and internal to the lower ones, which articulate with the third cervical vertebra. The superior notches are behind the articular processes. The transverse processes are small, and neither bifurcated nor grooved. The passage for the vertebral artery runs obliquely upward, outward, and backward. The laminæ are thick and prismatic. The spinous process is large and strong, deeply channelled on the under surface, and tubercular at the extremity, for the insertion of the recti capitis, postici majores, and obliqui inferiores. The vertebral foramen is kidney-shaped. The bone has an extra point of development for the odontoid process (Ward). The rotatory movements of the head on the spine are effected by the rotation of the atlas and head, supported on the articular processes of the axis, round the odontoid process.

Also, a synonym of the modiolus of the cochlea.

In Botany, applied to the stem and root of a plant.

Also, applied to an imaginary line from the base to the apex of a pericarp.

Also (F. *axe ;* G. *Achse*), name given to a right line, real or imaginary, passing through the centre of any body, being, as in the case of a wheel, the object on which it acts or turns, or may be supposed to turn. The axis of the earth is that diameter about which it performs its diurnal revolution.

Also, applied to the centre of a mountain group.

A., anticli'nal. ('Αντί, opposite ; κλίνω, to slope.) Term for a longitudinal ridge of rock from which the strata decline on both sides, usually at very high angles ; termed also an axis of elevation.

A., ascend'ing. The stem of a plant.

A., cer'ebro-spi'nal. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain ; *spinalis*, belonging to the spine. I. *asse cerebrospinale.*) The central nervous system, consisting of cerebrum, cerebellum, medulla oblongata, and medulla spinalis, and occupying the axis of the body.

A. coch'leæ. (L. *cochlea*, a snail shell, the cochlea of the ear. I. *asse della chiocciola.*) The modiolus.

A., cœ'liac. See *Cœliac axis.*

A. cord. A term by His for the place of fusion of the epiblast and mesoblast of the embryo beneath the primitive groove.

A. cor'puscle. The same as *Tactile corpuscle.*

A., cra'nio-spi'nal. (Κρανίον, the skull.) The same as *A., cerebro-spinal.*

A. cyl'inder. See *Cylinder-axis.*

A., descend'ing. The root of a plant.

A., hæ'mal. (Αἷμα, blood.) The aorta.

A., hypocotyle'donous. ('Υπό, below ; *cotyledon.* F. *axe hypocotylé.*) That part of the axis or stem of a plant which lies between the cotyledons and the uppermost radicles ; from it neither roots nor buds are ever developed.

A., na'ked. (F. *axe nu.*) A condition of peripheric nerve-fibre in which the cylinder-axis alone appears to remain and to anastomose with other similar fibrils ; it presents small cells in its course, or at the points of union, fusiform in the former case, and polygonal in the latter, which appear to be peripheral nerve-cells.

A., neur'al. (Νεῦρον, a nerve.) The same as *A., cerebro-spinal.*

A. of eleva'tion. A term for the anticlinal axis.

Also, a synonym of *Fault.*

A. of electric'ity. A term given to the line connecting the poles of certain minerals when exhibiting the phenomenon of pyroelectricity. The poles are opposite to each other, one being the place where positive electricity is most intense, the other where negative electricity is most manifest.

A. of lens. The straight line connecting the centres of curvature of spherical lens ; and in the case of a plano-convex lens the perpendicular let fall from the centre of the spherical face to the plane face.

A. of mag'net. The shortest line connecting the two poles of a magnet.

A. of turn'ing. A term used to designate an imaginary line on which the eye turns on the contraction of one of its muscles ; it is perpendicular at this point to the muscle plane.

A., op'tic. (F. *axe de l'œil ;* I. *asse ottico ;* G. *Augenaxe, optischer Axe.*) The axis of the dioptric system of the eye ; the anterior extremity of this corresponds to the centre or apex of the cornea, and the posterior extremity to a point situated between the yellow spot and the entrance of the optic nerve. It is not identical with the visual line or axis.

Also, in a doubly refracting crystal, a line which represents a direction in which the double refraction does not occur. All crystals of this nature possess one such axis, and so are uniaxial; some possess two, and are biaxial.

A., pel'vic. (*Pelvis.* G. *Beckenachse.*) An imaginary line drawn at right angles to the planes of the brim, the several segments of the cavity, and the outlet of the pelvis, through their central points. It is a curved line, its upper extremity looking upwards and forwards towards the umbilicus; its lower extremity downwards and forwards.

A., syncli'nal. (Σύν, together; *κλίνω*, to slope.) Term for a longitudinal depression or trough, towards which strata of a hill or mountain chain decline.

A., thorac'ic. See *Thoracic axis.*

A., thy'roid. See *Thyroid axis.*

A., vis'ual. (F. *axe visuel, ligne visuel;* I. *asse visuale;* G. *Sehaxe, Gesichtslinie.*) The line of direction drawn straight from the object through the nodal point to its image formed at the yellow spot. The visual axis outside the eye lies above and to the inner side of the optic axis, and its posterior extremity on the retina consequently lies a little to the outer and lower side of the optic axis.

Ax'oïd. (L. *axis;* εἶδος, likeness.) Relating to the axis.

Axoïdo-at'loïd. See *Atlo-axoid.*

A.-atloïde'us. (*Axis; atlas.*) The *Obliquus capitis inferior muscle.*

A.-mastoïde'us. (*Mastoid* process.) The *Obliquus capitis inferior muscle.*

A.-occipita'lis. (*Occipital* bone.) The *Rectus capitis posticus major muscle.*

Ax'olotl. The male or female tailed larva or tadpole of the Amblystoma. One of the Urodele Batrachians.

Axon'ophyte. (Ἄξων, an axle; *φυτόν*, a plant.) An amentaceous plant the flowers of which surround a common axis.

Ax'ophyte. (Same etymon.) The axis of the nutritive organs of a plant.

Axot'omous. (Ἄξων, the axis; *τέμνω*, to cut.) Cleavable in one direction. Applied to cleavage, when it appears as a single plane, or face, perpendicular to the axis.

Ax'unge. A synonym of *Adeps præparatus.*

Axun'gia. (L. *axis*, an axle-tree; *unguo*, to smear; because used for that purpose. F. *axonge;* G. *Schmalz, Schweinfett.*) The pharmacopœial name (E.) of the fat of the *Sus scrofa;* the *Adeps* (L.), or *Adeps suillus* (D.), or hog's lard. The hardest and firmest part of the fat of animals. See *Adeps præparatus.*

A. articula'ris. (L. *articularis*, belonging to the joints.) Synovia.

A. balsam'ica. (Βάλσαμον, the balsam tree.) The *Adeps benzoatus.*

A. benzoa'ta, Belg. Ph. Benzoated lard. Powdered benzoin 40, fresh lard 1000 parts; place in a vapour bath for two hours, and strain. The benzoin prevents rancidity.

A. benzoina'ta. The *Adeps benzoatus.*

A. cas'toris. (L. *castor*, a beaver.) The soft, unctuous contents, formerly officinal, of a pair of oil sacs, terminating in the cloaca of the male beaver, *Castor fiber.* It is different from castor.

A. de mu'mia. (Arab. *mumia*, a kind of bitumen.) Old term for marrow or fat of bones; also called mumia de medullis. (Dornæus, Ruland, and Johnson.)

A. ga'di. (Γάδος, a kind of fish, perhaps the hake; whence *gadus*, the generic name of the cod.) Cod-liver oil.

A. lu'næ. (L. *luna*, the moon.) Name formerly given to a species of white bole. (Quincy.)

A. oxygena'ta. The *Unguentum oxygenatum.*

A. pe'dum tau'ri. (L. *pes*, a foot; *taurus*, a bull.) Neat's-foot oil. See *Oleum bubulum.*

A. pisci'na mari'na. (L. *piscinus*, belonging to a fish; *marinus*, belonging to the sea.) Cod-liver oil.

A. por'ci. (L. *porcus*, a pig.) Lard of the pig.

A. porci'na. (L. *porcinus*, of a hog. G. *Schweinefett.*) Another term for *Adeps suillus*, or hog's lard.

A. porci'na depura'ta, Belg. Ph. Purified hog's lard. Lard melted in hot water and strained through linen.

A. so'lis. (L. *sol*, the sun.) Name formerly given to a yellow species of bole.

Ax'ylæ. (Ἄξυλος, without wood. G. *holzlos.*) Applied to those plants which do not develop woody fibre.

Ax'ylous. (Same etymon. G. *holzlos.*) Without wood, or without woody fibre.

Ayal'ly. Name of a kind of grass in St. Domingo; used as a laxative.

Ayaloo'gi. A name of *Aloes wood.*

Ay'a-pa'na. The *Eupatorium aya-pana.*

Aybor'zat. (Arab.) An old name for galbanum. (Quincy.)

Ayca'pher. (Arab.) Old term for burnt copper. (Quincy.)

Ayco'phos. (Arab.) Old term for the *Æs ustum*, or burnt brass. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Ayden'dron. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Lauraceæ.*

A., Cuju'mary, Nees. The plant from which Cujumary beans are obtained; they are aromatic, and employed in indigestion.

A. laur'el, Nees. The *Ocotea pichurim*, which is supposed by some to produce *Pichurim beans.*

Aye-green. An old name of house leek, *Sempervivum tectorum.*

A'ylous. (Ἄϋλος, without matter.) Incorporeal, immaterial.

Aÿp'nia. (Ἀϋπνια. G. *Schlaflosigkeit.*) Sleeplessness.

Aÿp'nous. (Same etymon. G. *schlaflos.*) Sleepless.

Ay'ri. A synonym of *Aibi.*

Aza'a. (Arab.) Ancient name for the *Terra rubra*, or red marl. (Ruland and Johnson.)

A'zac. Arabian name for the gum ammoniacum. (Quincy.)

Azad-i-du'rucht. Persian for *Azadirachta indica.*

Azadirach'ta. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Meliaceæ.*

A. in'dica, Juss. (F. *margousier;* Mal. *Aria bepon;* Tam. *Vaypum;* Tel. *Vepa.*) The neem or margosa tree. An Indian tree, 20 feet high. The bark, bitter, is used as a substitute for cinchona in intermittent fevers and chronic rheumatism. The bruised, fresh, or dried leaves, applied on common poultices, are said to prevent glandular tumours from coming to maturity, and rapidly remove psora and other pustular affections. On the decline of smallpox the natives cover the body with the leaves of this tree. From the pericarp of the seed an acrid bitter oil is expressed, which is useful in leprosy and rheumatism, and is anthelmintic and stimulant. Used also externally in bad ulcers, and as a liniment in headaches. The bark of the roots, the leaves, and nuts, as well as an alkaloid, azedarin, extracted by Piddington, are used in the Antilles as a febrifuge.

Aza'gor. (Arab.) Ancient name for verdigris. (Castellus.)

Az'alar. A name of the Peruvian cinchona.

Aza'lea. (Ἀζαλέος, dry; from ἀζαίνω, to make dry.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Ericaceæ.*

A. arbo'rea. (L. *arbor*, a tree.) The *A. pontica.*

A. pon'tica. (L. *ponticus*, belonging to the Black Sea.) The systematic name of a plant generally supposed to be the ægolethron of the ancients; it yields by exudation a nectareous juice having intoxicating and poisonous qualities, and was supposed to be the cause of the pestilence which killed so large a number of the soldiers in the retreat of Xenophon, by means of the honey then eaten. See *Chamærhododendron.*

A. procum'bens. (L. *procumbo*, to prostrate one's self.) The *Loiseleuria procumbens.*

Aza'lein. The same as *Fuchsin.*

Aza'mar. (Arab.) Old name for minium, or the red oxide of lead; also for the hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum, vermilion, or native cinnabar properly prepared. (Ruland.)

Aza'ne. (Arab.) Term for a drop. (Quincy.)

A'zar. Same as *Azane.*

Azara'khee. A name applied by Avicenna to *Strychnos nux vomica.*

Azar'net. (Arab.) Old name for auripigmentum, or orpiment. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Az'arole. The *Cratægus azarolus.*

Az'arum. The same as *Asarum.*

A. cab'aret. The *Asarum europæum.*

Azci. (Arab.) Old name for atramentum, or ink. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Azed'arach. The *Azadirachta indica.* Also, the pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the bark of the root of the *Azadirachta indica*, or *Melia azedarach.*

Azed'arin. An alkaloid obtained from the *Azadirachta indica;* proposed as a substitute for quinine.

Azede'grin. (Arab.) Old name for the *Lapis hæmatites.* (Ruland and Johnson.)

Azedera'cha amœ'na. (L. *amœnus*, pleasant.) The *Azadirachta indica.*

A'zef. (Arab.) Old name for *Alumen scissum*, or scissile. (Ruland and Johnson.)

A'zeg. (Arab.) Old name for vitriol. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Azeloin'ic ac'id. The same as *Œnanthylic acid.*

Azema'for. (Arab.) Old name for minium, or the red oxide of lead. (Quincy.)

Azema'sor. (Arab.) Old name for vermilion, or native cinnabar. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Azensa'li. (Arab.) Old term for moss growing on stones; also, for a certain black stone found among gold. (Ruland.)

Azi'mar. (Arab.) Ancient name for *Æs ustum*, or burnt copper. (Ruland.)

A'zius. (Arab.) Old name for a stone on which salts grows. (Ruland.)

A'zob. (Arab.) Old name for *Alumen saccharinum.* (Ruland.)

Azoben'zene. Same as *Azobenzide.*

Azoben'zide. $C_{12}H_{10}N_2$. Name given to a substance obtained by heating a mixture of nitrobenzine and sodium amalgam. It crystallizes in reddish plates, sparingly soluble in water, easily in alcohol and ether.

Azocar'bic. A synonym of *Cyanic.*

Azocar'bide. A synonym of *Cyanide.*

A. hy'dric. A synonym of *Hydrocyanic acid.*

Azocarbon'ic. A synonym of *Picric.*

Azocarbu'ric. A synonym of *Cyanuric.*

A'zoch. (Arab.) A word applied formerly to the *Mercurius philosophorum*, or quicksilver extracted from any metallic body. See *Auraric.*

A'zock. Same as *Azoch.*

Azo'ic. (Ἀ, neg.; ζωή, life.) Having no life.

Azolit'min. According to Kane, one of the colouring matters of *litmus.*

Azol'leæ. A Tribe of the Family *Rhizocarpeæ*, according to some botanists, having the sexual organs located on the petiole.

Azoodynam'ia. (Ἀ, neg.; ζωή, life; δύναμις, power. G. *Lebensthätigkeit.*) Loss, or lessening, of the powers of life.

Azoog'eny. (Ἀ, neg.; ζῷον, an animal; γεννάω, to produce.) The generation of imperfectly developed progeny.

Azoosperm'ia. (Ἀ; ζωή, life; σπέρμα, seed.) Loss or diminution of vitality of the spermatozoa, or their absence from the ejaculated fluid.

Azorel'la. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Umbelliferæ*, growing in the neigbourhood of the Straits of Magellan. The different species supply a gum-resin, which is used as an aromatic and stimulant.

A'zores. Islands in the Atlantic Ocean, some 800 miles off the coast of Portugal. The climate is like that of Madeira, being temperate and equable, but the moisture of the atmosphere is very great.

Azosul'phate. A synonym of *Nitrosulphate.*

Az'otate. (*Azote.*) A synonym of nitrate.

Azota'tion. (*Azote.*) A term for the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen by plants, herbivorous animals, and carnivorous animals deprived of albuminous substances, or subjected to starvation.

Az'ote. (Ἀ, neg.; ζωή, life; because unfit for sustaining life. F. *azote;* G. *Azot, Nitrogen, Stickstoff, Stickluft.*) Another name for nitrogen gas.

Az'oted. (*Azote.*) Nitrogenised.

Azotene'ses. A term for a class of diseases, including scorbutus, gangrene, and cancer, supposed to depend on excess of azote or nitrogen in the tissues.

A'zoth. (Arab.) The same as *Azoch;* also, a name for brass; also, a panacea made from mercury, gold, and silver.

Azot'ic. (*Azote.* G. *azotisch, Stickstoffhaltig.*) Belonging to azote or nitrogen.

A. ac'id. A synonym of *Nitric acid.*

Az'otised. (*Azote.*) Nitrogenised; charged with nitrogen.

A. sub'stances. The immediate constituents of the animal body containing nitrogen; they are albumin, fibrin of blood, myosin, syntonin, casein, globulin, gelatin, chondrin, salivin, kreatin, kreatinin, pepsin, mucin, keratin, pigment, hæmoglobin, urea, uric acid, hippuric acid, inosruic acid, sarcin, leucin, tyrosin, lecithin, neurin, and the biliary nitrogenous compounds.

Az'otite. (*Azote.*) The same as *Nitrite.*

Az'otous. (*Azote.*) The same as *Nitrous.*

Azo'tum. Same etymon and meaning as *Azote.*

Azotu'ria. (*Azotum*, azote or nitrogen, which is the chief constituent of urea; *urina*, the urine.) Term for a class of diseases characterised by a great increase of urea in the urine.

Also, a synonym of *Diabetes insipidus.*

Azo'tus. (*Azote.*) A synonym of nitrate.

A. argent'icus. The *Argenti nitras.*

A. argent'icus fu'sus. (L. *fusus*, melted; from *fundo*, to pour out.) The *Argenti nitras fusa.*

A. hydrargyr'icus liq'uidus. (L. *hydrargyrus*, mercury; *liquidus*, liquid.) The *Hydrargyri nitras.*

A. hydrargyro'so-ammon'icus. The *Mercurius solubilis Hahnemanni.*

A. hydrargyro'sus. (L. *hydrargyrus*, mercury.) Mercury nitrate.

A. plumb'icus. (L. *plumbum*, lead.) Nitrate of lead.

A. potas'sicus. Potassium nitrate.

A. so'dicus. Sodium nitrate.

Azra'gar. (Arab.) Old term for verdigris. (Ruland and Johnson.)

A'zub. (Arab.) Old name for alumen or alum. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Azu'bo. (Arab.) Name formerly given to a certain chemical vessel. (Ruland and Johnson.)

A'zuc. (Arab.) An old name for red coral. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Az'ulene. $C_{16}H_{13}O$. A blue liquid of sp. gr. ·910, boiling at 302·2° C. (576° F.) It is supposed to cause the blueness of volatile oils, and with resin the green or brown colour. Also called *Cœrulein.*

Azul'mic ac'id. (G. *Azulminsäure.*) Name given to a black substance deposited during the spontaneous decomposition of hydrocyanic acid, which is very similar to ulmic acid.

Azul'min. Another term for azulmic acid.

Az'ur. A name of coral.

Az'ure. A name of smalt.

Also (F. *azur, azuré;* G. *azurblau, himmelblau*), of an azure-blue colour, like ultramarine, and brighter than *Cœruleus.*

A. stone. (F. *lapis lazuli;* G. *Lasurstein.*) A name for the *Lapis lazuli*, from its colour.

Azu'rium. Old term for a preparation of two parts mercury, one third part sulphur, and one fourth sal ammoniac. Albertus Magnus, *Chymia*, in *Th. Chym.* vol. ii, *p.* 437.

Az'yges. ('A, neg.; ζυγός, a yoke.) The same in all respects as *Azygos.* Formerly applied to the sphenoid bone, as having no fellow.

A. proces'sus. (L. *processus*, a projection.) The rostrum of the sphenoid bone.

Az'ygos. ('A, priv.; ζυγός, a yoke. F. *azygos;* G. *ungepaart.*) Without a fellow, or corresponding part; unyoked.

This word has hitherto had no distinct character assigned to it, being unintelligibly used sometimes as a name of a muscle, &c., and presented *per se*, as if it were an indeclinable noun. It is an adjective as here stated, and so agrees with *musculus*, *processus*, *vena*, one of which must always be expressed or understood, in its employment in medical language.

A. ar'tery. ('A, neg.; ζυγός, a yoke. L. *arteria articularis genu media;* F. *artère articulaire moyenne;* G. *mittlere Kniegelenkarterie.*) Generally a branch of the popliteal artery given off opposite the back of the knee-joint, but occasionally of one of the superior articular arteries. It penetrates the posterior ligament of the joint, and supplies the ligamentous structures, the fat, and the synovial membranes.

A. gland'ulæ thyroï'deæ. The *Levator thyroïdeæ muscle.*

A. pharyng'is. A small muscle lying in the middle line between the upper and middle constrictors of the pharynx; it arises from the pharyngeal spine of the basilar bone, and is inserted into the median raphe of the pharynx.

A. proces'sus. Term for a process of the sphenoid bone, called the *Rostrum sphenoidale.*

A. u'vulæ. (Dim. of *uva*, a grape. L. *Palato-uvularis*, *palato-staphylinus*, *staphylinus*, or *epistaphylinus;* F. *muscle azygos de la luette;* G. *Zapfenmuskel.*) Occupies the middle line of the soft palate. It arises from the spine of the palate bone, and extends backward to the tip of the uvula. A thin layer of the palato-pharyngeus covers its upper surface; it elevates and shortens the uvula.

A. veins. These are three in number, one larger on the right side, two smaller on the left. The *right*, or *larger vena azygos*, commences by small branches coming from the upper lumbar vertebræ. It enters the thorax by passing through the aortic orifice on the right side of the aorta and thoracic duct, ascends on the right side of the bodies of the dorsal vertebræ till it reaches the level of the third intercostal space, when it arches forward over the right bronchus, and joins the superior vena cava just above the pericardium. It has one valve at the point where it arches forward. It receives in front the right bronchial and some œsophageal and mediastinal branches, on its right side the eight inferior right intercostal veins, and on its left side the lesser azygos vein and the common trunk formed by the left superior intercostal veins. At the level of its entrance into the superior vena cava the three superior right intercostals sometimes open into it by a single trunk.

The *left lower*, or *small azygos vein*, begins, like the right, in the upper lumbar veins, and often communicates with the left renal vein. Entering the thorax through the aortic opening, and through the crus of the diaphragm, it receives the four or five left inferior intercostal veins, and crosses at the level of the eighth dorsal vertebra, behind the aorta and thoracic duct, to join the right azygos, though it occasionally runs up to the left innominate vein. It receives some œsophageal and mediastinal branches.

The *left upper azygos vein* (Ellis and Breschet) is formed by offsets from the spaces between the superior intercostal and the highest branch of the lower azygos. Receiving three or four branches, the trunk either joins the lower azygos of its own side, or crosses the spine to open separately into the right vein.

The vena azygos major is the persistent upper part of the right vena cardinalis of the embryo. The upper part of the left vena cardinalis remains as the left upper azygos vein, or as the left superior intercostal.

A. ve'na. See *A. veins.*

Az'ygous. (Same etymon.) Without a fellow.

A. gan'glion. (Γάγγλιον, a tumour under the skin.) A ganglion of the sympathetic nerve, situated on the coccyx, and formed at the junction of the two terminal filaments of the great sympathetic nerve.

A. mus'cle of the thy'roid gland. The *Levator glandulæ thyroïdeæ.*

Azy'mar. (Arab.) Old name for vermilion, or native cinnabar.

Azym'ia. ('A, neg.; ζύμη, ferment. G. *Ungegohrenheit.*) A condition of non-fermentibility, or of absence of fermentation, or of crudity.

A. humo'rum. (L. *humor*, a liquid.) An old term for crudity of the humours.

Azy'mic. (Same etymon. G. *ungegohren, ungesäuert.*) Unfermented, unleavened.

Azy'mos. ('A, priv.; ζύμη, ferment.) Old term applied to unfermented or unleavened bread, as sea-biscuit, &c.; having no ferment.

Azy'mous. Same as *Azymic.*

B.

B. A contraction of Beaumé, and having reference to his areometer.

Also, of balneum, a bath.

B. A. A contraction of balneum aquæ, a water bath.

Also, of balneum arenæ, a sand bath.

B. M. The initials of balneum mariæ, or maris, a bath of water; a water bath.

These letters, in formulæ and prescriptions, are the initials of the words balneum marinum, a bath of the sea, or sea-water bath.

B. V. These letters, used in formulæ and prescriptions, are the initials of the words balneum vaporis, a bath of vapour, or vapour bath.

Ba. The symbol of the metal barium.

Ba'al-she'men. Royal oil. Term applied to the balm of Gilead.

Baa'sen. Hungary, near Mediasch; situated in a pleasant valley, surrounded by woods and vineyards. Salt springs, containing iodine and bromine. Temp. 15° C. (59° F.) to 19° C. (66·2° F.); one spring is cold. The sodium iodide amounts to about half a grain to a pint, and the sodium bromide to one third of that amount. Used in chronic rheumatism, scrofulous enlargement of glands, uterine and ovarian congestions, syphilitic joint and periosteal affections.

Bab'che. The Hindustani name of a plant found near Umritzir, which is used as an ointment in itch, and, in decoction, as an application to unhealthy ulcers.

Also, a small dark-coloured aromatic seed, which has been used in India in lepra. (Waring.)

Ba'bern. Russia; Government of Courland. A place about ten miles from Riga and from Mittau. Here are sulphuretted waters, containing 10·5 cub. in. of hydrogen sulphide, 1·4 gr. of sodium sulphate, 2·7 grs. of magnesium sulphate, 1·2 gr. of calcium sulphate, and 1·6 gr. of sodium chloride in one pint.

Bab'la. Bengali for *Acacia arabica.*

Bab'lah. An Indian name of the fruit of the species of *Acacia.*

B. of E'gypt. The legumes of the *Acacia vera.*

B. of In'dia. A commercial name of the legumes of the *Acacia nilotica*, or *A. arabica.* They contain much gallic and tannic acids. A powerful astringent; used for tanning purposes.

B. of Sen'egal. The legumes of the *Acacia seyal.*

Ba'bo-mant'su. A Tribe of the Saan Family of the Hottentot race inhabiting the western region of the Ngami Sea.

Bab'ouny. The flowering heads of the *Santolina fragrantissima.* Used in Egypt, in infusion, as a stomachic.

Bab'reny. The Hindustani name of the seed of the *Embelia ribes.* Used as a vermifuge.

Ba'buckr. A Tribe of Negroes inhabiting the West of Abaka and Luba and the East of Sandeh (Nyamnyam), probably belonging to the Nuba race.

Bab'ul bark. The bark of the *Acacia arabica.* It is coarsely fibrous, of a mahogany colour, and of a bitterish and astringent taste. A decoction of ℥iss to Oj of water is used, as an injection, in leucorrhœa, piles, and prolapsus ani, as a gargle in relaxed throat, and internally in chronic diarrhœa, in doses of ℥ij twice daily.

Babu'na ka phul. Hindustani name of chamomile flowers.

Babung'era. A synonym of the Sandeh Tribe of Negroes.

Babu'ta. The Malay name of a low shrubby tree of Penang. Used in cutaneous affections. (Waring.)

Babuzica'rius. (Βαβάζω, to speak inarticulately.) An old term for ephialtes, incubus, or nightmare, from the indistinct attempts to cry out in this affection.

Babylo'nians. The race of men inhabiting Mesopotamia. They are of Semite origin.

Baca'ris. A synonym of an ointment, mentioned by Galen, named the ointment of Lydia.

Bac'ca. (L. *bacca.* Gr. *κόκκος*; F. *baie*; I. *bacca*; S. *baya*; G. *Beere.*) An inferior, indehiscent, one-celled pulpy fruit, with parietal placentæ, having the seeds attached at first only to the placentæ, afterwards loose in the pulp.

B. compos'ita. (L. *compositus*, put together.) A compound berry; one composed of small aggregated berries.

B. orienta'lis. (L. *orientalis*, eastern.) The fruit of the *Cocculus indicus.*

B. pyrena'ta. (Πυρήν, the stone of fruit. G. *Steinbeere.*) A drupe.

B. spu'ria. (L. *spurius*, false. G. *Scheinbeere.*) A spurious berry, a pseudocarp, formed by the development of some part other than the ovary, as of the receptacle in the strawberry.

Bac'cæ ac'tes. (L. *bacca ; acte*, a shrub good for the dropsy.) The fruit of the *Sambucus edulis.*

B. alkeken'gi. The ripe fruit of the *Physalis alkekengi.*

B. arbu'ti. The fruit of the whortleberry, *Arctostaphylos* or *Arbutus uvæ ursi.*

B. aurant'ii immatu'ræ. See *Aurantia immatura.*

B. berber'idis. The fruit of the berberry, *Berberis vulgaris.*

B. ber'berum. (G *Berberisbeeren.*) The fruit of the berberry, *Berberis vulgaris.*

B. bermu'dæ. The fruit of *Sapindus saponaria.*

B. cap'sici. The same as *Capsici fructus.*

B. chamæmo'ri. The fruit of the cloudberry, *Rubus chamæmorus.*

B. coccogni'dii. The fruit of the mezereon, *Daphne mezereum.*

B. cube'bæ. The unripe fruit of *Cubeba officinalis.* See *Cubeba.*

B. dac'tyli. The fruit of the date-palm, *Phœnix dactylifera.*

B. eb'uli. The fruit of the elder tree, *Sambucus ebulus.*

B. fraga'riæ. The fruit of the strawberry, *Fragaria vesca.*

B. halicac'abi. (Ἁλικάκαβον, the alkekengi.) The fruit of the *Physalis alkekengi.*

B. junip'eri. The fruit of *Juniperus communis.* See *Juniper.*

B. lau'ri. See *Lauri fructus.*

B. lau'ri tos'tæ. (L. *tostus*, part. of *torreo*, to roast.) Laurel berries baked in dough and reduced to powder. Used as a stomachic and carminative.

B. mo'ri. The fruit of the mulberry, *Morus niger.*

B. myr'ti. Same as *B. myrtillorum.*

B. myrtillo'rum. Name for the fruit of the *Vaccinium myrtillus.*

B. norland'icæ. Name for the berries of the *Rubus arcticus*, or shrubby strawberry.

B. oxycoc'ci. (G. *Kransbeeren.*) The fruit of the cranberry, *Oxycoccus palustris.*

B. par'idis. The fruit of the *Paris quadrifolia.*

B. phytolac'cæ. See *Phytolaccæ bacca.*

B. pi'peris gla'bri. (L. *piper*, pepper; *glaber*, smooth.) A synonym of *Cubebs.*

B. piscato'riæ. (L. *piscatorius*, belonging to fishermen.) Fisherman's berries. A synonym of *Cocculus indicus.*

B. rham'ni cathar'tici. The fruit of the *Rhamnus catharticus.*

B. ri'bes ru'bri. (G. *Johannisbeeren.*) The fruit of the currant, *Ribes ruber.*

B. ri'bium. Same as *B. ribes rubri.*

B. ru'bi frutico'si. (G. *Brombeeren.*) The fruit of the blackberry, *Rubus fruticosus.*

B. ru'bi idæ'i. (G. *Himbeeren.*) The fruit of the raspberry, *Rubus idæus.*

B. sambu'ci. The fruit of the elderberry, *Sambucus niger.*

B. spi'næ cervi'næ. (L. *spina*, a thorn; *cervinus*, belonging to a deer.) The fruit of *Rhamnus catharticus.*

Bacca'lis. (L. from *bacca*, a berry. G. *Beerentragend.*) Bearing berries.

Baccanel'la. Italy; in Tuscany, near Pondera. A richly carbonated iron water, of temp. 16° C. (60·8° F.), springing from blue clay mixed with tufa. It also contains traces of sulphurous acid and of sulphuric acid. Used in the sequelæ of gout and nervous affections, in chronic skin diseases, and in ulcers.

Bac'car. Same as *Baccharis.*

Bacca'ta cap'sula. (L. *bacca*, a berry; *capsula*, a small box.) A capsule, the inner layers of which are succulent.

Bac'cate. (L. *baccatus*, from *bacca.* F. *baccien ;* G. *beerenartig.*) Having baccæ or berries; having a pulpy fruit.

Bac'charis. (Βάκκαρις.) A fragrant herb used by the ancients in their garlands against enchantments; supposed by some to be an Asarum, by others, variously, *Valeriana celtica*, *Nardum rusticum*, *Gnaphalium sanguineum*, and several other plants.

A Genus of plants of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*, several of the species of which are tonic and stimulating.

B. articula'ta. (L. *articulatus*, jointed, distinct. Braz. *carqueja.*) Hab. Brazil. An extract is used in dyspepsia, debility, and anæmia. (Waring.)

B. brazilia'na. The bruised leaves are used in ophthalmia in Brazil.

B. cunneifo'lia. A synonym of *B. halimifolia.*

B. gandichaudia'na. (Braz. *carqueja doce.*) Used as *B. articulata.* (Waring.)

B. genistelloïd'es, Pers. Hab. Brazil. The bitter extract is used in intermittents, and as an anthelmintic.

B. halimifo'lia. (*Halimus*, the plant of that name; L. *folium*, a leaf.) A decoction is used in the United States of America as a demulcent in cough and phthisis. It is believed to be of value.

B. in'dica. Hab. Java. An aromatic and stimulant plant. Used as an addition to baths in atrophy of children. (Waring)

B. ivæfo'lia. An infusion of the leaves is used in Peru as a stomachic.

B. oblongifo'lia, Spreng. (L. *oblongus*, oblong; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. South America. Used as a vulnerary.

B. ochra'cea. (Ὤχρα, yellow ochre.) Used in Brazil as a vulnerary. (Waring.)

B. prostra'ta, Pers. (L. *prostratus*, part. of *prosterno*, to prostrate one's self.) A native of the Peruvian Andes, where it is employed, in decoction, in dysuria.

B. trim'era. (Τρεῖς, three; *μέροε*, a part. Braz. *carqueja amaragoso.*) Used as *B. articulata.*

B. vene'ta. The *Haplopappus discoideus.*

B. veno'sa. (L. *venosus*, full of veins.) Hab. South America. Used in intermittents.

B. visco'sa, Lam. (L. *viscosus*, sticky.) The *Psiadia glutinosa.*

Baccharo'ides anthelmin'tica, Mönck. The *Vernonia anthelmintica.*

Bac'chia. (*Bacchus*, the god of wine. F. *bacchie.*) The pimples on the face of a drunkard. See *Acne rosacea.*

Bac'chica. The *Hedera helix*, ivy, so called because sacred to Bacchus.

Bac'chus. (Lat.) A sea fish; by some thought to be the mullet, *Mugil cephalus.*

Bac'ci. A learned Italian physician. Born at Milan in the early part of the sixteenth century, died at Rome in 1567. He wrote on wines, poisons, baths, and many non-medical subjects.

Baccif'erous. (L. *bacciferus*, from *bacca*, berry; *fero*, to bear. F. *baccifère;* G. *beerentragend.*) Bearing or producing berries.

Bac'ciform. (L. *bacciformis*, from *bacca*, berry; *forma*, shape. F. *bacciforme;* G. *beerenförmig.*) Having the shape of a berry.

Baccin'ia. A synonym of *Vaccinium.*

Baccin'ium. A synonym of *Vaccinium.*

Bacciv'orous. (L. *bacca; voro*, to devour. F. *baccivore;* G. *beerenfressend.*) Living on berries.

Bac'cula. (L. *baccula*, a small berry. G. *Beerchen.*) A little berry.

Bac'cular. (Same etymon.) Having the fruit composed of numerous distinct bacciform ovaries.

Bace'lus. (Βάκηλος, a eunuch in the service of Cybele.) A eunuch; one who is castrated.

Bach'elor's but'ton. A name of the *Ranunculus aconitifolius*, and also of the *Lychnis vespertina.*

Ba'cher. A French physician, born 1709, died in Paris, date unknown.

B.'s pills. There are several formulæ represented by the following:—Extract of black hellebore, myrrh, of each one part, carduus benedictus three parts; mix, and divide into pills of a grain each. A tonic; dose, 2—6, three times a day.

Ba'chet. France; Isère, Arrondissement de Grenoble. Near this town is a small spring of cold sulphuretted sodic water.

Bach'schweife. Switzerland; Canton Unterwalden. A sulphurous water of not much note.

Bacht'elenbad. Switzerland; Canton Solothurn. Situate in a pleasant valley in the Jura Mountains, 1360' above the sea. The water, of a temperature of 9° C. (48·2° F.), springs from argillaceous ironstone and limestone. It contains calcium and magnesium carbonate, as well as potassium and magnesium chloride. There is also a whey-cure establishment.

Bachtia'ri. One of the Eranian family of men inhabiting the country extending eastward to Burudschird, Feridun and Tschahar Mahal, two days' journey from Ispahan; westward to the hills and to the plains above Dizful Schuster and Ram Hormuz; northward to the river Dizful, and southward to a line drawn from Deh Jur and Felat to the region of Kumish.

Ba'cia. (G. *Abtritt, Kloake.*) An outlet, a cloaca.

Bacil'lar. (L. *bacillum*, a stick.) Club-shaped.

Bacillaria'ceæ. (Same etymon. G. *Stabthierchen.*) Synonymous with *Diatomaceæ.*

Bacilla'riæ. Same as *Diatomaceæ.*

Bacilla'rious. (L. *bacillum*, dim. of *baculum*, a stick. G. *stäbchenförmig.*) Staff-shaped; rod-like.

Bacilla'ris. (Same etymon.) Staff-shaped; rod-like.

Bacil'lary. (L. *bacillarius, bacillaris*, from *bacillum*, a small staff. G. *stäbchenförmig.*) Having the form of a small rod.

B. lay'er. The layer of rods and cones, one of the layers of the retina.

Bacil'li. (L. *bacillum*, a little stick.) The narrow plates or valves of diatoms.

Bacil'liform. (L. *bacillus*, a small staff; *forma*, likeness.) Rod-shaped.

Bacil'lum. (L. dim. of *baculum*, a stick. G. *Knebel.*) A little stick. A name applied of old to several iron implements.

Also (G. *Arzeneistängelchen*), a cylindrical troche, or pastile, *Candela fumatis.*

A surgical instrument carrying a sponge.

The rods of the membrana Jacobi of the retina.

The valve of a diatom.

B. canden'tium. (L. *candeo*, to be glowing hot. G. *Brennstift.*) A caustic brush or pencil.

B. escharot'icum. (Ἐσχαρωτικός, fit to form an eschar. G. *Ätzstäbchen.*) A bacillum made with flour or gum and some caustic, as nitrate of silver, caustic potash, or chloride of zinc. Used to destroy cancerous or other tumours by insertion to a hole made by a knife.

B. fer'reum. (L. *ferreus*, made of iron. G. *Nagel, Brecheizen, Steckeisen.*) A nail, a pin.

B. iodoform'ii. Iodoform mixed with gum, and introduced into one of the canals of the body to relieve pain.

B. liquirit'iæ. (L. *liquiritia*, liquorice. G. *Hustenstangen.*) Pastiles containing liquorice and sugar. Used as a demulcent in hoarseness or cough.

B. resol'vens. (L. *resolvo*, to loosen, to disperse.) A bacillum containing iodine.

B. tan'nicum. (G. *Tanninstift.*) Tannic acid mixed with gum or bread-crum and rolled into proper shape. A local astringent for the urethra or uterus.

B. tan'nicum glycerina'tum. Made as *B. tannicum*, with the addition of glycerin.

Bacil'lus. (L. *bacillum*, a little stick.) A Genus of the Tribe *Desmobacteria*, of the Family *Bacteriaceæ*, in Cohn's classification. It includes some of the Bacteridia of Davaine. Distinguished from the other genus of the same tribe, *Vibrio*, by the straightness of the rods.

B. amylobac'ter. (Ἄμυλον, starch; βακτηρία, a rod.) A club-shaped form of Bacillus, described by Ph. v. Tieghem. It is coloured by iodine, and is motionless.

B. anthra'cis. (Ἄνθραξ, a carbuncle. G. *Milzbrandbacillen.*) The *Bacteridium anthracis* of Davaine. Found in the blood and diseased structures in milzbrand, or splenic fever of animals. It is homogeneous and unjointed when fresh, developes spores, and is probably a variety of *B. subtilis.*

B. le'præ. (L. *lepra*, leprosy.) A form of uncertain existence, supposed to be the cause of leprosy.

B. mala'riæ. (I. *malo*, bad; *aria*, air.) A form discovered by Krebs and Tommasi-Crudeli in the air and soil of malarious districts, specially in the Pontine marshes, and believed by them to be the cause of intermittents. It consists of small, narrow, longish-cylindrical spores, about half a micro-millemeter long, and rods of about the same breadth, and seven micro-millemeters in length. In the body of animals the spores develop into long filaments, which subsequently undergo transverse segmentation, so as to form a chain, in the segments of which new spores grow. They develop most freely in the spleen and the medulla of the bones.

B. min'imus. (L. *minimus*, least.) A form found in the pneumo-enteritis or typhoid of pigs. The rods are finer and more delicate than those of *B. subtilis.*

B. sub'tilis. (L. *subtilis*, slender. G. *Heubacillen.*) The *Vibrio subtilis* of Ehrenberg. Very thin and flexible filaments, accompanying or causing butyric acid fermentation. It possesses active habits.

B. trem'ulus. (L. *tremulus*, trembling.) An elongated club-shaped Bacillus with spores, described by Cohn. It occurs frequently in putrefying vegetable infusions, in such quantities as to form a mucous scum. It has a peculiar trembling rotating movement. Both extremities are provided with a whip.

B. ul'na. (L. *ulna*, the elbow.) Short, stiff, and thick filaments, with dense, finely granular plasma, occurring singly, or in two- or four-jointed straight or zig-zag chains.

Back. (Sax. *bac.* L. *dorsum ;* Gr. *νῶτος* ; F. *dos ;* I. and S. *dorso ;* G. *Rücken.*) The posterior surface of the trunk of the body ; the part opposite to the belly. In animals it is usually the upper surface.

Back'bone. The vertebral column.

Back'stroke. A term given by Dr. Hope to the diastolic impulse which occasionally is felt, especially in hypertrophied hearts, in consequence of a sudden relaxation of the ventricles after a powerful contraction.

Also, a term applied to the inverse discharge of electricity from the earth to one end of a cloud, to restore the equilibrium when the other end of the cloud has discharged to the earth the direct discharge. It is not so violent or destructive as the direct discharge.

Ba'con. (Old Dut. *backe*, a pig ; old Fr. *bacon.* F. *lard ;* I. *lardo ;* G. *Speck.*) The salted and dried flesh of the pig. Pavy gives as its percentage composition nitrogenous matter 8·8, fat 73·3, saline matter 2·9, water 15.

Baco'pa. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Scrophulariaceæ.*

B. aquat'ica. (L. *aquaticus*, belonging to water. F. *herbe aux brûlures.*) Used in Cayenne, as an emollient and cicatrizant in burns.

Bac'sko-ra'ho. Hungary ; near Szigeth. The water, which springs from the granite and gneiss, contains sodium, iron, and calcium carbonates, sodium sulphate and chloride, and some iodide. Used in splenic and hepatic enlargements in gout, rheumatism, scrofula, chronic skin diseases, and syphilis.

Bacteria'ceæ. (Βακτήριον, a little staff. F. *Bacteriens ;* G. *Bacterien.*) A Family of the Order *Schizomycetes.* The individuals consist of chlorophylless cells of spherical, oblong, or cylindrical, sometimes twisted or wrinkled, shape, which increase exclusively by transverse division, and live either separately or in cell-groups. They are divided by Cohn into four tribes :

1. *Sphærobacteria* (G. *Kugelbacterien*), in which the cells are spherical ;
2. *Microbacteria* (G. *Stäbchenbacterien*), in which the cells are short and cylindrical ;
3. *Desmobacteria* (G. *Fadenbacterien*), in which the cells are filamentous ;
4. *Spirobacteria* (G. *Schraubenbacterien*), in which the cells are tortuous or screw-shaped.

Bacterid'ium. A Genus of the Family *Vibriones*, according to Davaine, and described by him as filiform, straight or bent, more or less distinctly articulated, in consequence of an imperfect spontaneous division, always motionless. Other members of the Bacteridia have been included under this name, not filiform but globular. The filiform Bacteridia are described by Cohn under the head *Bacillus*, and the globular ones under *Micrococcus.*

B. anthra'cis. (Ἄνθραξ, a malignant pustule.) The *Bacillus anthracis.*

B. auranti'acum. (Mod. L. *aurantiaceus*, of the orange, as in colour.) The *Micrococcus aurantiacus.*

B. brun'neum, Schröt. A doubtful species.

B. cyan'eum. (Κυάνεος, dark blue.) The *Micrococcus cyaneus.*

B. fermen'ti. (L. *fermentum*, ferment, yeast.) Described by Davaine as occurring in the leaven of wheat and barley. Generally short and slender, two-jointed, straight or bent, immobile, or having a Brownian motion. Occasionally they are composed of three or four joints bent at an angle.

B. glareo'sum. (L. *glareosus*, gravelly.) Davaine describes under this head certain minute, slender hyaline filaments.

B. intestina'lis. (L. *intestina*, the intestines.) According to Davaine, this variety is found in the intestinal canal of many birds. The filaments are short and thick, having often a clear central space.

B. lu'teum. (L. *luteus*, yellow.) The *Micrococcus luteus.*

B. prodigio'sum. (L. *prodigiosus*, wonderful.) The *Micrococcus prodigiosus.*

B. viola'ceum. (L. *violaceus*, violet coloured.) The *Micrococcus violaceus.*

Bacte'rium. (Βακτήριον, a little staff.) Defined by Dujardin as filiform, rigid, more or less distinctly articulated by imperfect division, having a vacillating, but not an undulatory, movement.

According to Luerssen, a Genus of the Family *Bacteriaceæ*, of the chlorophylless Section of the Order *Schizomycetes.*

According to Cohn, Bacterium is the single Genus of the Tribe *Microbacteria*, of the Family *Bacteriaceæ.* Bacteria are short cylindrical or elliptical cells, hanging together in pairs whilst undergoing transverse division ; occasionally in fours when the second cells have divided before the primary separation has been completed. When under favourable nutrient conditions, and well supplied with oxygen, they move very freely at times. They form no chains or threads, but they propagate in a connecting gelatinous mass, *zooglœa*, in regard to which they are distinguished from the sphærobacteria by the firmness of the intermediate substance, and by the absence of any finely granulated appearance. Cohn describes two species only, *B. termo* and *B. lineola.*

B. æruginо'sum. (L. *æruginosus*, verdigris coloured.) A species supposed to be the active agent in the production of the pigment of blue pus.

B. articula'tum. (L. *articulatus*, jointed.) A species, described by Ehrenberg, of doubtful existence.

B. capita'tum. (L. *capitatus*, having a head.) A doubtful species described by Davaine.

B. carbuncula're. (L. *carbunculus*, a little coal.) A form of bacillus stated by Davaine to be found in the blood of men and animals who have died with carbuncle. They are motionless, flat, straight, highly refractile, without inflexion when short, and with one or two inflexions when long. They may attain a length of 0·05.

B. cate′nula. (L. *catenula*, a small chain.) A doubtful species described by Dujardin, said to have been found in typhoid fever.

B. cunea′tum. (L. *cuneatus*, wedge-shaped.) A form described by Rivolta, and stated to exist in putrefying blood, in the intestine of horses and dogs dying from putrefactive diseases, and in the blood in the septic metritis of cows.

B. euche′lys. (Εὖ, well; χηλή, a crab's claw.) A doubtful species described by Ehrenberg.

B. lac′tis. (L. *lac*, milk.) A bacterium described by Lister as the cause of lactic fermentation in milk. It is motionless, most commonly occurring in pairs, sometimes in threes, fours, or even more.

B. line′ola. (L. *lineola*, a little line.) The *Vibrio lineola* of Ehrenberg. Larger than *B. termo*; found in stagnant water, and where there is no putrefaction. The cells are distinctly cylindrical, about four times longer than broad, ·0038—·0052 mm. broad, seldom curved, and possessing strongly refracting soft contents, beset with dark points. They are separate, or united in pairs. Their movement is effected by a terminal flagellum.

B. punc′tum. (L. *punctum*, a point.) A doubtful species described by Dujardin.

B. putre′dinis. (L. *putredo*, rottenness.) Probably *B. termo*.

B. syncy′anum. (Σύν, with; κυάνεος, dark blue.) A species supposed to be the active agent in the production of the pigment of blue milk.

B. ter′mo. (L. *termo*, a boundary.) The *Monas termo* of Ehrenberg. Cylindrical, two to five times as long as broad, about ·0015 mm. long; often two-jointed, with a vacillating movement, produced by a terminal flagellum. It is found wherever putrefaction of either animal or vegetable matter is going on, and by many is believed to be the active agent of that process. When putrefaction ceases they cease to be found.

B. trilocula′re. (L. *tris*, three; *loculus*, a little place.) The *Bacterium lineola*.

B. xanthi′num. (Ξανθός, yellow.) A species supposed to be the active agent in the production of the pigment of yellow milk.

Bac′teroïd. (Βακτήριον, a little staff; εἶδος, likeness.) Having the appearance of a small rod, or resembling a bacterium.

Bactria′nus. (L. *Bactrianus*, relating to Bactra. G. *baktrianisch*, *baktrisch*.) Bactrian. Growing in, or belonging to, Bactria, an ancient country of Central Asia, lying south of the river Oxus, and extending to the Hindu Kush.

Bac′tris. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Palmaceæ*. Several kinds of this genus of palm, growing in Trinidad and New Grenada, yield good amadou. (Waring.)

B. mi′nor, Willd. (L. *minor*, less.) Fruit contains an acid juice, from which a wine is made.

B. rotun′da. (L. *rotundus*, round.) The *B. minor*.

Bactyrilo′bium fis′tula. The *Cassia fistula*.

Baculif′erous. (L. *baculum*, a stick; *fero*, to bear.) In Botany, cane-bearing, as the bamboo.

Bac′uliform. (L. *baculum*; *forma*, shape.) Rod-like.

Bac′ulus fer′reus. (L. *baculus*, a staff; *ferreus*, of iron.) An instrument for supporting a vessel.

Bac′zuch. Hungary. An alkaline carbonated chalybeate water, of 8° C. (46·4° F.), springing from the granite and mica slate. It is tonic and diuretic.

Bada′gar. A tribe of the Kanarese group of the Dravidical race inhabiting the Nilagiri woods between Maisur and Koimbatur.

Bada′ward Shookai. The Hindustani name of the twigs, leaves, and flowers of *Cacalia sonchifolia*, growing in the Himalayas. Used as a stimulant and expectorant. (Waring.)

Badel′la. The same as *Bdella*.

Ba′den. Austria; near Vienna, in a broad valley at the foot of the Wienerwald, 670 feet above sea level. The Thermæ pannonicæ of the Romans. The mineral waters spring from the foot of the Calvarienberg dolomitic limestone and conglomerate by thirteen sources, which vary in temperature from 35° C. to 40° C. (95° F. to 104° F.) They contain calcium, sodium, and magnesium carbonate, calcium, potassium, and sodium sulphate, sodium and magnesium chloride, carbonic acid, and a little sulphuretted hydrogen, with nitrogen and oxygen. The accommodation is good, and many of the baths very large, affording accommodation for nearly two hundred bathers at once, who remain in for a long time. The waters are little used internally, and then chiefly mixed with milk, whey, or other mineral waters. They are used in chronic catarrh of the bronchial tubes and of the bladder, in chronic skin diseases, in chronic rheumatism, and scrofula. Mud baths are used in chronic lymphatic swellings, in scrofulous ulcers, in caries and necrosis, in chronic joint diseases, in rheumatic stiffenings, and chalk-stones.

Ba′den in Aar′gau. Switzerland; near Zürich; a pleasant, quiet place, beautifully situated at the foot of a hill on the left bank of the Limmat, 1180 feet above sea level, with a mild winter and a hot summer climate. Mineral waters springing from the Jurassic formation, at a temp. of about 46° C. (114·8° F.), and containing calcium, sodium, and magnesium sulphate, sodium chloride, a little lithium chloride, calcium and magnesium carbonate, carbonic acid, nitrogen, and a little sulphuretted hydrogen. Many Algæ are found in the water, which are referred to the Genus *Beggiatoa*. They are used in chronic rheumatism, gout, scrofula, neuralgia, menstrual troubles, hæmorrhoidal disorders, and chronic mercurial poisoning.

Ba′den-Ba′den. Germany; in the Grand Duchy of Baden, at no great distance from Strasburg. A very pleasant town on the river Oos, at the outskirts of the Black Forest. The arrangements for visitors are excellent; the climate is mild, but somewhat variable. Indifferent waters of no active properties, and of a temperature of 46° C.—71° C. (114·8° F.—159·8° F.), containing small amounts of calcium, magnesium, and ammonium carbonate and sodium chloride, with carbonic acid. Lithia and arsenic are found, but in such small quantities as to be inefficacious. The water is drunk pure, or with milk, whey, or other mineral waters, and is used internally and as a bath in chronic bronchial catarrh, especially in scrofulous and gouty persons, in gout, joint-contractions, chronic rheumatism, and scrofula. Extract of fir leaves is often used as an adjunct.

Baden is also used as a winter residence on account of its mildness.

Badenweil'er. Germany; Grand Duchy of Baden, near Mühlheim, in the Black Forest. A beautifully-situated place, 1450 feet above sea-level, in a mild and equable climate, where the west wind predominates; it is used on this account as a climatic resort. Indifferent waters, of a temperature of 27·5° C. (77·5° F.), containing small quantities of sodium, potassium, and calcium sulphate, calcium chloride, and calcium and magnesium carbonate. Algæ of the Genera *Hypheothrix*, *Stigeoclonium*, and *Ulothrix* are found in the waters. They are used in chest affections.

Ba'dezahr. The same as *Bezoar.*

Bad'ger. (F. *blaireau;* I. *tasso;* G. *Dachs.*) The *Meles taxus.* Its flesh is said to be good.

Bad'humn. A cereal resembling millet, inhabiting Ceylon, and used as food.

Badia'ga. A marine Alga, the powder of which is used in Russia to procure the absorption of ecchymoses.

Bad'iane. (Fr.) The seed of the star anise, *Illicium anisatum.*

Badie'ra. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Polygalaceæ.*

B. diversifo'lia. (L. *diversus*, separate; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. West Indies. The wood is used as a substitute for guaiacum. The seeds contain an aromatic oil.

Bad'iri. An urticating plant of Amboyna. Used as a whip to make infants walk.

Bad'isis. (Βαδίζω, to walk. G. *Einherschreiten.*) Walking. Galen, *Meth. Med.* i, 6.

Badis'mus. (Βαδίζω, to walk. G. *Einherschreiten.*) Walking.

Ba'dius. (G. *kastanienbraun.*) Brown or chestnut colour.

Bad'mug-baya. The Hindustani name of *Melissa repens.* Used as a scent and a carminative. (Waring.)

Bad'scho. A synonym of *Wadscho.*

Badstofuh'ver. Sweden. An alkaline saline water of 83° C. (181·4° F.), springing to the height of 36 feet. It contains sodium sulphate, chloride, and carbonate, with a considerable amount of silicic acid.

Baduc'ca. A caper, the *Capparis baducca.*

Baduk'ka. Same as *Baducca.*

Bad'ula. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Myrsinaceæ.*

B. micran'tha. (Μικρός, little; ἄνθος, a flower.) Hab. Bourbon and the Mauritius. The leaves and root are used in urinary disorders, and as a diuretic in dropsy.

Bad'ulam. The *Ardisia humilis* of Ceylon, where its fruit yields a syrup, which is used to allay heat and thirst in fevers.

Bad'zar. The same as *Bezoar.*

Bæck'ea. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Myrtaceæ.*

B. u'tilis. (L. *utilis*, useful.) Hab. Australia. Proposed as a substitute for tea.

Ba'el. See *Belæ fructus.*

B. In'dian. See *Belæ fructus.*

Bænodac'tylous. (Βαίνω, to walk; δάκτυλος, a finger.) Having feet fit for walking.

Bæobo'trys. (Βαιός, little; βότρυς, a cluster of grapes.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Myrsinaceæ.*

B. lanceola'ta. (L. *lanceolatus*, furnished with a point, lance-shaped.) A synonym of *B. picta.*

B. pic'ta. (L. *pictus*, painted.) Hab. Abyssinia. A species the dried fruit of which is used as a vermicide, and called *Saoria.*

Baer, Von. A Russian physiologist. Born 1792 in Esthonia. His chief work was 'De ovi Mammalium et Hominis,' published in 1827; died 1876.

Von Baer's Classification of Animals (1828) is founded on their development. Commencing with the lowest, he divides them into—(1) those developing from a germ, or (2) from an egg containing a germ. Of the former he appears to have known no type; the latter he divides into (*α*) animals with radiate development, (*β*) with complex or convoluted (gewundene) development, (*γ*) with symmetrical elongated type of development, and (*δ*) with double symmetrical development, which last are represented by the Vertebrata. These have a vertebral column, dorsal and ventral laminæ, nerve tube, branchial slits, and possess (A) branchiæ or (B) a urinary sac growing forwards. Group A either have no true lungs or possess lungs. Those with no true lungs, and in which the skeleton does not ossify, are the cartilaginous fishes; but if the skeleton ossify, the osseous fishes. Those with lungs are represented by the Amphibia; if the branchiæ persist, we get the Sirenidæ; if they persist externally, the Urodeles; if they become enclosed, the Anura. Group B is divisible into (*a*) those without an umbilical cord, and (*b*) those with an umbilical cord; *a* either have no wings or air-sacs—Reptilia; or have wings and air-sacs, and constitute Aves; *b* are Mammalia, and are again divisible into those in which the umbilical cord soon separates, either (as he then thought) without connection with the mother—Monotremata; or after a brief period of connection with the mother—Marsupials; or the umbilical cord remains for a longer period. In this case the yolk-sac may grow considerably or may grow but little. If it grow considerably, and the allantois increases slightly, Rodentia; moderately, Insectivora; to a great extent, Carnivora. If the yolk-sac grow but little, and the allantois grows but slightly, whilst the umbilical cord is very long, Apes, Man. If the allantois grows very long, and the placenta is in separate masses, Ruminantia; if expanded, Pachydermata and Cetacea.

B., cav'ity of. (G. *Keimhöhle.*) The cleavage cavity; the segmentation cavity. The cavity formed, in all animals above the Protozoa, by the segmentation of the yolk and the formation of a double layer of cells at the periphery, which enclose a cavity.

B., ve'sicle of. The ovum of the human female, described by Von Baer in 1827, but said to have been seen previously by Von Graaf, Prevost, and Dumas.

Bæ'ticus. (L., from *Bætis*, the ancient name for a part of Spain now called Andalusia and Granada.) Originally the word was applied to the inhabitants, or the products, of Bætis, and especially the wool; but of late it has been used to denote a blackish colour.

Bæ'us. (Βαιός, little.) Small.

Ba'fu Keng. A tribe of Bechuana Caffres inhabiting the interior of the South African Continent.

Bag. A tribe of Circassians inhabiting the northern side of the mountain chain of that country, near the origin of the rivers Kehods and Urup.

Bag. (Sax. *bælg*, a bulge; Gael. *balg*, a bag.) That which bulges out, a pouch, a sack.

B. of wa'ters. The amnion and its contained fluid.

Ba'ga. A race of Western Africa, allied to the Negro, inhabiting the coast district to the north-west of the embouchure of the Rio Pougas.

Baghir'mi. A race of men, allied to the Negro, inhabiting the region of Western Africa to the south of Bornu, below the Tsad Sea. They are the representatives of a special group of languages.

Bagli'vi. An Italian physician born at Ragusa in 1669, died 1707. He advanced a solidist theory of disease, in opposition to the humoral pathology of the day, and considered that the membranes of the brain were the great source of force or power over the solids and liquids of the body.

Bagnac'cio del Colomba'jo. Italy; near Valagli. Chalybeate waters springing from grey chalk, in which sulphur is found. Incrustations of iron sulphate are observed in the neighbourhood. They are of a temperature of 18° C. (64·4° F.), and contain calcium, aluminium, sodium, and iron sulphates, with free carbonic, sulphuric, and sulphurous acids.

Bag'ne-bad. Switzerland. A sulphur bath in the Canton Valais. It was lost after an inundation, but has again been discovered.

Bagnè'res a'dour. The same as *Bagnères-de-Bigorre.*

Bag'nères de Bigor're. France; at the foot of the Pyrenees, in the valley of the Adour. A pleasant, clean town, 1850 feet high, in a beautiful district, with a mild and pretty equable climate; it is used as a winter residence. The waters contain magnesium and sodium chloride, calcium and sodium sulphate, calcium, magnesium, and iron carbonate, carbonic acid, nitrogen, and a little oxygen; they have a temperature of 13° C.—51° C. (55·4° F.—123·8° F.), according to the spring. Used in chlorosis, anæmia, neuralgia, non-inflammatory catarrh of bronchial tubes and bladder, and in dyspepsia.

Bag'nères de Lu'chon. France; Arrondisement de St. Gaudens, in the Pyrenees, close by the Spanish frontier. Aquæ convenarum of the Romans. A well-appointed town, 2000 feet high, beautifully situated, with a mild but changeable climate. Strong sulphur waters, of a temperature of 17·5° C.—56° C. (63·5° F.—132·8° F.), containing sodium, iron and manganese sulphate, sodium chloride, sodium, potassium and calcium sulphate, sodium, calcium, magnesium, and aluminium silicate, and much sulphuretted hydrogen. Used in chronic rheumatism, skin diseases, chronic ulcers, convalescence from brain affections, as paralysis, and in metallic poisoning.

Bagnè'res-saint-Fe'lix. France; Lot, Arrond. de Gourdon. The mineral waters contain 15 grs. of magnesium sulphate in one litre. The temperature is 19° C. (67° F.)

Bagnette'. (Fr., from I. *bacchetta*, a rod.) A term applied to the curved rods or spermatozoa which lie in bundles in the seminal capsule or nucleolus of some of the Infusoria, as the Paramecium, during conjugation.

Bag'ni a Ac'qua. Italy; not far from Pisa. Several springs of earthy waters, with some iron, from the muschelkalk and travertine, both forms of limestone, of a temperature of 36° C. (96·8° F.) They contain a large quantity of calcium sulphate, with sodium and magnesium sulphate, calcium, magnesium, and iron carbonate. They are not drunk, but are used as baths in rheumatic and gouty affections, and in paralysis.

Bag'ni a Mor'ba. Italy; in the valley of Possera. Fourteen springs arising from the grey limestone; iron sulphides and quartz are also present in the neighbourhood. The bath arrangements are good. The temperature of the water varies in the different springs from 20° C. (68° F.) to 49° C. (120·2° F.). They contain calcium sulphide, calcium, magnesium, and sodium chloride, calcium, magnesium, and iron carbonate; in two or three the iron is wanting; four contain sulphuretted hydrogen; and most of them carbonic acid gas. The springs Leopoldo and della Cappella are used in calculous affections and abdominal congestions, and as injections in leucorrhœa, menorrhagia, and dysentery. The springs S. Desiderata, S. Caterina, and S. Giuseppe are used in rheumatic affections and in paralytic affections, when there is no brain disease progressing. The springs della Scala and S. Francesco are used in chronic ulcers, œdema, and joint affections, in the form of baths and douches. The indifferent hot springs, del Piano and della Fossa, are used in rheumatic contractions. The springs S. Adelaida, S. Raimondo, S. Cammillo, del Cacio, and della Perla, most of which contain sulphuretted hydrogen, are used in skin diseases.

Bag'ni, Ac'qua dei. Italy; a spring in the Temple of Serapis at Puzzuoli; there are also other springs. Muriated alkaline waters, arising from tufa and other formations. They contain calcium and magnesium bicarbonates, sodium sulphate and carbonate, sodium chloride, silica and iron. Used in intestinal catarrh, jaundice, liver diseases, kidney and bladder disorders, diabetes, rheumatic and neuralgic affections.

Bag'ni dei Val'li di Diav'olo. Italy; in the Val d'Arno. Alkaline iron waters, springing from the limestone, of a temperature of 18° C. (64·4° F.) The right spring contains iron and calcium sulphate, free sulphuric acid, and carbonic acid. It has been used in mercurial cachexia. The left spring contains calcium and magnesium sulphate, sodium and magnesium chloride, iron and calcium carbonate, and carbonic acid.

Bag'ni del'la Scarpet'ta. A village in Italy, at the foot of the Apennines. Here is a cold sulphuretted spring. The mud baths of this place are in repute for cutaneous affections.

Bag'ni di Cra'na. Switzerland; Canton Ticino. Altitude 3270 feet. Sulphur waters of a temperature of 35° C. (95° F.) Badly arranged and not much used.

Bag'ni di Luc'ca. See *Lucca.*

Bag'ni di Sant'Ele'na. Italy; near Battaglia. Hot sulphur waters, springing from lava rocks. Three springs, varying in temperature from 40° C. (104° F.) to 71° C. (159·8° F.) Pleasant neighbourhood, and comfortable arrangements. They contain sodium, magnesium, and calcium chlorides, sulphates and carbonates, traces of iron, iodine, and bromine, sulphuretted hydrogen, and carbonic acid. Used externally in skin diseases and scrofula; internally, simple or with milk, in scrofula, atony of stomach, and constipation.

Bag'ni di St. Agne'se. Italy; on the left bank of the Savio. Hot sulphuretted waters springing from the quartz, mica, lime, and slate rocks, of a temperature of 40° C. (104° F.) to 44° C. (111·2° F.). Two springs contain sodium chloride, sulphate, and carbonate, calcium and magnesium carbonate, nitrogen, carbonic acid, and one sulphuretted hydrogen. Used in gout, sciatica, rheumatism, joint and urinary affections, and lymphatic enlargements.

Bag'nigge Wells. Two mineral springs, which were discovered in A.D. 1760 in the garden of Bagnigge House, Clerkenwell, London. The water was much used at one time, but is now lost. One appears to have contained magnesium sulphate and sodium chloride, and the other was a chalybeate.

Bag'nio. (I. *bagno*, a bath.) In olden phrase a sweating-house; a kind of precursor of the present Turkish bath.

Bag'no. Italy; near Antrodoco, in the Abruzzi. A very hot spring, but not used.

Bag'no a Baccanel'la. Italy; in the Valley of Agra, near the Arno. An alkaline chalybeate water, 17° C. (62·6° F.), springing from the blue clay. It contains calcium and aluminum sulphate, sodium chloride, magnesium, calcium, and iron carbonate, and free carbonic acid. Used internally in atony of the stomach and indolence of intestinal action; externally, in rheumatic gout and skin diseases.

Bag'no Bos'sole. Italy; near Siena. Hot chalybeate water, 39° C. (102·2° F.), springing from the calcareous slate. It contains sodium and calcium sulphate, sodium and calcium chloride, and magnesium and calcium carbonate.

Bag'no d'Apol'lo. Italy; in the Valley of Paglia. An alkaline chalybeate water, 35° C. (95° F.), springing from calcareous slate and schist. It contains calcium carbonate and sulphate and chloride, calcium and magnesium chloride, iron carbonate, carbonic acid, oxygen, and nitrogen. Used in liver congestions, jaundice, and relaxations of mucous membranes.

Bag'no del Proch'io. Italy; near Pitigliano. An alkaline iron water, 39° C. (102·2° F.), springing from the limestone and travertine. It contains sodium chloride and sulphate, calcium chloride, sulphate, and carbonate, magnesium and iron carbonate, and free carbonic acid. Used in abdominal congestions and constipation.

Bag'no di Col'le. Italy; near Amagnolo. Sulphur water of a temperature 31° C. (87·8° F.) It contains sodium chloride and sulphate, magnesium chloride, sulphate and carbonate, calcium sulphate and carbonate, iron carbonate, sulphuretted hydrogen, and much carbonic acid. Used in gravel and kidney affections.

Bag'no di Mie'mo. Italy; not far from Pisa. Saline waters, at 23° C. (73·4° F.) to 31° C. (87·8° F.), springing from the mountain chain of Miemo, which consists chiefly of green serpentine.

Bag'no d'Is'chia. Italy; near Ischia. Saline chalybeate waters, containing sodium bicarbonate, sulphate and chloride, and iron bicarbonate, with a little potassium iodide, and traces of bromine. Used in articular rheumatism, gout, sciatica, glandular enlargements, and skin affections. Mud baths are used in joint-swellings, anchyloses, and chronic ulcers.

Bag'no fres'co. Italy; Ischia, at the entrance of the Val Tamburino. A weak carbonated water.

Bag'noles. France; in Normandy. Height 545 feet. A quiet place, situated in a valley surrounded by a rocky forest. Air warm, but often chill and damp in the evening. Waters sulphurous, of a temperature of 25° C. (77° F.) There are also iron waters. Used in dyspepsia, skin diseases, rheumatism, and paralysis.

Bagno'li. Italy; near to Naples. A sulphurous mineral water, of a temperature of 45° C. (113° F.) Used in rheumatism and skin diseases.

Bagnoli'no dei Rachiti'ci. Italy; in Tuscany. A mineral water, containing sodium carbonate 12 grs., calcium carbonate 10, and half a grain of oxide of iron, with 36 volumes of carbonic acid, in 25 ounces. Used in rickets as a bath, in which the patients stay for long periods.

Bag'nols. France; near Lozère. Height 2317 feet. Sulphur waters, of a temperature of 31° C. (87·8° F.) to 42° C. (107·6° F.) The baths are large, and commonly employed while a current of water is running through them. Used in chronic rheumatism and skin diseases.

Bag'ola. (I., from L. *baccula*, a little berry.) A small berry. Applied to the fruits of the Myrtle and Amelanchier by Cæsalpinus.

Bagrim'ma. A synonym of *Baghirmi.*

Bag'uenaude. (Fr.) Term applied to fruits containing air in their interior, like those of the *Colutea arborescens* and *Physalis alkekengi.*

Baguenau'dier. The *Colutea arborescens.*

Baguet'te, tiges-à. (Fr.) Term applied to stems which, whilst very slender, rise perfectly straight to a great height.

Baha'mas. West India Islands. The garrison is composed of black troops, and the rate of mortality from phthisis is very great; out of 100 deaths 60 were from diseases of the lungs; miasmatic diseases are very prevalent. The winds are often dry and cold, and the alternations of temperature rapid.

Bahamen'sis. (G. *bahamisch.*) Belonging to, or growing in, the Bahamas.

Baharut'se. A tribe of the Bechuanas inhabiting the region of South Africa to the west of the Kaffirs.

Ba'hel. The *Columnia longifolia.*

Ba'hel schul'li. The *Genista spinosa indica.*

Bahi'a pow'der. A synonym of *Goa powder.*

Bahla'pi. A tribe of Bechuanas inhabiting the country westward of the Kaffirs.

Bahlok'wa. A tribe of Bechuanas inhabiting the region of South Africa to the west of the Kaffirs.

Bah'mia. The *Hibiscus esculentus.*

Bah'ne. (Ger. a path.) Applied to the nerves through which motor impulses or sensory impressions travel.

Baho'bah. See *Baobab.*

Bahu'rai. The Bengali name of the fruits of the *Cordia myxa* and *C. latifolia.*

Bai'a spir'it. A spirit distilled from the flowers of the *Bassia latifolia.* It has an odour as of Irish whisky and a pungent taste. When new it is highly deleterious, but when matured is a useful alcoholic stimulant.

Bai'ac. Cerussa, or plumbic carbonate. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Bai'æ. Italy; ten miles west of Naples. Recommended as a winter resort for pulmonary invalids. The climate is mild and not very variable, but it is very moist.

Baie. (Fr., from L. *bacca*, a berry.) A berry.

Bai'ley's itch oint'ment. Alum, nitre, sulphate of zinc, of each 1¼ oz.; vermilion ½ oz.; sweet oil ¼ pint; lard 1 lb.; oils of aniseed, lavender, and origanum, q. s. to perfume.

Bâil'lement. (Fr.) Sighing.

Bains. France; in the Vosges Mountains, near Plombières and Epinal. Indifferent waters, of 29° C.—50° C. (84·2° F.—122° F.), springing from the sandstone, and containing very small quantities of sodium sulphate and chloride, and sodium and calcium carbonate. Drunk and used as baths in chronic rheumatic and gouty affections, paralysis, chronic intestinal catarrh and skin diseases.

Bains de la Reine. Algeria; Province of Oran. Salt waters, of a temperature of 35° C. (95° F.), recommended in rheumatism, scrofula, chronic hepatitis, and the sequelæ of malarious fevers. Used as a military establishment.

Bains Llu'pia. France; Departement des Pyrenèes orientales, not far from Perpignan. A mineral water, of a temp. of 38° C. (100·4° F.), springing from felspathic granite. A water containing sodium sulphide. Used in skin diseases, bronchial and other mucous relaxations.

Bains Ma'met. France; Departement des Pyrenèes orientales. Mineral water, not far from, and very like in composition to those of, *Bains Llupia.*

Bains près Arl'es. Another name of *Amelie les bains.*

Baj'falu. Austria-Hungary; in the County of Szatmar. A strong sulphur water. Used in rheumatism and skin diseases.

Baj'mocz. Hungary. A town twenty-five kilometers from Kremnitz, on the Neutra. Here are thermal mineral waters, containing sodium sulphate, which were anciently, and are still, in repute.

Ba'jor. Austria-Hungary; County Saros. A mild sulphur water.

Bajorva'gas. Austria-Hungary; County Saros. A sulphur spring.

Baj'ra. The Hindustani name of the small millet, *Panicum vulgare.*

Baj'ree. The same as *Bajra.*

Ba'ju. The native name of the inhabitants of the Nicobar Islands. The word signifies "Men." They believe themselves to have come originally from Laoi or Great Nicobar.

Bajuva'ren. A German tribe believed to be identical with the ancient Marcomanni.

Baka'a. A tribe of Bechuanas inhabiting the country to the west of the Kaffirs.

Baka'ki. A tribe of men inhabiting Fernando Po.

Baka'lahari. A synonym of the *Balala.*

Baka'lai. A synonym of the *Bakele.*

Ba'kas. The *Justicia adhatoda.*

Bak'chee. The *Babche.*

Bake'le. A race of men inhabiting the west coast of Southern Africa. Their language is closely allied to that of the M-pongwe of the west coast and to the Ki-suaheli of the east coast of South Africa.

Ba'kers' itch. A disease of the skin, occurring on the fingers and wrists of bakers; by some, called psoriasis diffusa, by others, eczema or lichen agrius.

B's. salt. A term for carbonate of ammonia, because it is used as a substitute for yeast in the making of bread.

Bakhat'la. A tribe of Bechuanas inhabiting the country to the west of the Kaffirs.

Bak'ka. Indian name of *Cannabis sativa.*

Bakwe'na. A tribe of the Bechuanas inhabiting the region to the west of the Kaffirs in South Africa, and between 28°—16° south lat.

Ba'la. The Hindustani name of *Paritium tortuosum.* Used as a febrifuge and as an embrocation.

Also, a name of the *Andropogon muricatum.*

Balade'a. A synonym of New Caledonia.

Balæ'na. (Φάλαινα, or φάλλαινα, a whale. G. *Wallfisch.*) A Genus of the Family *Balænidæ*, Order *Cetacea.*

B. macroceph'alus. (Μακρός, long, large; κεφυλή, the head.) A synonym of *Physeter macrocephalus.*

B. mystice'tus. (Μύσταξ, the upper lip; κήτος, a huge fish. G. *grönlandische Walfisch.*) The Greenland, or right whale. The chief source of whalebone and of oil.

Balæna'ta vir'ga. (L. *virga*, a rod. G. *Fischbeinstab.*) A rod of whalebone.

Balæna'tus. (L. *balæna*, a whale.) Belonging to, or obtained from, a balæna or whale.

Balænoïd'ea. (L. *balæna*, whale; εἶδος, likeness.) A Group of the Order *Cetacea.* Nasal chambers communicate externally by two spiracles, and are unconnected with subintegumentary sacs over the skull; ribs united to the bodies of the vertebræ by ligament only; sternum unites with first rib only; skull large, nearly symmetrical; nasal bones short, but longer than in other Cetacea; maxilla extends in front of supra-orbital process of frontal; lachrymal bone present; rami of mandible united at the symphysis by ligament only; teeth present in fœtal state, but soon give place to whalebone or the baleen plates.

Balænol'ogy. (L. *balæna*, a whale; λόγος, a discourse.) The description and science of whales.

Balænopter'idæ. (L. *balæna*, a whale; πτερόν, a wing.) A Family of the Suborder *Mystacocetæ*, Order *Cetacea.* The rorquals, or fin whales. They possess a dorsal fin; the ventral surface of the fore-part of the body closely marked with longitudinal furrows.

Bal'ais ru'by. The rose-coloured ruby, a species of carbuncle, to which many virtues were attributed: the reconciling of friends; the bringing health to the body, specially in diseases of the eyes and liver.

Bala'la. A tribe of Bechuanas inhabiting the country to the west of the Kaffirs, between 26° and 16° south lat.

Ba'lam poo'lie. The Tamarind, *Tamarindus indica.*

Balana'tus. (L. *balanus*, a balsam nut. G. *einbalsamirt.*) Anointed with balsam.

Bal'ance. (L. *bilanx*, from *bis*, two, and *lanx*, a plate. Gr. τρυτάνη; F. *balance*; I. *bilancia*; S. *balanza*; G. *Wage.*) An instrument for determining weights, consisting of a lever, supported in its centre by a knife edge, and having suspended at the end of each arm a scale pan.

B., hydrostat'ic. The hydrometer.

B. of O'dier and Bla'che. A form of scales for the weighing of an infant without inconvenience.

B., tor'sion. See *Coulomb's torsion balance.*

Balance'ment. (F. *balancement,* balancing.) A term by Geoffroy St. Hilaire to describe the condition in which inequalities of size of organs are balanced, one small organ being compensated by another large one, and *vice versa.*

Bal'ancers. The *Halteres* of insects.

Baland'a. (Βάλανος, an acorn.) The beech tree.

Balane'um. (Βαλανεῖον, a bath.) A bath.

Balaneu'tria. (Βαλανεύτρια. G. *Badefrau, Badewärterin.*) A female attendant at a bath.

Bal'anide. (Fr.) A name given by some botanists to the fruit of the chestnut and beech, which is composed of two or three achænia contained in the same involucre.

Balanif'erous. (L. *balanus,* an acorn; *fero,* to bear.) Bearing acorns or nuts.

Balani'nus. (L. *balanus,* a balsam nut.) Prepared from balsam.

Balanis'mus. (L. *balanus,* a suppository.) The application of a balanus or suppository.

Balani'tes. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Amyridaceæ.*

B. ægypti'aca. (Beng. *Hingen;* Tam. *Nunjoond;* Tel. *Gara;* Arab. *Hilelge, Haledsch;* Egypt. *Egleeg;* by Negroes *Soum,* and the fruit *Lalob.*) Hab. North Africa and India. This is the Persea of the ancient Egyptians sacred to Athor. The nut is covered by a soft pulp, which, when unripe, is very bitter, and of an offensive greasy taste; when ripe it is eaten by the negroes. The unripe pulp is used as a purgative, the leaves as an anthelmintic.

Balani'tis. (L. *balanus,* the glans penis; *itis,* suffix indicating inflammation. F. *balanite;* I. *balanitide;* S. *balanitis;* G. *Eichelnentzündung, Eichelntripper.*) Inflammation of the surface of the glans penis, with purulent discharge. It may be simple or gonorrhœal. Mr. Erichsen uses the term to denote inflammation of the prepuce; other authors include inflammation of both prepuce and glans penis.

Also, an acorn-shaped fruit.

B. diabe'tica. (Διά, through; βαίνω, to go.) A form occurring in diabetes, and due to the lactic acid and acetic acid fermentation of the saccharine urine in the præputial sac leading to the development of fungi.

Balanoblennorrhœ'a. (L. *balanus,* the glans penis; *blennorrhœa.* G. *Eichelfluss.*) Blennorrhœa of the glans penis.

Balanocas'tanum. (Βάλανος, an acorn; κάστανος, a chestnut tree.) The *Bunium bulbocastanum.*

Bal'anoïd. (Βάλανος, an acorn; εἶδος, likeness.) Resembling an acorn.

Balanoph'ora. (Βάλανος, an acorn; φορέω, to bear.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Balanophoraceæ.*

B. fungo'sa. (L. *fungosus,* spongy.) A native of Tahiti, where it is used as a mild purgative. (Waring.)

B. gigante'a. (L. *giganteus,* belonging to the giants.) Hab. Ava and North India. A parasitical plant, used as an astringent in Burmah. (Waring.)

Balanophora'ceæ. (Βάλανος, an acorn; φορέω, to bear.) An Order of *Monochlamydæ,* or a Family of the Order *Serpentariæ.* Leafless root-parasites, having amorphous fungoid stems of various colours; peduncles scaly; flowers in spikes; ovary inferior, one-celled; styles two; ovules solitary, pendulous; fruit one-seeded.

Balanophor'eæ. The same as *Balanophoraceæ.*

Balanoposthi'tis. (Βάλανος, the glans penis; πόσθη, the foreskin.) Inflammation of both glans penis and prepuce.

Balanorrha'gia. (Βάλανος, the glans penis; ῥήγνυμι, to break forth.) A synonym of *Gonorrhœa.*

Balanorrhœ'a. (Βάλανος, the glans penis; ῥέω, to flow. G. *Eicheltripper, Vorhautcatarrh.*) Purulent inflammation of the mucous membrane of the glans penis.

Bal'anos phœ'nicos. (Βάλανος, a date; φοῖνιξ, a Phœnician.) The *Date palm.*

Balan'tes. A tribe of Western Africa, allied to the Negro, inhabiting the region between the rivers Geba and Casamanza.

Balantid'ium. A Genus of the Family *Bursaridæ,* Suborder *Heterotricha,* Class *Infusoria.* Peristome at the anterior extremity of the body, like a chink, enlarged in front, without or with only a rudimentary œsophagus.

B. co'li, Malmst. (*Colon,* the intestine of that name.) A translucent, egg-shaped species found in the mucus of the colon of man and in that of the pig.

B. duode'ni. A species found in the duodenum of the green frog.

Balan'tion. The same as *Balantium.*

Balantiophthal'mic. (Βαλάντιον, a bag; ὀφθαλμός, an eye.) Having the eye pouch-like.

Balan'tium. (Βαλάντιον, a bag.) The scrotum.

Bal'anus. (Βάλανος, an acorn. F. *balane;* G. *Meereichel.*) A Genus of the *Balanidæ.* Acorn shell. The shell is formed by calcification of the first three cephalic segments of the animal, which is fixed head downwards to a plate, the *basis,* which closes the lower opening. The basis is fixed to some external object. The shell is limpet-shaped, or conical, and is open at the top, but capable of being closed by a lid, *operculum.* The animal has six thoracic segments, each bearing a pair of ciliated limbs, the *cirrhi,* which, being protruded through the opening of the shell, and being in action, bring food. No special respiratory organs. For development see *Nauplius.*

The glans penis and glans clitoridis.

Certain suppositories and pessaries were so called from their form.

Also, in Botany, a synonym of a *Glans* or *Nut.*

B. myrep'sica. (Μυρεψικός, aromatic.) The Ben nut, *Moringa pterygosperma.*

Bal'aruc. France; Departement Herault; near Montpellier, on the border of a salt lake, and with a mild climate. Strong salt waters, of 58° C. (136·4° F.), containing sodium and magnesium chloride, calcium and potassium sulphate, calcium carbonate, and a little magnesium and sodium bromide. Douches, and mud and vapour baths are employed. Used in scrofula, rheumatism, and paralysis.

Bala'sius la'pis. The *Balais ruby.*

Bala'ta. A substance closely allied to gutta percha. It is the inspissated exudation of the *Sapota Mülleri,* growing in Guiana. It softens at 50° C. (122° F.), and melts at 150° C. (302° F.) It is soluble in benzol, carbon bisulphide, and hot oil or turpentine; is somewhat acted on by absolute alcohol and ether, and is insoluble in alkalies and hydrochloric acid; trong nitric and sulphuric acids decompose it.

Bala'ton-Füred. See *Füred.*

Bala'tus. The inspissated juice, like gutta percha, of the *Achoas mulleri.*

Bala'tus. (L. *balo*, to bleat.) The bleating of a sheep or a goat, or a similar sound.

Balaus'ta. (Βαλαύστιον, the flower of the wild pomegranate. F. *balauste*; S. *balaustia*; G. *Granatapfel.*) The botanical name of the fruit of the *Punica granatum*, or pomegranate. It is an inferior, many-celled, many-seeded, indehiscent fruit, with a hard pericarp crowned by the teeth of the calyx. Seeds irregularly attached to the walls or centre.

Balaus'tine. (Βαλαύστιον, the flower of the wild pomegranate.) Belonging to, or resembling, the balaustium, or pomegranate flower, which themselves are called balaustines.

Balausti'nus. (Βαλαύστιον, the pomegranate flower. G. *hochroth*, *granatroth.*) Bright red; like the pomegranate flower in colour.

Balaus'tium. (Same etymon. G. *Granatblüthen.*) The flower of the *Punica granatum*, or pomegranate.

Balbia'ni. A living French embryologist.

B., nu'cleus of. (F. *vésicule embryogène*, *noyau de Balbiani*; G. *Balbianische Kern.*) A nucleus stated by its discoverer to be present in all ova, in addition to the germinal vesicle. Its function he believes to be to cause the separation of the contents of the ovum into a germinal part and a nutritive part. Balbiani's nucleus accumulates around it the materials destined to form the plastic part or germ, which subsequently becomes the embryo, whilst the nutritive material remains around the germinal vesicle.

Balbi'dodes. (Βαλβιδώδης, with two projecting edges.) Used by Hippocrates, *in Mochlico*, for the cavity in the lower end of the humerus into which the olecranon process of the ulna is received.

Bal'bis. (Βαλβίς, a starting-point.) Any oblong cavity with a bar or stop. Foësius, in *Œcon.*, *p.* 118.

Balbis'ia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ.*

B. berte'rii. Hab. Juan Fernandez. Yields an odoriferous resin.

Balbi'todes. Same as *Balbidodes.*

Bal'bus. (G. *stammelnd*, *lallend.*) Stammering, stuttering.

Balbu'ties. (L. *balbutio*, to stammer. Heb. *balbel*, to stutter.) Stammering.

Bal'char. The Hindustani name of a species of Nardostachys. Used as a scent and a stimulant. (Waring.)

Bal'chus. A term of *Bdellium.*

Bald. (S. *pelado.* Φαλακρός; F. *chauve*, *pelé*; L. *calvus*; I. *calvo*; G. *kahl.*) Having no hair on the head.

B. ring'worm. A term applied to tinea tonsurans when it produces smooth, shining, hairless patches of skin.

Baldi'ni, Ac'qua di. Italy; near Monte Catini. A sulphated, saline water, containing much sodium chloride. It is a purgative.

Bald'money. (Said to be a corruption of L. *valde bona*, very good.) The *Æthusa meum.*

Bald'ness. (Finnish, *paljas*, bare. L. *calvities*; Gr. φαλακρότης; F. *calvitie*; I. *calvezza*; S. *calvicie*; G. *Kahlheit.*) The absence of hair on parts where it should be. This may be congenital, which, as a rule, is a transitory condition, or acquired. Acquired baldness is divisible into senile, or calvities, and premature. In senile baldness the hairs turn grey, and then fall out, as a result of the shrivelling of the tissues and interference with the nutrition of the hair follicles. Premature baldness is produced by attacks of fever or other exhausting diseases. See *Alopecia*, *Trichorexis nodosa.*

B. of tongue. Applied to syphilitic psoriasis of the tongue.

Bal'docz. Austria-Hungary; County Zips. A mineral water, containing calcium carbonate and free carbonic acid; one spring has an astringent taste.

Baldrian'ic ac'id. A synonym of *Valeric acid.*

Bald'win's phos'phorus. Calcium nitrate. Prepared by evaporating a watery solution of the salt to dryness, continuing the heat till it fuses, breaking it into fragments while warm, and putting it into a close stoppered bottle; after exposure to the sun's rays for some time it will emit light in the dark.

Balee'n. (L. *balæna*, a whale.) Whalebone.

B. plates. The horny plates of whalebone which occupy the palate of the whale. They are triangular, with a thick smooth outer edge, which is nearly vertical; and are attached to a transverse elevation of the gum which occupies the palate. The third side is filamentous and somewhat concave; into it the tongue fits, so that when water is taken into the capacious mouth, the tongue is pressed against the whalebone, the water expelled through it, and the food of the animal, consisting of minute Mollusca, Crustacea, and fishes, is strained out and swallowed.

Balg'drüsen. (G. *Balg*, a bag; *Drüse*, a gland.) Follicular glands, like those at the root of the tongue and pharynx.

Balibabu'lah. The local name of the gum of the *Acacia farnesiana.*

Balili'pa. A race of Kaffirs inhabiting Fernando Po.

Balimba'go. The *Thespesia populnea.*

Bal'inese. A tribe of Malays inhabiting the Island of Bali, near Java.

Bali'olus. (G. *braunlich.*) Dark, swarthy, chestnut-coloured.

Baliosperm'um. (Βαλιός, spotted; σπέρμα, a seed.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Euphorbiaceæ.*

B. monta'num, Muller. (L. *montanus*, belonging to a mountain.) Hab. India. A species which furnishes seeds, which are cathartic. The leaves are in great repute as a vulnerary.

Balitiste'ra. Red earth. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Ba'lius. The same as *Badius.*

Ball-and-sock'et joint. Same as *Enarthrosis.*

Ballabol'la. An aboriginal tribe of the North-West Coast of America inhabiting the mainland to the east of Queen Charlotte's Island.

Ballis'mus. (Βαλλισμός, from βαλλίζω, to dance.) A synonym of chorea; also, of tremor and of paralysis agitans.

Ballis'tæ os. (L. *ballista*, a military engine, like a bow for throwing projectiles; *os*, a bone.) The *Astragalus*.

Bal'lo di san Vi'to. (Ital.) Chorea.

Balloo'n. (F. *ballon.* L. *ampulla;* I. *boccia;* S. *recipiente;* G. *Ballon.*) A spherical glass receiver, used in distillation, with one or two necks for adaptation to a retort, or to a second balloon when requisite.

Ballo'ta. (G. *Schwartzeandorn.*) Horehound. The βαλλωτή of Pliny and Dioscorides. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Labiatæ.* Calyx salver-shaped; corolla with tube included; upper lip erect, lower one trifid; anthers opening longitudinally; achenes rounded at end.

B. africa'na. Hab. Cape of Good Hope. Has an aromatic bitter taste. Used as a tonic and expectorant in pulmonary diseases, especially in asthma. (Waring.)

B. fœ'tida. (L. *fœtidus*, stinking.) The *B. nigra.*

B. lana'ta. (L. *lanatus*, woolly. F. *ballote cotonneuse;* G. *wollige Ballotte, Wolfshappkraut.*) An aromatic plant growing in Siberia. It contains tannin and an aromatic resinoid matter, picroballotin. Used in gout, rheumatism, and dropsy.

B. ni'gra, Linn. (L. *niger*, black. F. *marrube noir, ballote;* I. *cimiciotto erba lavanda marrobiastro;* G. *schwarze stinkende Andorn.*) Black horehound. Stem pubescent; leaves petiolated, ovate, crenate; calyx teeth longer than tube of corolla. Has a disagreeable odour. Used as an antispasmodic and vermifuge; and in hysteria.

B. suave'olens. (L. *suaveolens*, sweet smelling. F. *ballote odorante.*) Jamaica spikenard. Found in St. Domingo. Used as an emmenagogue, antihysteric, expectorant, and vermifuge; added to baths as an aromatic.

B. vulga'ris. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) The *B. nigra.*

Ballot'tement. (F. from *ballote*, a ball.) The movement of a body which is pushed. A mode of diagnosing pregnancy. The woman being in a semi-recumbent, or other position, and the fundus uteri being steadied by pressure on the abdomen, the forefinger is introduced into the vagina, so as to touch the front part of the uterus near the cervix, a smart and sudden push is then given, and the finger held steady, a firm resistant substance is felt to move away, and in a short time to return on to the finger. This procedure proves the existence of a resistant body floating in a fluid, and it may certainly be inferred that the firmer substance is a fœtus. Ballottement can only be practised from about the fourth month to the eighth, as before that time the fœtus is too small to give the desired sensation, and in the last few weeks it fills up the cavity of the uterus.

Balls'ton Spa. A village in Saratoga County, New York. The water contains sodium iodide, sodium chloride, sodium bicarbonate, magnesium bicarbonate, calcium carbonate, iron carbonate and silica. There is also a sulphur spring. (Dunglison.)

Bal'lynahinch. Ireland; Co. Down. A weak chalybeate water, with a little sulphuretted hydrogen, in a hilly and pleasant country, with fair accommodation.

Ballyspel'lan. Ireland; near Kilkenny. A disused chalybeate spring.

Balm. (F. *baume.*) A contraction of *Balsam.*

Also, the *Melissa officinalis.*

Also, a fragrant or highly esteemed ointment.

Also, an application or remedy for the relief of pain.

B., bas'tard. The *Melittis melissophyllum.*

B., com'mon. The *Melissa officinalis.*

B., horse. The *Collinsonia canadensis.*

B., In'dian. The *Trillium latifolium.*

B., moun'tain. The *Melittis melissophyllum*, and the *Monarda coccinea.*

B. of Gil'ead. See *Balsam of Gilead.*

B. of Mec'ca. Same as *Balsam of Gilead.*

B., stink'ing. The *Hedeoma pulegioides.*

B. tea. An infusion of the leaves of *Melissa officinalis.* Used as a diaphoretic drink in fevers and an emmenagogue.

B., Tur'key. Oil of the *Dracocephalum moldavicum.*

B. wa'ter. The *Aqua melissæ.*

Also, the Eau des carmes, the *Alcoolatum melissæ compositum.*

Balmap'ple. The *Momordica balsamica.*

Bal'mony. The *Chelone glabra.*

Bal'nea d'Avigno'ne. See *Vignoni.*

Bal'neæ. (Lat.) Spas, and also officinal baths.

B. cœno'sæ. (L. *balneum*, a bath; *cœnosus*, boggy.) Mud baths, as used at several mineral water places.

Balnea'ria. (L. *balnearia.* G. *Badegeräth.*) The utensils and implements requisite for bathing.

Also, bathing rooms.

Balnea'ris. (L. *balneum*, a bath.) Of, or belonging to, a bath.

Balnea'tion. (L. *balneum*, a bath.) The act of bathing.

Balneog'raphy. (L. *balneum*, a bath; γράφω, to write. G. *Bäderbeschreibung.*) A description of baths.

Balneol'ogy. (L. *balneum;* λόγος, a discourse.) A treatise on, or the science of, baths.

Balneotech'ny. (L. *balneum;* τέχνη, art. G. *Badbereitungskunst.*) The art of medical treatment by baths.

Balneotherapei'a. The same as *Balneotherapy.*

Balneother'apy. (L. *balneum;* θεραπεία, tending in sickness.) The knowledge of baths as curative agents.

Bal'neum. (L. *balneum.* Heb. *balan;* F. *bain;* I. *bagno;* G. *Bad.*) A bath.

B. amyla'tum. (L. *amylum*, starch.) See *Bath, starch.*

B. anima'le. (L. *animalis*, living.) See *Bath, animal.*

B. a'quæ. (L. *aqua*, water.) A water bath. See *Bath, water.*

B. are'næ. (L. *arena*, sand. F. *bain de sable;* G. *Sandbad.*) A sand bath. See *Bath, sand.*

B. areno'sum. Same as *B. arenæ.*

B. a'rens. (L. *arens*, dry. F. *bain de sable;* G. *Sandbad.*) A sand bath. See *Bath, sand.*

B. aromat'icum, Fr. Codex. (L. *aromaticus*, composed of spices. F. *bain aromatique.*) Species aromatica 500 grms., boiling water 10 litres. Infuse for an hour and strain. Used in diarrhœa, rheumatism, and phthisis.

B. bareginen'se, Fr. Codex. (F. *bain de Baréges artificiel.*) Artificial Baréges water bath. Sodium sulphide 60 grms., sodium chloride 60, dry sodium carbonate 30, added to the water necessary for a bath.

B. cin'eris. (L. *cinis*, ash. G. *Aschenbad.*) A bath of hot ashes piled around the body to restore the heat.

B. cum ac'ido chlorhy'drico, Fr. Codex. (F. *pédiluve chlorhydrique.*) Hydrochloric acid 100 grms., tepid water 6 litres. To be used as a foot bath.

B. cum carbona'te so'dico, Fr. Codex. (F. *bain alcalin.*) Sodium carbonate 250 grms. to sufficient water for a bath.

B. cum chlorure'to hydrargyr'ico, Fr. Codex. (F. *bain de sublimé corrosif.*) Bichloride of mercury 20 grms., alcohol 50, distilled water 200; dissolve, and add to sufficient water for a bath. Used in venereal diseases.

B. cum chlorure'to so'dico, Fr. Codex. (F. *bain de sel marin.*) Sea salt 5000 grms. dissolved in sufficient water for a bath.

B. cum hydrarg'yro bichlora'to corrosi'vo. See *Bath, mercurial.*

B. efferves'cens sali'num. (L. *sal*, salt.) The same as *B. effervescens simplex*, with the addition of sodium chloride 1000 grms.

B. efferves'cens sim'plex. (L. *effervesco*, to foam up; *simplex*, simple.) Sodium carbonate 500 grms. is added to the bath water, and then hydrochloric acid 500 grms.

B. fer'ri carbon'ici efferves'cens. (L. *effervesco*, to foam up.) Sodium carbonate 500 grms. is added to the water of the bath, and, when the patient is in it, ferric sulphate 15 grms., dissolved in water 225 grms., and dilute sulphuric acid 15 grms., is poured in, and then hydrochloric acid 500 grms.

B. frig'idum. (L. *frigidus*, cold.) A cold bath.

B. gelatino'sum. See *Bath, gelatinous.*

B. glutino'sum, Fr. Codex. (L. *glutinosus*, gluey. F. *bain gelatineux.*) Gelatin 500 grms., soak in two litres of cold water for an hour, then dissolve by the aid of heat, and add to the bath water.

B. ioda'tum. See *Bath, iodine.*

B. iodura'tum, Fr. Codex. (F. *bain ioduré.*) See *Bath, iodine.*

B. lacon'icum. (L. *laconicum*, the sweating room in a hot bath. A semicircular alcove in the Roman hot bath, in which the temperature was kept very high for the purpose of producing perspiration. G. *Schwitzbad.*) A vapour bath used to induce sweating.

B. mari'æ. (F. *bain marie;* G. *Wasserbad.*) A water bath. The word is probably a corruption of bain de mer, or *balneum maris.* See *Bath, water.*

B. ma'ris. (L. *mare*, the sea. F. *bain de mer;* G. *Wasserbad.*) A water bath. See *Bath, water.*

B. medica'tum. (L. *medicatus*, healing.) A medicated bath; one which contains, or to which is added, some substance of the nature of a remedy.

B. mercuria'le. See *Bath, mercurial.*

B. plumba'rium, Fr. Codex. (F. *bain dit de Plombieres.*) See *Bath, artificial Plombieres.*

B. ro'ris. (L. *ros*, dew.) A vapour bath. See *Bath, vapour.*

B. sic'cum. (L. *siccus*, dry.) A dry bath, as a sand bath, a hot-air bath, a bath of hot ashes.

B. sinapisa'tum, Fr. Codex. (L. *sinapis*, mustard. F. *pédiluve sinapisé.*) Mustard flour 150 grms., tepid water 6000. For a foot-bath.

B. stim'ulans. (L. *stimulo*, to rouse up.) Solution of ammonia, camphorated spirit, of each 400 grms., common salt 6000; mix with the bath water.

B. sulfura'tum, Fr. Codex. (F. *bain sulfuré.*) Potassium sulphide 100 grms. dissolved in the water of a bath.

B. sulfura'tum gelatino'sum, Fr. Codex. (F. *bain sulfuro-gélatineux.*) Potassium sulphide 100 grms., gelatine 250; dissolve and add to a bath.

B. sulfura'tum liq'uidum, Fr. Codex. (L. *liquidus*, fluid. F. *bain sulfuré liquide.*) Potassium sulphide 100 grms., water 200; dissolve and add to a bath.

B. sulphu'reum. A sulphur bath. See *Bath, sulphur.*

B. vapo'ris. (L. *vapor*, steam. G. *Dampfbad.*) A vapour bath. See *Bath, vapour.*

B. vicien'se, Fr. Codex. (F. *bain artificiel de Vichy.*) Sodium carbonate 500 grms. dissolved in the water of a bath.

Balo'ko. A tribe of Kaffirs inhabiting Fernando Po.

Bal'sam. (Βάλσαμον. L. *balsamum;* F. *baume;* I. and S. *balsamo;* G. *Balsam.* Calmet derives the word from *Baal-shemen*, royal oil.) A vegetable juice, often exuding naturally, either fluid, or solid from inspissation, consisting of resin mixed with volatile oils. Balsams are of two classes:

1. Simple solutions of resin in volatile oil, as copaiba balsam;
2. Similar solutions, with the addition of benzoic or cinnamic acid, as balsam of Tolu.

Balsams have an aromatic, agreeable odour, and a strong penetrating taste; they are insoluble in water, almost entirely soluble in alcohol, and partially soluble in ether and oil. Balsams are natural and artificial.

B., ace'tic. Soap made with marrow, camphor, of each 154 grains, volatile oil of thyme 30 drops, acetic ether 1235 grains. An embrocation for rheumatic pains.

B., acous'tic. (Ἀκουστικός, belonging to the sense of hearing. *Balsamum acousticum.*) Tinctures of benzoin, castor, and opium, of each 1 oz., essential oil of assafœtida 5 drops. There are several similar compounds. Used in deafness.

B., Amer'ican. The *Myroxylon peruiferum*, or *Peruvian balsam.*

B., an'isated sul'phur. (*Balsamum sulphuris anisatum.*) A solution of sulphur in oil of aniseed, with or without oil of turpentine.

B., an'odyne, of Bate. (*Balsamum anodynum Batei.*) A preparation very similar to the *Linimentum saponis compositum.*

B., an'odyne, of Guy. (*Balsamum anodynum Guidonis.*) A vulnerary balsam of ancient repute, by Guy of Caliac, composed of aloes, amber, ammoniacum, balsam of Peru, bdellium, caranna, castor, galbanum, labdanum, myrrh, olibanum, storax, tacamahaca, and Venice turpentine, digested in alcohol.

B., antiarthrit'ic. The *B. of Sanchez.*

B., apoplec'tic. (*Balsamum apoplecticum*, E. Ph., 1744.) Oil of nutmeg 1 oz., oils of cloves, lavender, and rosemary, of each ½ dr., oil of amber 10 drops, balsam of Peru 1 dr. Used to anoint the head and nostrils of apoplectic patients, and believed to be of great power.

B. ap'ple. The *Momordica balsamina.*

B., Asiat'ic. The *Balsam of Gilead.*

B., Brazil'ian. The *B., copaiba.*

B., Cai'ro. The *B. of Gilead.*

B., Cal'aba. The resin of the *Calophyllum calaba.* See *Tacamahaca.*

B., Can'ada. A pale yellow, viscid oleoresin, of agreeable balsamic odour and slightly bitter taste, the product of *Abies balsamea* and *A. canadensis.* Used in gleet, leucorrhœa, cystitis, and chronic bronchitis. Dose, 5 grains. Used for mounting microscopic objects.

B., Cana'ry. A fragrant essential oil distilled from the *Dracocephalum moldavicum.*

B., capi'vi. The same as *B., copaiba.*

B., Carpa'thian. The essential oil distilled from the cones and young shoots of the *Pinus cembra.* It is a thin, light, turpentine. Also, called German oil, Carpathian oil, and Riga balsam.

B., cephal'ic. (Κεφαλή, the head. *Balsamum cephalicum saxonicum.*) A preparation of the essential oils of amber, lavender, marjoram, nutmeg, pennyroyal, rue, and sage.

B., Chi'na var'nish. The exudation of *Augia sinensis;* highly fragrant. Used as a varnish in China. It abounds in benzoic acid.

B., comman'der's. (*Balsamum commendatoris.*) The tinctura benzoini composita, Friar's balsam.

B., copai'ba. The oleo-resin of the *Copaifera multijuga, C. officinalis,* and other species. Of the consistence of olive oil, and of a pale yellow colour, but varying in both these characters; sp. gr. ·940—·996; transparent, perfectly soluble in an equal volume of benzol, of a strong odour, and bitter burning taste, mixes with absolute alcohol and oils, dissolves in ether. Eliminated by the genito-urinary and bronchial mucous membranes, and the skin. Used in gonorrhœa and chronic cystitis, in chronic bronchitis, in dropsy, and in some skin diseases; in the latter also externally.

B., copalm'. The product of *Liquidambar styraciflua.* It is a yellowish, thickish fluid, which has been used instead of storax.

B., Egyp'tian. The *B. of Gilead.*

B., fe'male. (*Balsamum embryonum.*) An infusion of mistletoe, civet, musk, and various other aromatics, in a mixture of wine and several kinds of distilled waters, which is then itself distilled. It was used both externally and internally to prevent abortion, by strengthening the fœtus and the womb.

B., Fioravan'ti's. A product of the distillation of turpentine, myrrh, elemi, canella, cloves, ginger, and such like, which have been macerated for some days in alcohol. The first product of distillation in a water bath is the *Spirituous balsam,* liquid and strongly terebinthinate. The second product, the *Oily balsam,* is obtained by subjecting the residue, in an iron vessel, to an open fire. A third product, the *Black balsam,* is obtained by subjecting the mass to a still greater heat.

Also, a synonym of *Alcoolat de Fioravanti,* Fr. Codex.

B. fir. The *Pinus balsamea.*

B., Fo'cot. The resin of *Calophyllum inophyllum.*

B., Fri'ar's. Tinctura benzoini composita.

B., Gen'oa. The *B., Locatelles.*

B., Gou'lard's. The *B., saturnine.*

B., green. (*Balsamum viride.*) Gum elemi 1 lb., verdigris 3 oz., linseed oil 6 lbs. Used as a detergent.

B., guai'acum. (*Balsamum guaiacinum.*) Gum guaiacum 1 lb., balsam of Peru 3 drs., rectified spirit 1 quart. Used in agues and rheumatism. Dose, 30—60 drops.

B., Gur'jun. The *Gurjun oil.*

B., Guy's. See *B., anodyne, of Guy.*

B., Hunga'rian. An exudation from the cut twigs of the *Pinus pumilio.* It is thin, transparent, and yellowish. Called also, Hungarian turpentine.

B., hypnot'ic. (Ὕπνος, sleep.) A liniment prepared with opium, saffron, and oil of black nutmeg, the juice of some narcotic plants, and an oily menstruum. Used locally to produce sleep.

B., hyster'ic. (G. *Mutterbalsam.*) Bitumen, aloes, galbanum, laudanum, of each 62, assafœtida 186, castor, opium, of each 31 grs., oils of rue and amber, of each 10, oils of wormwood, savin, and petroleum, of each 12 drops, butter of nutmeg 23 grs.

B., In'dian. The *B. of Peru.*

B., iod'uretted. Animal soap 60, potassium iodide 42, alcohol 500, essence of lemon 4 parts. Used in goitre locally. (Dunglison.)

B., Jews'. The *B. of Gilead.*

B., lead. The *B., saturnine.*

B., Locatel'les. (*Balsamum locatelli.*) Yellow wax 4 oz., red sanders 4 drs., Strasburg turpentine 6 oz., balsam of Peru 2 drs., sherry 5 oz., olive oil 6 oz. Used in phthisis and chronic coughs. Dose, half a drachm. Also used as a mild stimulating ointment.

B., Luca'telles. The same as *B., Locatelles.*

B., mercu'rial. The *Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis.*

B., Mex'ican. Peruvian balsam.

B., ner'vine. (F. *baume nerval.*) Beef marrow 350, oil of sweet almonds 100, oil of nutmeg 450, oil of rosemary 30, oil of cloves 15, camphor 15, balsam of tolu 30, alcohol 60 parts. In sprains and rheumatic pains.

B. of Acou'chi. The produce of *Icica aracouchini.*

B. of Alpi'nus. The *B. of Gilead.*

B. of am'ber. The *Oil of amber.*

B. of Arcæ'us. (*Balsamum arcæi.*) An ointment like the Unguentum elemi compositum. It contained mutton fat 120 parts, turpentine 150, elemi resin 150, oil 100.

B. of Carthage'na. A synonym of *B. of Tolu.*

B. of Chi'ron. Olive oil, yellow wax, turpentine, camphor, and black balsam of Peru, coloured with alkauet root. Used in atonic ulcers.

B. of Con'dom. The *B. of Lectoure.*

B. of Four'croy. The *B. of Laborde.*

B. of Genevie've. Olive oil 360, yellow wax 60, red sandal wood 16, turpentine 120 drs. Digest at a gentle heat, and add, when cold, camphor 2 drs. A vulucrary.

B. of Gil'ead. (Bomb. *Ood-i-balessan;* Arab. *Akooyeelase moon roome;* Pers. *Rooghenbalsam;* Egypt. *Balessan.*) An oleo-resin of the *Balsamodendron gileadense,* or perhaps the *B. opobalsamum.* It is the balm of the Old Testament, the Βάλσαμον of Dioscorides. It is in commerce a solid of a golden colour, a delicate aromatic odour, a bitter, somewhat astringent taste. Formerly used as an antiseptic, stimulant, nervine, and vulnerary; its fumes were supposed to cure barrenness. It is so highly prized by the

Turks that very little is sent to England, and that only of an inferior quality.

B. of Gil'ead, false. A factitious balsam is made by mixing benzoin, storax, tolu, and Canada balsam together, and scenting with oils of lemon, cassia, rosemary, nutmeg, and vanilla.

B. of hon'ey. Gum benzoin 5 oz., balsam of tolu 1 oz., honey 8 oz., alcohol 3 pints. Digest for ten days, and filter. Used for coughs.

B. of Labor'de. Olibanum, turpentine, storax, benzoin, juniper, theriacum, infused in olive oil. For chapped hands and cracked nipples.

B. of Lausan'ne. The *B.*, *ioduretted.*

B. of Lec'toure. A mixture of essential oils holding in solution camphor, saffron, musk, and ambergris. A stimulant and sudorific. Used as an aromatic, and burnt in rooms.

B. of life. (F. *baume de vie.*) Compound decoction of aloes.

B. of life, Hoff'man's. See *Balsamum vitæ Hoffmanni.*

B. of liq'uorice. The *Tinctura camphoræ composita*, strongly impregnated with oil of aniseed.

B. of Mari'a. The product of *Verticillaria acuminata.*

B. of Mec'ca. The *B. of Gilead.*

B. of Metz, green. Verdigris 24 parts, sulphate of zinc 12, Venice turpentine 120, aloes 16, essential oil of juniper 30, of clove 58, olive oil 365, linseed oil 335, and oil of laurel berries 60 parts. In fungous ulcers.

B. of Mindere'rus, vul'nerary. Turpentine, elemi, oil of hypericum, and wax, mixed, and used as a dressing to wounds.

B. of Myn'sicht, paralyt'ic. A mixture of the essential oils of different aromatic plants with oils of turpentine and amber.

B. of need'les. The *B. of steel.*

B. of Parei'ra. Balsam, resin, muriate of ammonia, and powdered pareira root, mixed, and used as a diuretic. (Dunglison.)

B. of Per'mes, Comman'der's. Olibanum, myrrh, balsam of tolu, benzoin, Cape aloes, angelica root, and hypericum tops, dissolved in alcohol. Used as a vulnerary.

B. of Peru'. (F. *baume de Peru ;* G. *Perubalsam.*) An exudation from the trunk of the *Myroxylon pereiræ*, after the bark has been scorched and removed. A dark reddish-brown liquid, of sp. gr. 1·15, of balsamic odour, and acrid taste. Soluble in five parts of rectified spirit. Used in chronic bronchitis. Dose, 10—15 minims. Applied to indolent ulcers.

B. of Peru', red. The *B. of Tolu.*

B. of Peru', white. A thick, yellowish-white liquid obtained by subjecting the fruit of the *Myroxylon pereiræ* to pressure ; it contains myroxocarpin.

B. of San'chez. Animal soap, oils of nutmeg, cloves, and mint, mixed with acetic ether. External stimulant.

B. of Senner'tus, cor'dial. The essential oils of citron, cloves, and cinnamon, musk, and ambergris. Used as a stimulant.

B. of St. Thom'as. The *B. of Tolu.*

B. of steel. (F. *baume d'acier*, or *B. d'aiguilles.*) Steel filings 8, nitric acid 32 parts. Dissolve, and add rectified spirit and olive oil, of each 32 parts. Used in joint pains.

B. of the Samar'itan. (F. *baume de Samaritain.*) A mixture of wine and oil. Used by the ancients in the treatment of wounds.

B. of Tolu'. (F. *baume de Tolu ;* G. *Tolubalsam.*) A balsam obtained by incisions into the bark of the *Myroxylon toluifera.* It is a soft, light-brown solid, of fragrant odour and pleasant sweetish taste, perfectly soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform. It is used as an expectorant in chronic coughs. Dose, 5—25 grains.

B. of Vince'guèrre. The *B. of Lectoure.*

B., pa'ra. The *B.*, *copaiba.*

B., Per'sian. The *Tinctura benzoini composita*, Friar's balsam.

B., pol'ychrest. (Πολύς, many; χρηστός, useful.) Same as *Jesuits' drops.*

B., Racazzi'ra. The same as *B.*, *rakasiri.*

B., Rakasi'ri. A balsam probably obtained from the *Bursera balsamifera*, but may be factitious ; brought from India in gourds. It is of slightly bitter taste, adheres to the teeth when chewed, inodorous when cold, when heated smells like balsam of Tolu. Used as copaiba balsam.

B., Rhadasi'ri. The same as *B.*, *rakasiri.*

B., Ri'ga. The same as *B.*, *Carpathian.*

B., San Pao'lo. The *B.*, *copaiba.*

B., San Sal'vador. The *B.*, *Peruvian* of commerce. Dark in colour.

B., sat'urnine. (*Balsamum saturni. Saturnus*, Saturn, an old name of lead.) Hot oil of turpentine, saturated with lead acetate. Applied to foul ulcers.

B., Sax'on. (F. *baume Saxon.*) Butter of nutmeg, mixed with several aromatic oils.

B., soap. The *Linimentum saponis compositum.*

B., sul'phur. (*Balsamus sulphuris, balsamum sulphuris crassum, balsamum sulphuris simplex, oleum sulphureum.*) One part of sulphur dissolved in eight of olive or linseed oil. Used in catarrh and other chest affections, and applied to foul ulcers.

B., sul'phur, an'isated. Oil of anise 5 parts, sulphur balsam 1 part.

B., sul'phur, Barba'does. (*Balsamum sulphuris barbadense.*) Sulphur boiled with Barbadoes tar.

B., sul'phur, terebinth'inated. (*Balsamum sulphuris terebinthinatum.*) A mixture of balsam of sulphur with 3 parts of oil of turpentine.

B., Syr'ian. The *B. of Gilead.*

B., Thi'baut's. A tincture of myrrh, aloes, dragon's blood, hypericum tops, and turpentine. Diuretic and vulnerary.

B., tranq'uillising, Fr. Codex. (F. *baume tranquille.*) The fresh leaves of belladonna, hyoscyamus, black nightshade, tobacco, poppy, and stramonium, of each 200 grms., are simmered in 5000 grms. of olive oil, and in this the dry tops of wormwood, hyssop, marjoram, peppermint, hypericum, and thyme, the dried leaves of tansy, rosemary, rue, and sage, of each 50 grms., and the flowers of lavender and elder, of each 50 grms., are infused. It is employed in frictions in rheumatic and other pains.

B., traumat'ic. (Τραυματικός, relating to wounds.) A vulnerary balsam very like Friar's balsam, *Tinctura benzoini composita.*

B. tree, yel'low-flow'ered. The *Clusia flava.*

B., Tur'key. The *Oil of Dracocephalum moldavicum.*

B., turp'entine. The reddish resin left after the distillation of turpentine.

B., umi'ri. A balsamic exudation from the stem of the *Humirium floribundum.* It is a fragrant, pale yellow, oily liquid, and is said to combine the properties of the balsams of copaiba and tolu.

B., univer'sal. (*Balsamum universale.*) The *Ceratum plumbi compositum.*

B., Venezue'la. The *B., copaiba.*

B., Ver'vain's. Compound tincture of benzoin.

B. weed. The *Impatiens fulva.*

B., white, of San Sona'te. A granular, yellowish substance, having an odour of cloves, obtained from the fruit of the *Myrospermum peruiferum* by expression. From it is obtained *Myrocarpine.*

Balsamade'na. (Βάλσαμον, balsam; ἀδήν, a gland.) The internal oil-bearing glands of the leaves of plants.

Balsama'tion. (L. *balsamatio*, from *balsamum*, balsam. G. *Einbalsamirung.*) Embalming.

Balsamelæ'on. (Βάλσαμον, balsam; ἔλαιον, oil.) The *Balm of Gilead.*

Balsamel'la. A synonym of *Balsamelæon.*

Balsam'eous. (L. *balsameus.* G. *balsamisch.*) Of the nature of balsam, or belonging to balsam.

Bal'sami o'leum. (L. *balsamum; oleum*, oil.) The *Balm of Gilead.*

Balsam'ic. (L. *balsamicus.* F. *balsamique;* I. and S. *balsamico;* G. *balsamisch.*) Of the nature and properties of a balsam.

Balsam'ica. (Same etymon.) Medicines of a resinous and fragrant nature.

Balsam'ico-ama'rus. (L. *balsamicus; amarus*, bitter. G. *bitterbalsamisch.*) Having a bitter balsamic taste.

B.-aromat'icus. (L. *aromaticus*, fragrant. G. *gewürzigbalsamisch.*) Having an aromatic balsamic taste or smell.

B.-empyreumat'icus. ('Εμπύρευμα, a coal to preserve a smouldering fire; and so applied to the substances obtained from the dry distillation of organic substances. G. *brenzlichbalsamisch.*) Having a burnt empyreumatic taste or smell.

Balsamif'era brazil'iensis. (L. *balsamum*, balsam; *fero*, to bear.) The *Copaifera officinalis.*

B. indica'na. The *Myroxylon pereiræ*, yielding Peruvian balsam.

Balsamif'erous. (L. *balsamum*, balsam; *fero*, to bear. F. *balsamifere;* G. *balsamführend.*) Yielding balsam.

Balsamif'luæ. (L. *balsamum; fluo*, to flow. G. *Balsambäume.*) A synonym of the *Altingiaceæ*, or liquidambars.

Balsamif'luous. (L. *balsamifluus*, from *balsamum; fluo*, to flow. G. *balsamführend.*) Yielding balsam.

Balsamif'luus duc'tus. (L. *ductus*, from *duco*, to lead. G. *Balsamgang.*) The canals in which balsam is deposited.

Balsami'na. See *Impatiens balsamina.*

Balsamina'ceæ. (G. *Balsaminengewächse.*) An Order of thalamifloral *Exogens*, or a Family of the Order *Gruinales.* Herbaceous plants, with a succulent stem and watery juice; leaves simple, exstipulate; flowers very irregular, unsymmetrical, and without an involucre; sepals 3, one spurred, with an imbricated æstivation; petals with a convolute æstivation; stamens 5, alternate with the petals, nearly distinct; fruit dehiscing by elastic valves; seeds exalbuminous.

Balsamin'eæ. The same as *Balsaminaceæ.*

Balsam'inous. (L. *balsaminus*, made of balsam.) Composed, or consisting of, balsam.

Balsami'ta. A Genus of the Family *Artemisieæ*, Suborder *Tubulifloræ*, Nat. Order *Compositæ.*

B. femin'ea. (L. *femineus*, female.) A synonym of the maudlin tansy, *Achillea ageratum.*

B. ma'jor. (L. *major*, greater.) A synonym of *B. suaveolens.*

B. mas. (L. *mas*, a male.) A synonym of *B. suaveolens.*

B. mi'nor. (L. *minor*, less.) The maudlin tansy, *Achillea ageratum.*

B. odora'ta. (L. *odoratus*, having an odour.) A synonym of *B. suaveolens.*

B. suave'olens. (L. *suaveolens*, sweet smelling. F. *menthe coq, grande baume;* I. *erba di San Pietro;* S. *yerba romana;* G. *breitblattriger Rainfarrn, Frauenmünze.*) Hab. France. An herbaceous plant, with an odour like that of mint, and a bitter hot taste. The leaves and flowering tops were formerly used in France as a tonic, antispasmodic, and vermifuge.

B. vulga'ris. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) A synonym of *B. suaveolens.*

Balsami'to. Tincture of virgin balsam. Made by digesting the fruit of the *Myroxylon pereiræ*, deprived of its winged appendages, in rum. It is a fragrant liquid, in high repute through Central America as a stimulant and vulnerary, and as a diuretic and anthelmintic. It is used to excite uterine contraction, to relieve spasm, and to check diarrhœa and vomiting.

Balsa'mo blan'co. White balsam. A semisolid substance obtained by pressing, without heat, the interior of the fruit and the seeds of the *Myroxylon pereiræ.* It is not to be confounded with Tolu balsam.

B. ne'gro. Name of the *Balsam of Peru* in San Salvador, whence it is obtained.

B., re'al. The resinous balsamic exudation of a species of Fagara indigenous in British Guiana. It is of a greenish or golden colour, subacrid, bitterish, and very fragrant. It is used to old ulcers, and in phthisis and spasmodic disorders. (Waring.)

Balsamoden'dron. (Βάλσαμον, balsam; δένδρον, tree. G. *Balsambaum.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Amyridaceæ.* Sexes sometimes imperfect; calyx four-toothed, cup-shaped; petals four, induplicate-valvate; stamens eight, inserted under a cup-shaped disc; ovary two-celled; style short, four-lobed; drupe hard, one- or two-celled.

B. africa'num, Arnott. A species yielding African bdellium. A synonym of *Hendelotia africana*, A. Rich.

B. agal'locha. ('Αγάλλοχον, the bitter aloe.) A synonym of *Amyris commiphora*, Roxb.

B. Ehrenbergia'num. A synonym, or, perhaps, a variety, of the *B. myrrha.*

B. giliaden'se, Kunth. Hab. Arabia and India. A species which supplies the *Balsam of Gilead.*

B. ka'fal. A native of Arabia. The balsamic exudation of the tree is very fragrant, and is used as a purgative. (Waring.)

B. ka'taf, Kunth. The *B. myrrha.*

B. mu'kul, Hooker. A species yielding Indian bdellium.

B. myr'rha, Nees. Hab. Arabia and Abyssinia. A shrub with spiny branches; ternate leaves; obovate leaflets; solitary, nearly sessile flowers; 4-toothed calyx; four petals; eight stamens; 2-celled ovary; smooth, brown, ovate, acuminate drupe; from its bark exudes the gum-resin *Myrrh.*

B. opobal'samum, Kunth. A small tree of Arabia, by some regarded as a variety of *B. gileadense*, and, like it, yielding a fragrant balsam.

B. pubes'cens. (L. *pubesco*, to be covered.) A species yielding a fragrant gum-resin, and whose inner bark peels off in thin white layers, which are used as paper. It is said to be one of the sources of Gúgul, Indian bdellium.

B. Roxburgh'ii. A species supplying Indian bdellium.

Balsamo'des. (Βαλσαμώδες. G. *balsamartig.*) Like balsam; balsamic.

Balsamosac'charum. (Βάλσαμον; σάκχαρον, sugar.) A synonym of *Elæosaccharum.*

Bal'samum. (Βάλσαμον, the balsam tree. Hebrew, *Baalsamen*, the prince of oils. F. *baume;* G. *Balsam.*) A balsam.

B. aarwangien'se. The *Tinctura benzoini composita.*

B. al'bum. (L. *albus*, white. S. *balsamo blanco.*) White balsam. Said to be obtained by expression from the fruit of *Balsamum peruiferum*, but this is doubtful. It is semifluid, somewhat granular, and separates, on standing, into a white crystalline deposit, and a more fluid portion. It is similar in use to the balsam of Peru. It contains a resinous body, *Myroxocarpin.*

B. al'bum flu'idum america'num. (L. *albus*, white; *fluidus*, liquid.) An old name of copaiba balsam.

B. alpi'ni. The *Balsamum gileadense*, called after Prosper Alpinus, who wrote about it.

B. arcæ'i. The *Unguentum elemi compositum.*

B. aromat'icum. The *B. vitæ Hoffmanni.*

B. canaden'se. See *Balsam, Canada.*

B. capi'vi. The *Balsam of copaiba.*

B. carpat'icum. See *Balsam, Carpathian.*

B. cathol'icum. (Καθολικός, general.) The *Tinctura benzoini composita.*

B. chim'icum. A synonym of *Balsam, Fioravanti's.*

B. commendato'ris. (L. *commendator*, one who commands.) See *Balsam, commander's.*

B. constantinopolita'num al'bum. (L. *albus*, white.) The *Balsam of Gilead.*

B. copai'væ. See *Balsam, copaiba.*

B. copai'væ inspissa'tum. (L. *inspisso*, to thicken.) The *Resina copaibæ.*

B. copai'væ parisien'se. The *Resina copaibæ.*

B. copai'væ sic'cum. (L. *siccus*, dry.) The *Resina copaibæ.*

B. copai'væ solidifica'tum. (L. *solidus*, firm; *facio*, to make.) Copaiba balsam 16 parts, magnesia usta 1 part. Mix and form into pills.

B. dipterocar'pi. A synonym of *Gurjun oil*, the product of *Dipterocarpus lævis.*

B. embryo'num. (Ἔμβρυον, the embryo.) Same as *Balsam, female.*

B. Fenille'ti. The *B. viride.*

B. Fioravan'ti. The *Alcoolat de Fioravanti*, Fr. Codex.

B. Frah'mii. The *Unguentum terebinthinæ*, G. Ph.

B. fus'cum. (L. *fuscus*, dusky.) The *Balsam of Peru.*

B. game'lo. The *Balsam of copaiba.*

B. Genove'fæ. See *Balsam of Geneviève.*

B. genui'num antiquo'rum. (L. *genuinus*, natural; *antiqui*, the ancients.) The *Balsam of Gilead.*

B. gileaden'se. The *Balsam of Gilead.*

B. Guido'nis. See *Balsam, anodyne, of Guy.*

B. hispan'icum. (L. *hispanicus*, Spanish.) An old name of a balsam; probably balsam of Tolu.

B. hungar'icum. See *Balsam, Hungarian.*

B. hyper'ici sim'plex. (L. *simplex*, simple.) See *Oleum hyperici.*

B. in'dicum. Indian balsam; a term for *Balsam of Peru.*

B. in'dicum ni'grum. (L. *niger*, black.) A term for Peruvian balsam.

B. juda'icum. (L. *Judaicus*, Jewish.) The *Balsam of Gilead.*

B. lib'ani. (Λίβανος, the frankincense tree.) The *Balsam, Carpathian.*

B. majora'næ. (Mod. L. *majorana*, the marjoram. G. *Majoranbalsam.*) Oil of marjoram 2 parts, oil of nutmeg 5. Used as an infriction in colic and chronic nasal catarrh of children.

B. mas. (L. *mas*, male.) The *Balsamita suaveolens*, officinal costmary, or alecost.

B. men'thæ. An old name for the essence of spearmint, *Mentha viridis.*

B. mercuria'le. The *Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis.*

B. meten'sium. See *Balsam of Metz, green.*

B. nu'cis moscha'tæ. The oil of nutmeg, or, as it is often called, of mace.

B. nucis'tæ. (Mod. L. *nucista*, a nutmeg.) The expressed oil of nutmeg.

B. ophthal'micum. (Ὀφθαλμικός, for the eyes.) The *Unguentum hydrargyri oxidi rubri.*

B. ophthal'micum ru'brum. (Ὀφθαλμία, a disease of the eyes; L. *ruber*, red.) The *Unguentum hydrargyri oxidi rubri.*

B. opodel'doch, Fr. Codex. (F. *baume opodeldoch.*) Common soap, 300 grms., are dissolved in 2500 grms. of alcohol, by the aid of a water-bath; camphor in powder, 240 grms., are added, and, when this is dissolved, oil of rosemary 50 grms., and oil of thyme 20 grms. The fluid is decolourized by animal charcoal, 100 grms. of a solution of ammonia are added, and the whole rapidly filtered. A stimulating embrocation in rheumatism.

B. opodel'doch ioda'tum. See *Linimentum saponato-iodatum.*

B. per'sicum. (L. *persicus*, Persian.) The *Tinctura benzoini compositum.*

B. peruvia'num. See *Balsam of Peru.*

B. peruvia'num ni'grum. (L. *niger*, black.) The *Balsam of Peru.*

B. sapona'ceum. (L. *sapo*, soap.) See *Balsam, soap.*

B. Scherz'eri. The *B. vitæ Hoffmanni.*

B. stomach'icum. (Στομαχικός, belonging to the stomach.) The *B. vitæ Hoffmanni.*

B. styra'cis. A synonym of *Styrax.*

B. styra'cis benzoin'i. Gum benzoin.

B. suc'cini. (L. *succinum*, amber.) Oil of amber.

B. sulfu'ris terebinthina'tum. See *Balsam, sulphur, terebinthinated.*

B. sulphu'ris anisa'tum. See *Balsam, sulphur, anisated.*

B. sulphu'ris sim'plex. (L. *simplex*, simple.) See *Balsam, sulphur.*

B. sympath'icum. (Συμπάθεια, like-feeling.) An ointment composed of human fat, raspings of a human skull, and blood. Anciently used to smear a cutting instrument for the purpose of curing a wound which had been inflicted by its means.

B. syri'acum. (L. *Syriacus*, Syrian.) *Balsam of Gilead.*

B. toluta'num. See *Balsam of Tolu.*

B. Trah'mii. Turpentine of the larch 12 parts, yellow wax 3, spirit of turpentine 1·5.

B. tranquil'lans, Fr. Codex. See *Balsam, tranquillising.*

B. traumat'icum. (Τραυματικός, relating to wounds.) The *Tinctura benzoes composita.*

B. universa'le. (L. *universalis*, universal.) The *Ceratum plumbi compositum.*

B. ve'rum. (L. *verus*, true.) The true balsam, *Balsam of Gilead.*

B. vir'ide. (L. *viridis*, green.) Same as *Balsam, green.*

Also, the *Balsam of Metz, green.*

B. vir'ide meten'sium. See *Balsam of Metz, green.*

B. vi'tæ. (L. *vita*, life.) Benzoin, liquid storax, of each 12 oz.; balsam of tolu, extract of liquorice, of each 4 oz.; balsam of Peru 2 oz.; aloes, myrrh, angelica root, of each 1 oz.; spirit of wine 7 pints. Used as a rubefacient, and as a stimulant and pectoral.

B. vi'tæ exter'num. White soap and turpentine, of each 6 parts, mixed with 1 of potassium carbonate. The *Sapo terebinthinatus*, G. Ph.

B. vi'tæ Hoffman'ni, Ger. Ph. (L. *vita*, life.) Hoffmann's balsam of life. Oils of lavender, cloves, cinnamon, thyme, citron, mace, orange flower, of each 1 part, balsam of Peru 3, alcohol 240. Mix, allow to stand for several days, and filter.

B. vi'tæ Rolan'di. The *Oleum terebinthinæ sulfuratum*, G. Ph.

Bal'samus palus'tris. (L. *paluster*, belonging to a marsh.) The *Mentha palustris.*

Balu'gas. A mixed Papuan race inhabiting the Province of Paugasinan, and proceeding from the union of the curly-haired Negritos with the straight-haired Malays.

Ba'lux. (Sp.) Gold dust. Used by Pliny for sand in which gold was found. Also called *Chrysammos.*

Bal'zach. Switzerland; Canton St. Gall. A mineral water, containing sulphur, iron, calcium carbonate, and chlorides. It is used in diseases of the skin and lymphatics, and in chronic gout and rheumatism.

Balzoin'um. The *Benzoin.*

Bamang'wa'to. A tribe inhabiting the region of South Africa to the west of the Kaffirs.

Baman'tati. A tribe inhabiting the region of South Africa to the west of the Kaffirs.

Bama'pela. A tribe inhabiting the region of South Africa to the west of the Kaffirs.

Bamat'laru. A tribe inhabiting the region of South Africa to the west of the Kaffirs.

Bam'ba. A mixed race of Thibet and Hindoo blood, inhabiting the Himalayan region west of Gandaki.

Bambaceu'tria. (Βαμβακεύτρια. G. *giftige Arzneistoffe.*) The use of poisonous medicinal substances, or the substances themselves.

Bambaci'a. (Βαμβακεία. G. *Giftmischerei.*) The same as *Bambaceutria.*

Bamba'cion. A term for cotton wool.

Bamba'gium. A term for cotton wool.

Bamba'lio. (Βαμβαίνω, to chatter with the teeth.) Stammering.

Bam'bara. A race allied to the Negro and to the Mandingo, inhabiting the west coast of Africa from the River Nunez to the Scarcias.

Bamba'tus. (Βάπτω, to dip in water. G. *eingetaucht.*) A term signifying immersed.

Bam'bia. A Negro race in subjection to the Sandeh in the west coast of Africa.

Bambi'ri. A Negro race in subjection to the Sandeh.

Bamboo'. The *Bambusa arundinacea.*

Bambu'lio. (Βαμβαίνω, to chatter with the teeth.) A stammerer, or one who lisps.

Bambu'sa. (G. *Bambusrohr.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Graminaceæ.*

B. arundina'cea, Retz. (F. *bambou*; I. *bambu*; G. *Bambusrohr.*) The bamboo. The leaves are used in India and China as an emmenagogue and oxytocic, and as a diuretic and diaphoretic. In the interior of the stem of the female plant white siliceous concretions are found, called *Tabasheer.*

B. baccif'era. (L. *bacca*, a berry; *fero*, to bear.) Probably the female plant of the *B. arundinacea.*

Bame'ri. A tribe inhabiting the region to the west of the Kaffirs in South Africa.

Bam'ia. See *Bammia.*

Bam'ma. See *Embamma.*

Bamma'tus. (Βάμμα, from βάπτω, to dip in water. G. *eingetaucht.*) A term signifying immersed.

Bam'mia. The *Abelmoschus esculentus.*

B. moscha'ta. The *Abelmoschus moschatus.*

Ban. The *Coffea arabica*, coffee plant; called also *Bon.*

An Egyptian name for the *Salix ægyptiaca*, or *Calaf.*

Bana'na. (F. *banane*; G. *Paradiesfeige, Adamsfeige.*) The fruit of the *Musa sapientum.* It is pleasant to the taste, and is largely eaten as food in tropical countries. An analysis of Brazilian banana gives water 73·9, vegetable albumin 4·82, cellulose 2, fatty matter ·632, sugar, organic acid, and traces of starch 19·657, phosphates of soda and potash, carbonates of soda and potash, chlorides of potassium, earthy phosphates, silica, and iron ·791.

B. es'sence. An alcoholic solution of acetate of amylic ether with butyric ether.

Ban'ar. An isolated race inhabiting Siam.

Banaus'ia. (Βαναυσία, handicraft. G. *Marktschreierei.*) Charlatanry.

Ban'coul oil. The oil of *Aleurites triloba.*

Band. (Sax. *banda*, from *bindan*, to bind.

F. *bande;* I. *banda;* G. *Band.*) That which binds; a bond; a cord; a narrow strip.

B., flat'tened. The cylinder-axis of white nerve fibre.

B. of a tooth. Same as *Cingulum.*

B. of Re'mak. The cylinder-axis of white nerve fibre.

B. of spec'trum. The bright lines seen in the spectrum of ignited gases and vapours.

B., prim'itive. The cylinder-axis of white nerve fibre.

B., vas'cular, of coch'lea. The *Stria vascularis.*

Ban'dage. (L. *deligatio;* Gr. *ἐπίδεσμος*; F. *bandage;* I. *fasciatura;* S. *renda;* Port. *atadura;* G. *Verband, Wundverband.*) An appliance of cotton, linen, flannel, or other material, used for wrapping, in a methodical manner, round any part of the body, for the purpose of supporting or compressing it, or of retaining in position apparatus or local applications.

The ends of a bandage are called the tails; when partially rolled up, the roll is the head, the remainder the body; the free end by which the bandaging is begun is the initial extremity, the other end inside the head is the terminal extremity.

Bandages are *simple* in which the appliance is continuous, and *compound* in which it is made up of several parts.

The application or putting on (G. *bandagiren*) of a bandage.

B., an'nular. (L. *annulus*, a ring.) That mode of applying a simple bandage or roller in which the upper rounds come exactly over the undermost.

B., bod'y. (F. *bandage de corps.*) A towel or strip of calico rolled one or more times round the body and then fixed. It is used to maintain the position of dressings or other applications, to restrain the movements of the parts, to compress the abdomen in paracentesis or in labour, or to retain protrusions.

B., cap'eline. (L. *capistrum*, from *caput*, the head. F. *capeline, bandage recurrent;* S. *capelina.*) A bandage which is so applied as to form a sort of hood or cap. It was applied to a stump after amputation, to the shoulder, or to the head, and in the latter case was called the cap or mitra of Hippocrates (bonnet d'Hippocrate). It consisted in applying the bandage alternately in a circular and in an opposite direction in such a manner that the whole head was covered, and the longitudinal folds of the bandage were held tight by the pressure of the circular folds on their ends.

B., cir'cular. (F. *bandage circulaire.*) A band of cotton or other material wrapped round a part in circular fashion, so that each turn more or less completely covers the one underneath.

B., com'pound. (F. *bandage composé.*) A bandage which is made up of several distinct pieces.

B., compres'sing. (F. *bandage compressif.*) A simple bandage applied circularly or spirally.

B., contain'ing. A bandage applied for the purpose of retaining medicines or dressings upon the affected parts.

B., divi'ding. (F. *bandage divisif.*) A bandage so applied as to produce retraction, and prevent a wound uniting, as in tenotomy.

B., doub'le-head'ed. (F. *bandage à deux globes.*) A bandage which is rolled up from both ends.

B., eight'een-tail'ed. (F. *bandage à dix-huit chefs.*) A compound bandage consisting of a longitudinal strip, to which are attached by their centres eighteen transverse pieces, arranged in an imbricated fashion.

B., elastic. (G. *Schnürbinde.*) See *Langenbeck's* and *Esmarch's bandage.*

B., Esmarch's. See *Esmarch's bandage.*

B., expel'ling. A bandage exerting pressure, so as to aid in expulsion of the contents of the structure compressed.

B., fig'ure-of-eight. (F. *bandage en huit de chiffre, b. croisé.*) A simple roller applied over the joints and from shoulder to shoulder in such a manner that the folds cross each other on the same side of the limb in the fashion of the figure 8.

B., four-tail'ed. A piece of cotton of sufficient length to go one and a half times round the member to which the bandage is applied, and split up the middle at each end to within a few inches of the centre, so that there are two tails on each side.

B., Ga'len's. (L. *fascia Galeni, f. pauperum;* F. *bandage des pauvres.*) A piece of cotton, split at each end, to within a few inches of the middle, into three pieces. The middle part is placed on the crown of the head, the two anterior pieces are fastened at the back of the neck, the two posterior on the forehead, and the two middle pieces under the chin.

B., Gen'ga's. Same as *B., Theden's.*

B., glue. Applied as the gum bandage; a watery solution of glue, to which some spirit has been added, being used instead.

B., gum. A spiral bandage having been applied, a mucilage of gum is rubbed in and allowed to dry. Chalk may be mixed with the gum.

B., gyp'sum. An open bandage, having previously had gypsum or plaster of Paris rubbed into it, is applied to the limb on to which a flannel bandage has been previously rolled; it is then wetted with water by the hand, and a recently made paste of plaster of Paris and water is smoothly rubbed in. It dries very hard.

B., her'nial. A truss.

B., immov'able. A bandage made with gum, plaster of Paris, starch, or such like material.

B., incar'native. (L. *incarno*, to clothe with flesh.) A synonym of the *uniting* bandage.

B. in'guinal. (L. *inguen*, the groin.) It consists of a pelvic and a thigh band, united at the groin, and having there a triangular compress.

B., invag'inated. (L. *in*, into; *vagina*, a sheath.) A broad band, with tapes or tails at each end, and a set of holes, through which one set of tails may pass in order to tie with the other.

B., knot'ted. A long bandage rolled from each end, used to keep a compress on the temporal artery when wounded. The middle of the bandage is placed over the compress, the two ends wound in opposite directions round the head till they meet again over the compress; they are then crossed, so as to form a knot over the compress, carried one under the chin, the other over the vertex, and tied.

B., man'y-tail'ed. A series of slips of a roller, each long enough to go one and a half times round a limb, are stitched, in imbricated fashion, on to a piece of a roller as long as the limb, and so arranged that when the lower slip is applied first, the second one will wrap a little over it, and so on to the top.

B., Martin's. See *Martin's bandage.*

B., mus'tard. A flannel bandage covered with a thin paste of mustard and water. Applied to the abdomen or a limb when an active stimulant is required.

B. of sep'arate strips. Same as *B., Scultetus'.*

B. of the poor. Same as *B., Galen's.*

B., per'manent. A gum, starch, or gypsum bandage.

B., plas'ter-of-Pa'ris. See *B., gypsum.*

B., Pott's. The same as *B., many-tailed.*

B., ram'pant. (F. *ramper*, to creep.) A bandage applied in such a way that the ascending or descending turns of the spiral do not touch each other, but leave intermediate spaces uncovered.

B., reinver'sed. This term is applied to a bandage when the change in form of the limb, as of the leg, requires the roller to be inverted or half twisted at each round to make it sit tight, smooth, and evenly.

B., Rib'bail's. A spica bandage for the instep.

B., rol'ler. (F. *bandage roulé.*) A simple continuous strip, applied spirally or circularly to a part.

B., Sculte'tus'. (F. *bandage de Scultet, bandage à bandes separées.*) Pieces of bandage, long enough to go one and a half times round the limb, are applied separately and successively, beginning from below (ascending), or from above (descending).

B., Seu'tin's. See *Splint, Scutin's.*

B., sil'ica. Applied as the gum bandage, a solution of silicate of soda being used instead.

B., sim'ple. A bandage consisting of one piece.

B., so'lar. (L. *sol*, the sun.) A synonym of the knotted bandage.

B., spi'ca. (L. *spica*, an ear of corn. L. *fascia repens*; F. *spica*; I. *spiga*; S. *espica*; G. *Ährenverband.*) So called because the regular folds of the bandage resemble an ear of corn. It is a spiral bandage, in which the bandage is regularly folded on itself, like the letter V.

B., spi'ral. (F. *doloires.*) A roller spirally applied, so that each succeeding turn overlaps the half of the preceding one.

B., splint. An immovable bandage of gum, gypsum, or such like.

B., starch. Applied as the gum bandage, starch being substituted.

B., Star'tin's. A bandage applied like the gum bandage, the strengthening material being paraffin and stearin.

B., stel'lar. (L. *stella*, a star.) A synonym of the knotted bandage.

B., suspen'sory. Used for supporting the scrotum, and consists of a pelvic band and a scrotal bag, attached to the middle of the front part of the bandage.

B., T-sha'ped. This consists of two pieces of bandage attached to each other in the form of the letter after which it is named; the one band encircles the pelvis, the other, depending behind, is passed between the thighs and fastened in front, so as to retain perineal applications.

B., The'den's. A bandage beginning at the fingers, and continuing up the arm. Used in brachial aneurism.

B., une'qual. A simple bandage applied circularly, but so that the turns do not quite cover each other.

B., uni'ting. (F. *bandage unissant.*) A bandage so applied as to cause the lips of a wound to approximate.

Ban'daging. ('Επίδεσις.) The act or process of applying a bandage.

Ban'dolier fruit. The fruit of the *Zanonia indica.*

Bandu'ra. Hindoo name of the *Nepenthes indica.*

Ban'dy-leg'ged. (F. *bancal*; G. *krumm.*) The bending outwards of the tibia and fibula from rickets.

Bane'berry. (Eng. *bane*, a poison.) The *Actæa spicata*, U.S. Ph.

B. root. (F. *racine de St. Christophe*; G. *Wolfswurz, Christophswurz.*) The root of *Actæa spicata.* It resembles that of *Actæa racemosa*, but the rootlets are shorter, thinner, and of a blackish-grey colour; the taste is first bitter, then acrid and sweetish.

Bane'wort. The *Ranunculus flammula*, because it is said to be poisonous to sheep.

Also, a name of nightshade, *Atropa belladonna.*

Bang. The *Cannabis indica.*

Bange. The *Cannabis indica.*

Bangue. The *Cannabis indica.*

Bangwellget'ta. Cingalese name of *Pereira medica.*

Ban'ian tree. See *Banyan tree.*

Ban'ica. A synonym of *Pastinaca sativa.*

Banil'la. See *Vanilla.*

Banil'las. The *Vanilla.*

Banil'loes. The *Vanilla.*

Baniste'ria. A Genus of plants of the Nat. Order *Malpighiaceæ.*

B. angulo'sa. (L. *angulosus*, full of corners.) A Brazilian plant, used as a sudorific, and as an antidote in snake-bites.

B. caa'pi. An intoxicating drug, used by the Indians of many parts of South America.

B. leo'na. Used in Sierra Leone, when dried and powdered, to destroy pediculi, and, mixed with water, to relieve the headache of fever. (Waring.)

Ban'ja. Bulgaria. A warm, saline sulphur water.

Banjalu'ka. Bosnia. A saline water having a temperature of 45° C. (113° F.)

Bank cress. The *Sisymbrium officinale.*

Ban'koul oil. See *Bancoul oil.*

Banks oil. A term given to the cod-liver oil obtained after the first or Straits oil has been drawn from the livers before putrefaction has gone on long; the residue, after being exposed to the heat of the sun in the fishing-boats, is, on their return to shore, put into boilers, heated, and the oil extracted and removed. This oil is very dark and offensive.

Bank'sia abyssin'ica. A synonym of the *Brayera anthelmintica.*

B. specio'sa. (L. *speciosus*, beautiful.) The *Costus arabicus.*

Ban'na. The Abyssinian name for the tapeworm.

Ban'ner. The vexillum or upper petal of a papilionaceous flower.

Ban'os. Spain; Province Estremadura. A mineral water springing at the foot of the Malagados mountain, having a temperature of 23° C. (73·4° F.), and containing alkaline carbonates. It is used in nervous diseases, joint pains, scaly skin diseases, and syphilis.

Ban'os de Be'jar. Spain; near Salamanca. A sulphur spring of 38° C. (100·4° F.) Used in gout, rheumatism, scrofula, and skin diseases.

Ban'os de Tier'mas. Spain; in Navarre. A sulphur water of a temperature of 41° C. (105·8° F.)

Ban'tingism. A dietetic plan for the diminution of corpulence, named after the author of the pamphlet by which it was made known to the public. It consisted essentially in complete abstinence from saccharine foods and drinks, and almost complete abstinence from farinaceous foods.

Ban'tus. A tribe of Negroes of South and Middle Africa. Their language is peculiar in the use of defining prefixes.

Ban'yan tree. The *Ficus bengalensis.*

Ba'o. A variety of *Curare.* It is a dark-brown, dry, hard substance, partially soluble in water and alcohol.

Ba'obab. The *Adansonia digitata.*

Baph'ia. A Genus of the Suborder *Cæsalpinieæ*, Nat. Order *Leguminosæ.*

B. nit'ida. (L. *nitidus*, shining.) Hab. Sierra Leone. Furnishes cam wood, from which is obtained a red dye of the character of that of red sandal wood.

Baph'icus coc'cus. (Βαφικός, fit for dying; from *βάπτω*, to dye.) The kermes berry; galls of a coccus of the *Quercus coccifera.*

Baphorrhi'za. (Βάπτω, to dye; *ῥίζα*, a root.) A synonym of *Anchusa.*

B. tincto'ria. (L. *tinctorius*, belonging to a dyer.) A synonym of *Anchusa tinctoria.*

Baptis'ia. A Genus of the Suborder *Papilionaceæ*, Nat. Order *Leguminosæ.* Wild indigo.

B. al'ba. (L. *albus*, white.) Prairie indigo. Said to have the same properties as *B. tinctoria.*

B. leucanth'a. (Λευκός, white; ἄνθος, a flower.) Hab. United States. A species said to have the same properties as *B. tinctoria.*

B. tincto'ria. (L. *tinctorius*, belonging to a dyer.) Hab. United States. Stem smooth, branching; leaves small, ternate, cuneate-obovate; flowers yellow. The root, which is the most active part, is dark brown, with a nauseous, somewhat acrid, and bitter taste. Laxative in small doses, emetic and cathartic in large doses. Used in scarlet fever, typhus, gangrene, and dysentery. Externally, as a lotion or poultice to foul or gangrenous ulcers. It supplies a pale blue colouring matter, which is used instead of indigo.

Bap'tisin. An impure resin obtained from the *Baptisia tinctoria.* Purgative and emetic. Dose, 2—5 grains.

Baptiste'rium. (Βαπτιστήριον, a bathing place.) A cold plunge bath.

Baptorrhœ'a. (Βαπτός, infected, dyed; from *βάπτω*, to dye; *ῥέω*, to flow.) A generic term proposed by Dr. Mayne instead of *Gonorrhœa.*

Baptorrhœ'al. Belonging to, or of the nature of, *Baptorrhœa.*

Baptothecorrhœ'a. (Βαπτός, infected; θήκη, sheath, and so the vagina; *ῥέω*, to flow.) Term proposed by Dr. Mayne for gonorrhœa in women.

Baptothecorrhœ'al. (Same etymon.) Belonging to, or of the nature of, *Baptorrhœa.*

Bapturethrorrhœ'a. (Βαπτός, infected; *οὐρήθρα*, the urethra; *ῥέω*, to flow.) Term proposed by Dr. Mayne for gonorrhœa in men.

Bapturethrorrhœ'al. (Same etymon.) Belonging to, or of the nature of, *Bapturethrorrhœa.*

Bap'tus. (Βάπτω, to colour.) A species of soft bituminous fossil of agreeable smell, so named because a tincture made of it was coloured with alkanet root.

Bar. (Sax. *beorgan*, to protect.) A bolt, a stop, a hindrance.

B. of neck of blad'der. A ridge at the outer part of the neck of the bladder, and obstructing the flow of the urine from the one side, and the passage of a catheter from the other. It depends on growth of the prostate gland, or, occasionally, it is non-prostatic.

Bar'ac. Same as *Barach panis.*

Bar'ach pa'nis. An Arabic name for nitre. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Barac'za. Hungary; County Gömör. A mineral water, temp. 23° C. (73·4° F.), containing calcium sulphate and carbonate, and a little iron. Used as a tonic.

Baræsthesiom'eter. (Βάρος, weight; *αἴσθησις*, perception by the senses; *μέτρον*, a measure.) An instrument devised by Eulenberg to estimate the sense of pressure, by means of a spiral spring acting on an index.

Baraquet'te. Influenza. An epidemic, which was prevalent in 1761, was described under this name by Razous.

Bar'as. Arabic name for lepra alphos.

Bara'thron. An old name for the juniper.

Bara'thrum. (Βάραθρον, a pit.) A synonym of *Antrum.*

Barb. (L. *barba*, a beard. F. *barbe.*) The recurved part of an arrow-head or a fish-hook.

The lateral processes from the shaft of a feather. They are narrow plates, pointed at their free ends, and contain the pigment granules in coloured feathers. They bear on their free edges the *barbules.*

In Botany, a strong hair with a single or double hooked point, or a backward projecting bristle at its tip.

Bar'ba. (Lat.) The *Beard.*

B. aro'nis. The *Arum maculatum.*

B. ca'præ. (L. *capra*, a she-goat.) The goat's beard, or meadow-sweet, *Spirea ulmaria.*

B. hir'ci. (L. *hircus*, a he-goat.) The *Tragopogon pratense.*

B. Jo'vis. The beard of Jupiter. The name of several plants, among others the *Anthyllis barba Jovis*, the *Sempervivum tectorum.*

A deposit in the neck of the retort which occurs in the distillation of the *Fuming liquor* of Libavius.

Barba'does. West Indies. Partly mountainous, partly a lower country, consisting of a series of terraces; open, cultivated, no marshes. Climate equable, limited; hottest month October, coldest January; hurricanes in August; dry season December to May, rain chiefly in autumn. Water good, vegetables scanty. Barracks not good. Yellow fever occurs; dysentery uncommon; elephantiasis common. Used as a resort for pulmonary invalids from the United States.

B. al'oes. See *Aloes, Barbadoes.*

B. ce'dar. The *Cedrela odorata.*

B. cher'ry. The fruit of the *Malpighia glabra* and *M. punicifolia.*

B., green min'eral naph'tha of. Same as *B. tar.*

B. leg. The *Elephantiasis arabum.*

B. mil'let. The *Sorghum bicolor.*

B. nut. The seed of the *Jatropha curcas.*

B. pride. The *Poinciana pulcherrima.*

B. rock oil. Same as *B. tar.*

B. tar. (*Pix liquida barbadensis, petroleum barbadense.*) A dark liquid bitumen or petroleum exuding spontaneously from the earth in Barbadoes and other places.

Barbal'oïn. $C_{17}H_{20}O_7$. The bitter principle of Barbadoes aloes; it occurs in small yellow prismatic needles, sparingly soluble in cold water, freely in warm water and alcohol. Bromine produces a deposit of yellow needles of bromaloin; heated with nitric acid it yields aloetic, oxalic, picric, and chrysammic acids. See *Aloïn.*

Barbamen'tum. (L. *barba*, the beard; *mentum*, the chin) A term for the chin.

Barbare'a, Br. (Dedicated to *St. Barbara.* G. *Barbarakraut.*) A Genus of the Tribe *Arabideæ*, Nat. Order *Cruciferæ.* Biennial. Stem angular; leaves entire, lobed, or pinnatifid; pods linear, straight, stiff; valves keeled or ribbed; stigma capitate, or two-lobed; seeds one-serrate; cotyledons accumbent.

The officinal name, when it was in use, of the *Erysimum barbatum.*

B. præ'cox, Br. (L. *præcox*, ripe before its time. F. *cresson d'Amerique;* G. *Amerikanischer Winterkresse.*) American cress, Belle Isle cress. Leaves pinnatifid; petals three times as long as the sepals; pods long, thin; style short. Grows by rivers. Used as an antiscorbutic.

B. stric'ta. (L. *strictus*, close.) A variety of *B. vulgaris;* used for the same purposes.

B. vulga'ris, Br. (L. *vulgaris*, common. F. *herbe de St. Barbe;* I. *erba di Santa Barbara;* S. *ruqueta;* G. *Barbenkraut.*) Winter rocket, common winter cress. Leaves toothed, or pinnatifid at the base; pods short, four-angled, acuminate; pedicels slender; style distinct. Somewhat bitter. Used as an antiscorbutic, a lithontriptic, and in coughs; externally applied to bruises.

Barbar'ia. A term for rhubarb.

Barbaros'sa's pills. One of the earliest mercurial preparations; made of mercury, rhubarb, musk, amber, scammony, and some other matters.

Bar'barum. An agglutinant plaster applied to bleeding wounds; Scrib. Largus, *n.*, 207.

Bar'bary. That part of Northern Africa which includes the States of Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, and Tripoli.

B. gum. The same as *Mogador gum*, the produce of *Acacia gummifera*, and *A. seyal.*

B. mas'tich. The product of *Pistacia atlantica.*

Barba'ta. (L. *barbatus*, bearded.) A woman possessing a beard.

Bar'bate. (L. *barbatus.* F. *barbé;* G. *bärtig, bebartet.*) Bearded, having thin long hairs.

Barbatima'o bark. A name given in Brazil to the astringent barks of several leguminous trees, among which are *Acacia angica*, *A. jurema*, *Pithecollobium auaremotemo*, and *Stryphnodendron barbatimao.* The bark is used in infusion as an application to herniæ, and to the mammæ of women, to give the flesh firmness.

Barbat'ulus. (L. dim. of *barbatus*, bearded. G. *schwachbärtig.*) Having a small beard.

Bar'baty. The *Dolichos catiang.*

Bar'bazan. France; Departement Haute Garonne. A water, containing calcic sulphate and iron, at a temperature of 19° C. (66·2° F.), with a large quantity of carbonic acid. Tonic and slightly laxative. Used in chronic rheumatism, the sequelæ of malarious fever, and chronic urinary diseases.

Bar'bel. (F. *barbeau;* I. *barbio;* S. *barbo;* G. *Barbe, Flussbarbe.*) *Cyprinus barbus.* An edible fresh-water fish. The roe is said to produce vomiting, especially in the spring.

Barbel'la. (L. dim. of *barba*, a beard. F. *barbelle.*) Short, stiff, straight, cylindrical, and thick hairs, as in the *Centaurieæ.*

Barbel'late. (F. *barbellé.*) Applied to any surface furnished with short stiff hairs, or barbellæ.

Barbel'lulate. (F. *barbellulé.*) Applied to surfaces or organs when provided with barbellules.

Barbel'lule. (Dim. *barbella.* F. *barbellule.*) A very small, conical, pointed, spine-like hair, less than a barbella.

Bar'berie. France; Departement Loire Inférieure. An acidulous ferruginous water, used as a tonic.

Barberi'na. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Styracaceæ.*

B. tetran'dra, Mart. (Τέτρα, four; ἀνήρ, a man.) A Brazilian tree, used in intermittent fevers.

Bar'bern. Russia; near Riga. A mineral water containing sodium, magnesium and calcium sulphate, magnesium and calcium carbonate, and hydrogen sulphide.

Bar'berry. The *Berberis vulgaris.*

B., Amer'ican. The *Berberis canadensis.*

B. bark, U.S. Ph. The bark of the root of *Berberis vulgaris.* See *Berberis.*

B., In'dian. A name given to *Berberis asiatica*, *B. aristata*, and *B. lycia.*

B., Nepaul'. The *Berberis aristata.*

B. oak. (Pers. *Buloot-ul-mulk.*) The *Quercus ballota.*

B., ophthal'mic. The *Berberis lycium.*

Barbia'na. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Iridaceæ.*

B. hypogæ'a. (Ὑπό, beneath; γῆ, the earth.) A plant growing at the Cape of Good Hope, the roots of which are eaten by the natives.

Bar'bicel. (Dim. of L. *barba.*) Hook-like teeth on the barbules of feathers, which serve for interlocking.

Barbicor'nate. (L. *barba*, a beard; *cornu*, a horn. F. *barbicorne;* G. *barthornig.*) Having a fasciculus of hair at the base of the antennæ, as the males of the *Ceratopogon barbicornis.*

Bar'biers. Probably a modification of the word *beriberi.* A paralytic disease of India and the Malabar coast; most prevalent in the first three months of the year, and said to be caused by sleeping in the open air, exposed to the winds which blow from the mountains about sunrise. The paralysis begins in the limbs, and is followed by loss of voice, emaciation, and great weakness.

Barbig'erous. (L. *barba*, a beard; *gero*, to carry. F. *barbigère;* G. *barttragend.*) Having a beard; applied to petals that are hairy all over.

Barbiner'vate. (L. *barba; nervus*, a nerve. F. *barbinervé;* G. *bartnervig.*) Having the nervures of the leaves furnished with hairs on the under surface, either only at the extremity, or in all their length upon the sides.

Barbiros'trate. (L. *barba; rostrum*, a beak. F. *barbirostre;* G. *bartschnabelig.*) Having the proboscis covered with hairs.

Barbit'ium. (L. *barbitium.*) The beard.

Bar'bitu'ric ac'id. $C_4H_4N_2O_3$. Obtained by heating a solution of alloxantin with strong sulphuric acid. It crystallises in large colourless prisms, slightly soluble in cold, easily in hot, water.

Bar'botan. France; Departement Gers. Acidulated iron and sulphur waters, varying in temperature from 32° C. (89·6° F.) to 38° C. (100·4° F.) There are many springs in the valley, and mud baths are employed. They are little used now, but were formerly in vogue for rheumatism and paralysis.

Bar'botine. A synonym of *Semen contra.*

Bar'bula capri'na. (L. *barbula*, a small beard; *caprinus*, belonging to a goat.) A synonym of *Spiræa ulmaria.*

B. hir'ci. (L. *hircus*, a he-goat.) The hairy growth on the tragus of the auricle.

B. tra'gi. (Τράγος, a goat.) The same as *B. hirci.*

Bar'bulate. (L. *barbula.* F. *barbulé.*) Having barbules.

Bar'bule. (L. *barbula*, dim. of *barba.*) The inner teeth of the peristome of mosses.

Also, a series of pointed, often serrated or hooked, processes, arising from the edge of each barb of a feather, filling up the interspace between the barbs and interlocking with their fellows of adjacent barbs by means of the barbicels, so as to fix one barb to another, and preserve the continuity of the vane.

Also (G. *Bärtchen*), a small beard.

Barbu'ra. The *Acacia arabica.*

Barcelo'na. Spain; on the shores of the Mediterranean. Climate very variable; only partially protected from the north winds, which alternate with moist southerly breezes in the winter. It has been recommended as a winter residence for consumptive or other chest sufferers, who can bear a somewhat stimulating climate, but it is probably a risky place.

Bar'clay's antibil'ious pills. Resinous extract of jalap 1 dr., almond soap 1½ dr., extract of colocynth 2 drs., guaiacum 3 drs., potassio-tartrate of antimony 10 grs., oil of juniper 10 drops, oils of caraway and rosemary of each 4 drops, syrup of buckthorn q. s. Mix; divide into 4-grain pills. Dose, 1—3 at bed-time.

Barda'dia. An Arabic term for the Libra or pound weight. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Barda'na. (L. *bardus*, foolish; so called, perhaps, because the burs are often foolishly thrown at others. G. *Klette.*) The *Arctium lappa.* It was recommended for the cure of gout by Hill and Crine, about the middle of the 18th century.

B. mi'nor. (L. *minor*, less.) A synonym of the *Xanthium strumarium.*

Barda'næ o'leum. (G. *Klettenwurzelöl.*) Oil of the burdock root, *Arctium lappa*, used in Germany as an antidyscratic.

B. ra'dix, Belg. Ph. (L. *radix*, root. G. *Klettenwurzel.*) The root of the *Arctium lappa.*

Bardan'næ ra'dix. The same as *Bardanæ radix.*

Bare'ges. France; Department of Hautes-Pyrénées. A village, 4000 feet above sea-level, in a ravine among high mountains, uninhabitable in winter, and having a cold and variable climate. Mineral waters from nine sources, of 31° C. to 45° C. (87·8° F. to 113° F.), containing small quantities of sodium sulphide, sulphate, carbonate, chloride, and silicate. Used alone, or with milk or whey, internally, but chiefly in baths or piscinæ (baths through which a stream is running) in diseases of the bones and joints, old wounds, skin diseases, chronic rheumatism, and scrofula. Active congestions and lung diseases are contra-indications. The water contains *Baregine.*

Bar'egine. (F. *baregine, glairine;* I. *glairina;* S. *baregina, glarina;* G. *Baregin, glarein.*) This substance has received many names: this from *Bareges*, zoogene, vegeto-animale, glairigene, glairinine, zoïodine, geline, thermoline, pyrèneine, luchonine, duxine, saint-salverine, nerissine, viridine, sulfurose, sulfurine, hydrose, sulfurhydrine, sulfomucose, sulfodiphtherose, and many others. It is a glairy, organic substance, found in many mineral waters when they have been exposed to the air for some time, especially in sulphurous and thermal waters. It varies in colour according to its source, and in it many low vegetable and animal forms are developed. Its origin is unknown.

Bar'estrand Sys'sel. Iceland. A hot spring, temp. 103·3° C. (218° F.) Used in rheumatism and other diseases.

Barga'da. The *Ipomœa pes-capræ.*

Ba'ri. Hungary, County Zemplin. A cool sulphur spring.

Bari'ga. A name for that variety of Borneo camphor which occurs in grains or small scales.

Barig'lia. See *Barilla.*

Ba'rii bromi'dum. See *Barium bromide.*

B. carbo'nas. See *Barium carbonate.*

B. chlori'dum. See *Barium chloride.*

B. iodi'dum. See *Barium iodide.*

B. sul'phas. See *Barium sulphate.*

Baril'la. (F. *barille.*) The impure alkali resulting from the burning of several plants, principally of the Genera *Salsola, Salicornia, Chenopodium*, and *Atriplex.* These are cultivated for the purpose, and when ripe are burned on iron bars laid across pits. The ash is thus fused into a bluish-grey and porous substance. It is made in Spain and the Levant, and is used in the manufacture of soap and glass, but is not in so much demand for the manufacture of soda as formerly.

B. al'icant. Impure soda, from the ashes of the *Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum, Chenopodium setigerum*, and several species of *Salsola.*

B., Carthage'na. Impure soda, obtained from the ashes of the species *Salicornia* and *Salsola.*

B., Sic'ily. Impure soda, obtained chiefly from the ashes of *Salsola sativa.*

B., Tur'key. Impure soda, obtained from the ashes of *Mesembryanthemum copticum.*

Baril'lor. The same as *Barilla.*

Bar'isart. Belgium; close to Spa. A chalybeate water containing much carbonic acid. Used in debility after exhausting diseases, and in chronic leucorrhœa.

Ba'rium. (Βαρύς, heavy. F. *baryum;* I. and S. *bario;* G. *Baryum.*) Atomic weight 137. Symbol Ba. A dyad metal of an alkaline earth. Of silvery whiteness, which speedily tarnishes from its easy oxidation in the air; it decomposes water; it is malleable, and melts below a red heat, and burns with a red flame; sp. gr. 4·7. Its soluble salts are poisonous.

B. ac′etate. $BaC_2H_3O_2$. A soluble salt. Efflorescent crystals of bitter acrid taste. Poisonous. Has been employed as *B. chloride.*

B. ar′senate. $Ba_3(AsO_4)_2$. A solution of barium chloride is added to one of sodium or potassium arsenate; the resulting precipitate collected, dried, washed, dissolved in a solution of arsenic acid, and crystallised. Recommended in skin diseases and tubercular phthisis. Dose, one sixteenth to a quarter of a grain.

B. ar′senite. Ba_3AsO_3. Used as *B. arsenate.*

B. bro′mide. (F. *bromure de baryum;* G. *Brombarium.*) $BaBr_2 . 2H_2O$. Molecular weight 333. Obtained by dissolving barium carbonate in hydrobromic acid; it forms colourless rhombic plates, freely soluble in water and alcohol. It has an offensive taste. Used in scrofula.

B. car′bonate. $BaCO_3$. Sp. gr. 4·3. Found native as witherite. A solution of barium chloride is precipitated by an alkaline carbonate. A heavy white powder, sparingly soluble in water, undecomposed by heat; tasteless. Poisonous, inasmuch as it is soluble in the gastric juice.

B. carbon′icum. See *B. carbonate.*

B. chlo′rate. $Ba(ClO_3)_2$. Obtained by saturating aqueous chloric acid with barium carbonate. It crystallises in monoclinic prisms, very soluble in water.

Also, a synonym of *Barium chloride.*

B. chlora′tum. See *B. chloride.*

B. chlo′ride. $BaCl_2.2H_2O$. Barium sulphate is exposed to a red heat with coal or potassium carbonate; the resulting sulphide is treated with hydrochloric acid, the solution filtered and crystallised. Flat quadrangular tables, colourless, transparent, of an acrid taste. Very poisonous. A solution of one part to three of water is used (U.S. Ph.) in scrofula, worms, and skin diseases. Dose, five drops three times a day. Externally in corneal opacities and pulsating ulcers.

B. chlo′ride, solu′tion of. One part in ten of water. Used as a test for sulphuric acid and its salts in solution.

B. diox′ide. BaO_2. Made by exposing barium monoxide at a red heat to oxygen.

B. hy′drate. The *B. hydroxide.*

B. hydrox′ide. $Ba(OH)_2$. A white powder, obtained by the slaking with water of barium monoxide, or by decomposing a hot concentrated solution of barium chloride with a solution of caustic soda. In contact with water it crystallises; its solution is baryta water.

B. i′odate. $Ba(IO_3)_2$. Used in the preparation of iodic acid.

B. ioda′tum. See *B. iodide.*

B. i′odide. $BaI_2.2H_2O$. Formed by the action of iodine on barium sulphide. Slender deliquescent needles, giving up iodine in the air. Has been used in scrofula. Dose, one eighth of a grain; as an ointment 4 grs. to lard 1 oz.

B. monox′ide. BaO. Baryta. Sp. gr. 4. A grey spongy mass prepared by decomposing barium nitrate by heat. In contact with water it evolves heat, and becomes hydrate of baryta, or barium hydroxide.

B. mu′riate. The *Barium chloride.*

B. ni′trate. $Ba(NO_3)_2$. Prepared as the chloride, but with nitric acid. Transparent octahedral anhydrous crystals. Used, in solution, as a test for sulphuric acid and the soluble sulphates.

B. ox′ide. The *B. monoxide.*

B. per′oxide. The same as *B. dioxide.*

B., pois′oning by salts of. All the soluble salts are poisonous. Great abdominal pain, vomiting, diarrhœa, palpitation, and convulsions. Extreme times of death one hour and seventeen hours. Stomach and duodenum are much inflamed, brain, lungs, and kidneys congested, and great congestion of rectum. Perforation of stomach has been recorded, but it is doubtful if this were not the result of previous disease. Sodium and magnesium sulphate should be freely given in solution, along with emetics, and the stomach-pump used if justifiable. Death has resulted from a drachm of the chloride. Barium salts give, with sulphuric acid, a white precipitate, insoluble in acids and alkalies. Heated on a platinum wire they burn with a green flame.

B. protox′ide. The *Barium monoxide.*

B. sul′phate. $BaSO_4$. Found native as heavy spar, or barytes. Sp. gr. 4·5. Prepared by adding sulphuric acid to a solution of barium chloride. Bevilled tables or six-sided prisms; inert; used as a pigment.

B. sul′phide. BaS. Made by exposing barium sulphate, mixed with coal, to a red heat. Thin colourless plates.

B. superox′ide. The *B. dioxide.*

Bark. (Dan. *bark.* L. *cortex;* Gr. φλοιός; F. *écorce;* I. *corteccia;* S. *corteza;* G. *Rinde.*) The outermost part of the stem of an exogen surrounding the wood, to which it is united by the cambium and the medullary rays. The bark consists originally of four distinct layers: the *liber*, the *cellular* or *green layer*, the *suberous layer*, and the *epidermis*, which is soon lost.

The liber is the innermost, and is composed of connected cells or bast tissue, mixed with laticiferous tissue and parenchymatous cells. It is united to the wood by the cambium, and gives passage to the medullary rays. Called also *inner bark* and endophlœum.

The cellular layer is the middle layer; its inner surface unites with the medullary rays, which have passed through interstices in the bast tissue of the liber; it consists of loosely connected, angular parenchymatous cells, containing chlorophyll; some laticiferous vessels are usually to be found. Called also *green layer* and *mesophlœum.*

The suberous layer is the outer layer of the bark of all but very young plants and twigs; it is composed of layers of tabular, closely united, cells, usually of a brown colour. In some trees, as the *Quercus suber*, the cork tree, this layer is enormously developed. In young plants and twigs small brown projections, called lenticular glands, are found; they are not glandular, but development of the suberous tissue; from them roots may spring under favorable circumstances. Called also *cork layer*, *epiphlœum*, and *periderm.*

The epidermis consists of layers of tubular cells, united to each other. It is only found in young formations, and is soon lost on the stem and branches.

The bark grows by accretions to the inner surface of each layer. The cellular and suberous layers cease growing after a tree is a few years old, but the liber grows as long as the tree lives, and is the essential structure of the bark. The bark acts as a protection to the parts which it surrounds. Its inner part conveys the elaborated sap from the leaves to the different structures to supply material for nutriment, and for the special deposits in the wood, or its own substance.

The term is often used to signify specially Cinchona bark.

B., Ari'ca. See *Arica bark*.

B., ash-col'oured. The same as *B., Jaen*.

B., bit'ter. The *Pinckneya pubens*.

B., Bogo'ta. A synonym of *B., Carthagena*.

B., Calisay'a. See *Calisaya bark*.

B., Carabay'a. A bark imported from the Province of Carabaya, through the ports of Islay and Arica; probably the produce of *Cinchona ovata*, and its variety *rufinervis*.

B., Caribæ'an. A false Cinchona bark, the product of *Exostemma caribæa*.

B., Carthage'na. Certain non-officinal cinchona barks are known under this name. The hard, or hard yellow, or common yellow Carthagena bark is the product of *Cinchona cordifolia*; the fibrous, or fibrous yellow, or spongy Carthagena bark is obtained from the *Cinchona lancifolia;* and the brown Carthagena, or hard Pitaya bark, is the growth of the *Cinchona pitayensis*.

B., cher'ry, wild. The bark of *Prunus virginianus*.

B., coquet'ta. The same as *B., Bogota*.

B., crown. The same as *B., Loxa*.

B., Cus'co. Imported from the Province of Cusco, in the South of Peru. The produce of *Cinchona scrobiculata*, var. *Delondriana*.

B., doom. The bark of *Erythrophlæum guineense*.

B., elk. The bark of *Magnolia glauca*.

B., essen'tial salt of. A watery extract of Peruvian bark.

B., Flor'ida. The bark of *Pinckneya pubens*.

B., Fusagasu'ga. A variety of the Carthagena bark.

B., Georg'ia. The bark of *Pinckneya pubens*.

B., grey. The bark of *Cinchona cinerea*, *C. micrantha*, *C. nitida*, and *C. peruviana*, and, perhaps, other species.

B., Huamil'ies. One of the pale Cinchona barks; probably the product of *Cinchona pubescens*.

B., Huana'co. The bark of *Cinchona micrantha*, *C. nitida*, and *C. peruviana*.

B., In'dian. The bark of *Magnolia glauca*.

B., i'ron. The *Eucalyptus resinifera*.

B., Ja'en. The product of *Cinchona ovata*.

B., Jamai'ca. The bark of the *Cinchona caribæa*.

B., Jes'uits'. A synonym of *Cinchona bark*.

B., Li'ma. This bark is of two kinds, fine and coarse; the former obtained from the *Cinchona nitida*, the latter from the *C. micrantha*.

B., Lox'a. The most highly esteemed of the pale Cinchona barks; the produce of *Cinchona condaminea* and its varieties, and, perhaps, some other species.

B., Maracay'bo. One of the varieties of Carthagena bark.

B., neem. The bark of the *Azadcrachta indica*.

B., oak. The bark of a species of *Quercus*.

B., oak, white. The bark of *Quercus alba*.

B. of cot'ton root. See *Gossypii radicis cortex*.

B. of St. Ann. A synonym of *B., Cusco*.

B., orde'al. The bark of *Erythrophlæum guineense*.

B., pale. The bark of the *Cinchona officinalis*, var. *condaminea*.

B., Peru'vian. General term for the bark of various species of *Cinchona*.

B., Pitay'a. A synonym of the *Brown Carthagena bark*.

B., red. The bark of the *Cinchona succirubra*.

B., roy'al. The bark of *Cinchona cordifolia*.

B., San'ta Mar'tha. A variety of the Carthagena bark.

B., sas'sy. The bark of *Erythrophlæum guineense*.

B., sil'ver. The bark of the *Cinchona cinerea*.

B., St. Lu'cia. The bark of the *Cinchona floribunda*.

B., yel'low. The bark of the *Cinchona calisaya*.

Barle'ria. A Genus of plants of the Nat. Order *Acanthaceæ*.

B. buxifo'lia. (L. *buxus*, the box tree; *folium*, a leaf.) The *B. obovata*. The plant supposed to be the *Cara schulli* of Malabar.

B. cilia'ta. (L. *cilium*, an eyelash.) Hab. Bengal. The seeds are used in snake bites. (Waring.)

B. longifo'lia, Linn. The *Asteracantha longifolia*, Nees.

B. obova'ta. (L. *ob*, near; *ovatus*, egg-shaped.) Hab. India. A decoction is given in dysuria, and the powdered plant, mixed with vinegar, is applied to anasarcous swellings.

B. prioni'tis. (Πριονῖτις, the plant betony.) Hab. India. The juice is bitter, and is used by the Hindoos in the febrile catarrhal affections of children. The dried plant is used in dropsies. (Waring.)

Bar'ley. (Welsh, *barlys*, from *bara*, bread, and *llys*, a plant. L. *hordeum;* Gr. *κρίθη*; F. *orge;* I. *orzo;* S. *cebada;* G. *Gerste*.) The seeds of *Hordeum distichon*, *H. vulgare*, *H. hexastichon*, and *H. zeocitron*, the first being the officinal one. Barley was the original prize of the victors in the Eleusinian games. The Egyptians are stated by Herodotus to have used a wine prepared from it. Barley is very nutritious, but somewhat laxative. Dr. Parkes has found it very unsuitable for dysenteric cases. According to Einhoff, barley contains—meal 70·05, husk 18·75, water 11·20 per cent. In 100 parts of barley-meal Von Bibra found water 15·, nitrogenous matter 12·98, gum 6·744, sugar 3·2, fat 2·17, starch 59·95. The ash of barley contains, according to Schmidt, potash 20·91, magnesia 6·91, lime 1·67, iron oxide 2·10, phosphoric acid 38·48, silica 29·10, per cent.

A principle called *hordeine* was supposed by Proust to exist in the husk of barley, but it is only the finely divided bran, or a mixture of cellular tissue, starch, and gluten. *Malt* is made from barley.

B., bat'tledore. The *Hordeum zeocriton*.

B., caus'tic. The seeds of the *Asagrœa officinalis.* See *Cevadilla.*

B., pearl. (L. *hordeum decorticatum,* or *perlatum;* F. *orge perlé;* G. *Perlengraupen.*) Decorticated barley, rounded and polished in a mill; it is white, and retains a trace of the longitudinal furrow. Used for making Decoctum hordei, barley water.

B., Scotch. (L. *hordeum mundatum;* F. *orge mondé;* G. *Gerstengraupen.*) The seeds deprived of the bran, but not rounded.

B.-sug'ar. The *Saccharum hordeatum.*

B. wa'ter. Two ounces of washed pearl barley boiled for twenty minutes in a pint and a half of distilled water and strained. See *Decoctum hordei.*

B., win'ter. The *Hordeum hexastichon.*

Barm. (Sax. *bcorma.*) Yeast.

Bar'net. Hertfordshire. The mineral waters were once in high repute; they contain magnesium sulphate and sodium chloride.

Bar'olite. (Βάρος, weight; λίθος, a stone.) The native *Barium carbonate.*

Barol'ogy. (Βάρος, weight; λόγος, doctrine.) That section of physics which relates to weight.

Baromacrom'eter. (Βάρος, weight; μακρός, long; μέτρον, a measure. F. *baromacromètre;* G. *Kindermesswage.*) An instrument invented by Stein to ascertain the weight and length of new-born infants.

Barom'eter. (Βάρος, weight; μέτρον, measure. F. *baromètre;* I. and S. *barometro;* G. *Wetterglas, Luftschwermesser.*) An instrument for ascertaining the weight of the atmosphere, and for measuring heights and for foretelling the weather. The mercurial barometer, the first instrument of the kind, was invented by Torricelli in A.D. 1643. The simplest form consists of a glass tube, 36 inches long, one end of which is sealed; it is filled with mercury, and then inverted into a glass vessel or cistern containing mercury. The mercury in the tube will fall until balanced by the pressure of the atmosphere on the mercury in the cistern. The column will be about 30 inches high, and the upper part of the tube will be empty, constituting the *Torricellian vacuum.* Any other fluid may be used, but mercury is most convenient, because of its weight, which makes the column shorter and the instrument more portable. The shapes of the instrument are various, and the cistern is usually the lower end of the tube turned up and dilated, but the principle is the same. In the manufacture great care is needed to ensure the expulsion of all air from the mercury, and a perfect vacuum at the top.

B., an'eroid. See *Aneroid barometer.*

B., cis'tern. That form in which there is a cistern or reservoir at the lower end of the tube containing the same material as itself contains.

B., sy'phon. A barometer, with a tube bent in the shape of a syphon, with a long and short leg, the latter open, and serving as a cistern.

B., wheel. A syphon barometer, in the shorter leg of which is a float on the surface of the mercury, to which is attached a string, which passes round the pulley, and has a weight somewhat lighter than the float at the other end; an index is attached to the pulley, and, moving with it, shows the variations of the level of the mercury.

Baromet'ric. (Same etymon.) Relating to the barometer.

Baromet'rical. (Βάρος; μέτρον, a measure.) Of, or belonging to, a barometer.

Baromet'rograph. (Βάρος; μέτρον; γράφω, to write. G. *Schwermassbeschreiber.*) A barometer so constructed as to register its own variations; either by means of a lever, which is moved by the mercury, and which carries at its long end a style, which marks blackened paper; or by means of a screen with a perforation, through which light falls on photographic paper.

Baro'nes. A term for small worms.

Baros'aneme. (Βάρος, weight; ἄνεμος, wind.) An instrument which indicates the force of the wind.

Bar'oscope. (Βάρος, weight; σκοπέω, to ascertain.) An instrument for determining the loss of weight of bodies in air, consisting of a scale beam, having a hollow copper sphere at one end and a solid counterpoise of exact balance in the air at the other end. When placed under the receiver of an air-pump, and a vacuum produced, the equilibrium is destroyed, the copper sphere being the heavier. When balanced in the air the real weight of sphere was not apparent, inasmuch as from its greater surface it was more buoyed up by the air.

Also, an instrument which is only a barometer sensible to the slightest atmospheric variations, and so especially applicable to marine purposes.

Also, an instrument, invented by Esbach, to determine amounts of urea. It is a bent tube, with one arm dilated into the bulb, into which the gas evolved from the decomposition of urea by the hypochlorites is received, and the amount is calculated, under different pressures, by means of tables.

Barosel'enite. (Βάρος; *selenite.*) A synonym of native *Barium sulphate.*

Baros'ma. (Βάρος, weight; ὀσμή, a smell. G. *Bukkostrauch.*) Plants of the Suborder *Diosmeœ,* of the Nat. Order *Rutaceœ,* with opposite, coriaceous, simple leaves, having pellucid oil-bearing glands; solitary flowers, five petals; ten stamens, five of which are abortive; five carpels united into a five-celled ovary; five-lobed stigma; oblong smooth seeds in a fruit composed of five follicles, adherent at the axis and dehiscing at the summit. Natives of the Cape of Good Hope.

B. betuli'na, Bartl. (L. *betula,* the birch.) One of the species affording *Buchu,* with obovate, apically recurved, serrated leaves and pink flowers.

B. cam'phor. A stearopten, obtained from the oil of the buchu leaves. It crystallises in needles, having an odour of peppermint.

B. crena'ta. (Mod. L. *crenatus,* from *crena,* a notch.) The *B. crenulata.*

B. crenula'ta, Hook. (Mod. L. *crenulatus,* dim. of *crenatus.*) Also supplies *Buchu.* It has ovate-lanceolate, obtuse, crenate leaves, and pedicels with two bracts close under the flowers.

B. ecklonia'na, Berg. The *B. crenulata.*

B. ericifo'lia, Andr. (L. *erica,* heath; *folium,* a leaf.) A species the leaves of which have been found amongst the buchu leaves of commerce.

B. pulchel'la. (L. *pulchellus,* dim. of *pulcher,* beautiful.) Hab. Cape of Good Hope. Used by the Hottentots, mixed with grease, to smear their bodies.

B. serratifo'lia, Willd. (L. *serratus,* notched on the edge; *folium,* a leaf.) Another source of *Buchu.* Leaves linear, lanceolate, serrulate; pedicels with two bracts about the middle; flowers white.

Baros'mæ fo'lia. Same as *Buchu folia.*

Baros'min. The same as *Barosma camphor.*

Baro'tes sali'tus. (L. *salitus*, part. of *salio*, to salt.) A synonym of *Barium chloride.*

Barr. An intoxicating drink, prepared from the milk-sap of the *Calotropis gigantea*, by the tribes inhabiting the Western Ghauts of India.

Bar'ras. (Fr.) White resin; that portion of the turpentine which concretes around wounds of the tree, and is removed during the winter.

Bar're. Germany; near Strasburg. Ferruginous thermal waters. Used as a diuretic and tonic.

Bar'ren. (Old F. *baraigne;* or Breton, *brec'han.*) Sterile.

In Botany, applied to a stem that produces no branches.

Bar'renness. Sterility, unfruitfulness.

B. of im'potency. See *Aphoria impotens.*

B. of incongru'ity. See *Aphoria incongrua.*

B. of irrespond'ence. See *Aphoria impercita.*

B. of mismenstrua'tion. See *Aphoria paramenica.*

Bar'renwort, al'pine. The *Epimedium alpinum.*

Barres'will. A French chemist, who died in 1873.

B.'s solu'tion. A test for diabetic sugar in the urine. Acid potassium tartrate 50 grams, sodium carbonate 40 grams, are dissolved by heat in a third of a litre of water; to this 30 grams of cupric sulphate, in powder, are added; the mixture is boiled, and, on cooling, 40 grams of caustic potash, dissolved in a fourth of a litre of water, is mixed with it, and the amount brought up to a litre by the addition of water. The solution is blue. Diabetic urine, boiled with a little of this test fluid, deposits a reddish-yellow oxide of copper.

Barringto'neæ. Same as *Barringtoniaceæ.*

Barringto'nia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Myrtaceæ.* Ornamental trees, chiefly tropical.

B. acutang'ula, Gaertn. (L. *acutus*, sharp; *angulus*, an angle.) A riverside tree of India. The juice of the leaves is used as an ointment in scabies; the seeds are used in diarrhœa, jaundice, and tenesmus, and as an emetic.

B. neo-caledon'ica. The fruit of this species is used, to intoxicate fishes, by the natives in New Caledonia.

B. racemo'sa. (L. *racemosus*, clustering.) Hab. India and Burmah, on rivers. The powdered fruit is used as a sternutatory in headache and hemicrania, and is given in diabetes, jaundice, and mesenteric affections. The bark of the root is given in colic and amenorrhœa.

B. specio'sa. (L. *speciosus*, splendid.) Hab. Moluccas, Singapore, Fiji Islands, by rivers. Used by natives as *B. racemosa.*

Barringtonia'ceæ. An Order of epigynous corollifloral *Exogens*, or an Order of the Alliance *Grossales.* Fruit pulpy or fibrous; placentæ axile; style one; stamens numerous; calyx imbricated.

Bar'ros. A synonym of *Terra portugallica.*

Bar'rowdale. England; Cumberland. A salt water, formerly used as a purgative.

Barte'mont. France; Departement Alpes Maritimes. A mineral water said to contain oxygen. It is diuretic, and is used in lithiasis and vesical catarrh.

Bart'feld. Hungary; on the northern slope of the Carpathians. Chalybeate waters, containing sodium bicarbonate 16 to 24 grains, sodium chloride 5 to 8 grains, iron bicarbonate ·67 grains, and carbonic acid 45 cubic inches, in 16 ounces of water. Used in chronic catarrh of the mucous membranes.

Bar'tholin, Thomas. Born at Copenhagen in 1619; died 1680.

Bartholini'tis. Inflammation of the duct of Bartholin's glands.

B., duct of. One of the ducts of the sublingual gland, which runs alongside Wharton's duct, and opens into or close by it. It is often also connected with the submaxillary gland.

B., glands of. (G. *Bartholinische Drüsen.*) Two reddish-yellow, round or oval acinous glands, of the size of a small bean, situate one on each side of the external opening of the vagina, between it and the bulbo-cavernosus muscles, in such manner that the upper fibres of this muscle surround the glands; they lie in front of the transverse perineal muscles and beneath the superficial fascia. The ducts open on the inner surface of the nymphæ in front of the place of origin of the hymen.

The name has also been used to signify the sublingual glands.

Bar'ton. An American surgeon of Philadelphia.

B's. anchylo'sis opera'tion. (Same origin.) The cutting down on the trochanter major, and sawing through the bone, or cutting out a V-shaped piece, in angular anchylosis after hip-joint disease.

B's. frac'ture. An oblique fracture of the lower end of the radius, beginning in the articulating surface and running out an inch or more higher up. (Dunglison.)

Bartramia'ceæ. A Family of the Suborder *Acrocarpæ*, Order *Stegocarpæ.* Leaves with papillæ; capsule spherical, without fissured openings.

Bar'tung. (Hind.) An angular glossy seed, imported into India, and used as an astringent in diarrhœa. Probably the seed of *Plantago lanceolata.* (Waring.)

Bar'urac. Arabic name for glass.

Baru'ria. (Βαρύς, heavy; *οὖρον*, urine.) The condition of the urine when the specific gravity is high.

Ba'rus cam'phor. The same as *Borneo camphor.*

Bar'wood. The *Baphia nitida.*

Baryacoc'calon. (Βαρύς, heavy, strong in smell; κόκκαλος, the kernel of the fir-cone.) The *Datura stramonium*, from its narcotic properties.

Barycoc'calon. See *Baryacoccalon.*

Baryc'tica. (Βαρύς, heavy. F. *baryctique;* G. *Baryctik.*) The doctrine of weight.

Baryc'tice. Same as *Baryctica.*

Baryecoi'a. (Βαρύς, heavy; ἀκοή, hearing. G. *Schwerhörigkeit.*) Dulness of hearing.

Baryencepha'lia. (Βαρύς, heavy; ἐγκέφαλος, the brain.) Imbecility.

Baryglos'sia. (Βαρύς, heavy; γλῶσσα, the tongue. F. *baryglossie ;* G. *Schwerzüngigkeit.*) Slow or heavy utterance.

Baryglot'tia. Same as *Baryglossia.*

Ba'ryi hy'dras ioda'ti. The *Barium iodide.*

Baryla'lia. (Βαρύς, heavy; λαλιά, talking. F. *barylalie.*) Dull, heavy speaking.

Baryma'zia. (Βαρύς, heavy; μαζός, the breast.) A condition in which the breasts are large.

Barym'etry. (Βαρύς, heavy; μέτρον, a measure. F. *barymétrie.*) The measuring of weight or thickness.

Baryod'mia. (Βαρύς, heavy, strong; ὀδμή, smell. F. *baryodmie.*) A heavy, oppressive, and disagreeable smell.

Baryod'ynē. (Βαρύς, heavy; ὀδύνη, pain. F. *baryodynie.*) A heavy, deep, excessive pain.

Baryos'ma odora'ta. (Βαρύς; ὀσμή, smell.) The *Dipterix odorata.*

B. ton'ga. (Βαρύς; ὀσμή, odour.) The *Dipterix odorata.*

Barypho'nia. (Βαρύς, heavy; φωνή, the voice.) Difficulty of speech.

Barypic'ron. (Βαρύς, heavy; πικρός, bitter.) A species of absinthium.

Baryplo'teres. (Βαρύς, heavy; πλωτήρ, a swimmer. F. *baryplotères.*) Name by J. A. Ritgen for a Family of aquatic birds remarkable for the heavy manner in which they swim.

Barysoma'tia. (Βαρύς, heavy; σῶμα, a body. F. *barysomie ;* G. *Schwerfälligkeit des Korpers.*) Great weight and bulk of the body.

Baryso'mia. Same as *Barysomatia.*

Bary'ta. (Βαρύτης, weight. F. *baryte, barote, terre pèsant ;* I. *barite ;* S. *barita ;* G. *Baryt, Schwererde, Schwerspath.*) BaO. The *Barium monoxide.*

B. ace'tica. The *Barium acetate.*

B., car'bonate of. The *Barium carbonate.*

B. carbon'ica. The *Barium chloride.*

B., hydri'odate of. The *Barium iodide.*

B. hydriod'ica. The *Barium iodide.*

B., hydrochlo'rate of. The *Barium chloride.*

B. hydrochlor'ica. The *Barium chloride.*

B., mu'riate of. The *Barium chloride.*

B. muriat'ica. A synonym of *Barium chloride.*

B. ni'trica. The *Barium nitrate.*

B., sul'phate of. The *Barium sulphate.*

B. sulphu'rica. A synonym of *Barium sulphate.*

Bary'tæ arse'nias. See *Barium arsenate.*

B. ar'senis. See *Barium arsenite.*

B. carbo'nas. See *Barium carbonate.*

B. hydri'odas. See *Barium iodide.*

B. mu'rias. See *Barium chloride.*

B. sul'phas. See *Barium sulphate.*

Bary'tes. (Βαρύτης, weight.) The *Barium sulphate.*

Barythy'mia. (Βαρύς, heavy; θῦμος, the mind. F. *barythymie ;* G. *Schwermuth.*) Deep melancholy.

Baryt'ic. (L. *baryticus ;* G. *barythaltig.*) Of the nature of, or containing, barium or its compounds.

Barytif'erous. (*Baryta ; fero*, to bear. F. *barytifère ;* G. *baryttragend.*) Containing baryta.

Baryt'ina. A name given to a supposed alkaloid obtained by Simon from the white hellebore, *Veratrum album*, so called because, like baryta, it was precipitated from its solution in acetic or phosphoric acids by sulphuric acid.

Baryt'ium. A synonym of *Barium.*

Ba'ryum. A synonym of *Barium.*

B. chlora'tum. See *Barium chloride.*

B. ioda'tum. See *Barium iodide.*

Bar'zud. Arabic name for *Galbanum officinale.*

Bar'zun-Bareg'es. France; Hautes-Pyrénées, near to Baréges. A sodium sulphide water, of 31° C. (87·8° F.), containing nitrogen and a little carbonic acid, with much baregine. It is said to be calmative, and in this respect differing from Baréges. Used in skin diseases and in uterine catarrhal affections, even when in a somewhat inflammatory stage.

Bas. The native Indian name of *Tabasheer.*

Ba'saal. The *Embelia ribes.*

Ba'sal. (Βάσις, a step, a base.) Belonging to, or arising from, a base.

B. op'tic gan'glion. A mass of grey matter lying on the outer side of the tuber cinereum, and which gives origin to some fibres of the deep attachment of the optic nerve of the same side.

B. pro'cess. The straight, thick process given off from the external hair-cells of the organ of Costi, and attached by a small three-cornered prominence to the basilar membrane.

Basa'lia. (Βάσις.) The basal cartilages of the fins of Elasmobranch fishes.

Ba'sal-nerv'ed. Applied to a leaf in which all the nerves spring from the base.

Ba'salt. (L. *basaltes*, a dark, hard marble from Ethiopia.) An igneous rock occurring in the trap and volcanic series, consisting essentially of augite and felspar. It is of fine texture, dark colour, and usually columnar.

Basal'tes. (L. *basaltes*, a dark, hard marble in Ethiopia.) Basalt.

Basanastrag'ala. (Βασαναστραγάλα, plague of the joints, as in gout.) Pain in the ankle-joint; gout in the foot.

Basanis'mus. (Βασανίζω, to cross-question.) Investigation of a disease, or examination of a patient.

Basani'tes. The *Basanus.*

Bas'anus. (Βάσανος, a touchstone.) A species of basalt formerly used to try the purity of gold and silver, and of which apothecaries' mortars were made.

Basca'nium. (Βασκάνιον, an amulet.) A charm against witchcraft.

Bascula'tion. (F. *basculc*, a swing.) A term applied to the movement by which retroversion of the uterus is remedied when the fundus is pushed up and the cervix is pulled down.

Bas'cule move'ment. (F. *bascule*, a swing.) A term signifying recoil of the heart in systole.

Base. (Βάσις, a foundation. F. *basie ;* I. and S. *base ;* G. *Basis.*) That which serves as a foundation or groundwork.

In Anatomy, it signifies the foundation or lower part, as base of brain.

In Botany, in like manner, the term base is used in contradistinction to summit; the part by which an organ is attached to its support.

In Chemistry, it is employed to designate those bodies, whether metallic oxides, or hydrates, or alkaloids, which, entering into combination with an acid, form salts.

In Dentistry, it is used for the plate which supports the artificial teeth.

In Pharmacy, it signifies the most important ingredient of a prescription.

B., organ'ic. A term applied to the large class of organic compounds containing nitrogen, which unite with acids.

Base'broom. The *Genista humilis.*

Base'dow. A German physician.

B.'s disea'se. A synonym of *Exophthalmic bronchocele.*

Base'ity. A synonym of *Basicity.*

Basel'la. (L. *basella*, a small base. F. *baselle.*) A Genus of plants of the Nat. Order *Chenopodiaceæ.*

B. al'ba. (L. *albus*, white.) Malabar nightshade. A common East Indian plant, possessing demulcent properties. It is a variety of *B. rubra.*

B. cordifo'lia. (L. *cor*, the heart; *folium*, a leaf.) An Indian plant, used as a sudorific and laxative, in cutaneous diseases, and as a potherb.

B. ru'bra, Linn. (L. *ruber*, red.) Leaves eaten like spinach. Supplies a purple dye. Juice of the leaves used in catarrh.

B. tubero'sa. (L. *tuberosus*, full of swellings.) A native of New Granada. Eaten by women to increase their fecundity.

Basella'ceæ. An Order, according to some, of climbing shrubs, distinguished from *Chenopodiaceæ* by having a coloured calyx, with two rows of sepals, and perigynous stamens.

Base'ment mem'brane. (F. *membrane intermediaire;* G. *Basalmembran.*) A fine transparent layer lying between the epithelium and the fibrovascular layer of mucous membranes. It is in connection with the latter structure, but is not penetrated by its bloodvessels; it consists of flattened epithelioid connective tissue. It is most prominent in villous or glandular processes of the mucous membrane, but is not visible on perfectly flat mucous surfaces. It is found in most glands, and is said to be present in the skin.

Baserock'et. The *Reseda lutea.*

Bash'kirs. People of the Central and Southern Ural Mountains, with the physical characteristics of the Finnish race, but speaking a Turkish language.

Basi. The Bali name of *Chavica siriboa.*

Also, an intoxicating drink made in the Philippines from the sugar-cane.

Basia'lis. (F. *basial.*) Applied by Robineau-Desvoidy to a body which is the central piece of the nine, of which the vertebra of articulated animals is composed.

Ba'sians. A small tribe of Turkish people living near Mount Elbruz.

Basiarachni'tis. (Βάσις, a foundation; *arachnitis.* F. *basiarachnite.*) Inflammation of the arachnoid membrane at the base of the skull.

Basia'tio. (L. from *basio*, to kiss.) Coition. (Dunglison.)

Basia'tor. (L. *basio*, to kiss.) The *Orbicularis oris muscle.*

Basibranch'ial bone. A series of bones lying along the ventral surface of the throat in Ganoid and osseous fishes, conjugating the right and left moieties of the branchial arches, of which they form the inverted key-stones. Rudiments of these are found in all Vertebrata above fishes. The rudiment in man is the body of the hyoid, with its two thyrohyals or cornua majora; these latter represent the hypobranchial segments of the first branchial arch of a fish.

B. car'tilages. A series of cartilages corresponding to the basibranchial bones of osseous fishes. Found in sharks and skates.

Ba'sic. (Βάσις a foundation. F. *basique;* G. *basisch.*) Having the nature of a base. With the prefix *mono, bi, tri,* it is used to describe the nature of an acid in regard to the number of atoms of hydrogen, replaceable by a metal, which they contain.

B. im'pulse. A condition of very rare occurrence, in which the heart's impulse is greater about the third than at the sixth left costal interspace.

B. ox'ides. See *Oxides.*

B. salts. A term applied to those salts in which a part of the acid radical of the normal compound is replaced by oxygen or hydroxyl. (Tilden.)

The term is also applied to neutral salts which do not redden litmus paper.

B. wa'ter. Water which is an essential constituent of a compound, and replaceable by another substance with change of property.

Basicer'ite. (Βάσις; κέρας, a horn.) The second segment of the antenna of an Arthropod, counting from the base.

Basic'ity. (Βάσις, a base. F. *basicité;* G. *Basicität.*) A property of certain chemical compounds which enables them to act as a base.

A term applied to acids to denote their power of entering into combination with bases, the basic proportion being dependent on the number of atoms of hydrogen replaceable by metals; thus nitric acid, HNO_3, is monobasic; phosphoric acid, H_3PO_4 is tribasic.

Basicra'nial. (Βάσις, a foundation; κρανίον, the skull.) Pertaining to the base of the skull.

B. ax'is. (Βάσις, ground; κρανίον, the skull; *axis*, an axle.) A line drawn from the anterior margin of the foramen magnum to the front end of the middle part of the upper or cerebral surface of the sphenoid bone.

B. fontanel'le, poste'rior. An oval space lying between the parachordal cartilages in the embryo of many vertebrate animals.

B. plate. Same as *Basilar plate.*

Basidiomyce'tes. (G. *Basidienpilze.*) An Order of Fungi distinguished by having spores supported on the branches, usually four in number, of the *Basidia.*

Basid'iospore. (*Basidium;* σπόρος, seed.) A spore which is supported by a *basidium.* They are found both in hymenomycetous and gasteromycetous Fungi. They are solitary and naked; sometimes they acquire a dense and dark-coloured outer coat.

Basidiospo'reæ. (Same etymon.) A former Division of Fungi, distinguished by the spores being supported on basidia. They were divided into Ectobasidæ, in which the spores covered the surface, and Entobasidæ, in which the spores were enclosed in the interior of the organism.

Basidiospo'rous. (Same etymon.) Bearing basidiospores.

Basid'ium. (Βάσις, a step. F. *baside;* G. *Basidie.*) A pedestal; a process of the hymenium or gills of certain Fungi, often composed of a single cell, which carries on its summit one or many conical points, on each of which is developed a spore.

Basifa'cial. (L. *basis*, a base; *facies*, the face.) Relating to the base of the cranium and the face.

B. ax'is. (L. *basis*, a base; *facialis*, facial; *axis*, an axle.) A line drawn from the middle part of the upper or cerebral surface of the sphenoid bone to the front part of the alveolar margin of the maxilla. In man the basicranial and basifacial axes form an angle, which varies from 90° to 120°.

Basifix'ed. (L. *basis*; *figor*, to be fastened. F. *basifixe*.) Applied by Mirbel to a part attached by its base.

Basigen'ic. (Βάσις; γεννάω, to produce.) Base producing.

B. el'ements. A term applied to metals.

Basig'enous. (Βάσις, a step, the base; γεννάω, to engender.) Same as *Amphigenous*.

Basig'enus. (Βάσις; γεννάω, to generate. F. *basigène*; G. *grundhervorbringend*.) Applied by Berzelius to electro-negative bodies which do not neutralise metals, but, on the contrary, produce with them compounds, electro-negative (acids) and electro-positive (bases); as oxygen, sulphur, selenium, and tellurium.

Basigy'nium. (Βάσις, base; γυνή, female.) A synonym of *Podogynium*, *Carpophore*, or *Thecaphore*.

Basihy'al. (*L. basis*, a base; *hyoid*.) The two bones of this name, one on each side, form the body of the *Hyoid bone*. According to some, the basihyal is the whole mass of the body of the hyoid bone.

Bas'il. (Βασιλικός, royal. F. *basilic*; I. *bassilico*; *S. albahaca*; G. *Basilicum*.) The *Ocymum basilicum*, citron, sweet basil.

B., bush. The *Ocymum caryophyllatum*, or the *O. minimum*.

B., cit'ron. The *Ocymum basilicum*.

B., cow. The *Saponaria vaccaria*.

B., field. The *Calamintha clinopodium*.

B., ho'ly. The *Ocymum sanctum*.

B., small. The *B., bush*.

B., sweet. The same as *Basil*.

B. thyme. The *Calamintha acinos*.

B., wild. The *Calamintha acinos*; the *Cunila mariana*, the *Chenopodium vulgare*, and also the *Pycnanthemum incanum*.

Bas'ilad. The adverbial form of Dr. Barclay's use of *Basilar aspect*.

Bas'ilar. (L. *basilaris*. F. *basilaire*, *basilar*; I. *basilare*; S. *basilar*; G. *grundständig*.) Of, or belonging to, or arising from, the base of a thing.

B. apoph'ysis. (Ἀπόφυσις, an offshoot.) The basilar process of the occipital bone.

B. ar'tery. (F. *A. meso-cephalique*; G. *Grundschlagader*.) Formed by the junction of the two vertebral arteries at the hinder border of the pons Varolii; it extends along the pons to its front border, and there divides into the two posterior cerebral arteries. Its branches are the transverse given off on each side to supply the pons and the adjacent parts of the brain; a branch which supplies the auditory nerve; the anterior cerebellar arteries, which arise near its commencement, and supply the fore-border of the under surface of the cerebellum; and the superior cerebellar arteries, which, arising near its end, wind round the crus cerebri, and ramify on the upper surface of the cerebellum; they supply also the pineal gland, the valve of Vieussens, and the velum interpositum.

B. as'pect. A term used in Dr. Barclay's nomenclature in regard to the aspects of the head, and meaning towards the base of the skull.

B. bone. Variously used by authors. According to some, the sacrum; to others the sphenoid; and also applied (G. *Grundbein*) to the basilar process of the occipital bone, the basioccipital bone.

B. fos'sa. (L. *fossa*, a ditch.) The upper surface of the basioccipital bone.

B. mem'brane. The fibrous prolongation of the lamina spiralis to the outer wall of the cochlea.

B. plate. The cartilaginous mass formed by the coalescence of the parachordal cartilages of the embryo, from which the basioccipital bone takes origin.

B. pro'cess. The part of the occipital bone in front of the foramen magnum.

B. re'gion. The base of the skull.

B. si'nus. The *Transverse sinus*.

B. sur'face. The lower face of the basioccipital bone.

B. ver'tebra. The last lumbar vertebra.

Bas'ilate. (F. *basilé*.) Applied to hair which is raised on a basis, or a cellulous mammilla, as in the *Urtica dioica*.

Basilei'on. (Βασίλειον, royal.) An eye-water mentioned by Aetius, *l.* vii, according to Gorræus, and efficacious against dulness of sight.

Basilei'um. The *Basileion*.

Basil'ic. (Βασιλικός, royal. F. *basilique*; I. and S. *basilica*.) A name given by the older anatomists to veins which were supposed to be of great importance in the animal economy.

Also applied, in like fashion, to other structures, and to medicines of excellence.

B. pow'der. See *Pulvis basilicus*.

B. vein. (F. *cubitale-cutanie*; G. *Königsader*.) A large vein formed by the junction of the anterior and posterior ulnar cutaneous veins with the median basilic vein in front and at the inner side of the elbow; passing upwards on the inner side of the biceps a short distance it perforates the deep fascia, ascends in front of the brachial artery, and joins one of its venæ comites or the axillary vein. Of old it was believed that the right basilic vein was in direct communication with the liver and the left with the spleen, and they were named respectively hepatic and splenic vein.

B. vein, me'dian. The inner branch of the median vein which joins the basilic vein at the bend of the elbow; it lies above the brachial artery, separated from it by the biceps fascia, and is enclosed by several filaments of the internal cutaneous nerve.

Basil'ica nux. (L. *basilicus*, royal; *nux*, a nut.) The fruit of the *Juglans regia*, the walnut.

Basil'ici her'ba flo'rens, Belg. Ph. (*Basilicum*; L. *herba*, springing vegetation, a herb; *florens*, flowering.) The plant *Ocymum basilicum* when in flower.

Basil'icon. (Βασιλικός, royal. I. *basilico*; S. and F. *basilicon*; G. *Königsalbe*.) A name given to several cerates and ointments, indicating their excellence.

B. oint'ment. Yellow wax, yellow resin, Burgundy pitch, of each 1 lb., olive oil 16 fl. oz.; melt, and then stir in common turpentine 3 oz.

B. oint'ment, black. Resin, black pitch, and beeswax, of each 11 oz., olive oil 1 pint.

B. oint'ment, green. Verdigris 1 oz., basilicon ointment 8 oz., olive oil 3 fl. oz. Used for syphilitic and fungating ulcers.

B., yel'low. The *Ceratum resinæ.*

Basil'icum. (Βασιλικός, royal. G. *Basilienkraut.*) A synonym of the *Ocymum basilicum.*

B. citra'tum. (L. *citratus*, furnished with citron leaves.) The *Ocymum basilicum.*

B. ma'jus. (L. *major*, greater.) The *Ocymum basilicum.*

Basilid'ion. (Βασιλίς, a queen.) An eye-water described by Galen, *de C. M., sec. loc.* vii, *ad fin.*, according to Gorræus.

Also, an ointment for the itch.

Bas'ilis. (Same etymon.) An eye-water mentioned by Galen. (Hooper.)

Basilis'cus. (Βασίλισκος, little king.) The philosopher's stone.

Also, hydrargyri perchloridum, corrosive sublimate.

Also, an old term for syphilis.

Bas'ilisk. (Βασιλίσκος, little king; perhaps from the white spot on the basilisk's head like a crown. F. *basilic;* I. *basilisco;* G. *Basilisk.*) A fabulous animal, the cockatrice of the Hebrews, to which most malignant powers were attributed.

A Genus, *Basiliscus*, of the Suborder *Iguanidæ*, Order *Sauria.*

Basil'ysis. (Βάσις, a base; λύσις, a loosening or disengaging.) The complete dismemberment of the base of the fœtal skull by compression or laceration.

Bas'ilyst. (Βάσις; λύσις.) An instrument suggested by A. R. Simpson to effect the reduction in size of the base of the fœtal skull by the complete dismemberment of the bones. It consists of a strong gimlet, with a screw half an inch in length; a shoulder prevents penetration beyond this. One side is excavated to receive a branch, which is jointed to the main stem, about four and a half inches from the shoulder. On screwing the instrument home, the branch penetrates with it, pressure on its handles will then push it out, and dilaceration of the cranial floor at the point of perforation must ensue.

Ba'sin. (F. *bassin*, from Celt. *bac*, hollow. I. *bacino;* G. *Becken.*) The doubly sloping area which supplies or retains the water of a river, lake, or ocean.

Also, the hollow formed by the dipping of strata of rocks to a common centre.

Basiner'vate. (L. *basis*, a base; *nervus*, a nerve.) Applied to leaves the veins of which run from the base to the apex or margin without any branching.

Basioccip'ital. (L. *basis*, base; *occipitalis os*, occipital bone.) Belonging to the occipital bone and the base of the skull.

B. bone. The basilar process of the occipital bone. It articulates with the sphenoid arteriorly, forms the front part of the foramen magnum, and supports the medulla oblongata. It is a separate bone in many of the lower vertebrata, and forms, with the basisphenoid, what has been called the central axis of the skull. It may give off a median descending process. It is the hindermost sclerotome of the cranium. It is formed by ossification round the posterior part of the cranial notochord, which extends into the basal cartilaginous plate right and left. It is restricted laterally by the exoccipitals, and anteriorly by the basisphenoid. Posteriorly it is covered by the cartilage of the single or double condyle. It is found in the more ossified Ganoids—the Holostei and in Teleostei, is aborted or suppressed in Amphibia, and is well developed in all the Amniota. It enters into the formation of the occipital foramen, forming the threshold of the foramen magnum between the condyles. It lies mesiad of the nerve passages, which perforate the exoccipitals.

B. tooth. A bony projection into the pharynx of certain fishes, as the tench, being a prolongation of the median process of the *B. bone.*

Basioceratochondroglos'sus. (Βάσις, base; κέρας, a horn; χόνδρος, cartilage; γλῶσσα, the tongue.) The *Hyoglossus muscle.*

Basioceratoglos'sus. (Βάσις, a base; κεράς, horn; γλῶσσα, the tongue.) The hyoglossus muscle, so called from its attachment to the base and cornu of the hyoid bone and the tongue.

Basioces'trum. (Βάσις, a base; κέστρα, a pick-axe, a pointed instrument. G. *Kopfborer.*) A species of arrow-headed cephalotome for perforating the fœtal skull in utero.

Basioglos'sus. (Βάσις; γλῶσσα, the tongue.) The portion of the hyoglossus muscle attached to the base of the hyoid bone.

Ba'sion. (Βάσις.) A term used in Craniometry, to denote the central point in the median line of the anterior border of the occipital foramen.

Basiopharynge'us. (Βάσις; φάρυγξ, the gullet.) Certain fibres of the constrictor pharyngis medius muscle, which arise from the body of the hyoid bone.

Basiophthal'mite. (Βάσις; ὀφθαλμός, the eye.) The first joint of the eye-stalks of Crustacea.

Basipe'tal. (L. *basis*, the base; *peto*, to direct one's course to.) Growing or proceeding from the apex to the base.

Basipod'ite. (Βάσις; πούς, a foot.) The second segment of the leg of an Arthropod, counting from the body.

Basipteryg'ium. (Βάσις; πτέρυξ, a wing.) The basal central cartilaginous rod of the primitive limb or pterygium.

Basipter'ygoid plate. (Βάσις; πτέρυξ, a wing; εἶδος, likeness.) A process extending from each side of the basisphenoid bone to the inner aspect of the pterygoid in some Vertebrates, as the lizards.

Ba'sis. (Βάσις, ground, from βαίνω, to step.) The base; that on which anything rests.

B. cer'ebri. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) The base of the brain.

B. cor'dis. (L. *cor*, the heart.) The base of the heart.

B. coro'næ radia'tæ. (G. *Wurzel des Stabkranzes.*) The narrow part of the *corona radiata* at the surface of the corpus striatum and optic thalamus.

B. cor'poris. (L. *corpus*, the body.) The sole of the foot.

B. cra'nii. (L. *cranium*, the skull. G. *Schadelgrund.*) The base of the skull.

B. ling'uæ. (L. *lingua*, the tongue. G. *Zungengrund.*) The root of the tongue.

B. maxil'læ inferio'ris. (L. *maxilla*, the jaw; *inferior*, lower.) The horizontal ramus of the lower jaw.

B. patel'læ. The broad upper border of the patella.

B. pedun'culi cer'ebri. (G. *Grundfläche der Hirnstiele.*) The lower fibres of the peduncle of the brain, derived from the anterior pyramid of the medulla oblongata.

B. prosta'tæ. The posterior border of the prostate gland, which is directed towards the bladder.

Basisphe'noid. (L. *basis*, the base; *sphenoid*, the bone of that name.) The posterior part of the body of the sphenoid bone. It varies much in different animals, in some fishes being merely rudimentary, in birds sending out a long anterior process, and inferior and diverging processes in some mammals. It is the next sclerotome of the cranium to the basioccipital. It commences, as a rule, as an ossification of the cartilage which surrounds the apex of the notochord, and spreads right and left into the basal plate like the basioccipital. It passes beneath the pituitary body, forming the floor of the sella turcica, and also in front of it, forming the anterior clinoid region. The pituitary part of this bone is prochordal. Behind it is restricted by the basioccipital, laterally by the alisphenoids, and anteriorly by the presphenoids. It is imperfectly developed in even the most highly ossified fishes, is not developed in Amphibia, but is well developed in all the Ammiota. In birds the bone is very complex, being primarily formed in three subcutaneous splints, divisions of the parasphenoid, which graft themselves upon the overlying cartilage. The additional ossicles in man, called the lingulæ sphenoidalis bones, that are of considerable size in some mammals, as the guinea-pig, are evidently homologous with the two hinder bones (the basitemporals) of the bird.

Basisphenoid'al. (Same etymon.) Belonging to the *Basisphenoid.*

B. os'sicles. (L. *ossicula*, a little bone.) Two osseous deposits in the base of the skull of the embryo of birds, one on each side of the pituitary space.

Basitem'poral bone. (Βάσις; *temporal bone.*) A wing of the parasphenoid bone developed in the middle of the periotic region.

B. wing. The same as *B. bone.*

Bas'ket. (Welsh *basged*, or *basgawd*, from *basg*, a netting or plaiting, as of twigs.) A receptacle of wickerwork.

B. of lam'prey. A cartilaginous areolated framework which, in the lamprey, supports the gills anteriorly, and the heart posteriorly. It is attached to the cartilaginous spine.

B. of ret'ina. See *Fibre-basket.*

Basourin'ha. The *Scoparia dulcis.*

Basq'ues. A people living in the south-west of France and the north-east of Spain. They have the physical characters of the Mediterranean race, but their language differs entirely.

Bass. The same as *Bast.*

Basse're, La. France; Departement Hautes Pyrenées, near Bagnères de Bigorre. A mineral water, springing from the granite and tufa, containing sodium sulphide ·35, sodium chloride 1·58, calcium silicate ·33 in 1000 parts. Temp. 13° C. (55·4° F.) Used in chronic laryngeal and bronchial catarrh.

Bas'si, col'ica. Name of a medicine composed of aromatics and honey, invented by Julius Bassus.

Bas'si, F. An Italian botanist in Bologna, died 1774.

Bas'sia. (After *Bassi.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Sapotaceæ.*

B. butyra'cea, Roxb. (Βούτυρον, butter.) Indian butter tree. Nepaul. The kernels yield on pressure a concrete white oil, Choorie or *Fulwa butter*, which is used externally in rheumatism and contraction of the limbs, and for chaps. Sugar is obtained from it in Rohilcund.

B., Dja'vë. A plant indigenous in Gaboon, which yields 56 per cent. of oil, of a dirty white colour. Used in rheumatism by the natives.

B. latifo'lia, Roxb. (L. *latus*, broad; *folium*, a leaf. Sansk. *Madooka;* Hind. *Mahwa;* Dec. *Mowrah;* Tam. *Caat.*) Bengal. Fatty oil from the ripe kernels is used in skin diseases; the residuum is an emetic. The flowers and fruit are edible. A spirit, Bain or Mahwa spirit, distilled from the flowers, is largely used, and resembles Irish whisky.

B. longifo'lia, Linn. (L. *longus*, long; *folium*, a leaf.) Leaves ovate-lanceolate, entire; calyx of two opposite pairs of leaflets; corolla 8-cleft; stamens 16—20, filaments almost absent; fruit olive-shaped, 8—9-seeded. Malabar. The gum which exudes from the bark is used in rheumatism. A decoction of the bark is astringent, and is used in itch. The oil of the seeds, Illipe oil or butter, is used as that of the other species.

B., Noun'gou. A plant indigenous in Gaboon, which yields a pure white oil. Used in rheumatism by the natives.

B. Park'ii. A species which produces the *Shea* or *Galam butter.*

Bassil'itas. (Βάσσων, Doric comp. of βαθύς, thick.) Corpulence.

Bas'sinets. (F. *bassinet*, a skull-cap.) A name given to the species of Ranunculus, from the shape of the flower.

B., bra've. The *Caltha palustris.*

Bas'sora gum. A gum obtained at Bassora, on the Persian Gulf, in wrinkled drops, without taste or flavour. It consists chiefly of bassorin, and is probably derived from the *Sterculia urens.*

Bas'sorin. (G. *Traganthstoff*, *Pflanzenschleim.*) $C_{12}H_{20}O_{10}$. A substance found in bassora gum and other gums. It is inodorous, colourless, translucent, and insoluble in water, in which it becomes gelatinous.

Bas'sulus. (Dim. of *bassus.*) Somewhat corpulent.

Bas'sus. (Βάσσων, Doric comp. of βαθύς, thick. G. *dichleibig.*) Heavy-bodied, corpulent.

Bass'wood. The *Tilia americana.*

Bast. (Sax. *bæst*, a lime tree. G. *Bast*, *Phloëm.*) The liber or inner bark of Exogens. See *Bark.*

Also, a name of the common lime, *Tilia intermedia.*

B. cells. Same as *Liber cells.*

B. fi'bres. Same as *Liber cells.*

B. tis'sue. The tissue of plants composed of liber cells.

B. tubes. Same as *Liber cells.*

B. ves'sels. The laticiferous vessels of the bast.

Bas'tard. (Welsh, *basdardd; basu*, to lower; *tardd*, an issue; more probably from old F. *bast*, a pack-saddle. L. *nothus;* F. *batard.*) Spurious.

B. ce'dar. The *Guazuma tomentosum.*

B. chi'na. The *Senecio pseudo-china.*

B. dit'tany. The *Dictamnus albus.*

B. meas'les. The *Roseola, epidemic.*

B. pel'litory. The *Achillea ptarmica*, or sneeze-wort.

B. peripneu'mony. The *Peripneumonia notha.*

B. pleu'risy. Same as *B. peripneumony.*

B. pox. Same as *Lues syphilodes.*

B. saf'fron. The *Carthamus tinctorius.*

B. sa'go tree. The *Caryota urens.*

B. sen'na. The *Colutea arborescens*, or *Senna pauperum.*

B. sponge. The *Halcyoneum.*

Ba'syl. A body, simple or compound, which acts as a chemical base.

According to Graham, the metallic element of the base of a salt.

Ba'ta. The *Musa paradisaica.*

Bata'ta di pur'ga. (Braz.) The roots of *Convolvulus operculatus* and *C. mechoacana.* Used as a purgative. See *Mechoacan.*

Bata'tas. (Span.) The Peruvian name of the tuberous roots of the potato-plant, *Solanum tuberosum*, and of the *Batatas edulis.*

A Genus of the Nat. Order *Convolvulaceæ.*

B. beta'cea. (L. *betaceus*, relating to the beet.) The beet-rooted sweet potato. Used as the *B. edulis.*

B. ed'ulis, Choisy. (L. *edulis*, eatable.) Sweet potato. Stem creeping; leaves angular or lobed; sepals five; corolla campanulate; peduncles 3—5 flowered. The tubers are used as food, but are slightly laxative.

B. jala'pa. A species the root of which is said to be purgative.

B. panicula'ta, Chois. (L. *panicula*, a tuft, a panicle.) Hab. East Indies. Root large and tuberous. Used as a cathartic.

B. peregri'na. (L. *peregrinus*, foreign.) The *Ipomœa quamoclit*, the cathartic potato-plant.

Batavineboo. The Hindoo name of the shaddock.

Bate'man's pec'toral drops. A compound of variable composition. The following is one of the formulæ:—Castor 1 oz., ol. anisi 1 dr., camph. 5 drs., coccus 1½ dr., opium 6 drs., sp. vini 1 gallon. (Gray.)

Bate's an'odyne bal'sam. A preparation closely corresponding with the *Linimentum saponis compositum* of the Pharmacopœias.

Bath. Somersetshire. The Aquæ solis of the Romans. A well-built, beautifully situated town, 100 feet above sea-level, on the right bank of the river Avon; it is on the Oolite. Climate mild in winter; hot, and somewhat relaxing, in summer. The town is protected by hills from the north and east winds. The hotel and other accommodation is very good. The waters contain sodium and magnesium chloride, potassium, magnesium, and calcium sulphate, and a little iron carbonate. They vary in temperature from 40° C. to 49° C. (104° F. to 120·2° F.) They are used in chronic gout and rheumatism, in ordinary and lead paralysis, in sciatica, and in chronic eczema and lepra.

Bath. (Sax. *bæth.* L. *balneum;* Gr. *βαλανεῖον*; F. *bain;* I. *bagno;* S. *bano;* G. *Bad.*) A bath, or bathing room.

Also (L. *labrum, solium, piscina;* F. *baignoire;* I. *bagno;* S. *bano;* G. *Badewanne*), the vessel or bath in which to bathe.

Also, the medium in which the body is more or less immersed during bathing.

Also, a place where natural waters containing some special saline or gaseous constituent are used for therapeutic purposes.

Baths, as therapeutic agents, are classified in various ways: according to the amount of immersion, as complete, partial; according to the character of the medium, as water, vapour; according to the temperature, as hot, cold; according to the purpose, as medicinal, nutritive; according to the source of the material, as natural, artificial. The special objects, uses, and actions of baths will be set out under the different headings which follow.

In Chemistry, a bath is a vessel containing sand, oil, water, or other substance, into which another vessel, containing the material to be heated, is placed for the purpose of exposing it to a temperature which is uniform and definite.

B., ac'id. See *Balneum cum acido chlorhydrico.*

B., air. An arrangement whereby a vessel containing the substance to be dried is suspended or placed in a chamber, which itself is heated from the outside.

B., air, cold. The exposure of the body to the cold air, partly secured by a loose dressing gown, formerly used as a strengthener.

B., air, compress'ed. A chamber capable of containing sufficient air is so arranged that air may be forced into it, and the exit so regulated by valves that any amount of air pressure exceeding that of the atmosphere may be produced. Respiration is increased in frequency, the heart's action is made slower, and the pulse becomes smaller. The effect on the amount of carbonic acid given off is not settled, but there seems to be little increase; the amount of oxygen taken up is greatly increased. It is used in many pulmonary disorders, especially where deficient oxygenation of blood is present. It is said to stop hæmoptysis and nose bleeding, to be useful in emphysema, chronic catarrh, neuralgia, and other disorders.

B., air, hot. The exposure of the body to dry heated air, which may be breathed or not. The temperature may be 55° C. (131° F.), or higher if the air be not breathed. It produces great perspiration. A lamp under a blanket will accomplish the purpose. Used where rapid and intense sweating is needed in anasarca and ague.

B., air, ra'refied. In a closed chamber the air is removed by an air-pump, and not renewed in the same proportion. This has been recommended in the treatment of lung affections.

B., al'kaline. Potassium or sodium carbonate 12 oz., dissolved in 60 gallons of water. Used in scabies, prurigo, scaly diseases of skin, and gout.

B., al'um. Alum, 1 to 2 lbs., in 60 gallons of water. In burns, vesicular skin diseases, piles, and diarrhœa.

B. al'um springs. Situated in Bath Co., Virginia, United States of America. Chalybeate and sulphated waters. Used in dyspepsia, scrofula, and chronic diarrhœa.

B., ammo'nium chlo'ride. Ammonium chloride, 1 to 4 lbs., in 60 gallons of water. In glandular enlargements, rheumatic affections of joints, leucorrhœa, and frost bites.

B., an'imal. The newly-flayed skin of a sheep or other animal wrapped round the whole or part of the body. Formerly held to be a potent restorative.

B., antimo'nial. Antimony and potassium tartrate, 1 or 2 oz., in 60 gallons of water. In lumbago, and as a counter-irritant.

B., antipso'ric. The *B., sulphuretted.*

B., antisyphilit'ic. The *B., mercurial.*

B., arm. A bath for the arm only.

B., aromat'ic. A decoction of balm, chamomile, lavender, mint, rosemary, thyme, angelica, valerian, and any other aromatic herbs, is added to the simple bath, or to the alum, or salt, or ammonium chloride bath. Used in skin diseases, chronic rheumatism, diarrhœa, spermatorrhœa, and hysteria.

B., arsen'ical. Half a drachm to 2 drachms of sodium arsenate in 60 gallons of water. Used in rheumatoid arthritis.

B., astrin'gent. Alum, 2 to 4 lbs., in a sufficient quantity of whey. Used in extensive burns.

B., balsam'ic. A bath to which benzoin, tolu, myrrh, lavender, and such like, have been added. Also, Bordeaux turpentine, tar, of each 3 lbs., hot water 6 gallons; stir till cold, pour off the clear liquid into 50 gallons of water. Used in prurigo and eczema.

B., Bareg'es, artific'ial. Sodium sulphide 200 grains, sodium chloride 200 grains, boiled water 23 oz. Dissolve and keep in a well-corked bottle. Add to 60 gallons of water for a bath.

B., benzo'ic. Half a pound of powdered benzoin in 60 gallons of water. In hysteria.

B., blood. A bath in warm blood, which is supposed to be a very powerful tonic in great debility from long-continued diseases, in weakly children, and in anæmic girls.

B., bran. (F. *bain de son.*) Bran 5 lbs., boiled in 2 gallons of water for a quarter of an hour, strained, and mixed with 60 gallons of water. Emollient in irritable skin diseases.

B., cal'omel. See *Mercurial fumigation.*

B., cam'phòr. Camphor, 3 or 4 drs., on a plate heated with boiling water, placed near the bather that he may inhale the fumes. In spasmodic asthma and irritable cough.

B., carbon'ic ac'id. Carbonic acid gas applied by a bag or other apparatus to the body, the head being excluded. Diaphoretic, stimulant, and antiseptic, in amenorrhœa, hysteria, and foul and cancerous ulcers.

Or, the gas dissolved in water, applied to foul ulcers.

B., chalyb'eate. Ferrous sulphate, 1 or 2 lbs., in 60 gallons of water. Recommended as a tonic where the stomach will not bear iron, and in piles.

B., chlo'rine. Chlorine gas dissolved in water, or applied by means of a bag to the body. In liver diseases, scabies, and foul ulcers.

B., cold. Water from 0° C. (32° F.) to 15° C. (59° F.) The morning bath is usually taken by healthy persons in water at the temperature of the chamber, whatever that may be, and so long as reaction is complete and immediate it is a good practice. For delicate persons such higher temperature should be used as does not permanently chill. Under all circumstances the process should be short.

B., cool. Water from 16° C. (60·8° F.) to 24° C. (75·2° F.).

B., douche, alter'nate. This consists in the frequent alternation of hot and cold jets, and is a valuable mode of treatment in thickenings about joints, and, according to some, in spinal paralysis.

B., douche, cold. (F. *douche;* I. *doccia;* G. *Sturzbad, Giessbad.*) A stream of water of varying size, more or less forcibly driven against any part of the body. The mechanical effect of the douche is greater or less according to the force used, and ranges from reddening to almost contusion. The coldness of the water adds to the effect produced. The douche is descending, ascending, or lateral, according to its direction, and has received appellatious according to the organ treated, uterine, ocular. The after-effect is said to be increased tissue change. The douche is used in various atonic diseases of the surface, as connective-tissue thickenings, exudation around joints, and to the head in cases of drunkenness and opium poisoning.

B., douche, warm. Hot water used as in the cold douche. There is little reaction, and it is used in cases where this result is not desired.

B., dry. Ashes, sand, salt, or other dry materials, piled around the body. Much used of old.

B., dung'hill. (F. *bain de fumier chaud;* G. *Mistbad.*) A popular remedy in some districts for rheumatism and for restoring to life persons who are frozen. The dunghill must be hot.

B., earth. The sand bath.

B., East'ern. The Turkish bath.

B., Egyp'tian. The Turkish bath.

B., elec'tric. The patient, placed on an insulated stool, is connected by means of a wire with the prime conductor of an electrical machine, when the bath is intended to be electro-positive, and with the rubber if it is to be electro-negative. Used in chronic rheumatism.

Or, the patient is placed in a wooden bath, with his arm in a small vessel; one of the poles of an interrupted current is plunged in the small vessel, and the other into the bath. The muscles of the body become intermittently contracted.

B., fer'ro-arsen'ical. Half to 2 drs. of ferric arsenate to 60 gallons of water. Recommended in rheumatism in anæmic persons.

B., ferru'ginous. A bath to which some soluble salt of iron has been added.

B., foot. A bath into which the feet only are put. Hot water, with or without mustard, is used as a revulsive in colds, and in menstrual difficulty at the period.

B., gelat'inous. Gelatine 3 to 4 lbs., dissolved in hot water and added to a warm bath of 60 gallons. Emollient in eczema and irritable conditions of skin.

B., gen'eral. In which the whole body is immersed, except the head.

B., glyc'erine. Glycerine, 2 lbs., gum acacia 1 lb., in 60 gallons of warm water. In prurigo and irritable scaly skin diseases.

B., half. A hip bath.

B., hand. The *Manuluvium.*

B., head. The *Capitiluvium.*

B., hem'lock. Dried hemlock leaves 5 or 6 handfuls, or extract of hemlock 2 oz., in 30 gallons of water. In irritable skin diseases, gout, and cancer.

B., hip. (F. *bain de fauteuil, b. de siege;* G. *Sitzbad.*) A bath with a back so constructed that the patient can sit with his legs out and the water covering the lower part of the abdomen and the hips. Useful in uterine disturbances and lumbago.

B., hot. (F. *bain chaud.*) Water of a temperature of 37° C. (98·6° F.) and upwards.

It is employed for the purpose of relaxing spasm in the urethra or elsewhere, and for producing perspiration.

B., hydrochlo'ric ac'id. Hydrochloric acid, 2 to 3 lbs., mixed with 60 gallons of water. Used in liver diseases; in a more diluted form in skin diseases.

B., hydrosulphuret'ted. See *B., sulphuretted.*

B., i'odide of i'ron. Half an ounce to 2 oz. of iron iodide to 60 gallons of water. In amenorrhœa, scrofula, and leucorrhœa.

B., i'odide of potas'sium. Ten ounces of potassium iodide in 60 gallons of water. In rheumatism and secondary syphilis.

B., i'odine. Three drachms of iodine and 6 drs. of potassium iodide in 60 gallons of water. In scrofula, joint affections, and indolent skin diseases.

B., lamp. A mode of inducing profuse perspiration. The patient is placed naked on a wicker chair, with his feet on a stool; a lighted spirit-lamp is placed under the chair and the patient covered with blankets, the head being outside.

B., lime. Slaked lime 3 lbs., added to 60 gallons of water. Used in gout, lithuria, and scabies.

B., med'icated. The *B., aromatic.*

B., mercu'rial. Two to 4 drs. of mercuric chloride dissolved in 60 gallons of water, with or without the addition of hydrochloric acid, 1 dr., or ammonium chloride, 4 drs. Used in syphilis, joint diseases, obstinate skin diseases, scabies, and to destroy parasites. See *Mercurial fumigation.*

B., met'al. In chemical processes, when great heat is required, mercury, tin, or lead is employed as the contents of a bath. A temperature of upwards of 315° C. (599° F.) may be attained.

B., met'alline. A bath to which the scoriæ of some metal, as iron, has been added.

B., milk. At a moderate heat it is emollient. It is probably not nutritive.

B., moor. The *B., peat.*

B., mud. (F. *bain de limon;* I. *bagno di fango;* S. *limo;* G. *Schlammbad.*) In many places the mud or deposit of the mineral water is used as a local application, and in some cases the warm mud is piled over the patient in a small chamber. This bath produces much determination of blood to the skin and profuse perspiration, and is used in chronic joint affections and rheumatism.

B., mud, sali'ne. Same as *B., mud.*

B., mus'tard. From 6 oz. to 2 lbs. of mustard, according to the effect desired, infused in a gallon of warm water, the juice expressed, and added to 60 gallons of hot water. Used to excite reaction in the collapse of cholera.

B., narcot'ic. Thirty-five ounces of a mixture of narcotic herbs, such as belladonna, stramonium, common morell, henbane, and poppy heads, are boiled in 21 pints of water for an hour, and the strained liquor added to the bath. Used in painful piles, peritonitis, uterine inflammations, cystitis, spasmodic stricture, and such like.

B., nitromuriat'ic ac'id. Dr. Scott's formula is nitric acid 2 fl. oz., hydrochloric acid 3 fl. oz., water 5 fl. oz.; mix. An ounce and a half or two ounces to be added to each gallon of water for a general bath; and three ounces to a gallon of water for a foot, knee, or sponge bath. Used in liver diseases. Often produces tingling of skin and salivation. The patient should bathe for a quarter of an hour daily.

B., oak-bark. Ten or twelve handfuls of oak bark boiled in water and strained. The liquid added to 60 gallons of water. Used in hæmorrhoids, leucorrhœa, hernia, and phthisis.

B. of herbs. (G. *Kräuterbäder.*) Same as *B., aromatic.*

B. of lees of grapes. (F. *bain de marc de raisin.*) The residue after the expression of the juice of the grape is put in a heap for a few days, until it becomes of a temperature of 25° C. (77° F.) to 35° C. (95° F.), when a hole is made in the heap, the patient put into it, and the fermenting material is piled around him to his neck. He remains about an hour, and then goes into a warm bath of simple water. A free current of air must play over the mass of lees to dilute and drive off the carbonic acid. Used in chronic rheumatism, neuralgia, spinal paralysis, and chronic joint diseases.

B. of lees of ol'ives. The residue, after the expression of the oil, is treated as that of grapes, and is used for the same purposes.

B., oil. Baths of warm olive oil are used as calmatives in rheumatism, as emollients in inflammatory affections and in anchylosis. In the East baths of olive oil, in which ambergris and vanilla have been digested, and to which oils of cloves, cassia, nutmeg, cedron, and juniper, have been added, are used as a preservative against the plague.

In Chemistry, linseed oil in a vessel, on which floats the dish containing the substance to be heated. Heat being applied it will attain a temperature of 300° C. (572° F.)

B., ox'ygen. A local bath of oxygen gas has been used in senile gangrene, but without very definite result.

B., peat. Peaty soil is saturated often with the mineral water of the place, and exposed to at least one winter's frost. The mineral water is added until it is of a consistence of pea-soup and a temperature of 35° C. (95° F.) The chemical composition has been much examined, and humus, humic acid, resin, silica, alumina, iron, and the other constituents of the mineral water found; in addition, in some peat, formic acid has been found; they usually contain carbon dioxide and hydrogen monosulphide. These baths produce congestion of skin and great perspiration. They are used in the removal of thickenings about joints, in splenic tumours, anæmia, and hysterical spine.

B., peat-wa'ter. The brown water which runs from bogs or mosses is used as a bath, and has been used in similar cases to the peat baths.

B., Pennes. A factitious mixed salt, with some volatile oil, to be added to a bath, and which is asserted speedily to produce the thermic fever of bath physicians, and so materially to aid in the absorption of chronic deposits both articular and visceral.

B., pine-leaf. The baths are composed of water, to which is added a decoction of pine leaves, and also a greenish-brown balsamic fluid distilled from the fresh green leaves of the different species of pine, and which contains resin and formic acid. The effect is stimulating, and they are useful in chronic rheumatism and neuralgia; also, in chronic bronchitis, for the sake of the balsamic vapour.

B., Plom'bieres, artific'ial. Sodium sulphate 531 grains, sodium carbonate 1690, sodium bicarbonate 620, sodium chloride 620, gelatine 1690, in 40 gallons of water.

B., plunge. A cold bath where, for the pleasure of the thing, a bather dives head foremost.

B., pneumat'ic. See *B.*, *air.*

B., potas'sium sul'phuret. See *B.*, *sulphuretted.*

B., Ro'man. The bath as used by the ancient Romans was a very elaborate process. The rooms were in a complete establishment:—1. The apodyterium or spoliatorium, where the bathers undressed; 2, the alipterium or unctuarium, where they were anointed; 3, the frigidarium or cool room, where was the piscina or baptisterium, the cold bath; 4, the tepidarium, a moderately heated room, where the bathers rested; 5, the calidarium or hot room, over the hypocaustum, the furnace; this had at one end the alveus, the warm bath, and at the other, 6, the sudatorium or laconium, which had a large vessel containing water, the labrum, from which the bathers sprinkled themselves to remove the perspiration. The order in which the rooms were used varied, but commonly the bather sweated a little first with his clothes on in the tepidarium, undressed, was anointed, and then passed on to the calidarium; having sweated freely, he had water, first warm, gradually cold, poured over him, or he went at once into the cold bath; he was then scraped with the strigil, and lastly, rubbed and anointed.

B., Rus'sian. Steam is produced by throwing water over hot stones in a room the temperature of which is raised from 50° C. (122° F.) to 60° C. (140° F.), when the bather is whipped with birch rods and soaped; after a longer or shorter sojourn, he plunges into cold water. See, also, *B.*, *Turkish.*

B., sali'ne. Common salt 36 oz., water 60 gallons, as a substitute for sea bathing.

B., sali'ne, gelat'inous. Common salt and glue, of each 1 lb., dissolved in water and added to the bath. Used in scrofula and debility.

B., sand. (F. *bain de sable*, *arenation.*) Employed on the coast of Normandy and the Mediterranean shores. The body, or the part affected, is covered with damp sand, and exposed to the sun's rays. Considerable irritation of the skin is produced and free perspiration. Artificial sand baths are used in Dresden, Köstritz, and Berka, at a temperature of 47° C. (116·6° F.) to 50° C. (122° F.) The sand is heated to a uniform temperature on hot iron plates, and piled over the body in thin layers only over the trunk. The sand bath is used in chronic rheumatism, scrofula, and paralysis.

In Chemistry, a vessel containing rather coarse sand, in which is plunged another vessel containing the matter to be heated. Used when a high, but not a definite, temperature is needed.

B., Scott's. See *B.*, *nitromuriatic acid.*

B., sea. Sea water contains a varying proportion of saline matter in different places. According to Dr. Schweitzer, the water off Brighton contains, in 1000 parts, sodium chloride 27, potassium chloride ·76, magnesium chloride 3·66, magnesium bromide ·029, magnesium sulphate 2·29, calcium sulphate 1·4, calcium carbonate ·033, and traces of iodine and ammoniacal salts. The temperature was about 20° C. (68° F.) Sea bathing is a tonic in persons who are simply weak, where there is no weakness of heart, congestion or advanced organic disease of lungs, disease or indolence of liver, ulceration of stomach. In scrofula it is of great service, in some forms of neuralgia, and in muscular rheumatism. The best time for bathing is from two to three hours after breakfast.

B., sea-mud. This bath is much valued in the North of Europe. It is a more stimulating form of sea bath or than the sool bath.

B., sea-wa'ter, warm. Sea water may be used, warm or hot, for the same purposes as simple water. From its more stimulating property it is of more service in chronic rheumatism.

B., sea-weed. *Fucus vesiculosus*, bruised and infused in water, added to a sea-water bath. Used in struma, chronic rheumatism, and thickened joints.

B., show'er. (F. *douche;* I. *doccia;* G. *Schauerbad.*) An apparatus by means of which water may be poured on the body in a set of fine streams, as out of a watering-can. The shock is greater than in the cold bath, and the reaction, if it occurs, more intense. Used as a tonic, but care should be taken that the functions be not too depressed to ensure sufficient reaction.

B., sitz. Same as *B.*, *hip.*

B., soap. Two or 3 lbs. of soap dissolved in 30 gallons of water. Used in scabies and other skin diseases.

B., solu'tion. A mode of applying definite heat in chemical processes by means of saturated solutions of salts; these boil at different temperatures.

B., sool. (G. *Soolbad.*) The name by which baths of the salt springs of Germany are known. The effect is very similar to that of sea bathing, but the action on the skin can be increased or diminished by the addition of water or of the salt.

B., sponge. The use of water by means of a sponge.

B., spray. (F. *bain d'hydrofère;* G. *Staubbach.*) An apparatus, the hydrofère, invented by Mathieu de la Drôme, pulverises the water and throws it on to the body of the bather. Water, either simple or mineral, is supposed to have a greater influence when used in this way, as it is believed by the inventor that it is only the water which immediately touches the body which is of use, and by this means it is constantly renewed.

B. springs. Situated in Berkley Co., Virginia, United States of America. Mild carbonated water. Temperature 23° C. (73·4° F.) Contains some of the salts of lime and magnesia. Used in skin diseases. (Dunglison.)

B., starch. Two to 4 lbs. of starch dissolved in boiling water, and added to the bath. Used in eczema.

B., steam. The *B.*, *vapour.*

B., steel. The *B.*, *chalybeate.*

B., succes'sion. A bath where hot and cold water are alternated.

B., sul'phur. A pound of flowers of sulphur, agitated frequently for twenty-four hours in 2 gallons of water, and then added to a bath. In skin diseases.

B., sul'phur va'pour. See *B., sulphurous acid.*

B., sul'phuretted. Potassium, or sodium, or calcium sulphide, 3 oz., in 40 gallons of water. Used in scabies and in chronic eczema.

B., sul'phurous ac'id. The exposure of a limb or the body, carefully excluding the head, to the vapour of burning sulphur. Used in scabies and psoriasis.

B., sweat'ing. The *Achicolum.*

B., tan. See *B., oak-bark.*

B., tem'perate. A bath of a temperature of 24° C. (75·2° F.) to 30° C. (86° F.)

B., tep'id. A bath of a temperature of 30° C. (86° F.) to 33° C. (91·4° F.)

B., transit'ion. Same as *B., succession.*

B., tum'ble. A shower bath in large volume.

B., Tur'kish. In the modern bath which goes by that name the bather is first placed in a hot room until he perspires freely; he is then rubbed down and shampood, and afterwards has cold water poured over him. Used in gout, rheumatism, and as a tonic generally.

B., tur'pentine. Four to 8 oz. of rectified oil of turpentine, 2 lbs. of sodium carbonate, ½ dr. of oil of rosemary, in 30 gallons of water. Used as a diaphoretic.

B., vale'rian. A pound of valerian root is infused in hot water, and added to the bath. Used in hysteria and neuralgia.

B., va'pour. The exposure of the body to steam. A convenient plan is to seat the patient without any clothes on a chair, under which is placed a lighted spirit lamp under a vessel of hot water, the whole is closely enveloped in blankets, the head of the patient only being left outside; copious perspiration ensues. Used in congested kidney, gout, rheumatism, or whenever free sweating is needed.

B., warm. A bath of a temperature of 34° C. (93·2° F.) to 37° C. (98·6° F.) Very refreshing after great fatigue. Used in chronic rheumatism, eczema, and psoriasis.

B., wa'ter. A vessel containing water, on which floats a dish containing the substance to be heated. Used in chemical manipulation, when it is desired not to exceed a temperature of 100° C. (212° F.) If sodium chloride is dissolved in the water to saturation, the temperature may be brought to 107·5° C. (225·2° F.), and if calcium chloride be used the heat will rise to 125° C. (257° F.)

B., wa'ter, sim'ple. As its name.

B., wa'ter, min'eral. The different baths are described under their several names.

B., whey. The serum of milk after the removal of the casein and butter. The bath is taken at a temperature of 25° C. (77° F.) to 31° C. (87·8° F.) for an hour at a time, gradually increasing to three hours. Used in anæmia after loss of blood, for rickety children, and in convalescence from disease, as a tonic and nutritive.

B., wine. Wine is added to baths, for the purpose of stimulation, in feeble, rickety, and scrofulous children, in chronic rheumatism, and in extreme debility.

Bath'mis. (Βαθμίς, a step; from βαίνω, to step.) Term used by Hippocrates, *de Fract.* i, 10, for the cavity of a bone which receives the articular extremity of another bone; as the fossa of the humerus, which receives the olecranon, *Scamnum Hippocraticum.*

Bath'mos. Same as *Bathmis.*

Bath'mus. Same as *Bathmis.*

Bathom'eter. (Βάθος, depth; μετρέω, to measure. F. *bathomètre.*) An instrument, proposed to be substituted for the ordinary sound, to measure the great depths in the ocean.

Bath'ron. (Βάθρον, a bench. F. *banc d'Hippocrate;* G. *Hippokratische Bank.*) An instrument formerly used for reducing luxations by extension. It consisted of a frame, on which the patient was laid, having at each end a wooden axis, to which was attached a cord or strap, which was fastened to two opposite points of the body between which lay the dislocation; the axis, being rotated by means of a wooden handle, extension was made, and the dislocation reduced. (Gorræus.)

Bath'rum. The same as *Bathron.*

B. hippoc'ratis. See *Bathron.*

Bathyb'ius. (Βάθος, deep; βίος, life.) A gelatinous substance found at great depths in the sea, and at one time supposed to be formless masses of protoplasm containing numerous coccoliths and discoliths, but without nuclear or cell structure. It is generally believed to be not a living organism, but probably a flocculent precipitate of sulphate of lime by strong alcohol.

Bathycente'sis. (Βαθύς, deep; κέντησις, a pricking. F, *bathycentèse;* G. *Tiefstechen.*) The deep puncture of a part.

Bathymet'rical. (Βαθύς; μέτρον, a measure.) Relating to *Bathymetry.*

B. zone. A term applied to certain zones of animal and vegetable life on the sea-shore and in deep sea, which vary according to the depth of water.

Bathym'etry. (Βαθύς, deep; μέτρον, measure.) The measuring of the depths of cavities.

Bathymorph'ia. (Βαθύς; μορφή, form.) Increase in shape.

B. bul'bi. (L. *bulbus*, a bulb.) Increase of the longitudinal diameter of the globe of the eye, a chief cause of myopia.

Bathypic'ron. (Βαθύς, deep; πικρός, pungent, bitter.) A Species of *Absinthium*, wormwood.

Bathyrhyn'chus. (Βαθύς, thick; ῥύγχος, a beak. F. *bathyrhynque;* G. *dickschnabelig.*) Having a thick beak.

Bathystix'is. Same as *Bathycentesis.*

Ba'tia. A retort or cucurbit with a recurved neck, according to Morley, *Coll. Chem. Leidens. proleg. c.* 2.

Batia'tor root. The root of an undetermined plant used as an emetic in Senegal.

Batida'ceæ. The same as *Batideæ.*

Batid'eæ. A doubtful Natural Order included by Lindley among the Euphorbial Alliance. Ovules solitary, ascending; female flowers naked, combined into a succulent cone.

Bat'ides. (Βατίς, a skate.) A Group of the Order *Elasmobranchii*, Class *Pisces.* Branchial apertures on the under surface of the body, forming two rows of openings behind the mouth. The body in the typical species is flattened out into a sort of rhomboidal disc, chiefly consisting of the immensely developed pectoral fins. This group includes the Skates, the Rays, the Torpedo.

Bati'non. The *Rubus idæus*, raspberry plant.

Ba'tis. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Batideæ.*

B. marit'ima. (L. *maritimus*, belonging to the sea-shore.) A West Indian species used in pickle.

Batis'se. France; near Clermont. Slightly warm waters, containing sodium carbonate and sulphate, calcium and iron sulphate, magnesium chloride, and calcium carbonate.

Batitu'ra. See *Battitura.*

Batoïd'ei. (Βατὶς, a skate.) The same as *Batides.*

Ba'ton. (Βάτον, a blackberry. G. *Brombeere.*) A blackberry, the fruit of *Rubus fruticosus.*

Batoo. Arabic name for the *Croton tiglium.*

Ba'tos. (Βάτος, a bramble bush. G. *Brombeerstrauch.*) The bramble, *Rubus fruticosus.*

Batra'chia. (Βάτραχος, a frog. G. *Frösche.*) An Order of the Class *Amphibia.* Tailless and with lungs in the adult state; tailed and with gills in the larval condition; dorsal vertebræ procœlous, with long transverse vertebræ instead of ribs, which are rudimentary; bones of forearm and of leg anchylosed to form a single bone; hind digits webbed; tongue fleshy, fixed to symphysis of mandible; respiration of adult an act of swallowing; oviparous. The Batrachia are divided into the *Pipidæ*, *Bufonidæ*, and *Ranidæ.*

Batra'chidæ. (Βάτραχος, a frog. G. *Froschfische.*) A Family of the Group *Acanthoptera*, Suborder *Acanthopterygii*, Order *Teleostei*, Class *Pisces.* Skin naked, or covered with fine scales; abdominal fins with two soft rays; dorsal fin with short spines; anal fin long; three branchiæ; pseudobranchiæ absent; teeth conical, large. Marine, tropical, voracious fishes.

Batrachi'tes. (Βατραχίτης, from βάτραχος, a frog. G. *Krötenstein.*) A stone like a frog in form and colour; the toad-stone. See *Bufonites.*

Batra'chium. (Βάτραχος, a frog.) The *Ranunculus*, or crow's-foot, so-called because found in marshy places, or because frogs conceal themselves under its shade.

Bat'rachoïd. (Βάτραχος, a frog; εἶδος, form.) Frog-like.

Batrachoph'ides. (Βάτραχος, a frog; ὄφις, a serpent. F. *batrachophides.*) Applied by Ficinus, Carus, and Latreille to a Division of ophidian reptiles, resembling the *Ophidia* in the formation of their bodies, and the *Batrachia* in their skin, without scales, soft and slimy.

Batrachoplas'ty. (Βάτραχος, a frog; πλάσσω, to form.) An operation for ranula. Excision of a piece of mucous membrane of the mouth, and attachment of its borders to the lips of an incision made into the cyst of the ranula.

Batrachosper'meæ. A synonym of *Nemalieæ.*

Bat'rachus. (Βάτραχος, a frog.) Term for a tumour under the tongue, so called because it causes the voice to be hoarse and croaking.

Batra'cia. Same as *Batrachia.*

Bat'racine. (Same etymon.) The active principle of the white secretion from the skin of a Batrachian, the *Phyllobates chococnsis*, which is used by the Indians of New Granada to poison arrows. It is a whitish, alkaloidal, nitrogenous substance, insoluble in ether, slightly soluble in water, very soluble in alcohol. Taken internally it is inactive, introduced into a wound it produces convulsions and speedy death.

Battag'lia. Italy; not far from Padua. Beautiful neighbourhood; good accommodation. Sulphur waters, of a temperature of 23° C. (73·4° F.) to 71° C. (159·8° F.)

Battalis'mus. Same as *Battarismus.*

Bat'talus. (Βάτταλος, or Βάταλος, a nickname given to Demosthenes in reference to βατταρίζω, to stammer, because he stuttered when a young man, and could not pronounce the ῥ.) A stammerer.

Battaris'mus. (Βατταρίζω, to stammer, from Βάττος, Battus, king of Cyrene, who was so afflicted. G. *Stottern, Stammeln.*) Stammering with hesitation; the affection termed psellismus; the psellismus hesitans of authors.

Bat'tarus. (Βατταρίζω, to stammer.) A stammerer.

Batta'ta virginia'na. The potato, *Solanum tuberosum.*

Batta'tas. Same as *Batatas.*

Bat'tery. (F. *battre*, to beat. F. *pile*; I. and S. *pila*; G. *Saule.*) The generic name of certain combinations of metals, or of certain instruments, for the development of electricity in its different forms. The varieties are described under their specific titles.

B., elec'tric. A series of Leyden jars, having their external coatings and internal surfaces respectively joined to each other.

B., gal'vano-caus'tic. See *Galvanic cautery.*

B., gas. See *Grove's gas battery.*

B., con'stant. A galvanic battery composed of two elements, or a series of each, placed in different liquids; so called because their action is somewhat lasting.

B., magnet'ic.. Two or more magnets connected together by their separate poles.

B., thermo-elec'tric. See *Thermo-electric battery.*

Bat'tey. An American surgeon.

B.'s opera'tion. The removal of the ovaries by abdominal section for the cure of dysmenorrhœa. Also called *Oophorectomy.*

Battignol'les. France; a suburb of Paris. A cold sulphurous water. Used in scrofula, chronic bronchitis, and skin diseases.

Battitu'ra. (F. *battiture.*) A scale of metal struck off at the forge with a hammer. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Bat'tledore-sha'ped. Same as *Spathulate.*

Ba'tus. (Βάτος, a bramble bush.) Same as *Rubus, Sentis.*

Bauche, la. France; Savoie. A cold ferruginous spring.

Bau'da. Same as *Bayda.*

Baud'elocque. A French accoucheur, born 1745, died 1810.

B's. pelvim'eter. (*Pelvis*; μέτρεω, to measure.) A pair of calipers, with legs straight for some distance, and then curved considerably for a greater length; at the junction of the straight with the curved portion is a scale attached at right angles, so that the distance between the extremities of the two arms may be measured. By this an outside measurement of the pelvis may be made, and thence the internal diameters may be deduced.

Baud'ricourt. France. Mild sulphur waters, which are very little used.

Baue'reæ. A Tribe of the Family of Nat. Order *Saxifragaceæ*, having polystemonous flowers, two styles, and opposite, astipulate leaves.

Bau'hin. A French anatomist, born 1560, died 1624.

B., valve of. The ileo-cæcal valve.

Bauhin'ia. A Genus of climbing plants of the Suborder *Cæsalpiniæ*, Nat. Order *Leguminosæ*. Hab. South America. Several species furnish fibres for making ropes, some supply gum.

B. acumina'ta, Linn. (L. *acumino*, to bring to a point.) Hab. India and the Mauritius. Used in cutaneous diseases, as a carminative and vermifuge. (Waring.)

B. can'dida. (L. *candidus*, white, glistening.) A variety of *B. variegata.*

B. emargina'ta. (L. *emargino*, to deprive of its edge.) Supplies a brownish coloured gum.

B. forfica'ta. (L. *forfex*, a pair of scissors.) Used in Brazil as a mucilagiuous, subastringent enema, gargle, or poultice. (Waring.)

B. porrec'ta. (L. *porrectus*, wide-spread.) Used in Jamaica as a lotion for ulcers. The flowers, beaten with pepper, are applied to the forehead in headache. (Waring.)

B. purpuras'cens. (L. *purpurasco*, to grow purple.) A variety of *B. variegata.*

B. racemo'sa, Vahl. (L. *racemosus*, clustering.) The *B. Vahlii.*

B. retu'sa, Roxb. (L. *retusus*, blunted.) Supplies a brownish coloured gum.

B. scan'dens. (L. *scando*, to climb.) Hab. India. Used as *B. porrecta.*

B. tomento'sa, Linn. (L. *tomentum*, stuffing for cushions.) Hab. India, Ceylon. The seeds and flowers are used in dysentery, and the decoction of the bark in liver diseases, and as a vermifuge.

B. tubero'sa. (L. *tuberosus*, full of swellings.) The *Ipomœa quamoclit.*

B. Vah'lii, Wight and Arn. Hab. India. The kernels are supposed to possess tonic and aphrodisiac properties. (Waring.)

B. variega'ta, Linn. (L. *variego*, to make of various sorts or colours.) Hab. India. The bark is astringent and tonic, and an infusion of the flowers is applied to wounds and ulcers.

Bau'mé. A French chemist, born 1728, died 1804.

B's. areom'eter. ('Αραιός, thin, light; μέτρον, a measure.) An instrument for determining approximatively the concentration of liquids. It consists of a closed glass tube, containing mercury in a small enlargement at the bottom, immediately above that is a bulb, and the scale in the tube above.

B's. hydrom'eter. ("Υδωρ, water; μέτρον, a measure.) The same as *B's. areometer.*

Baume vert de Metz. See *Balsamum viride metensium.*

Baunscheid'ism. A mode of treatment of rheumatic pains, taking a name from its inventor, which consisted in the use of an instrument, rèvulseur, furnished with fine needle points, dipped in an irritant oil of mustard and other materials, which caused an almost immediate crop of papules, like the stings of many gnats.

Bau'rac. (Arab.) Nitre, or any salt. The word borax is derived from it. (Ruland.)

Bau'rin. France; Department of the Somme. Strong chalybeate waters.

Bay. The *Laurus nobilis.*

B. ber'ries. The fruit of the *Laurus nobilis.* They are black and wrinkled, and contain a volatile and a fixed oil. They were used as a narcotic, and in infusion in impetigo.

B. cher'ry. The *Prunus laurocerasus* Called also, poison-laurel, and cherry-laurel.

B., dwarf. The *Daphne laureola.*

B. laur'el. Same as *B. cherry.*

B.-leav'ed pas'sion flow'er. The *Passiflora laurifolia.*

B. leaves. The leaves of the *Laurus nobilis.* They have a fragrant odour and a bitter aromatic taste; they yield on distillation a greenish-yellow volatile oil. They were used as a narcotic.

B., plum. The *Psidium pyriferum.*

B. salt. (F. *sel gris;* G. *See salz.*) Impure common salt, in large dark-coloured crystals, obtained by evaporating sea-water, in shallow ponds, by the sun's heat; it is brought from France, Spain, and Portugal.

B. sore. An endemic disease at the Bay of Honduras, considered by Dr. Mosely as a true cancer.

B., straw'berry. The *Arbutus andrachne.*

B. tree. The *Laurus nobilis.*

B., wild. The *Viburnum tinus.*

B., wil'low. The *Salix pentandra.*

Bay'berry. The *Myrica cerifera.*

B., alexan'drian. The *Ruscus hypophyllum.*

B. bark. The bark of the *Myrica cerifera.* Tonic, stimulant, and astringent. Used in dysentery.

B., cas'tor. The *Magnolia glauca.*

B., rose. The *Rhododendron chrysanthemum*, or the *Nerium oleander.*

B., rose, Ameri'can. The *Rhododendron maximum.*

B. rum. Rum distilled with the leaves of the Bayberry tree, *Myrtus acris.* See *Spiritus myrciæ.*

B., sweet. The *Laurus nobilis.*

B. tal'low. The wax obtained from the fruit of the *Myrica cerifera.* See *Myrtle wax.*

B. tree. The *Myrtus acris.*

B., white. The *Magnolia glauca;* and also, the *Magnolia macrophylla.*

Bay'da. Arabic for a vessel used by the ancients for distillation. Also spelt *Bauda.* (Ruland.)

Bayl. An old word for urine. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Bayn'ton, Thomas. An English surgeon.

B's. adhe'sive plas'ter. Resin 1 oz., lead plaster 1 lb. Melt.

B's. band'age. Name for the application of strips of Baynton's adhesive plaster round the leg, as in *B.'s method.*

B.'s meth'od. A mode of treating ulcers of the leg by the application of strips of adhesive plaster enclosing the whole circumference and crossing at the ends; each succeeding strip overlies a little the one below it.

Ba'za. Spain. Mineral waters; also called the baths of Zujar, of a temperature of 38° C. (100·4° F.), containing sodium chloride ·947, sodium sulphate 4·69, calcium sulphate 14, sodium carbonate ·25 parts in 1000. Used in hysteria, amenorrhœa, chronic skin diseases, scrofula, and renal diseases.

Bdallipodobatra'chii. (Βδάλλω, to suck; πούς, a foot; βάτραχος, a frog. F. *bdallipodobatracien.*) Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family of the *Reptilia*, having the toes supplied with suckers, as in the tree-frog.

Bdal'sis. (Βδάλσις, from βδάλλω, to milk. G. *Melken*, *Saugen.*) The process of milking or sucking from the female breast.

Bdel'la. (Βδέλλα, a leech, from βδάλλω, to suck. G. *Blutegel.*) The leech, *Hirudo medicinalis* and *H. officinalis.*

Also, a Genus of the Family *Bdellidæ*, Order *Acarida.* Acarids living in moist places, some of which were formerly erroneously supposed to be parasitic on man.

Bdella'ria. (Βδάλλω, to suck. F. *bdellaire.*) Applied by Blainville to a Family of the *Entomozoa apoda* that move by means of vents at the two extremities of the body, as the leeches.

Bdellat'omy. (Βδέλλα, a leech; τέμνω, to cut.) The application of the *Bdellometer.*

Bdellepithe'ca. (Βδέλλα; ἐπιθήκη, from ἐπιτίθημι, to put on.) A tubular instrument, of glass or other material, used for the application of leeches to any part.

Bdellepith'esis. (Βδέλλα, a leech; ἐπίθεσις, a laying on.) The application of leeches.

Bdel'lidæ. A Family of the Order *Acaridea*, Class *Arachnida.* Body long; rostrum distinctly separated from the rest of the body; a constriction between the two pairs of anterior legs; chelicerae ending in nippers; palpi large, antenniform; two to six ocelli.

Bdel'lium. (Βδέλλιον, from Heb. *b'dolach.*) A gum resin somewhat resembling very impure myrrh, the product of various species of *Balsamodendron.*

B., Af'rican. A species of the resin said to be produced by the *Balsamodendron africanum.* It is translucent, waxy in fracture, and is in tears of a pale yellowish to a brown-red colour.

B., Egyp'tian. The produce of *Hyphæne thebaica.* Formerly used as a diuretic and diaphoretic.

B., In'dian. A species yielded by *Balsamodendron mukul*, *B. pubescens*, and *B. Roxburghii.* The best is of a yellowish or dark brown colour, according to its age, unctuous, brittle, but soon softening and growing tough between the fingers; it is somewhat transparent, of a bitterish taste, and moderately strong smell; is slightly deobstruent, and was used as pectoral and emmenagogue, being likewise called *Bolchon;* externally as a stimulant and for promoting suppuration. It is the Gugul of the Indian Materia Medica.

B., Sicil'ian. See *B. siculum.*

B. sic'ulum. (L. *siculus*, Sicilian.) A bitter balsamic exudation from the roots of the *Daucus gummifer.*

Bdellom'eter. (Βδέλλα, a leech; μέτρον, a measure. F. *bdellométre;* I. and S. *bdelometro;* G. *Bdellometrum.*) Mechanical leech. An instrument which serves as a substitute for the leech, consisting of a small cupping-glass to which is connected a scarificator and exhausting syringe.

Bdelyg'mia. (Βδελυγμία, from βδελύσσομαι, to feel a loathing.) Nausea, or dislike of food (Hippocrates); an abominable fœtor.

Bdes'ma. (Βδέσμα, a stench.) The escape of intestinal flatus.

Bdol'us. (Βδόλος, a stench.) The escape of intestinal flatus.

Bead. (Sax. *bed*, genitive *gebed*, a prayer; so called from their use in saying prayers.) A small ball, perforated so as to be strung on a thread, originally used for counting prayers.

B.-proof. A term denoting the strength of spirituous liquors, as shown by the continuance of the bubbles or beads on the surface for a certain time. (Hoblyn.)

B., specif'ic grav'ity. Hollow balls of different densities, the amount being marked on them. Used to determine by their floating the specific gravity of a fluid.

B. tree. The *Melia azederach.*

Bead'ed. (Eng. *bead*, from Sax. *bed*, genitive *gebed*, a prayer. L. *moniliformis;* F. *moniliforme;* S. *moniliforme;* G. *rosenkranzformig.*) Consisting of beads.

B. roots. Knotted roots, consisting of alternate enlargements and contractions.

Beaf'steak fun'gus. The *Fistulina hepatica.*

Beak. (A Celtic word, probably from Breton *bék*, a beak. L. *rostrum;* Gr. ῥύγχος; F. *bec;* I. *becco;* S. *pico;* G. *Schnabel.*) A bill, a point.

The horny epidermic covering of the anterior extremity of the mandible and maxilla of the ornithorhynchus and of birds and of turtles. The beak of certain fishes, as the scarus, parrot-fish, is not epidermic or ecteronic, but dermal or enderonic, and consists of a congeries of long narrow teeth.

In Botany, a long narrow tip.

The tubular portion of a retort.

B. of cor'pus callo'sum. (F. *bec du corps calleux.*) The recurved anterior termination of the corpus callosum of the brain beyond what is called the knee.

B. of enceph'alon. (F. *bec de l'encephalon.*) The anterior pointed extremity of the hemispheres of the cerebrum.

Beak'ed. (Same etymon.) Having a long tip.

B. pars'ley. The *Anthiseus vulgaris.*

Beak'er. (Old Sax. *bikeri*, a cup; or from low Lat. *bicarium*, a wine-cup, from βῖκος, an earthen wine-vessel.) A glass with or without a beak or spout; used in chemical operations.

Beale, Li'onel. An English physician, now living.

B.'s ophthal'moscope. An ophthalmoscope in which the reflector and lens are enclosed in a tube, to the side of which a small lamp is affixed having a plano-convex lens.

Beam. (Sax. *beám*, a tree.) A long piece of timber.

Also, a ray of light.

B. of a bal'ance. The horizontal rod which has the fulcrum in the middle and a scale pan suspended from each end. The part of the beam from the fulcrum to either end is called an arm, each of which should be exactly equal to the other.

B. tree, white. The *Pyrus aria.*

Bean. (Sax. *bean;* Welsh *ffaen*, from *ffa*, that which is covered. L. *faba;* Gr. κύαμος; F. *fève;* I. *fava;* S. *haba;* G. *Bohne.*) The seed of the *Leguminosæ*, specially the seed of the *Faba vulgaris.*

B., Algaro'ba. See *Algaroba bean.*

B., bog. The *Menyanthes trifoliata.*

B., bog, fring'ed. The *Limnanthemum nymphæoïdes.*

B., Brazil'ian. The *Pichurim bean.*

B., broad. A variety of the *Faba vulgaris.* Broad beans are used as food in the young state; when dried in this condition they contain, according to Payen, nitrogenous matter 29·05, starch 55·85, cellulose 1·05, fat 2, salts 3·65, and water 8·4, in 100 parts.

B., buck. The *Menyanthes trifoliata.*

B., bush. The kidney bean, *Phaseolus vulgaris.*

B., Cal'abar. The seed of the *Physostigma venenosum.* See *Physostigmatis faba.*

B. ca'per. The *Zygophyllum fabago.*

B. cop'per. A term for granulated copper.

B., cow. The *Cicuta virosa.*

B., duf'fin. The *Phaseolus lunatus.*

B., earth. The *Arachis hypogæa.*

B., Egyp'tian. The *Nymphæa nelumbo.*

B., Egyp'tian, black. The *Lablab vulgaris.*

B., French. The *Phaseolus vulgaris.* The green pods are eaten as food.

B., gar'den. The *Faba vulgaris.*

B., har'icot. The ripe seed of *Phaseolus vulgaris.* Used as food. They contain, according to Payen, nitrogenous matter 25·5 parts, starch 55·7, cellulose 2·9, fat 2·8, salts 3·2, and water 9·9, in 100 parts.

B., horse. A variety of *Faba vulgaris.* Horse beans are used as a cattle food, and to adulterate wheat flour. According to Payen, they contain nitrogenous matter 30·8 parts, starch 48·3, cellulose 3, fat 1·9, salts 3·5, and water 12·5, in 100.

B., In'dian. The *Catalpa bignonioïdes.*

B., kid'ney. The *Phaseolus vulgaris.* The green pods are eaten as food when cooked.

B., kid'ney, un'derground. The *Arachis hypogæa.*

B., Malac'ca. The *Avicennia tomentosa.*

B. of Carthage'na. The oblong oval-shaped bean produced by the plant *Laurus pichurim,* and probably also by the *Ocotea puchury.* It is heavy, brown-coloured, and has a musk-like smell; is aromatic and carminative; famed in South America as an antidote for the poison of all serpents; called, likewise, the *Pichurim bean.*

B. of St. Igna'tius. See *St. Ignatius's bean;* the seed of *Ignatia amara.*

B., orde'al, of Cal'abar. The seed of *Physostigma venenata.*

B., Pich'urim. See *Pichurim bean.*

B., Pon'tic. The *Nymphæa nelumbo.*

B., Puch'ury. Same as *Pichurim bean.*

B., red. The *Abrus precatorius.*

B., sa'cred. The *Nelumbium luteum.*

B., scar'let. (F. *haricot d'Espagne.*) The *Phaseolus multiflorus,* var. *coccineus.*

B., snap. The *Phaseolus vulgaris.*

B., string. The *Phaseolus vulgaris.*

B., Ton'ga. Same as *B., tonka.*

B., Ton'ka. The seed of *Dipterix odorata.*

B. tree. The *Catalpa bignonioïdes.*

B. tree, white. The *Cratægus aria.*

B.-tre'foil. The *Anagyris fœtida.*

B. tre'foil tree. The *Cytisus laburnum.*

B., vanil'la. The fruit of *Vanilla planifolia.*

B., Vel'lore. The *Phaseolus lunatus.*

B., wild. The *Apios tuberosa.*

Beanca'pers. The plants of the Nat. Order *Zygophyllaceæ.*

Bear. (Sax. *bera,* allied to L. *fera,* a wild beast; Gr. ἄρκτος; L. *ursus;* F. *ours;* I. *orso;* G. *Bär.*) A name of the species of the Genus *Ursus.* Bear's flesh is good food, and the fat is esteemed as an application to the hair.

Bear'berry. The *Arbutus uvæ ursi.*

Beard. (Sax. *beard.* L. *barba;* Gr. πώγων; F. *barbe;* I. and S. *barba;* G. *Bart.*) The hair on the upper lip, part of the cheeks, and the chin of adult men, and some apes.

The respiratory organs of some molluscs.

Filamentous appendages, as the awns of grasses.

Beard'ed. (L. *barbatus;* F. *barbu;* G. *bärtig, langhaarig.*) Having a beard, or some beard-like appendage.

B. dar'nel. The *Lolium temulentum.*

B. pep'per ag'aric. The *Agaricus piperatus.*

Bear'ing-down. A familiar term applied to the sensation of weight and fulness and pressure downwards in the vaginal canal in certain uterine cases, as prolapsus.

B. pain. The expulsive pains of the uterus in labour.

Bear's ber'ry. The *Arctostaphylos uva ursi.*

B.'s bil'berry. Same as *B.'s berry.*

B.'s breech. The *Acanthus mollis.*

B.'s ear san'icle. The *Cortusa mathioli.*

B.'s ear, yel'low. The *Primula auricula.*

B.'s foot. The *Alchemilla vulgaris,* and also, the *Helleborus fœtidus.*

B.'s foot, great bas'tard. The *Helleborus fœtidus.*

B.'s fright. The *Heptallon graveolens.*

B.'s gar'lick. The *Allium ursinum.*

B.'s grass. The *Yucca filamentosa.*

B.'s whort'leberry. The *Arctostaphylos uva ursi.*

Bear'weed. The *Veratrum viride.*

Bear'wort. (G. *Bärwurz.*) The *Meum athamanticum.*

Beat. (Sax. *beátan,* to beat.) A stroke.

Also, a term used to express the condition in which two simple tones alternately strengthen and weaken each other.

B. of heart. The systole of the heart.

Bea'tenberg. Switzerland. Above the lake of Thun; 3438 feet high. Comfortable hotels, in a fairly sheltered and very sunny spot. An excellent summer residence for invalids.

Beau. A French physician, born 1806, died 1864. He was a voluminous writer on the liver and spleen, on epilepsy and hysteria, on anæsthesia, hooping-cough, and other subjects.

Beau'gency. France; near Orleans. Tonic and aperient waters, containing sodium, calcium, magnesium, and iron carbonates.

Beau'jolais. An old subdivision of the province Lyonnais, in the Rhone district of Eastern France. It gives its name to a red wine which has more body than claret, but is less full than Burgundy.

Beau'lieu. France; Departement Puy de Dôme. An alkaline gaseous mineral water, containing sodium carbonate 2·5 parts, and ferric carbonate ·09, in 1000. Used in the sequelæ of ague and in anæmia.

Beau'mont. An American physician, born 1785, died 1853. He is chiefly known by an account of his observations of the process of digestion, especially as observed in the case of

Alexis St. Martin, who had a fistulous opening into the stomach from a wound.

Beau'mont root. The *Gillenia trifoliata.*

Beau'perthuy's meth'od. A plan for treating leprosy, consisting in good hygiene, abstinence from salted meats, soap and water baths twice a day, infrictions over the body of cocoa-nut or olive oil, application of cashew nut oil, and the administration of perchloride of mercury, or, where this is contraindicated, of carbonate of soda.

Beau'preau. France; Departement Maine et Loire. A feeble chalybeate and bicarbonated water.

Beau'regard-van'don. See *Rouzat.*

Beaurepair'e. See *Les Roches.*

Beau'vais. France; in Picardy. Little used chalybeate waters.

Bea'ver. (Sax. *befer*, form of L. *fiber*, a beaver.) The *Castor fiber.* It supplies *Castor*, and is excellent eating.

B. tree. The *Magnolia glauca*, and also, the *Magnolia macrophylla.*

B. wood. The *Celtis occidentalis*, and also, the *Magnolia glauca.*

Bebee'ria. Same as *Bebeerin.*

B. sul'phate. See *Beberiæ sulphas.*

Bebeer'ic. Relating to bebeerin.

B. ac'id. (F. *acide béberique.*) A white, crystalline, deliquescent substance, soluble in alcohol, fusible and volatile, found in the seeds of *Nectandra rodiæi.*

Bebeer'in. (L. *bebeeria.*) An alkaloid, $C_{28}H_{21}NO_6$, found in the bark and seeds of *Nectandra rodiæi*, the bebeera or green-heart tree of British Guiana. It is whitish, inodorous, amorphous, bitter, very slightly soluble in water, very soluble in alcohol, slightly soluble in ether; forms uncrystallisable salts.

B. sul'phate. See *Beberiæ sulphas.*

Bebeer'u. The *Nectandria rodiæi.*

Bebe'riæ sul'phas, B. Ph. $C_{35}H_{40}N_2O_6.H_2SO_4$. Sulphate of bebeerin. It occurs in thin brownish scales, yellowish white when pure, soluble in alcohol and acidulated water. Used as a tonic, 1—2 grs.; as an antiperiodic, 5—20 grs. It is also given in periodic headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, aud menorrhagia. Inferior in value to quinine.

Bec. France; near Rouen. Chalybeate waters little used.

Beccabun'ga. The *Veronica beccabunga ;* also, the *V. anagallis.*

Becca'ria's test. A sign of pregnancy, being intense pulsating pain in the occipital region.

Bechæsthe'sis. (Βήξ, a cough; αἴσθησις, sensation.) The excitement of a cough.

Be'chia. (Βήχια; G. *Heiserkeit.*) Hoarseness, cough.

Be'chias. (Βηχίας.) Same as *Bechia.*

Be'chic. (Βήξ, a cough. F. *bechique ;* I. *bechico ;* G. *hustenstillend.*) Belonging to medicines given for a cough.

B. flow'ers. (F. *fleurs bechiques.*) Equal parts of flowers of *Verbascum thapsus*, *Malva sylvestris*, *Althæa officinalis*, *Helichrysum*, *Tussilago farfara*, and *Papaver rheas.* Used in infusion.

B. fruits. (F. *fruits bechiques.*) A term applied to a mixture of dates, the fruit of *Rhamnus zisiphus*, dried figs, and raisins.

Be'chica. (Βηχικά, from βήξ.) Cough medicines.

Be'chics. (Same etymon.) Remedies against a cough.

Be'chion. (Βήχιον, from βήξ, a cough. G. *Huflattich.*) The *Tussilago farfara.*

Be'chium. Same as *Bechion.*

Becho'des. (Βήξ, a cough. F. *bécheux ;* G. *hustend.*) Having, or full of, or pertaining to, cough.

Bechorthopnœ'a. (Βήξ, a cough; ὀρθός, upright; πνέω, to breathe.) Hooping-cough.

Be'chous. (Βήξ.) Having, or pertaining to, a cough.

Beck'enried. Switzerland; Canton Unterwalden. A climatic health resort on the south shore of the Lake of Lucerne, the Vierwaldstädter See.

Becon'guille. A name of the *Cephaëlis ipecacuanha.*

Bec'querel. A French physician, born 1814, died 1866.

B.'s pills. Sulphate of quinine 1·50, extract of digitalis 0·20, colchicum seeds 0·5 gramme, for 10 pills. Dose, one to three daily in gout.

Becui'ba nux. (L. *nux*, a nut.) A nut produced by a Brazilian tree, which yielded a balsam highly esteemed in rheumatism. (Quincy.)

Bed. (Sax. *bedd ;* G. *bett ;* etymology doubtful.) Something to sleep on.

In Geology, a thick layer or stratum; also, the surface of junction of a stratum, as distinct from the line of junction, which is a seam.

B., air. See *Air bed.*

B. bug. The *Cimex lectularius.*

B. case. A form of hysteria in which the patient will not leave her bed.

B., hydrostat'ic. Same as *Arnott's bed*, the invention of Dr. Neil Arnott.

B. sore. (F. *decubitus ;* G. *Wundliegen.*) An inflamed spot over the sacrum, hip, or other projecting part liable to pressure, occurring in a person who, from disease or injury, is confined in great measure to one position; the epidermis may be rubbed off, and the skin and subjacent tissues may slough.

B., wa'ter. A term for *Arnott's bed*, the invention of Dr. Neil Arnott.

Bed e musk. (Hind.) The *Salix ægyptiaca.* Cultivated at Lahore for the sake of an aromatic water used in the hot season.

Bed'da nuts. A term for *Belleric myrobalans.*

Bed'does, Thomas. An English physician, born at Shiffnal, in Shropshire, 1754, died 1808. He established a pneumatic institution for the treatment of disease by inhalation of gases. Here, with Davey as the superintendent, the properties of nitrous oxide gas were first demonstrated. He wrote many popular medical works.

Bed'eguar. (S. *bedegar.* L. *fungus rosaceus*, *spongia cynobasti ;* G. *Rosenschwamm*, *Siebenschläfer.*) A filamentous gall on roses, produced by the *Cynips rosæ*, *C. brandtii*, a species of *Mesoleptus* and perhaps other insects. Formerly esteemed as a remedy for the bite of poisonous animals, as lithontriptic and vermifuge, and was used in scrofula, calculous affections and hydrophobia.

Bed'ford. United States of America; between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, near the

Alleghany mountains. Saline and sulphurous mineral waters, in an agreeable climate.

Bed'ford wil'low. The *Salix Russelliana.*

Bed'lift. A canvas stretched by a wooden frame, having an aperture in the centre for defæcation, which is placed upon a mattress. By means of a strap attached to each end the frame may be raised with the patient, and kept in this position by wooden rests. In Volkmann's modification pulleys for extension are fastened to this frame.

Bed'rest. An inclined plane which can be fixed at any angle by a rack, and which is placed under the pillow to support the head and back.

Bed'straw. The *Galium aparine.*

B., cheese ren'ning. The *Galium verum.*

B., cross-leav'ed. The *Galium cruciata.*

B., great hedge. The *Galium mollugo.*

B., great'er la'dies. The *Galium mollugo.*

B., la'dies. The *Galium verum.*

B., rough marsh. The *Galium uliginosum.*

B., sweet-scent'ed. The *Galium triphyllum.*

B., white. The *Galium mollugo.*

B., yel'low. The *Galium verum.*

Bee. (Sax. *beó*, probably of onomatopoetic origin. L. *apis;* Gr. *μέλισσα*; F. *abeille;* I. *ape;* S. *abeja;* G. *Biene.*) A Genus of Hymenopterous insects, specially the *Apis mellifica,* from which honey and wax are obtained. When dried or powdered bees were used as a diuretic.

B.-bread. See *Propolis.*

B. drop. The *Orobanche virginiana.*

B. drop, Al'bany. The *Pterospora andromedea.*

B. drop, false. The *Hypopitys lanuginosa.*

B. glue. Same as *Propolis.*

B., hive. The *Apis mellifica.*

B., hon'ey. The *Apis mellifica.*

B., In'dian. The *Apis indica.*

B., queen. The female of the *Apis mellifica.*

Beech. (Sax. *béce*, a probable noun form. G. *Buche;* F. *hêtre;* I. *faggio.*) The *Fagus sylvatica.*

B., In'dian. The *Pongamia glabra.*

B. mast. The fruit of the *Fagus sylvatica.*

B. mast oil. See *Oleum fagi.*

B. nut. The fruit of the *Fagus sylvatica.*

B. nut oil. See *Oleum fagi.*

B. tree. The *Fagus sylvatica.*

Beef. (Old F. *boef, buef.* F. *bœuf;* I. *manzo;* S. *vaca, buey;* G. *Rindfleisch.*) The flesh of domestic cattle. Good beef should be firm but elastic, of a lively red colour, without lividity; the fat should be firm, of a pale yellowish white colour. The odour should not be unpleasant.

If beef possesses the following characteristics it is unfit for food:—Very pale or purple colour; wet, sodden, and flabby to the touch; fat looking like jelly or wet parchment; a sickly or cadaverous smell, or one of drugs; the presence of parasites. (Letheby.)

An average composition, according to Molcschott, is—water 73·4, soluble albumin and hæmatin 2·25, insoluble albuminous matters, as fibrin, 15·2, gelatin 3·3, fat 2·87, extractive 1·38, creatin ·068, ash 1·6; this ash consists of sodium chloride ·31, potassium chloride ·154, potash ·54, soda ·026, lime ·051, maguesia ·023, iron oxide or phosphate ·011, phosphoric acid ·435, sulphuric acid ·036, silica ·014.

B. tape'worm. The *Tænia mediocanellata.*

B. tea. A pound of lean meat, cut into small pieces, put into a jar with a pint of cold water, is allowed to stand two hours; the jar is then placed in a saucepan containing water on a fire; the water is allowed to simmer very gently for an hour; the liquid is then strained from the meat, and, with addition of salt or other condiment, is fit for use. Beef tea is commonly employed in the dietary of the sick.

Beef'woods. The plants of the Nat. Order *Casuarinaceæ.*

Bee'hive top'ped. Having a rounded top, like a beehive; applied to certain vesicles.

Be'en. The *Centaurea behen.*

Bee'nel. (Mal.) Probably the *Croton racemosum.* Used in headache.

Beer. An Austrian surgeon, born 1763, died 1821. His works on ophthalmic surgery and medicine are greatly esteemed.

B.'s cat'aract knife. An instrument used for making the section of the cornea in the extraction of cataract. The blade is triangular in shape, the back on a line with the handle, and the cutting edge forming with it an angle of 18°.

B's. collyr'ium. An eye-water, composed of plumbic subacetate, rose water, and spirit of rosemary.

Beer. (Sax. *beor*, beer. L. *cerevisia;* Gr. *ζῦθος*; F. *bière;* I. *birra;* S. *cerveza;* G. *Bier.*) The product of the vinous fermentation of an infusion of malt and hops. Crushed malt is infused in water, at 77° C. (170° F.), for two hours; during this time the diastase effects the conversion of the starch of the grain into dextrin and sugar. The clear liquor, wort, is boiled with hops, cooled, and then mixed with yeast in fermenting vessels; having been allowed to ferment for some time, but not to its full course, the yeast is removed, and the remainder, beer, is drawn off into casks, where a further process of slow fermentation proceeds. Sp. gr. varies from 1006 to 1030 or more. Beer consists of water; alcohol 1 to 10 per cent.; malt extract (sugar, dextrin, and allied substances) 4 to 15 per cent.; hop extract in small quantity; acids consisting of lactic, acetic, gallic, and malic acids, in variable quantity; albuminous matter 5 per cent.; alkaline chlorides and phosphates, and earthy phosphates 1 to 2 per cent.; free carbonic acid 1 to 2 per cent. by weight. Beer is stimulating and nutritive. See *Malt, Ale, Porter.*

B., adultera'tion of. Beer has been adulterated with water, cane sugar, liquorice, caramel, gentian, chiretta, quassia, wormwood, orange peel, chamomile, picric acid, cocculus indicus, strychnine, tobacco, opium, ginger, coriander, caraway, cardamoms, grains of paradise, capsicum, ferrous sulphate, alum, salt, chalk, soda, cream of tartar, sulphuric acid.

B., antiscorbu'tic. (F. *sapinette.*) Scurvy grass and buds of spruce fir, of each 1 oz., horseradish root 2 oz., new ale half a gallon. Macerate 4 days, press, and strain. Dose, 4—6 ounces, in scurvy. There are other nearly similar formulæ.

B., black. A synonym of *B., spruce.*

B. chow'der. Spruce beer boiled with water and mixed with molasses.

B., cincho'na. Cinchona bark 1 oz., brandy 2 oz. Infuse for a day, then add new beer 1 quart; in three days filter. Dose, 4 to 6 ounces, in ague. There are other formulæ.

B., Jews'. The same as *B., tar.*

B., pine. See *B., spruce.*

B., pipsissew'a. Pyrola umbellata (pipsissewa) ½ lb., water 1 gallon. Boil, strain, add sugar 1 lb., powdered ginger ½ oz. Yeast q. s., ferment, strain, and bottle. Dose, half a tumblerful, in scrofulous disease of joints.

B., sarsaparil'la. Sarsaparilla 1 lb., guaiacum bark ¼ lb., guaiacum wood, liquorice root, of each 2 oz., aniseed 1½ oz., mezereon root-bark 1 oz., cloves ¼ oz., moist sugar 3½ lbs., hot water 9 quarts. Mix, let it stand in a warm room, occasionally shaking, till fermentation sets in, when, after standing a few days, it may be used. Dose, 6 or 8 ounces three or four times a day, as an alterative. There are other formulæ.

B. springs. A term applied to mineral water containing carbonic acid gas.

B., spruce. (F. *sapinette;* G. *Tannensprossenbier.*) Essence of spruce ½ pint, pimento, ginger, of each 5 oz., hops ½ lb., water 3 gallons. Boil for 10 minutes, add moist sugar 12 lbs., warm water 11 gallons; mix, add yeast 1 pint, ferment 24 hours, and then bottle. Diuretic and antiscorbutic.

B., stomach'ic. Centaury tops, Roman wormwood, of each 4 handfuls, gentian root 2 oz., the yellow rinds of 6 Seville oranges, Spanish angelica root, winter's bark, of each 1 oz., new ale 3 quarts. One or two wineglassfuls on an empty stomach.

B., sulphu'ric acid. Sulphuric acid 1 drachm to 10 pints of mild beer. Let it settle, and use the clear liquid. Used in lead work and in lead colic. A tumblerful two or three times a day.

B., Swiss vul'nerary. (G. *Falltrank.*) An infusion of various Alpine aromatic plants, including the species of arnica, achillæa, valeriana, primula, pyrola, hypericum, asperula, and others, according to the custom of the family or district. Used in all injuries, of whatever kind, as a drink.

B., tar. Bran 2 pints, tar 1 pint, honey ½ pint, water 6 pints. Mix, simmer for three hours, then add yeast ½ pint, ferment for 36 hours; strain. In bronchitis and phthisis. Dose, a wineglassful before each meal.

B. yeast. See *Cerevisiæ fermentum.*

Bee's-nest. The *Daucus carota.*

Bee'sha. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Graminaceæ.*

B. rheed'ii. Hab. India. A large bamboo. A decoction is used as a gargle in toothache, and is given in amenorrhœa. It is the chief source of *Tabasheer.* (Waring.)

Bees'wax. See *Cera flava.*

Beet. (Sax. *bete*, from L. *beta.* Gr. τεῦτλον; F. *bette;* I. *bietola;* S. *acelga;* G. *Mangold.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Chenopodiaceæ.* See *Beta.*

B., chard. The *Beta cycla.*

B., field. The mangel wurzel, *Beta hybrida.*

B., hy'brid. See *Beta hybrida.*

B., red. See *Beta rubra.*

B., sea. See *Beta maritima.*

B., white. See *Beta alba.*

Beet'le. (Sax. *bitel*, from *bitan*, to bite.) A generic name given to coleopterous insects.

B., blis'tering. The *Cantharis vesicatoria.*

B., oil. The *Meloe proscarabæus.* It is an irritant diuretic, and has been used in gout, kidney diseases, dropsy, syphilis, gonorrhœa, ague, and jaundice.

Beet'leweed. The *Galax aphylla.*

Beg'bie. A Scottish physician.

B's. disea'se. A name given sometimes to *Exophthalmic goitre.*

Beg'gars lice. The *Galium aparine.*

Beg'ma. (Βῆγμα, from βήσσω, to cough.) Used by Hippocrates, *de Morb. l.* ii, xliv, 8, for the sputum, or matter expectorated by coughing; also, for the cough itself.

Be'gon. A French botanist, who lived in Saint Domingo.

Bego'nia. (*Begon.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Begoniaceæ.*

B. aceto'sa. (L. *acetum*, vinegar.) Used as the *B. acida.*

B. ac'ida. (L. *acidus*, sour.) Hab. Brazil. Used in vesical catarrh.

B. acutifo'lia. (L. *acutus*, pointed; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. Jamaica. Climbing sorrel. Leaves acid, somewhat acrid in taste. A decoction is used in catarrh. (Waring.)

B. bidenta'ta. (L. *bis*, twice; *dentatus*, toothed.) Anticatarrhal and antiscorbutic. (Waring.)

B. cuculla'ta. (L. *cucullus*, a cowl.) Anticatarrhal. (Waring.)

B. grandiflo'ra. (L. *grandis*, great; *flos*, a flower.) The astringent roots are used in Peru against hæmorrhages, chest complaints, and scurvy.

B. hirtel'la. (Dim. of L. *hirtus*, hairy.) Antiscorbutic. (Waring.)

B. malabar'ica. Used as a potherb.

B. platanifo'lia. (L. *platanus*, the plane tree; *folium*, a leaf.) Antiscorbutic. (Waring.)

B. tomento'sa. (L. *tomentum*, a stuffing for cushions.) Same as *B. grandiflora.*

B. tubero'sa. (L. *tuberosus*, full of swellings.) Used as a potherb.

B. undula'ta. (L. *undulatus*, waved.) Antiscorbutic. (Waring.)

Begonia'ceæ. (F. *bégoniacé.*) Applied by Bonpland and Kunth to a Family having the *Begonia* for their type. Succulent plants; leaves alternate, unequal-sided at the base, stipulate; flowers diclinous; calyx superior; male flower with two large external, and two small inner, petals; stamens numerous; anthers 2-celled, clavate; female flowers with 5—8 sepals; ovary inferior, winged, 3-celled; placentas axile; stigmas 3, sessile, 2-lobed; fruit winged, capsular; seeds numerous, without albumen.

Bego'niads. The plants of the Nat. Order *Begoniaceæ.*

Beg'uan. A bezoar or concretion found in the intestines of the Iguana lizard.

Beg'uin's fu'ming liq'uor. A solution of ammonium sulphide; the same as *Boyle's fuming liquor.*

B.'s sul'phuretted spir'it. Same as *B.'s fuming liquor.*

Be'hen a'biad. The *Centauria behen.*

B. a'bias. The *B. rubrum.*

B. ack'mar. The *B. rubrum.*

B. al'bum. (L. *albus*, white. I. *been;* G. *morgenländische weisse Widerstors.*) The white behen. The root of the *Centaurea behen*, found on the Libanus, of an aromatic odour and rough taste. Reputed a vermifuge and antispasmodic.

B. ha'mer. The *B. album.*

B. mag'num. (L. *magnus*, great.) The seeds of the *Jatropha multifida*.

B. officina'rum. (L. *officina*, a workshop. F. *béhen blanc; G. Schachtkraut*.) The root of the *Cucubalus behen*.

B., red. See *B. rubrum*.

B. ru'brum. (L. *ruber*, red. F. *béhen rouge;* G. *rothen Widerstors*.) The roots of the *Statice limonium*, red behen. Said to be tonic and astringent.

B. vulga'ris. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) The *Cucubalus behen*.

B., white. See *B. album*.

Behen'ic ac'id. Same as *Benic acid*.

Beiahala'len. The *Sempervivum tectorum*.

Beid el os'sar. *Asclepias procera*. Used in Africa against fever and the bites of serpents. The leaves are used in cataplasms for indolent swellings; the caustic milky juice is employed to disperse venereal nodes, and the down of its seeds forms a kind of tinder.

Beid'elsar. Same as *Beid el ossar*.

Bei'joim. A synonym of *Benzoin*.

Be'jar y Montemay'or. See *Montemayor y Beyar*.

Bejet'lan. The fruit of species of the Genus *Lansium*.

Bejui'o. The *Bean of Carthagena*, which see.

Be'kes. Hungary; County Zemplin. A tepid sulphur water, used only for bathing.

Bekh-bunuf'sha. Probably the root of *Iris florentina*, imported from Cabul to Patna. Used as a perfume and stimulant. (Waring.)

Bel. The same as *Bael*. The fruit of *Ægle marmelos*.

Bel mos'chus. See *Abelmoschus*.

Be'la. The fruit of *Ægle marmelos*, which see; also, *Belæ fructus*.

Be'la-aye. (Ind.) The bark of the *Nerium antidysentericum*. Used in Madagascar in dysentery.

Beladam'boc. A Species of *Convolvulus* which grows in Malabar; containing an acrid juice, which is made, with oil and ginger, into a liniment; used against the bite of a rabid animal.

Be'læ fruc'tus. Bael fruit. The dried half ripe fruit of *Ægle marmelos*. The fruit is a berry, the size of a large orange, spherical, with a hard, woody rind or shell, containing 10—15 seed-bearing cells, which enclose a large quantity of tenacious mucilage. It is imported in vertical slices, or broken pieces, with a brownish-orange dried pulp adhering to the pale brown rind. It contains mucilage and sugar, but is said to exhibit a mere trace of tannin. It is recommended in chronic dysentery and diarrhœa.

The dried fruit of the mangosteen, *Garcinia mangostana*, is said to be occasionally substituted for it.

B. liq'uidum extrac'tum, B. Ph. A fluid ounce represents an ounce of bael. Dose, 1—2 drs.

Belake. Same as *Bela-aye*.

Bel'alp. Switzerland; four hours by mule from Brieg, in the Rhone valley. Height 6732 feet. The hotel is beautifully situated above the Great Aletsch Glacier. Splendid summer air-cure place for overworked townsmen.

Belamodagam. A Malabar plant of the Genus *Scævola*, the leaves of which are said to be diuretic and emmenagogue.

Belanger'eæ. A Tribe of the Nat. Order *Cunoniaceæ*.

Bel'belta. An Abyssinian name of an anthelmintic composed of the tops of the *Celosia trigyna* and *C. populifolia*. Used for tænia.

Belem'nite. (Βέλεμνον, a dart.) Fossil remains of a Cephalopod of the Family *Belemnitidæ*, popularly called *Thunderbolts* and *Arrowstones*. They were powdered and used as a remedy against nightmare. The structure which goes under this name is the terminal part of the endoskeleton, and consists of a nearly cylindrical body, the guard, which occasionally contains, lodged in a cavity in its upper end, the alveolus, a chambered cone, the phragmacone, having the remains of the ink-bag in the last chamber, and superiorly being continued as a horny lamina, the pen or proostracum.

Belemnit'idæ. An extinct Family of the Subsection *Decapoda*, of the Order *Dibranchiata*, Class *Cephalopoda*. Shell internal, composed of a conical-chambered portion, with a marginal siphuncle, sometimes produced into a horny plate, and lodged in a cylindrical fibrous guard.

Belemnitol'ogy. (*Belemnite; λογός*, a discourse. F. and G. *belemnitologie*.) Term by Faure Bignet for the natural history of the *Belemnites*.

Belem'noid. (Βέλεμνον, a dart; *εἶδος*, form.) Dart-shaped.

B. pro'cess. A styloid process.

Bel'enite. (Βέλος, a dart.) Same as *Belemnite*.

Bel'enoid. (Βέλος, a dart; *εἶδος*, form. L. *belenoides*.) Styloid; long, conical, and slender.

Bel'eson. Balsam. (Ruland and Johnson.) Also, the Indian name of the *Mussænda frondosa*.

Bel'gaum wal'nut. The *Aleurites triloba*.

Be'li oc'ulus. (L. *Belus*, an Indian deity; *oculus*, an eye.) See *Belloculus*.

Belil'la. The *Mussænda frondosa*.

Beli'num. The *Apium graveolens*.

Bell. (Sax. *bell*, from *bellan*, to bellow. L. *campana, tintinnabulum ;* Gr. *κώδων, χάλκωμα ;* F. *cloche ;* I. *campana ;* G. *Glocke, Schelle, Klingel*.) A hollow metallic body, of a cup-shape, used for producing more or less musical sounds.

Also, any body having the ordinary shape of a bell.

B., Can'terbury. The *Campanula trachelium* and *C. medium*.

B., Cov'entry. The *Campanula medium*.

B.-flow'er. The *Campanula;* also, *Narcissus pseudonarcissus*.

B.-flow'er, field. The *Campanula patula*.

B.-flow'er, net'tle-leav'ed. The *Campanula trachelium*.

B.-flow'er, ram'pion. The *Campanula rapunculus*.

B.-flow'er, spread'ing. The *Campanula patula*.

B.-flow'er, Syr'ian. The *Campanula laciniata*.

B.-met'al. Founders' standard consists of an alloy of copper 77 parts, tin 2, antimony 2. The proportions vary, and zinc, iron, and lead are sometimes added.

B.-sha'ped. Having the shape of a bell. Same as *Campanulate*.

B. sound. (F. *bruit d'airain*.) A metallic ring heard on placing the ear over a large cavity when its surface is percussed or struck by a hammer on a metallic pleximeter. Heard in pneumothorax.

Bell. An American physician.

B.'s dis'ease. A form of mania characterised by a sudden accession of symptoms, with loss of sleep, delirium, loathing of food, and extreme depression after excitement. The disease runs a rapid course.

Bell, Ben'jamin. A Scotch surgeon of the eighteenth century. He wrote a 'System of Surgery,' and treatises on 'Ulcers and on Gonorrhœa.'

Bell, John. A Scotch surgeon, born in Edinburgh in 1762, died in Rome 1820. His 'Anatomy and Physiology of the Human Body' and his 'Principles of Surgery' were his most noted writings.

Bell, Sir Charles. An English surgeon, born 1774, died 1842. His anatomical researches and his surgical works possess a lasting reputation.

B.'s law. The doctrine that the anterior roots of the spinal nerves consist of motor fibres, and the posterior roots of sensitive fibres.

B.'s paral'ysis. Paralysis of the portio dura of the seventh pair of cranial nerves; the facial nerve.

Bell's pow'der. An anthelmintic and purgative composed of equal parts of rhubarb, scammony, and calomel, and three parts of sugar.

Belladon'na. (I. *bella donna*, handsome lady, because the juice was used to improve the skin. L. *atropa;* F. *belladone;* S. *belladona;* G. *Tollkirsche*, *Nachtschatten.*) The pharmacopœial name of the leaves and root of the *Atropa belladonna.* Belladonna produces mydriasis, first accelerates the heart's action, with increase of force, then the pulse becomes weaker, and in a later stage slower, than normal; the temperature is first increased, afterwards lowered; it excites the brain, and afterwards quietens it, in medicinal doses; it relaxes the circular involuntary muscular fibres, arrests the secretion of saliva and sweat, produces often a red rash on the skin, and increases the secretions of the liver and kidneys. Belladonna has been much used in epilepsy, in chorea and tetanus, in mania, in neuralgia, especially pelvic, as a relaxor of spasm in asthma, spasmodic stricture, during the passage of gall-stones, in spasm of the sphincter ani, in constipation without distension of bowels, in hooping-cough, in scrofulous ophthalmia, in acute inflammation, in acute nephritis, in scarlatina, and in suppression of urine. It has been used in salivation and the night sweats of phthisis, and as an antidote to poisoning by opium or fungi. Locally applied, belladonna is of great service in stopping the secretion of milk, and in relieving pain. Dose of the tincture 5—20 min., of the succus 5—15 min., and of the extract ¼ to 1 or 2 grs. See *Atropin.*

B. baccif'era. (L. *bacca*, a berry; *fero*, to bear.) The *Atropa belladonna.*

B., pois'oning by. Giddiness, sleepiness, dryness of mouth, difficulty in swallowing, strong quick pulse, flushed face, bright eyes, dilated pupils, imperfect sight from paralysis of ciliary muscle, hesitation of speech, unsteady gait, numbness of surface; then delirium, coma, and death. Or after a sleep the symptoms may rapidly decline. Death usually is within twenty hours. No marked post-mortem signs; dilated pupils, congested brain, perhaps congested stomach. Fatal dose very irregular. Antidotes: emetics, tannin and things containing it, and the stomach-pump; opium has been advised. For tests, see *Atropin.*

B. rash. A rosy rash, accompanied by fever, dry throat, and dilated pupils, resulting from an overdose, or too long continuance in medicinal doses, of belladonna.

B. trichot'oma. (Τρίχα, threefold; *τόμος*, a cut.) The *Atropa belladonna.*

Belladon'næ fo'lia, B. Ph., U.S. Ph. (L. *folium*, a leaf. F. *feuilles de belladone;* G. *Tollkirschblätter.*) The leaves of *Atropa belladonna*, and the branches to which they are attached. They are 3″—6″ long, ovate, acute, entire, smooth, the uppermost in pairs of unequal size; when dry they are of a dull greenish colour, and have a faint narcotic odour and a sweetish, subacrid, slightly nauseous taste.

B. ra'dix, B. Ph., U.S. Ph. (L. *radix*, a root. F. *racine de belladone;* G. *Tollkirschenwurzel.*) The root of *Atropa belladonna.* It is 1′—2′ long, 5″—2″ thick, round, spindle-shaped, branched, wrinkled, pale brown on the outside, internally whitish, of little odour, and sweetish taste.

Belladon'nin. An amorphous base which accompanies atropin.

Bella'gio. Italy; on the Lake of Como. A climatic health resort in lung and nervous diseases.

Bel'lain. A Derbyshire term for lead colic.

Belle'gu. The *Myrobalanus.*

Bel'leisle cress. The *Barbarea præcox.*

Bel'leregi. The *Myrobalanus.*

Bel'leric myrob'alans. The fruit of *Terminalia bellerica.*

Bel'lerive. Switzerland; Canton Bern, on the right bank of the Birs, not far from Basel. A mineral water, of milky appearance and sulphurous taste. Sixteen ounces contains magnesium sulphate 5 grains, sodium sulphate 8·6, and calcium carbonate 3·4. Used in chronic affections of mucous membranes, scrofula, kidney and skin diseases; as a douche in chronic rheumatism and gout.

Belles'me. France; near Montagne. Chalybeate waters of little note.

Bel'leville. France; a suburb of Paris. A cold sulphur spring. Used in chronic skin diseases, bronchitis, chronic laryngitis, and scrofula.

Bel'ley. France; Department of Ain. Saline aperient waters.

Bellid'eæ. A Tribe of the Nat. Order *Compositæ.*

Bellideoï'des. (L. *bellis*, a daisy; εἶδος, form.) The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.*

Bel'lieæ. A Tribe of the Nat. Order *Compositæ.*

Bel'lied. Having a belly. Same as *Urceolate* and *Ventricose.*

Belli'ni. An anatomist of Florence. Born 1643, died 1704.

B., ducts of. (G. *Bellini'sche Röhren.*) The excretory tubes of the kidney opening on the papilla; the *Uriniferous tubules.*

B., tubes of. The *B., ducts of.*

Bellinzo'na. Italy; on the Lago Maggiore. A winter climatic resort.

Bellir'ica. See *Myrobalanus bellirica.*

Bel'lis. (L. *bellus*, neat.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*. Achenes compressed; pappus none; receptacle naked, conical; involucre-scales obtuse, equal, in a single row.

B. an'nua. (L. *annuus*, lasting a year.) The same as *B. perennis*.

B. horten'sis. (L. *hortensis*, of a garden.) The *B. perennis*.

B. ma'jor. (L. *major*, greater.) The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.

B. mi'nor. (L. *minor*, less.) The *B. perennis*.

B. peren'nis. (L. *perennis*, perpetual. F. *paquerette;* I. *margherita;* G. *Maszliebchen*, *Gänzeblume*.) Common daisy. Scape single-headed; leaves spathulate, obovate, crenate, one-nerved. The leaves and flowers, which are somewhat acrid, were formerly applied to wounds, and used in phthisis and pulmonary affections. The root is antiscorbutic.

B. praten'sis. (L. *pratensis*, belonging to a meadow.) The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.

B., sylves'tris mi'nor. (L. *sylvester*, belonging to a wood; *minor*, less.) The *B. perennis*.

Bel'loc. France; Departement de la Gironde. A cold, bicarbonated, feebly chalybeate, mineral water.

Bel'loc. A French surgeon, who wrote in the middle of the eighteenth century, born 1752, died 1807.

B.'s sound. A metallic cannula open at both ends, and containing a stylet of considerably greater length, which has a plug at one end and at the other a long flexible piece of steel terminating in a ring; when protruded from the cannula the stylet curves on itself. The instrument is used for plugging the posterior nares for the arrest of hæmorrhage. It is introduced, with the stylet drawn in, into the nostril from the front as far as it will pass, the handle is then pushed in so that the ringed end protrudes and curves round the soft palate; a string, previously attached to the ring, is caught, and to it is tied a sponge or pad of lint; the stylet is drawn in, and with it the pad is closely applied to the posterior nares, so as to block up the opening.

Belloc'ulus. (*Beli oculus*, the eye of Bel.) A gem held sacred to Bel by the Assyrians, who alleged that an eye was visible in it. Believed to be efficacious in removing diseases of the eye.

Bel'lon. (Fr.) A term for lead colic.

Bellos'te. A French surgeon; born 1634, died 1730.

B.'s pills. Mercury 6 parts, honey 6, cape aloes, powdered, 6, black pepper, powdered, 1, rhubarb, powdered, 3, Aleppo scammony, powdered, 2. Triturate the mercury with the honey and half the aloes until no globules are seen; add the remainder of the aloes, then the scammony and the other ingredients. Make into 3-grain pills.

Bello'tas. (Span.) The fruit of the *Ilex major*. Recommended by Spanish physicians in diseases of the chest accompanied with profuse expectoration and hæmoptysis.

Bel'lows. (Sax. *bælig*, a bag. F. *soufflet;* I. *soffietto;* G. *Blasebalg*.) An instrument for producing a current of air.

B. mur'mur. See *Murmur, bellows*.

B. sound. See *Murmur, bellows*.

B. sound, fu'nic. See *Murmur, funic*.

B. sound, placen'tal. See *Murmur, placental*.

Bel'luæ. (L. *bellua*, a beast of large size or of great ferocity.) One of the eight Orders of *Mammalia*, according to Linnæus; it included the elephant.

Bel'lus. Hungary; County Trentschin. A diuretic and stimulating mineral water, containing calcium sulphate and sulphide, sodium sulphate and sulphide, a little iron, and large quantities of carbonic acid and hydrogen sulphide.

Bell'wort, smal'ler. The *Uvularia perfoliata*.

Bell'worts. The plants of the Order *Campanulaceæ*.

Bel'ly. (Sax. *bælig*.) The abdomen; the womb; formerly applied generically to the cavities of the head, thorax, and abdomen. See *Abdomen*, *Alvus*, *Venter*, *Cœlia*.

B., bound. The *Alvus astricta*.

B., lax. The *Alvus fluida*.

B. of a mus'cle. The fleshy part of a muscle.

Bel'lyroot. The *Ligusticum actæifolium*.

Belmos'chus. The *Hibiscus abelmoschus*.

Bel'nileg. A name for the *Myrobalanus*.

Beloglos'sus. (Βέλος, a dart; γλῶσσα, the tongue. F. *béloglosse;* G. *pfeilzungig*.) Applied by Ranzani to a Family of the *Scansores*, having the tongue lumbriciform, very long, and protractile, as the magpie.

Bel'oid. (Βέλος, an arrow, a dart; εἶδος, form.) Dart-shaped.

B. pro'cess. A synonym of *Styloid process*.

Bel'onē. (Βελόνη, a sharp point.) A needle.

Belo'nia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Gentianaceæ*.

B. as'pera. (L. *asper*, rough.) Hab. Antilles. The bark is used as an astringent and febrifuge.

Bel'onoid. (Βελονοειδής, pointed, needle-shaped. L. *belonoides*, *belonodes;* G. *nadelförmig*.) Arrow- or needle-shaped.

B. pro'cess. The styloid processes of the temporal bone and of the radius.

Belonos'pasis. (Βελόνη, a needle; σπάσις, a drawing. F. *belénospasis*.) Term for the irritation produced by applying needles, or Perkins's metallic tractors, upon the skin.

Bels'eye. A synonym of *Belloculus*.

Belt. (Sax. *belt*. L. *balteus*, *cingulum;* Gr. ζώνη; F. *ceinture;* I. *cintola*, *cintura;* G. *Leibbinde*.) A girdle round the waist or abdomen.

B., abdom'inal. A broad elastic girth fitted to the abdomen, and worn during pregnancy or for abdominal enlargements, generally to support the muscles and viscera.

B., Hil'dan's. A leathern waistband, which was formerly used in the reduction of dislocations and fractures of the limbs, whether thoracic or abdominal.

B., hydropath'ic. A belt of linen or other material, enclosing lint to be wetted with water, and covered with oil silk on the outside. Used as a compress in hepatic or other disease.

B., hypogas'tric. A narrow abdominal belt making pressure only in the hypogastric region.

B., mercu'rial. A woollen waistband, spread with mercurial ointment; used in syphilis and where a mercurial action was desired.

Beltur'bet. Ireland; Co. Cavan. A pleasant district near Lough Erne. A chalybeate water.

Belu'ga. The white whale, *Delphinapterus leucos.* Also, a term formerly applied to the sturgeon, *Acipenser huso.*

Belul'cum. (Βέλος, a dart; ἕλκω, to draw out.) An instrument for extracting arrows or darts; it was of various figure; described by Ambrose Paré, *Chirurg.* x, 18.

Belvisia'ceæ. (From *Beauvois*, the discoverer of the genus.) An Order of epigynous, calycifloral Exogens, having a superior, coriaceous, valvate calyx; a corolla consisting of three whorls of united petals; indefinite monodelphous stamens; a plurilocular ovary; and large, reniform, exalbuminous seeds, with amygdaloid cotyledons.

Belvisie'æ. Same as *Belvisiaceæ.*

Bel'zoe. A synonym of *Benzoin.*

Bel'zoim. A synonym of *Benzoin.*

Belzo'inum. Same as *Benzoinum.*

Bemtam'ara. Same as *Bentamara.*

Ben, oil of. The thick, inodorous, transparent oil expressed from the seeds of *Moringa pterygosperma.* Used externally in pains in the limbs, gout, and rheumatism; internally as a purgative.

B. mag'num. (L. *magnus*, great.) The fruit of the *Jatropha multifida.*

B. moen'ja. Name of a tree of Malabar, a decoction of the roots of which is held by the natives to be efficacious in malignant fevers; its bark in decoction, with sweet flag and rice, is said to stop immediately the vomiting caused by the bite of poisonous serpents.

B. nut. The seeds of *Moringa pterygosperma.*

B. of judæ'a. Benzoin.

Ben'ath. A term for a pustule. (Dunglison.)

Ben'birn. A name of *Osteocolla.*

Bença'o de De'os. The *Abutilon esculentum.*

Bencool'en cloves. The unexpanded flowers of *Caryophyllus aromaticus*, from Sumatra.

B. tea. The produce of *Glaphyria nitida.*

Ben'dee. The *Abelmoschus esculentus.*

Ben'di-kai. The fresh capsules of *Abelmoschus esculentus.*

Benedekfal'va. Hungary; County Liptau. An alkaline spring containing carbonic acid.

Ben'eden, Von. A Dutch physiologist.

B.'s classifica'tion of an'imals. 1. *Hypocotylæ*, the vitellus re-entering by the inferior surface of the body—Mammals, Birds, Reptiles, Amphibia, and Fishes. 2. *Epicotylæ*, the vitellus re-entering by the superior surface of the body—Insects, Myriapods, Arachnids, Crustaceans, and Rotifers. 3. *Allocotylæ*, the vitellus re-entering on neither surface—Molluscs, Worms, Echinoderms, Polyps, and Protozoa.

Benede'nia el'egans. (*Beneden;* L. *elegans*, elegant.) A sexually mature form of Trematode worm, found amongst the scales of *Sciæna aquila.*

Benedet'ti, Alexan'der. An Italian physician, known as Benedictus, who died in Venice in 1525. He wrote on the plague and on anatomical subjects, and was the first to recognise the mode of formation of biliary calculi.

Benedic'ta her'ba. (L. *benedictus*, blessed; *herba*, a herb.) The *Geum urbanum.*

B. laxati'va. (L. *laxo*, to loosen.) The *Confectio sennæ.*

B. sylves'tris. (L. *sylvestris*, belonging to a wood.) The *Geum rivale.*

Benedic'tus. (L. *benedico*, to bless.) Blessed. This term was anciently much used in reference to the milder purgative medicines, as rhubarb; also, applied to substances of different qualities, as *Vinum benedictum*, antimonial wine. Also, a name of *Benedetti.*

Benefic'ium natu'ræ. (L. *beneficium*, a favour; *natura*, nature. F. *benéfice de la nature.*) A benefit of nature. Applied to spontaneous recovery from disease without the aid of medicine.

Be'nel. The *Croton racemosum.*

Beneo'lens. (L. *bene*, well; *oleo*, to smell.) A fragrant medicine, such as many of the balsams.

Benetut'ti. Italy; on the bank of the Tirsi. A sulphuretted water, of a temperature of 38° C. (100·4° F.)

Benevi'vum. Same as *Benzoinum.*

Benev'olence. (L. *bene*, well; *volo*, to wish.) That sort of love which disposes one man to confer a kindness upon another; goodwill. Term for a faculty, found also in the lower animals, but in them limited in a great degree to the production of passive mildness of disposition, producing the desire of the happiness of others, and disposing to compassion and active benevolence. Its organ is, according to the phrenologists, at the upper part of the frontal bone, immediately before the fontanelle.

Beng. A term for Indian hemp.

Ben'gal card'amom. The fruit of *Amomum maximum*, cultivated in the mountains of Nepaul.

B. cat'echu. A variety of catechu, in quadrangular cubes, imported from Calcutta.

B. el'emi. The produce of *Canarium commune.*

B. gram. The *Cicer arietinum.*

B. ipecacuan'ha, white. The root of *Tylophora lævigata.*

B. ki'no. The *Butea kino.*

B. mad'der. The produce of *Rubia munjista.*

B. o'pium. The opium produced in Behar and Benares.

B. quince. The *Ægle marmelos.*

B. root. A name of *Cassumuniar.*

Ben'galë indo'rum. A term for *Cassumuniar.*

Ben'gi. The henbane, *Hyoscyamus niger.*

Ben'giri. The *Sapium aucuparium.*

Ben-ha'roun. Algeria; Kabylia. Waters containing sodium chloride and bicarbonate, of 18° C. (64·4° F.) Used in dyspepsia, urinary deposits, malarial cachexia, and enlargements of the liver.

Ben'ic ac'id. $C_{22}H_{44}O_2$. An acid, according to Völcker, obtained by saponification from a peculiar fatty matter contained in the oil of ben. Shining white needles, fusing at 76° C. (169° F.)

Benig'n. (L. *benignus*, kind; contraction of *benegenus;* from *beni*, a form of the stem of *benus*, or *bonus*, good; and *genus*, from *geno*, to beget. Εὐήθης; F. *benigne;* I. *benigno;* G. *gutartig.*) Mild; gentle. Applied formerly to medicines gentle in their operation. Applied also to the mild form of a disease, as opposed to the malignant.

Benig'nity. (Same etymon.) A term

applied in recognition of the mildness and favourable progress of a disease; and also to a tumour which is not cancerous or malignant.

Beninca'sa. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cucurbitaceæ*.

B. cerif'era. (L. *cera*, wax; *fero*, to bear.) The white gourd eaten throughout India. The ripe fruit is said to be alexipharmic, and, mixed with oil, is given in dysuria; it is looked on as a specific in hæmorrhages from the internal organs.

Ben'jamin. A synonym of *Benzoin, gum.*

B. bush. The *Benzoin odoriferum.*

B. flow'ers. A synonym of *Benzoic acid.*

B. tree. The *Styrax benzoin.*

Benja'oy. A synonym of *Benzoin, gum.*

Ben'join. A synonym of *Benzoin, gum.*

Ben'jui. A synonym of *Benzoin, gum.*

Ben'ne leaves. The leaves of the *Sesamum indicum* and *S. orientale.* They abound in mucilaginous matter. One or two leaves are stirred about in eight ounces of tepid water. Used as a demulcent in diarrhœa and urinary diseases; also, as poultices.

B. oil. The oil of the seeds of the *Sesamum indicum* and *S. orientale.* Bland and inodorous; solidifies at −5° C. (23° F.) Laxative. See *Oleum sesami*, U.S.

Ben'net. (Dim. of *benedictus*, blessed.) The *Geum urbanum*, or herb avens; also the *Geum virginianum.*

Bent. (Eng. part. of *bend;* from Sax. *bendan*, to bend.) Hanging down; curved; applied to flowers on curved peduncles, that hang towards the ground.

Bent-grass. (Sax. *beonet.*) The grass *Agrostis.*

Bentam'ara. The *Nymphæa nelumbo.*

Benth'am and Hook'er's Classifica'tion of Plants. Subkingdom I. Phanerogamia. Class I. Dicotyledons. Subclass I. Angiospermeæ. Division I. Polypetalæ. Series 1. Thalamifloræ. Series 2. Discifloræ. Series 3. Calycifloræ. Division II. Monopetalæ. Series 1. Epigynæ. Series 2. Hypogynæ v. Perigynæ. Division III. Apetalæ. Series 1. Hypogynæ. Series 2. Epigynæ v. Perigynæ. Subclass II. Gymnospermeæ. Class II. Monocotyledones. Series 1. Epigynæ. Series 2. Coronariæ. Series 3. Nudifloræ. Series 4. Glumales.

Subkingdom II. Cryptogamia. Class III. Acrogens. Class IV. Thallogens.

Subordinate to the "series" are "cohorts," or groups of orders of equal value, though with different limitations, to the "alliances" in Lindley's 'System.'

Ben'yus. Hungary; County Sohl. An alkaline saline water, with carbonic acid, springing from the granite.

Ben'zal al'cohol. A synonym of *Benzyl alcohol.*

Benzal'cohol. Same as *Benzyl alcohol.*

Benzal'dehyde. Bitter almond oil. See *Aldehyde benzoic.*

Ben'zamide. C_7H_7NO. White, flaky crystals, nearly insoluble in cold water, soluble in boiling water, alcohol, and ether; melts at 125° C. (257° F.), volatilises at 290° C. (554° F.) Formed by the action of ammonia on benzoyle chloride. It is contained in the crude oil of bitter almonds.

Ben'zene. C_6H_6. Formed in the dry distillation of many organic substances, and chiefly found in coal-tar oil. It is limpid, colourless, of a strong aromatic odour. Sp. gr., at 15·5° C. (60° F.), 0·885, boils at 80·5° C. (176·9° F.), and crystallises at 0° C. (32° F.) Nearly insoluble in water; mixes with alcohol and ether; easily dissolves fats and resins, also iodine, sulphur, and phosphorus. Used to remove grease stains; destroys epizoa. Vapour used in hooping-cough. As an external application in rheumatism and neuralgia; internally in trichiniasis. Its vapour is an active narcotic poison.

Ben'zidam. A synonym of *Aniline.*

Ben'zin. A synonym of *Benzene.*

Benzi'num nitro'sum. A synonym of *Nitrobenzol.*

B. petro'lei. The benzene of petroleum. See *Benzene.*

Ben'zo-. This word, used as a prefix in compound terms, means that benzoic acid forms a constituent of the substance denoted.

Benzo'as. Benzoate; a salt of benzoic acid.

B. ammo'nicus. Benzoate of ammonia.

B. lith'icus. A synonym of *Lithium benzoate.*

B. so'dicus. Benzoate of soda.

Benzo'ate. A salt of benzoic acid.

B. of ammo'nia. See *Ammoniæ benzoas.*

B. of lime. See *Calcium benzoate.*

B. of lith'ia. See *Lithium benzoate.*

B. of so'da. See *Sodium benzoate.*

Ben'zoated. Mixed or charged with benzoin or benzoic acid.

B. lard. See *Adeps benzoatus.*

Ben'zoë. The former pharmacopœial name of *Benzoinum.* (D.)

B. amygdaloï'des. (Ἀμυγδάλη, an almond; εἶδος, likeness.) A variety of benzoin, consisting of whitish tears, united by a reddish-brown material, and so called from the resemblance of the white grains to fragments of blanched almonds. A variety of Sumatra benzoin.

B. in sor'tis. (L. *in*, in; *sors*, a lot.) Benzoin in sorts. The variety which consists of brown or blackish masses, without tears, and usually containing impurities. A variety of Sumatra benzoin.

Benzo'enil. A synonym of *Vanilla.*

Ben'zoës flo'res. (L. *flos*, a flower.) Flowers of benzoin, benzoic acid.

Benzo'ic. Of, or belonging to, benzoin.

B. ac'id. (*Acidum benzoicum*, flowers of benzoin or Benjamin; F. *fleurs de benjoin;* G. *Benzoësäure, Benzoëblumen.*) $C_7H_6O_2$. Exists in many balsams, but chiefly in gum benzoin, from which it is obtained by sublimation, and occasionally in the urine of the herbivora. Prepared on a large scale by boiling the urine of cows and horses, which contains hippuric acid, with strong hydrochloric acid. It consists of soft, white, flexible crystals, somewhat nacreous, of a slightly balsamic odour when warmed, melting at 120° C. (248° F.), subliming a little above, and boiling at 250° C. (482° F.) Dissolves in 200 parts of cold and in 25 parts of warm water; very soluble in alcohol. It is not affected by nitric acid. One part benzoic acid and one part of borax dissolve in 100 parts of water. When taken into the system it unites with glycocine and appears in the urine as hippuric acid, and sometimes as succinic acid, except when taken in very large quantities, when some appears unconverted. Its influence on the excretion of urea and uric acid is doubtful. Contained in Tinct. Camph. co. and Tinct. Opii Ammoniata, B. Ph. Given sometimes in chronic bronchitis; chiefly used in vesical catarrh, when, by increasing the acidity of the urine, it causes the phosphates to be dissolved. Its utility in uric acid deposits is doubtful. Dose, 10—30 grains.

B. al'dehyde. See *Aldehyde, benzoic.*

B. e'ther. $C_{14}H_{12}O_2$ or $C_7H_5O_2.C_7H_7$. One of the constituents of the essential oil of the balsams of Peru and Tolu.

Benzoif'era. (*Benzoinum*, benzoin; *fero*, to bear.) A name for the *Styrax benzoin.*

Ben'zoin. $C_{14}H_{12}O_2$. Prepared by mixing oil of bitter almonds with an alcoholic solution of potassium cyanide. Brilliant crystals, melting at 213° C. (407·4° F.), and dissolving sparingly in water, freely in hot alcohol.

Also, a name of gum benzoin.

B., bel'ly. A term applied to benzoin obtained during the fourth to the twelfth year of the life of the tree producing it; it is brown, and not so much valued as the *B., head.*

B., flow'ers of. (F. *fleurs de benjoin;* G. *Benzoëblumen.*) A term for benzoic acid when prepared by sublimation.

B., foot. A common kind obtained by splitting the tree and scraping the branches; it is mixed with bark and *débris.*

B., gum. (Arab. *Benzoah.* L. *benzoinum;* F. *benjoin;* I. *belzuino;* S. *benjui;* G. *Benzoë.*) The resin of *Styrax benzoin,* which exudes from incisions made in the bark. Imported from Sumatra, Java, and Siam. It consists of brownish masses, with or without white tears, of fragrant odour, and somewhat acrid taste. It contains benzoic acid, benzoin, and resin. Cinnamic acid is said to be found in some specimens. It is added to lard (*Adeps benzoatus*, B. Ph.), to prevent it turning rancid, and is contained in Tinct. Benzoini comp. Said to be useful as a fumigation in hooping-cough. Given in chronic bronchitis with profuse secretion; seldom used. Dose, 5—30 grains.

B., head. The benzoin which is furnished during the first three years of the growth of the tree.

B., laur'el. The *Styrax benzoin.*

B., Penang'. A variety with white tears and a pleasant smell.

B., Si'am. (F. *benzoin à odeur de vanille.*) The most esteemed kind. It occurs in flattened tears or drops, white, opaque, and smelling of vanilla.

B., Suma'tra. Occurs in aggregated tears, adherent by means of a reddish matter, and opaque. Its varieties are *Benzoe amygdaloides* and *B. in sortis.*

Ben'zoin. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Lauraceæ.*

B. odorif'erum, Nees. (L. *odorifer*, fragrant. F. *laurier benzoin;* G. *Benzoëlorbeer.*) Spice wood, spice bush, wild allspice, fever bush. Hab. United States. The flowers appear early in spring before the leaves, and are succeeded by clusters of bright crimson berries. All the parts have a balsamic odour. An infusion of the twigs is used as a stimulating aromatic in low fevers, and as a vermifuge; the bark has been used in ague. The berries have been used as an aromatic condiment; they contain a fragrant oil of the cinnamyl series, which is used externally in rheumatism, contusions, and flatulent colic.

Benzo'inum. Gum benzoin. See *Benzoin, gum.*

Ben'zol. A synonym of *Benzene.*

B. ni'trate. Same as *Nitrobenzol.*

Ben'zoline. A light hydrocarbon obtained by the fractional distillation of crude petroleum. It is used for lighting purposes.

Benzo'lum. A name of *Benzene* in the U.S. Ph. and others.

Benzoü'ric ac'id. A synonym of *Hippuric acid.*

Ben'zoyl. C_7H_5O. The hypothetical radical of benzoic aldehyde and benzoic acid.

B. hy'drate. A synonym of *Benzoic acid.*

B. hy'dride. A synonym of oil of bitter almonds, *Benzoic aldehyde.*

Benzoylglyc'ocol. A synonym of *Hippuric acid.*

Ben'zyl al'cohol. C_7H_8O, or $C_6H_5.CH_2.OH$. A colourless, strongly refracting, faintly aromatic oil, of sp. gr. 1·051 at 14° C. (57·2° F.), and boiling at 207° C. (404·6° F.) It is insoluble in water, soluble in ether, alcohol, and acetic acid. It is formed by the action of nascent hydrogen on benzoic or hippuric acid, and is contained in the balsams of Peru and Tolu.

B. cin'namate. $C_9H_7O_2.C_9H_9$. Brilliant prismatic crystals, melting at 39° C. (102·2° F.) Found in Peru and Tolu balsams and in storax.

B. cy'anide. $C_6H_5.CH_2.CN$. A colourless liquid which forms a large part of the volatile oils of the nasturtium, *Tropæolum majus*, and the garden cress, *Lepidium sativum.* It boils at 232° C. (449·6° F.)

Benzyl'ic al'cohol. See *Benzyl alcohol.*

B. ben'zoate. $C_7H_5(C_7H_7)O_2$. A colourless oil found in balsam of Peru. It boils at 340° C. (644° F.)

B. cin'namate. See *Benzyl cinnamate.*

Ber. The fruit of *Zizyphus jujuba.*

Be'ras as'ved. Arabic name for a species of the *Lepra judaica.*

B. be'jas. Same as *Beras asved.*

Be'rat. (Ar. signifying white spot.) An old term for leprosy.

B. ce'cha. The dark form of leprosy.

B. lebe'na. The white form of leprosy.

Ber'beral alli'ance. Same as *Berberales.*

Berbera'les. (*Berberis.*) The Berberal Alliance, according to Lindley. Hypogynous Exogens, with monodichlamydeous flowers, unsymmetrical in the ovary, sutural parietal, or axile placentæ; definite stamens; and embryo enclosed in a large quantity of fleshy albumen. It includes the Nat. Orders *Droseraceæ*, *Fumariaceæ*, *Berberidaceæ*, *Vitaceæ*, *Pittosporaceæ*, *Olacaceæ*, and *Cyrillaceæ.*

Berbe'ria. Same as *Beriberi.*

Berberida'ceæ. A Nat. Order of shrubs or herbaceous plants. Leaves alternate, compound, with stipules often persistent and spiny; flowers generally yellow; sepals 3, 4, or 6, deciduous in two whorls; petals equal to sepals, or double in number, hypogynous; stamens of same number as petals, hypogynous; anthers 2-celled; carpels solitary, free, 1-celled; stigma orbicular; ovules anatropal; fruit baccate, or dry and capsular, unilocular, indehiscent; albumen fleshy or horny.

Berberid'eæ. A Tribe of the Nat. Order *Berberidaceæ.*

Also, the same as *Berberidaceæ.*

Ber'berids. The plants of the Nat. Order *Berberidaceæ.*

Ber'berin. $C_{20}H_{17}NO_4$. Consists of a yellow powder, or bright yellow, needle-like crystals, obtained from the root of the *Berberis vulgaris*, also ascertained to exist in the calumba root, *Cocculus palmatus*, and in calumba wood of Ceylon, *Menispermum fenestratum*, in *Hydrastis canadensis*, in *Xanthorhiza apiifolia*, in the *Ranunculaceæ*, in *Anona polycarpa*, in *Podophyllum*, and in many other species belonging to the *Berberaceæ*, *Menispermaceæ*, and *Ranunculaceæ*. Berberin is of bitter taste, slightly soluble in alcohol and cold water, freely in hot water. Forms, with acids, yellow crystalline salts, which in alcoholic solution yield, with a solution of iodine and potassium iodide, dark green, metallic-looking, dichroic scales. Produces in dogs convulsive tremblings, thirst, and paralysis of the hind legs. Given as a bitter tonic in dyspepsia and mucous diarrhœa, and in enlarged spleen. Dose, 2—5 grains.

B. chlo'ride. Has been recommended as an antiperiodic in miasmatic fevers. Dose, 1 to 10 grains.

B. hydrochlo'rate. Same as *B. chloride.*

B. hypophos'phite. An aqueous solution of berberin sulphate is heated with litharge for six to twelve hours at 82·2° C. (180° F.), when the liquid is filtered from the resulting plumbic sulphate; any lead left is removed by hydrogen sulphide and filtering; hypophosphorous acid in slight excess is added after evaporation, and the resulting crystals are dried. Used as the other salts.

B. phos'phate. A canary-yellow powder easily soluble in water, slightly in alcohol. Used as a local application in inflammations of the mucous membranes.

B. tree. The *Cœlocline polycarpa.*

Berberi'na. Same as *Berberin.*

Berberi'num. (*Berberis.*) Berberin.

B. phosphor'icum. The *Berberin phosphate.*

Ber'beris. (G. *Berberitze, Sauerdorn.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Berberidaceæ*. Sepals 6, with interior scales; petals 6, with 2 glands at the base; stamens 6, without denticulations; pericarp fleshy, oblong, 2- or 3-seeded; seeds erect, oblong, with a crustaceous skin.

Also, U.S. Ph. (F. *ecorce de racine de berbéride;* G. *Berberitzenwurzelrinde*) the bark of the root of *B. vulgaris.* It is rather thin, yellowish grey externally, orange-yellow on its inner surface, nearly inodorous, bitter, and when chewed makes the saliva yellow. It contains berberin and oxyacanthin.

B. aquifo'lium, Pursk. (L. *aquifolium*, the holly.) The bark and root used as that of *B. vulgaris.*

B. arista'ta, De Cand. (L. *aristatus*, awned.) India. Root bark used in ague and remittents.

B. asiat'ica, De Cand. Root bark used as a tonic.

B. canaden'sis. American berberry. Hab. North America. Used in jaundice, diarrhœa, and dysentery.

B. dumeto'rum. (L. *dumetum*, thorn bushes.) The *B. vulgaris.*

B. kunawuren'sis, O'Shaug. A species used for making *Rusot.*

B. lyc'ium, Royle. (L. *Lycius*, belonging to Lycium, a country of Asia Minor.) Raisin berberry. India. The *Lycium indicum* of Dioscorides. An extract of the root and stem, *Rusot*, or *Ruswut*, is used in India in eye diseases. The tincture, which contains berberine, is used in fevers of all kinds.

B. nepaulen'sis. Hab. Northern India. Used as *B. lycium.*

B. nervo'sa, Pursk. (L. *nervosus*, having veins.) Bark contains bebeerin. Used as *B. vulgaris.*

B. oxycan'tha. (Ὀξύς, sharp; ἄκανθα, a thorn.) The *B. vulgaris.*

B. re'pens, Lindl. (L. *repens*, part. of *repo*, to creep.) Root and bark used as an antiperiodic.

B. sinen'sis. (Mod. L. *sinensis*, Chinese.) Hab. Northern India, China. Used as *B. lycium.*

B. tincto'ria, Lesch. (L. *tinctorius*, belonging to a dyer.) Dyers' berberry. Hab. Southern India. Used in intermittent fevers.

B. vulga'ris, Linn. (L. *vulgaris*, common. F. *epine vinette;* G. *Berberitze, gemeine Sauerdorn.*) Barbary. Europe. Spines 3-parted; leaves obovate, with small teeth; racemes drooping, many-flowered; petals entire; berries scarlet. The berries are gratefully acid and moderately astringent, containing malic and citric acids. The root and bark contain berberin. Tonic and aperient; formerly given in jaundice.

B. Wallichia'na. Hab. Nepaul. Used as *B. lycium.*

Ber'berry. The *Berberis vulgaris.*

B. blight. The *Œcidium berberidis*, a form, on the berberry, of the *Puccinia graminis.*

B., dy'ers'. The *Berberis tinctoria.*

B., rai'sin. The *Berberis lycium.*

Ber'bers. A branch of the Hamite family of the Mediterranean race of men. They are scattered over Northern Africa, were the aborigines of the Canary Islands, and were the oldest inhabitants of parts of Spain, the basin of the Garonne, and the Mediterranean islands.

Berbi'na. The *Berberis vulgaris.*

Also, a synonym of *Oxyacanthin.*

Berch'akund. A Species of *Batatas.* Used in India in affections of the bladder, and to increase the secretion of milk.

Berche'mia. A Genus of plants of the Nat. Order *Rhamnaceæ.*

B. linea'ta. (L. *linea*, a line.) Used in China as a hydragogue.

B. lowreiria'na. Hab. Cochin China. Used as a deobstruent and diuretic. (Waring.)

B. volu'bilis, De Cand. (L. *volubilis*, that which is rolled round.) Hab. North America. Used as an alterative in syphilitic and cachectic affections.

Berchoon'ee. The dried and powdered fruit of *Zizyphus jujuba.*

Bere. (Sax. *ber.*) A name of spring barley, *Hordeum vulgare.*

Berenc'ze. Hungary; County Neograd. A chalybeate water.

Beren'daros. The *Ocymum basilicum.*

Bereng'a'rio. A celebrated Italian anatomist, born at Carpi in 1470, died about 1550.

Bereni'cē. A term for amber; from a city of that name, whence it was brought.

Berenic'ium. An old term for potassium nitrate.

Berenise'cum. The *Artemisia vulgaris.*

Berg. Wurtemburg. A chalybeate water, containing sodium chloride, of a temperature of 20° C. (68° F.) Baths and drinking. Diuretic, tonic, and laxative. Used in chronic disturbances of the digestive organs.

Berg Giess'hübel. See *Giesshübel.*

Bergamot'. (I. *bergamotta*, from Turk. *beg-armudi*, from *beg*, prince; *armud*, pear. G. *Fürstenbirn.*) A fine kind of pear.

Also (perhaps from *Bergamo*, an Italian town), the *Citrus bergamia.*

B. cam'phor. Same as *Bergaptene.*

B., es'sence of. The *B., oil of.*

B. lem'on tree. The *Citrus bergamia.*

B. mint. The *Mentha aquatica*, subsp. *hirsuta*, var. *citrata.*

B., oil of. $C_{10}H_{16}$. An essential oil contained in the rind of the fruit of the *Citrus bergamia*, and obtained by rasping it in a kind of mill. The oil is of a greenish-yellow colour, fragrant odour, and bitter pungent taste; its sp. gr. is 0·88. Its only use is to give a perfume to external applications.

B. pear es'sence. Fifteen parts of acetate of amylic ether and half a part of acetic ether dissolved in 100 parts of alcohol.

B., wild. The *Monarda fistulosa.*

Bergap'tene. $C_9H_6O_3$. A waxy matter, which deposits on standing, from *Bergamot oil;* it crystallises from its solution in alcohol in silky, colourless, inodorous, tasteless needles.

Ber'gera. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Aurantiaceæ.*

B. Kœnig'ii, Linn. Curry-leaf tree. Hab. Bengal. A small tree, with pinnate leaves, and small white flowers in panicles. Bark, root, and leaves are used as a tonic and stomachic; the root is laxative. The leaves, boiled in milk and bruised, are used as a poultice in poisonous bites. The fresh leaves are eaten in dysentery.

Beribe'ri. (*Beri*, a Cingalese word for weakness, and, by reduplication, signifying great weakness.) A disease, chiefly of the North of Madras, the Malabar coast, and Ceylon, most fatal among Europeans. The term has been made to include a large number of different diseases, where there is great weakness, by many writers. Beriberi is distinguished by the following features:—It commences with anæmic symptoms, cold pale surface, dyspnœa and palpitation on exertion, scanty urine, pallid tongue; then severe general œdema, with stiffness of limbs, anæsthesia, and sometimes paralysis of lower extremities. Effusions into brain, pleura, or pericardium, generally precede death. Usually there is ascites; it may be acute or chronic. After death the connective tissue everywhere and the viscera are found infiltrated with fluid, and the serous cavities also. The spinal cord is œdematous or congested; cause unknown. The relation to *barbiers* is unsettled.

Beribe'ria. Same as *Beriberi.*

Bericoc'ce. A name for the apricot.

Bering'erbrunnen. Saxony; at the foot of the Ramberg, 6000 feet above sea level, in a mild climate. A mineral water, containing sodium chloride 87 grains, calcium chloride 78, magnesium chloride 3·2, aluminium chloride 2·4, and a minute quantity of bromine, in 16 ounces. Temperature 9° C. (48·2° F.) Used in scrofula, glandular swellings, and skin diseases.

Ber'ka. Germany; Saxe-Weimar. Artificial sand baths. Sulphuretted waters, containing calcium sulphate and carbonate. Used in chronic rheumatism. There is also a chalybeate spring.

Berk'ley springs. See *Bath springs.*

Ber'lin blue. (G. *Berliner Blau.*) Same as *Prussian blue.*

Ber'mondsey. England; a suburb of London, on the south bank of the Thames. It possessed a weak chalybeate water, which is now unknown.

Bermu'da. An island in the North Atlantic. Climate hot, equable, and rather limited. Hottest month, July; coldest, February. Sanitary condition formerly bad; now much improved. Yellow fever occasionally appears. Continued fevers, probably chiefly typhoid, very prevalent. Phthisis, diarrhœa, and dysentery, have much decreased. Pulmonary invalids are sent from the United States; the chief objection being the dry, sharp north-west winds during winter and spring.

B. ber'ry. The soap-nut, or soap-berry produced by the *Sapindus saponaria.*

Ber'nard, Claude. A French physiologist; born 1813, died 1878.

B.'s canal'. A supplementary duct of the pancreas, also called *Santorini's canal.*

Bernardi'no, San. Switzerland; Canton Graubünden, on the Splügen route. Scenery very grand; 5000 feet above sea level. A carbonated water, containing, in 16 oz., sodium sulphate 5·13 grains, calcium carbonate 3·93, calcium sulphate 11·9, magnesium carbonate 1·37, and iron carbonate ·21. Used in catarrhs, lymphatic diseases, nervous affections, and skin complaints.

Berna'vi. An electuary used formerly by the Egyptians, but its composition is unknown. It is highly intoxicating, and produced extraordinary symptoms; mentioned by Prosp. Alpinus. (Hooper.)

Berolinen'sis. Belonging to Berlin.

Beroli'num. Berlin.

Ber'ries, In'dian. A synonym of *Cocculus indicus.*

B., yel'low Tur'key. The dried fruit of the *Rhamnus catharticus*, often substituted for cubebs.

Ber'ry. (Sax. *berige*, from *beran*, to bear. L. *bacca;* Gr. κόκκος; F. *baie;* I. *bacca;* S. *baya;* G. *Beere.*) A pulpy, indehiscent, one or more celled, many-seeded pericarp, with parietal placenta, which produce the pulp, and to which the seeds are at first attached; these ultimately lie loose in the pulp. Examples are the grape, gooseberry, and banana.

Bers. An exhilarating electuary formerly used by the Egyptians; composed of white pepper, white henbane seeds, opium, spikenard, euphorbium, pyrethrum, saffron, and honey; described by Prosp. Alpinus, *de Med. Ægypt.*, iv, 122, *a.*

Berthelo'tia. A Genus of the Suborder *Tubulifloræ*, Nat. Order *Compositæ.*

B. in'dica. The *B. lanceolata.*

B. lanceola'ta. (L. *lanceolatus*, lance-shaped.) Hab. India. Leaves aperient.

Ber'thollet. A French chemist; born 1748, died 1822.

B.'s neu'tral car'bonate of ammo'nia. A name of ammonium bicarbonate.

B.'s salt. Potassium chlorate.

Bertholle'tia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Lecythidaceæ.*

B. excel'sa, Humb. and Bonpl. (L. *excelsus*, lofty.) Hab. Brazil, Guiana. The fruit is of the size of the human head, and contains a number of triangular seeds, the Brazil nuts.

B. nob'ilis. (L. *nobilis*, noble.) The *B. excelsa.*

Berthollime'trum. The *Chlorometrum.*

Ber'tin. A French anatomist; born 1712, died 1781.

B., bones of. The sphenoidal spongy bones.

B., col'umns of. The prolongations inwards of the cortical substance of the kidney between the pyramids; they extend as far as the sinus and the bases of the papillæ.

Berti'ni sep'ta. (L. *septum*, a division.) The same as *Bertin, columns of.*

Ber'tram. (A corruption of L. *parthenium.*) The *Pyrethrum parthenium.*

Bert'rich. Germany; in a wooded valley in the Eifel district, a little distance from the Moselle. A charming district; very quiet. Waters almost indifferent, of a temperature of 32·5° C. (90·5° F.), containing a little sodium sulphate, chloride, and carbonate. Used in hysteria and nervous affections.

Bertu'a. Spain; near Corunna. A hot mineral water containing sulphur. Used in rheumatism and skin diseases.

Be'ru. France; Champagne. Mild chalybeate waters.

Ber'ula. The *Veronica beccabunga.*

B. angustifo'lia. (L. *angustus*, narrow; *folium*, a leaf.) The *Sium nodiflorum.*

B. gal'lica. (L. *gallicus*, Gallic.) *Sium nodiflorum*, or creeping water parsnip.

Ber'yl. (Βήρυλλος, from Arab. *bilaur*, or Pers. *bullûr.*) A pellucid gem or stone of a greenish colour; anciently supposed to have power against disease of the liver, short breathing, eructations, fluxion of the eyes, and contusions. It is a variety of the emerald containing no chromium.

Beryl'la. BeO. Oxide of beryllium, or glucina. A white powder very like alumina.

Beryl'lium. (F. *béryllium.*) Name by the Germans, because of its existence in beryl, for *Glucium*, or *Glucinum*. Atomic weight 9. Symb. Be. Occurs as a silicate in beryl, emerald, and other stones. Beryllium is a white metal of sp. gr. 2·1. It is rare. Its salts are sweet and colourless, and are distinguished from those of aluminium by not yielding a blue colour when heated with cobalt nitrate under the blowpipe.

Beryt'ion. (Βερύτιον; from its inventor, *Berytius.*) A collyrium in ancient use, described by Galen, *de C. M. sec. Loc.* iv. 7; also a pastile, which was of great efficacy against dysentery. (Gorræus.)

Berze'lius. A Swedish chemist, born at Westerlösa in 1779, died in 1848. His researches in electro-chemistry were of chief value.

Bes. (L. *bis*, twice; because it is twice the *triens*, or third part of the *as*, or pound of twelve ounces.) An eight ounce weight or measure of former times, mentioned by Celsus; Rhodius, *de Pond. et Mens.* p. 40.

Besa'char. Arabic for fungus. (Dornæus, Ruland, and Johnson.)

Besan'na. *Fungus muscarum*, by which is supposed to be meant sponge.

Besa'sa. The *Ruta graveolens.*

Besen'na. The bark of the *Albizzia anthelmintica.* Used as a remedy for tapeworm, in doses of two ounces. Also called *Mussenna.*

Besenyöfal'va. Hungary; County Liptau. A mineral water containing earthy and iron carbonates, with free carbonic acid. Used in abdominal congestions, spleen and liver enlargements, and other results of ague.

Bes'sanen. Redness of the external parts, like that preceding leprosy, occupying the face and extremities; supposed to be what are now called chilblains.

Bes'se. France; Departement Puy de Dôme. Cold weak chalybeate waters. Used in anæmic conditions.

Bes'sis. Same as *Bes.*

Beste'ria. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Gesneraceæ.*

B. viola'cea, Plum. (L. *violaceus*, violet-coloured.) A species of tropical America, the berry of which is used as food.

Bes'tiæ. (L. *bestia*, a beast.) One of the eight Divisions of Mammalia, according to Linnæus; it included the ox and such like.

Bestial'ity. (L. *bestia*, a beast.) Unnatural sexual intercourse with an animal.

Bes'to. The *Saxifraga granulata.*

Bes'tucheff's tinc'ture. The *Tinctura ferri chlorati ætherea.*

Be'ta. (L. *beta.* Gr. τεύτλον; F. *bette;* I. *bietola;* S. *acelga;* G. *Mangold.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Chenopodiaceæ.*

B. al'ba. (L. *albus*, white.) White beet, a variety of the *B. rubra.* The leaves are eaten like spinach, and the root yields sugar; the juice and powdered root are said to form a good errhine.

B. altis'sima. (L. *altissimus*, superl. of *altus*, high.) The *B. hybrida.*

B. campes'tris. (L. *campester*, belonging to a field.) Mangold wurzel, the *B. hybrida.*

B. cy'cla. (Κύκλος, a globe. F. *carde poirrée;* I. *bieta;* S. *acelga;* G. *Mangold, Römischer Spinat.*) White garden beet. The leaf-stalks and mid-ribs are boiled and used as food. The leaves are used as an emollient poultice. The juice and the dried root were used as an errhine.

B. hy'brida. (L. *hybrida*, a mongrel.) The plant affording the root of scarcity, *Mangel wurzel* of the Germans. The root is very large, and cultivated for cattle; it contains much of the saccharine principle, is very nutritious, and in times of scarcity forms a valuable substitute for bread. It is used externally as a poultice to cleanse foul ulcers.

B. marit'ima, Linn. (L. *maritimus*, belonging to the sea.) A species which is supposed to have been the origin of the *B. vulgaris* and *B. hybrida.* The leaves are boiled and used as spinach.

B. ra'pa. (L. *rapa*, a turnip.) The betterave. A species grown in France for its sugar.

B. ru'bra. (L. *ruber*, red.) Red beet, the root of which is used indifferently with that of the *B. vulgaris;* also used to improve the colour of their claret, by the French.

B. vulga'ris, Linn. (L. *vulgaris*, common. F. *bette ordinaire;* G. *Runkelrübe.*) Common beet, the root of which forms a well-known article of diet. The root and leaves were formerly used as emollient applications, and are still employed as a dressing for blisters in France. It affords a considerable portion of sugar, and when dried like malt, after great part of the juice is expressed, is used for the making of beer.

Betail'le. France; Departement de la Coneze. A mild sulphur water, with some iron.

Be'taïne. $C_5H_{11}NO_2$. An alkaloid obtained from beet-root juice. It is contained originally in the plant, and is said to be identical with lycin from *Lycium barbarum.* It crystallises from alcohol in shining deliquescent crystals, having a neutral reaction and a sweetish taste.

Bet'ayne. The *Betonica officinalis.*

Be'tel. (Tam. *vcttilce.* G. *Betelpfeffer.*) A preparation of an Eastern masticatory, made of the leaves of the *Piper betle*, areca nuts, and lime. It is excitant to the digestive canal, and is supposed to increase the power of endurance, to act as a tonic and as an aphrodisiac, and to be a remedy against climatic evils. It reddens the saliva. See *Piper betle.*

B. leaf pep'per. The *Piper betle.*

B. nut. The *Areca nut.*

B. nut palm. The *Areca catechu.*

B. pep'per. The *Piper betle.*

B. vine. Same as *B. pepper.*

Beth'elsdorp al'oes. See *Aloes, Bethelsdorp.*

Beth'root. The *Trillium erectum.*

B., broad'leaf. The *Trillium latifolium.*

Beton'ica. (As if *Vetonica*, from *Vetones*, a people in Spain, by whom it was discovered.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Labiatæ.* Calyx ten-ribbed; corolla exserted; stamens two, anterior longest; anthers opening longitudinally.

B. aquat'ica. (L. *aquaticus*, living in water.) The water betony, the *Scrophularia aquatica*, or greater water-figwort.

B. corona'ria. (L. *coronarius*, pertaining to a wreath.) A name for the *Dianthus caryophyllus.*

B. officina'lis, Linn. (L. *officina*, a shop. F. *betoine;* I. *bettonica;* S. *betonica;* G. *Gliedkraut*, *Wiesen Betonie.*) Wood betony, also called *Stachys betonica.* The leaves and tops have an agreeable smell, a slightly warm taste, with some degree of astringency and bitterness; the leaves are smoked like tobacco, and when dried their powder is used as a sternutatory; the roots are bitter and nauseous, strongly emetic and cathartic; a decoction of the flowers and leaves was anciently an esteemed remedy in gout, sciatica, headache.

B. Paul'i. See *Betony, Paul's.*

B. purpu'rea. (L. *purpureus*, purple.) The *B. officinalis.*

B. sylves'tris. (L. *sylvestris*, living in the woods.) The *B. officinalis.*

B. vulga'ris. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) The *B. officinalis.*

Bet'ony. The *Betonica officinalis.*

B., Paul's. A synonym of *Lycopus virginianus*, *L. sinuatus*, and of *Veronica officinalis.*

B., wa'ter. The *Scrophularia aquatica.*

B., wood. The *Betonica officinalis.*

Bet'terave. The *Beta rapa.*

Bet'ula. (Said to be from L. *batula*, from *batuo*, to beat; because of it were made the fasces of the Romans.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Betulaceæ.* Male flowers with no perianth; 8—12 stamens; female flowers, scale of catkin 3-lobed, 2—3-flowered; fruit with a membranaceous margin.

B. al'ba, Linn. (L. *albus*, white. F. *bouleau blanc;* I. *betulla;* S. *abudul;* G. *Weissbirke.*) Silver birch. Leaves ovate-deltoid, acute, doubly serrate; fruit broadly obovate, with a broad margin. The leaves have been used as an antiseptic and detergent in ulcers. The inner bark is bitterish and astringent, and has been used in intermittent fevers. The young shoots and leaves are applied as an antiseptic and detergent in ulcers; and as decoction in gout, rheumatism, dropsy, and cutaneous diseases. The tree yields very freely a saccharine juice, which is used in urinary diseases, and when fermented is drunk as a stimulant. An oil distilled from the bark gives the odour to Russia leather, and is used in skin diseases. The bark contains *betulin.*

B. al'nus, Linn. (L. *alnus*, the alder tree.) The *Alnus glutinosa.*

B. emargina'ta. (L. *emargino*, to deprive of its edge.) The *Alnus glutinosa.*

B. glutino'sa. (L. *glutinosus*, gluey.) The *Alnus glutinosa.*

B. len'ta, Linn. (L. *lentus*, tenacious, sticky.) Sweet birch. Bark and leaves have an aromatic flavour, and are stimulant and diaphoretic. An oil is obtained from the bark like oil of gaultheria; it is a product of decomposition, like oil of bitter almonds, and does not exist naturally in it. The analogue of amygdalin in this case is *Gaultherin.*

B. ni'gra. (L. *niger*, black.) Hab. North America. Used in decoction in putrid sore throat.

Betula'ceæ. A Nat. Order of monochlamydeous Exogens. Trees or shrubs. Leaves simple, alternate, with deciduous stipules; flowers unisexual, amentaceous, with scaly bracts; male flowers with 2 or 3 stamens; female flowers with a 2-celled ovary, and one pendulous ovule in each cell; fruit dry, indehiscent, 1-celled, 1-seeded, without a capsule; seed pendulous, exalbuminous; radicle superior.

Bet'ulin. $C_{36}H_{60}O_3$. (G. *Birkenkampher.*) A substance discovered in the bark of the *Betula alba*, of a white colour, in very light, long, needle-like crystals, insoluble in water, or alkaline solutions, but soluble in concentrated sulphuric acid, ether, alcohol, and the fixed and volatile oils.

Betulin'eæ. The same as *Betulaceæ.*

Betulin'eous. Having an arrangement of parts as in the genus *Betula.*

Betul'la. Same as *Betula.*

Betulore'tic ac'id. $C_{36}H_{66}O_5$. A white resin which covers the young shoots and upper surface of the young leaves of *Betula alba.*

Beu'lah. England; near London. A saline water, never much used, containing magnesium and sodium sulphate.

Beur'on. Germany; in Hohenzollern Sigmaringen, 1850 feet above sea level on the Danube. A health resort, in a very mild and stable climate, for lung and laryngeal diseases.

Bevilac'qua. The *Hydrocotyle asiatica.*

Bex. Switzerland; in the Rhone Valley; 1259 feet high. Pleasant climate, but hot in summer; sheltered; beautiful neighbourhood; large salt mines. Waters contain large quantities of sodium chloride, and are cold. Used in scrofula and skin diseases. The grape cure is much employed here.

Bex. (Βήξ, a cough.) A cough; sonorous and violent expulsion of air from the lungs.

B. convulsi'va. (L. *convulsio*, a convulsion.) A synonym of *Whooping-cough.*

B. hu'mida. (L. *humidus*, moist.) A synonym of *Expectoration.*

According to Mason Good, common cough, accompanied with an expectoration of a mucous or serous fluid.

B. sic'ca. (L. *siccus*, dry.) Cough unaccompanied with expectoration.

B. therio'des. (Θηριώδης, beast-like.) A synonym of *Whooping-cough.*

Bexaguil'lo. White ipecacuan of Peru.

Bex'is. (Same etymon as *Bex.*) A cough.

Bexu'go. A purgative root, formerly imported from Peru, supposed to have been a species of *Hippocratea.* (Quincy.)

Bey'a. (Arab.) Alchemical name for *Acetum philosophicum*, or *Mercurius philosophorum.* Also for *Aqua mercurialis.* See *Gabricus.*

Be'yar y Montemay'or. See *Montemayor y Beyar.*

Be'za. An Abyssinian name for favus.

Bezet'ta cæru'lea. (L. *cæruleus*, dark blue.) The *Croton tinctorium*, or litmus plant.

Bez'oar. (Pers. *Pa-zahar*, from *pa*, against; *zahar*, a poison. F. *bezoard;* I. *belzuar;* S. *bezoard;* G. *Bezoarstein.*) A concretion found in the intestines of certain land animals, and formerly used as a medicine against poisons and infectious diseases; bezoars were also worn as amulets. A false bezoar was made with crayfishes' eyes, crabs' claws, bruised and mixed with musk, ambergris, ox-gall, and such like; there are eight species.

B. bovi'num. (L. *bovinus*, belonging to cattle.) The bezoar of the ox, found in the abomasum and gall bladder.

B. equi'num. (L. *equinus*, belonging to horses.) The bezoar of the horse.

B. fos'sile. (L. *fossilis*, dug up.) A small hollow body from Italy, found in sand and clay-pits, of a purple colour, with a rough surface, the size of a walnut, and light. The shell contains a fine greenish white earth, which was used as an alexipharmic.

B. german'icum. (*Ægagropilus;* F. *egagropile;* I. and S. *egagropilo;* G. *Gemsenkugel.*) The German bezoar; the bezoar of the chamois; composed of felted hair which has been licked off and vegetable and calcareous matters.

B. hom'inis. (L. *homo*, a man.) The human bezoar, of doubtful existence. See *Bezoardicum humanum.*

B. hys'tricis. (Ὕστριξ, a porcupine.) The bezoar of the porcupine, said to be found in its gall-bladder, particularly in the province of Malacca. It is intensely bitter, and on being steeped for a time in water, it impregnates it with its bitterness, and with aperient, stomachic, and supposed alexipharmic virtues.

B. microcos'micum. (Μικρός, little; κόσμος, the world; man was called μικρὸς κόσμος.) The calculus found in the human bladder.

B., min'eral. The *Antimonium diaphoreticum.*

B. nut. The *Guilandina bonducella.*

B. occidenta'le. (L. *occidentalis*, western.) The occidental bezoar, found in the abomasum of the chamois, or wild goat of Peru. It is larger than the oriental bezoar, and sometimes as big as a hen's egg, is of a rough surface, and green, greyish, or brown.

B. of cay'man. Formerly much esteemed, now unknown.

B. of cham'ois. The *B. germanicum.*

B. of deer. An odorous waxy substance secreted by a sebaceous gland, the lachrymal sinus, situated below the orbit. Used as an antispasmodic.

B. of In'dian por'cupine. The *B. hystricis.*

B. of mon'key. See *Bezoar simiæ.*

B. orienta'le. (L. *orientalis*, eastern.) The oriental bezoar, found in the abomasum of the *Capra ægagrus*, which inhabits the mountains of Persia. It is about the size of a kidney bean, roundish or oblong, smooth, and of a shining olive or dark greenish colour; also called *Lapis bezoar orientalis.*

B. porci'num. (L. *porcinus*, of a hog.) The *B. hystricis.*

B. sim'iæ. (L. *simia*, an ape.) The bezoar of the monkey; also called *Lapis simiæ.*

B., veg'etable. The *Calappite.*

B., west'ern. The *B. occidentale.*

Bez'oard. Same as *Bezoar.*

Bezoar'dic. (F. *bézoardique.*) Of, or belonging to, or having the properties of, the bezoar.

B. ac'id. Same as *Ellagic acid.*

Bezoar'dica ra'dix. (L. *radix*, a root.) The *Dorstenia contrayerva.*

Bezoar'dicum huma'num. (L. *humanus*, belonging to man.) An old term for human urinary calculi; they were highly esteemed as alexipharmics.

B. jovia'le. (L. *jovialis*, belonging to Jupiter, an old name of tin.) An old preparation made by fusing regulus of antimony with tin in a crucible, reducing to powder when cold, mixing intimately with corrosive sublimate, distilling the mixture after some days, and mixing the distilled liquor with a large quantity of water, by which a white powder is precipitated, washing the precipitate repeatedly, drying it and detonating with nitre, again carefully washing and drying; it is powerfully diaphoretic in doses of 10 grs. to 1 scruple.

B. luna're. (L. *lunaris*, belonging to Luna, the moon, an old name of silver.) A medicine made by distilling butter of antimony with a solution of nitrate of silver; deemed of great efficacy in epilepsy and various affections of the head. Dose 6 to 12 grs.; also applied as a name for the *Pulvis Viennensis albus virgineus.*

B. martia'le. (L. *martialis*, belonging to Mars, an old name of iron.) An old preparation made in the same way as the *B. joviale*, only substituting iron for tin. Formerly used as tonic and diaphoretic. Dose 15 to 25 grs.

B. mercuria'le. (L. *mercurialis*, belonging to Mercury, the name by which quicksilver is now commonly known.) An antisyphilitic made with chloride of mercury, butter of antimony, and nitric acid.

B. minera'le. (Eng. *mine*, from Welsh *maen*, a stone.) An old preparation of antimony made by detonating powder of algaroth with nitre, and washing the product, which is a deutoxide of antimony.

B. satur'ni. (L. *Saturnus*, Saturn, an old name of lead.) An old preparation made by distilling protoxide of lead and butter of antimony with nitric acid. Formerly given, in doses of 6 grs., in diseases of the spleen.

B. sola're. (L. *solaris*, belonging to *Sol*, the sun, an old name of gold.) A diaphoretic made with gold filings, butter of antimony, and nitric acid.

B. ven'eris. (L. *Venus*, the goddess of love, an old name of copper.) Copper filings, butter of antimony, and nitric acid. Used in lepra and brain diseases.

Bezoar'dicus la'pis. (L. *lapis*, a stone.) The *Bezoar.*

Bezoar'ic ac'id. A synonym of *Ellagic acid.*

Bhadigan kutai. Hindustani name of the star anise, *Illicium anisatum.*

Bhad'lee. The seed of *Panicum pilosum.* Used in India as food.

Bha-khoom'ba. (Hind.) The dried flowers of *Tricosanthes cordata*. Used as a stimulant. (Waring.)

Bhang. The Hindustani name of the Indian hemp, *Cannabis sativa*.

Bhast'mon. A preparation used in Southern India as a remedy in leprosy, and composed of copper, egg-shells, sal ammoniac, corrosive sublimate, borax, orpiment, mercury, and lime.

Bhee Dana. (Hind.) The common quince seed, *Cydonia vulgaris*. Used as a demulcent in diarrhœa and dysentery. (Waring.)

Bhij-bund. (Hind.) Small, shining, angular seeds, probably of *Coldenia procumbens*. Used as an aphrodisiac.

Bhils. A widely-distributed mixed race of men, with coarse features, flat noses, and high cheek-bones, belonging to the Munda division of the Dravidian stock of Indians living in Rajputana, and in the high grounds near the rivers Tapti, Narbadda, and Mahi. They extend eastward to Varada and southward to the Western Ghauts as far as Poonah and Daman, but occur also in the mountains of Gujerat. They are supposed to be the aboriginals of India.

Bhoji-dan. (Hind.) The white root of *Colchicum byzantinum*, imported into upper India from Cabul. Used as a stimulant and aphrodisiac.

Bhoot. The Indian name of the bean of the *Soja hispida*.

Bhu'midsch. A race of men, belonging to the Dravidian stock, inhabiting Lower Bengal from the Ganges to the river Baitarni.

Bi. (L. *bis*, twice.) A prefix signifying twice or double, as *biceps*, two-headed; *bicuspis*, two-pointed; *bicarbonate*, a carbonate, with two equivalents of carbonic acid to one of base.

Bi'a. (Βία, strength. G. *Gewalt*.) Brute force.

Biac'ca. (It.) Lead carbonate.

Biacu'minate. (L. *bis*, twice; *acuminatus*, pointed.) Doubly pointed, with the points diverging.

Biad'schu. A Malayan race of men inhabiting the southern coast of Borneo.

Bi'afads. A race of African Negroes inhabiting both banks of the river Geba, and the right bank of the Rio Grande.

Bi'afars. The same as *Biafads*.

Bia'late. (L. *bis*, double; *ala*, a wing. F. *biailé*; G. *zweiflügelig*.) Having two wings or appendages.

Biantherif'erous. (L. *bis*; *anthera*, anther; *fero*, to bear.) Bearing two anthers.

Biapic'ulate. (L. *bis*; *apiculum*, dim. of *apex*, a point. G. *biapiculirt*, *zweigipfelig*, *zweispitzig*.) Having two apices.

Biappendic'ulate. (L. *bis*; *appendix*, an appendage. G. *doppeltbeanhängselt*.) Having two appendages.

Biarghetun'sim. (Arab.) Alchemical name for *Cerussa*. (Ruland.)

Biaris'tate. (L. *bis*; *arista*, an awn. G. *zweigrannig*.) Having two awns or beards.

Bi'arritz. France; on the shores of the Mediterranean. A pleasant summer sea-bathing place. Has been recommended as a winter resort for consumptives, for which it does not appear to be well fitted from its uncertain climate and the frequent rainy days at that season.

Biartic'ulate. (L. *bis*, twice; *articulatus*, jointed. G. *doppelgelenkig*.) Two-jointed.

Biatom'ic. (L. *bis*; *atom*.) Term applied in Chemistry to a body which, having the same composition as another, contains in the same volume double the number of atoms.

Biat'orine. (From the Genus *Biatora*.) A condition of the apothecium of lichens when the margin is of a different colour to the epithecium, or is absent, or is pale internally.

Biauric'ulate. (L. *bis*; *auricula*, the external ear.) Two-lobed, as of the base of leaves.

Also, applied to the heart of those mammals which have two auricles.

Biauri'tus. (L. *bis*; *auris*, ear. G. *zweiöhrig*.) Provided with two ears.

Biax'ial. (L. *bis*; *axis*, an axle-tree.) Having two axes.

B. crys'tal. A crystal possessing two optic axes; a ray of light passing through the crystal in any other direction than one coinciding with one of the optic axes bifurcates.

Biba'sic. (L. *bis*, twice; *basis*, a base. F. *bibasique*.) Having two bases, or two equivalents of the same base.

Bi'bech. Cough.

Bib'eron. (S. *biberon*, from L. *bibo*, to drink. F. *biberon*; I. *zampilletto*; G. *Saugfläschen*.) A feeding-bottle for infants.

Bibilen. The name in Thibet of *Piper longum*, which, mixed with brandy, is used as a stomachic and vermifuge.

Bibinel'la. Same as *Pimpinella*.

Bibi'rin. Same as *Bebeerin*.

Bibi'ru. Same as *Bebeeru*.

Bibito'rius. (L. *bibitor*, a drinker.) Of, or belonging to, a drinker. A synonym of the *Rectus internus oculi*, because when exerted it draws the eye towards the nose, like that of a drinker looking into his cup.

Bib'lus. (Βίβλος, bark.) The bulrush of the Nile, *Papyrus antiquorum*. A plant of Egypt, upon the leaves of which the Egyptians wrote.

Bibo'ras. Same as *Biborate*.

B. na'tricus. (*Natrium*.) Borax, sodium biborate.

Bibo'rate. A salt of boric acid, having two equivalents of acid to one of base.

Bibract'eate. (L. *bractea*, a thin plate of metal, a bract.) Having two bracts.

Bibract'eolate. (L. *bis*; *bracteola*, dim. of *bractea*, a bract.) Provided with two bracteoles.

Bibro'mide. A salt having two equivalents of bromine to one of base.

Bi'bron. A French naturalist, born 1806, died 1848. He wrote on reptiles.

B.'s an'tidote. Potassium iodide 4 grs., mercury bichloride, bromine 5 drs.; mix. Ten drops in a tablespoonful of wine or brandy, to be repeated if necessary. Used in snake bites, and said to have been efficacious.

Bib'ulous. (L. *bibo*, to drink. F. *spongieux*; G. *einsaugend*.) Attracting moisture; absorbent.

B. pa'per. (G. *Fliesspapier*, *Löschpapier*.) Blotting paper, filtering paper.

Bib'ulus la'pis. (L. *bibo*, to drink; *lapis*, a stone.) The pumice-stone, from its absorbent power.

Bi'ca. The name of a Terebinthaceous plant growing in the region of the Argentine Confederation, which, when incised, yields a gum resin, of sweet taste, reddish colour, transparent, and resembling gum arabic.

Bicahy'ba fat. An oily substance obtained from *Myristica bicahyba*, and resembling nutmeg balsam.

Bical'lose. (L. *bis*, twice; *callosus*, thick-skinned. G. *zweischwielig.*) Having two callosities.

Bicap'itate. (L. *bis; capitatus*, having a head. F. *bicipité; G. zweiköpfig.*) An organ or body terminating in two heads.

Bicap'sular. (L. *bis*, twice; *capsula*, a capsule. F. *bicapsulaire;* G. *zweifächerig.*) Having two capsules; applied to pericarps.

Bicarbo'nas. Same as *Bicarbonate.*

B. ka'licus. (*Kalium.*) Kalic or potassic bicarbonate.

B. lixiv'iæ. (L. *lixivium*, lye.) Potassium bicarbonate.

B. na'tricus. (*Natrium.*) Natric or sodic bicarbonate.

B. potas'sicus. Potassic bicarbonate.

B. so'dicus. Sodium bicarbonate.

Bicar'bonate. (Same etymon. F. *bicarboné;* G. *doppeltkohlensaures.*) A salt in which there are two equivalents of carbonic acid to one of base.

Bicar'inate. (L. *bis; carina*, a keel. G. *beiderseits gekielt.*) Two-keeled.

Bicarpel'lary. (L. *bis; carpel.*) Having two carpels.

Bicauda'lis. (*L. bis*, double; *cauda*, a tail. F. *bicaudé;* G. *zweischwänzig.*) Having two tails; applied sometimes to the posterior auris, or retrahens auris muscle, which consists of two small bundles or fasciculi of fibres.

Bicau'date. (L. *bicaudatus*, from *bis; cauda*, a tail.) Having two tails.

Bicav'itary. (L. *bis; cavus*, hollow.) Containing two cavities.

Bic'co. The same as *Biccho.*

Bicepha'lium. (L. *bis*, double; κεφαλή, the head. G. *Doppelkopf.*) A large sarcoma on the head, as if another head were grown upon it. Also, a two-headed monster.

Biceph'alous. (Same etymon. G. *zweiköpfig.*) Having two heads.

Biceph'alum. (L. *bis;* κεφαλή, the head.) Term in Botany for an ovary composed of two carpels, separate from each other in their upper part.

Biceph'alus. (L. *bis*, twice; κεφαλή, the head.) A monster with two heads.

Bi'ceps. (L. *bis*, twice; *caput*, the head. F. *biceps;* I. *bicipite;* G. *zweiköpfig.*) Having two heads. Applied to certain muscles that divide into two portions.

B. ancone'us. (Ἀγκών, the elbow.) The anconeus muscle; so called from its two-headed insertion.

B. bra'chii. (L. *brachium*, the arm.) The *Biceps flexor cubiti* muscle.

B. cru'ris. (L. *crus*, the leg.) The *Biceps flexor cruris* muscle.

B. cu'biti. (L. *cubitus*, the forearm.) The *Biceps flexor cubiti* muscle.

B. exten'sor. (L. *extendo*, to extend.) A synonym of the triceps extensor; one head arising from the scapula, the other (now usually described as two) from the humerus.

B. exter'nus. (L. *externus*, outward.) The two portions of the *Triceps extensor cubiti*, otherwise called *Anconeus major*, and *A. externus.*

B. fem'oris. (L. *femur*, the thigh.) The *B. flexor cruris.*

B. flex'or cru'ris. (L. *flecto*, to bend; *crus*, the leg. F. *biceps femoral*, *ischio-femoro-peronien*, Chaussier; G. *zweiköpfiger Schenkelmuskel.*) A muscle on the outer and back of the thigh, arising by a long head from the tuberosity of the ischium and by a short head from the lower part of the outer branch of the linea aspera of the femur; its tendon forms the outer hamstring, and is inserted into the outer side of the head of the fibula. It flexes and slightly rotates outwards the leg. It is supplied by the great sciatic nerve.

B. flex'or cu'biti. (L. *flecto; cubitus*, the forearm. F. *biceps brachial*, *scapulo-radial*, Chaussier; G. *zweiköpfiger Armmuskel.*) It arises by a short head from the apex of the coracoid process of the scapula, and by a long head from the upper edge of the glenoid cavity of the scapula, and forming the chief mass of the muscular structure of the upper arm is inserted by a broad and thin tendon into the posterior part of the tuberosity of the radius; from the inner side of the tendon and the lower end of the muscle an aponeurotic band, the semilunar fascia, runs to join the deep fascia of the forearm. It flexes and supinates the forearm. It is supplied by the musculo-cutaneous nerve.

B. hu'meri. (L. *humerus*, the arm.) The *B. flexor cubiti.*

B. inter'nus. (L. *internus*, inner.) The *Biceps flexor cubiti* muscle.

B. ma'nus. (L. *manus*, the hand.) The *Biceps flexor cubiti* muscle.

Bich. The *Aconitum ferox.*

Bi'chat. A French anatomist, born 1771, died 1802.

B., canal' of. (F. *canal de Bichat.*) A small canal leading forwards beneath the venæ Galeni and velum interpositum, and above the pineal gland, and opening into the third ventricle of the brain, first described by Bichat. The existence of this canal is not now admitted. Also termed the arachnoid canal.

B., fis'sure of. (F. *grande fente cerebrale de Bichat.*) The transverse or great horizontal fissure of the cerebrum. See *Fissure of cerebrum, transverse.*

B., tu'nic of. The inner coat of blood-vessels.

Bichich'iæ. (Perhaps from βηχικός, relating to a cough.) Pectoral troches made of juice of liquorice, sugar, starch, tragacanth, almonds, and mucilage of quince seeds, according to Rhazes, ix, 55.

Bi'chios. A Portuguese name for the *Dracunculus medinensis.*

Bichlore'tum hydrarg'yri. The *Hydrargyri perchloridum.*

Bichlo'ride. (L. *bis*, twice; *chloride.*) A salt in which there are two equivalents of chlorine to one of base.

B. of meth'ylene. See *Methylene bichloride.*

Bichloroace'tic ac'id. See *Chloracetic acid.*

Bi'cho. Cough; supposed to be a corruption of *Bibech.*

Also, the *Dracunculus medinensis.*

Bi'cho di cu'lo. (Span., worm in the anus.) A very fatal disease endemic in Brazil, causing gangrene of the rectum; said to arise from bad food and the use of pimento.

According to some authorities, it is not a special disease peculiar to the negro race in hot countries, but a condition of ulceration and gangrene of the rectum, to which piles, chronic dysentery, the abuse of purgatives, injections, and hot hip-baths, and unnatural crimes conduce.

Bi'chos. The same as *Bichios*.

Bichro'mas potas'sæ. The *Potassium dichromate.*

Bichro'mate. A salt in which there are two equivalents of chromic acid to one of base.

Bichro'micus. (L. *bis; chromic acid.*) Bichromate.

B. potas'sicus. Potassium dichromate.

Bi'cion. (Dim. of *βῖκος*, a wine-jar.) The vetch, *Vicia faba*, from the shape of its pod.

Bicip'ital. (L. *bis*, twice; *caput*, a head. F. *bicipital;* G. *zweiköpfig.*) Of, or belonging to, the *Biceps.*

B. em'inence. Same as *B. tuberosity.*

B. groove. (F. *gouttiere*, or *coulisse bicipitale;* I. *scanalatura*, or *gronda bicipitale.*) A longitudinal groove between the tuberosities of the humerus, and occupying the upper third of the bone. It contains the long tendon of the biceps, and receives the insertion of the latissimus dorsi.

B. tuberos'ity. (F. *tuberosité bicipitale.*) The elevation below the neck of the radius on its inner and anterior surface for the insertion of the biceps tendon.

Bicol'ligate. (L. *bis; colligo*, to gather together.) United to each other, as in certain birds, in which the anterior toes are united by a basal web.

Bic'olor. (L. *bis; color*, colour. G. *zweifarbig.*) Presenting two colours; particoloured.

Bicol'orin. (L. *bis; color*, colour.) A name given by Raab to a supposed substance which produced the blue colour in a solution of sulphate of quinine and other bodies when viewed by reflected light; now known to be dependent on the optical condition called *Fluorescence.*

Also, a synonym of *Æsculin.*

Bico'mis. (L. *bis; coma*, hair. G. *beiderseits behaart.*) Hairy on both sides.

Bicon'cave. (L. *bis; concavus*, completely hollow, concave. G. *beiderseits concav.*) Doubly concave; applied to a disc or lens of which both surfaces are concave.

Bicon'gium. (L. *bis*, twice; *congius*, a measure about equal to a gallon.) A measure containing two congii, or twelve sextarii.

Bicon'gregate. (L. *bis; congrego*, to collect together.) Applied to leaflets when arranged in two pairs.

Bicon'jugate. (L. *biconjugatus*, from *bis; conjugo*, to join together. F. *biconjugé;* G. *doppeltgepaart.*) Doubly paired, as two secondary petioles, each bearing a pair of leaflets.

Biconjugatopin'nate. Same as *Bidigitipinnate.*

Bicontor'ted. (L. *bis; contortus*, from *contorqueo*, to twist.) Twice twisted.

Bicon'vex. (L. *bis; convexus*, vaulted, convex. G. *beiderseits convex.*) Doubly convex; applied to a disc or lens, the two surfaces of which are each convex.

Bicor'nate. (L. *bicornis; bis*, twice; *cornu*, a horn. F. *bicorne;* G. *zweihörnig.*) Two-horned; having the likeness of two horns.

Bicor'nis. (Same etymon.) Two-horned; having two terminations. A term sometimes applied to the hyoid bone.

Also, for the same reason, to the flexor carpi radialis, and the extensor carpi radialis.

Bicor'nous. (Same etymon.) Having two horns.

Bicor'nute. (L. *bicornis*, from *bis; cornu*, a horn. G. *Zweihörnig.*) Two-horned.

Bicor'onate. (L. *bis; corona*, a crown. F. *bicouronné.*) Name applied by Cassini to capitula of flowers supporting three different kinds of flowers, external, internal, and intermediate.

Bicor'porate. (L. *bis; corpus*, a body.) Having two bodies.

Bicos'tate. (L. *bis; costa*, a rib.) Having two ribs. Generally applied to fruits.

Bicre'nate. (L. *bis; crena*, a notch. G. *doppeltgekerbt.*) Doubly crenate. Applied to the margin of a crenate leaf when the teeth are themselves crenate.

Bicris'tate. (L. *bis; crista*, a crest.) Having two crests.

Bicru'ral. (L. *bis; crus*, the leg. G. *zweischenklig.*) Having two legs or supports.

Bicuculla'tus. (L. *bis*, twice; *cucullus*, a hood.) Having a double hood or cowl.

Bicur'vate. (L. *bis; curvus*, crooked. G. *doppelt gekrummt.*) Doubly curved.

Bicus'pid. Same as *Bicuspidate.*

B. tooth. See *Tooth, bicuspid.*

B. valve. The mitral valve of the heart.

Bicus'pidate. (L. *bicuspidatus; bis*, twice; *cuspis*, a point of a spear. F. *bicuspidé;* G. *zweispitzig.*) Having two points.

Bicus'pides. (Same etymon.) The bicuspid teeth.

Bicy'anide. A haloid salt in which there are two equivalents of cyanogen to one of base.

Bicyanure'tum hydrarg'yri. Cyanide of mercury.

Bid'der. A German anatomist.

B.'s gan'glion. A ganglionic mass in the frog's heart lying embedded in the auriculo-ventricular septum.

Bi'dens. (L. *bis*, double; *dens*, tooth. G. *Zweizahn.*) A Genus of the Suborder *Tubuliflora*, Nat. Order *Compositæ.* Pappus of 2—5 persistent awns; receptacle chaffy; involucre many scaled.

B. acmel'la. The *Spilanthes acmella.*

B. bipinna'ta, Linn. (L. *bis*, twice; *pinnate.*) Spanish needles. Hab. United States and West Indies. Root and seeds emmenagogue and expectorant. Used in retention of urine and dysentery. Applied in corneal opacities.

B. cer'nua, Linn. (L. *cernuus*, bending down.) Bur marigold. Hab. Europe. A sialagogue.

B. chrysanthemoï'des, Michx. (*Chrysanthemum*; *εἶδος*, form.) Found in the rice grounds and swamps of Carolina. Acrid and sialagogue.

B. fer'vida, Lamb. (L. *fervidus*, glowing.) The *Spilanthes oleracea.*

B. frutes'cens. (L. *frutex*, a shrub.) The *Elephantopus scaber.*

B. grave'olens. (L. *graveolens*, strong smelling.) Hab. Brazil. Contains a resinous principle; is mucilaginous and antiscorbutic. Used locally to ulcers and tumours of the breast. (Waring.)

B. hirsu'ta. (L. *hirsutus*, hairy.) Hab. Jamaica. Used as a vulnerary. (Waring.)

B. leucan'tha. (Λευκός, white; *ἄνθος*, a flower.) Hab. Brazil. Used as *B. graveolens.*

B. panicula'ta. (L. *panicula*, a tuft, a panicle.) A native of Otaheite, where it is infused in cocoa-nut milk and used as a cathartic. (Waring.)

B. pilo'sa. (L. *pilosus*, shaggy.) Hab. Brazil. Used as *B. graveolens.*

B. triparti'ta, Linn. (L. *tris*, thrice; *partitus*, divided. F. *chanvre aquatique; G. Wasserhanf.*) Hemp-agrimony. Formerly used as a diuretic, sudorific, and vulnerary.

Biden'tal. The same as *Bidentate.*

Biden'tate. (L. *bidentatus*, from *bis*, twice; *dens*, a tooth. F. *bidente; G. zweizähnig.*) Having two teeth.

Bidentid'eæ. (*Bidens.*) A Tribe of the Nat. Order *Compositæ.*

Bi'det. (Fr.) A vessel on a low, narrow stand, which can be bestridden. Useful for bathing the perinæum and the adjacent parts.

Bidig'itate. (L. *bidigitatus; bis*, double; *digitus*, a finger. F. *bidigité.*) Having two fingers. Applied to a leaf having two leaflets at the extremity of the common petiole, as in the *Zygophyllum fabago.*

Bidigitipin'nate. (L. *bidigitipinnatus; bis*, twice; *digitus*, a finger; *pinnatus*, pinnate. F. *bidigitipenné.*) Applied to a pinnate leaf having two leaflets at the extremity of the common petiole, as in the *Mimosa purpurea.*

Bidjage. A name given by the Foulhas to a Euphorbia, the juice of which they employ to poison their arrows.

Bid'loo, God'frey. A Dutch anatomist, born at Amsterdam in 1649. He was physician to William III of England. His great work on anatomy contains numerous very accurate plates.

Bid'loo, Lam'bert. Physician and botanist, born in Amsterdam 1633, died in same city, 1724.

Bidua'nus. (L. *biduum*, the space of two days. G. *zweitägig.*) Lasting two days.

Biduc'tulose. (L. *bis*, double; *ductulus*, dim. *ductus*, a leading. F. *biductuleux.*) Applied to a leaf on which are two nervures, as in the *Pelotrichum biductulosum.*

Bidu'um. (Lat.) A period of two days.

Bidu'us. (L. *bis; dies*, a day. G. *zweitägig.*) Continuing two days only.

Bieberstein'eæ. A synonym of *Rutaceæ.*

Bie'cho. Same as *Bische.*

Bie'co. Same as *Bicho di culo.*

Bien'nial. (L. *biennis; bis*, twice; *annus*, a year. F. *biennal; G. zweijährig.*) Of two years' duration. Plants which live two years, producing flowers in the second year only.

Bier'emate. (L. *bis*, double; *eremus.* F. *biérémé.*) Applied by Mirbel to a fruit composed of two eremi (carpi), as the cenobium of the *Cerinthe major.*

Bifaribranch'iate. (L. *bifarius*, double; *βράγχια*, the branchiæ. F. *bifaribranche.*) Applied by Latreille to a Family of the *Gasteropoda*, having the branchiæ situated on the two lower sides of the body.

Bifa'rious. (L. *bifarius;* from *bis; for*, to speak. F. *bifarié; G. zweireihig.*) In two rows.

Bifemorocalca'neus. (L. *bis*, double; *femur*, the thigh; *calcaneum*, the heel. F. *bifemorocalcanien; G. äusserer zweiköpfiger Wadenmuskel.*) Chaussier's name for the gastrocnemius muscle.

Bi'ferous. (L. *bifer*, bearing twice or twofold; from *bis*, twice; *fero*, to bear. F. *bifère.*) Plants that bear fruit and flowers twice in the year.

Bif'fin. An apple dried and flattened.

Bi'fid. (L. *bifidus; bis*, twice; *findo*, to cleave. F. *bifide;* G. *zweispaltig.*) Forked; divided into two; cleft.

Bifis'tulous. (L. *bis; fistula*, a pipe. G. *zweiröhrig.*) Having two channels.

Biflex'ed. (L. *bis*, twice; *flexus*, bent.) Doubly bent.

B. canal'. See *Canalis biflexus.*

Biflo'rate. The same as *Biflorous.*

Biflo'rous. (L. *biflorus*, from *bis*, twice; *flos*, a flower. F. *biflore; G. zweiblüthig, zweiblümig.*) Two-flowered. Having two flowers upon one stalk or peduncle.

Bifo'liate. (L. *bis; folium*, a leaf. G. *zweiblätterig.*) Having two leaflets springing from a common point.

Bifo'liolate. (L. *bis; foliolum*, dim. of *folium*, a leaf.) Having two leaflets.

Bifo'lium. (L. *bis*, twice; *folium*, a leaf.) The *Ophrys ovata*, double-leaf, or tway-blade.

Bifollic'ular. (L. *bis; folliculus*, a small bag.) Having two follicles.

Bifo'ra. The same as *Biphora.*

Bifo'rate. (L. *biforus*, from *bis*, double; *foris*, a door. F. *biforé; G. zweilöcherig.*) Having two apertures. Applied to anthers having two pores, *Antheræ biforæ*, like those of the Heaths and Myrtles.

Also (G. *zweiklappig*), applied to a pericarp with two valves.

Bif'orine. (L. *bis; foris*, a door.) A raphidiferous cell, which, when placed in water, bursts and discharges its raphides by an opening at each end.

Biforipal'la. (L. *biforus*, having two openings; *pallium*, a mantle. F. *biforipalle.*) Applied by Latreille to an Order of the *Conchifera*, the mantle of which has two openings, one for the passage of the feet, the other for dejections.

Bifor'mis. (L. *bis*, double; *forma*, shape. G. *zweigestaltig.*) Having two shapes or forms.

Bifo'rous. Same as *Biforate.*

Bi'frons. (L. *bis; frons*, the forehead. G. *doppelstirnig.*) Having two faces or aspects.

Bifur'cate. (L. *bis; furca*, a fork. F. *bifurqué;* G. *zweizackig, gabelig.*) Two-forked; dividing into two, like a fork. Having, or separating into, two branches; forked; dichotomous.

Bifurca'tion. (L. *bis*, two; *furca*, a fork. F. *bifurcation;* G. *zweispitzige Endtheilung, Gabeltheilung.*) A dividing into two, as the body of a fork into its prongs. Applied to a division of the trunk of vessels, or of the stem of a plant.

Also, to that splitting into two of a ray of light when it enters a doubly refracting crystal.

Bifu'siform. (L. *bis; fusus*, a spindle; *forma*, shape.) Term applied to spermatic filaments attenuated in their centre, as though consisting of two fusiform filaments united.

Big'arade. The bitter orange, *Citrus vulgaris*, var. *bigaradia.*

Bigara'dia myrtifo'lia. See *Citrus bigaradia myrtifolia.*

Bigas'ter. (L. *bis*, twice; *γαστήρ*, the belly.) Same as *Digastric.*

Big'bloom. The *Magnolia macrophylla.*

Big'bone. See *Kentucky, mineral waters of.*

Bigelo'via vena'ta, Gray. (L. *vena*, a vein.) The *Haplopappus discoideus*.

Big'elow, Y-lig'ament of. The ilio-femoral ligament.

Bigem'inæ eminen'tia. (L. *bis*, twice; *gemino*, to double; *eminentia*, a prominence.) A synonym of the *Corpora quadrigemina*.

Bigem'inal bod'ies. (L. *bis*, twice; *gemino*, to double.) The *Corpora quadrigemina*.

Bigem'inate. (L. *bis; geminatus*, doubled. F. *bigéminé;* G. *doppeltgezweit.*) Double-paired. Twice paired. Applied to a forked footstalk which has two little leaves on the apex of each division.

Bigem'mate. (L. *bis*, double; *gemma*, a bud.) Having two buds or branches.

Bige'ner. (L. *bis; genus*, race. G. *doppelgeschlechtig, bastard.*) A plant hybrid, which has been produced from two allied genera.

Bigen'eris. (L. *bis*, double; *genus*, a race. F. *bigénère.*) Applied by Linnæus to hybrids born of individuals belonging to two different races, as the mule.

Bige'nus. (L. *bis*, double; *geno*, to beget. F. *bigène.*) Applied by Nees von Esenbeck to trees that at the end of summer produce a second but feeble shoot of leaves, as the *Pyrus*.

Bigg. The winter barley, *Hordeum hexastichon*.

Bigib'bose. (L. *bis; gibbosus*, hump-backed.) Having two protuberances.

Bigib'bous. Same etymon and meaning as *Bigibbose*.

Big'leaf. The *Magnolia macrophylla*.

Bigno'nia. (After the Abbé Bignon, a celebrated author, and librarian to Louis XIV.) The trumpet-flower. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Bignoniaceæ*.

B. æquinoctia'lis, Linn. (L. *æquinoctialis*, belonging to the equinox.) Hab. West Indies. Applied to tumours of the feet and to wens. An infusion of the flowers is given in angina, in affections of liver and spleen, and in hæmorrhages.

B. allia'cea. (L. *allium*, garlic.) This plant, called the "garlic shrub" from its powerful odour, is used as a febrifuge.

B. antisyphilit'ica, Mart. (Ἀντί, against; *syphilis.*) A Brazilian tree used in syphilitic disorders.

B. capreola'ta, Linn. (L. *capreolus*, a tendril.) Hab. Southern United States. Detergent, alterative, aperient, diuretic, and sudorific. Used instead of sarsaparilla. Used in syphilis, chronic rheumatism, and cachexiæ.

B. catal'pa. The *Catalpa bignonioïdes*.

B. cheloni'des. (Χελώνειον, the cyclamen; or χελώνη, a tortoise; εἶδος, likeness.) The flowers are used in Malabar as a perfume. An infusion is used as a cooling drink in fevers, and the juice is given in mania.

B. chi'ca, Humb. et Bonpl. (An Indian word, *chica*, a pretty girl; or *chico*, small.) A South American species, the leaves of which yield a fine red colouring matter.

B. chrysan'tha. (Χρύσεος, golden yellow; ἄνθος, a flower.) Grows in the Caraccas. The bark is purgative. (Waring.)

B. copa'ia, Aubl. Caroba. Hab. Guiana. The fruit is used as an antisyphilitic and in diarrhœa, and externally in yaws; the bark is emetic and purgative.

B. crucig'era. (L. *crux*, a cross; *gero*, to bear.) The *B. capreolata*.

B. echina'ta, Willd. (L. *echinatus*, prickly.) A climbing shrub of Guiana. Said to be an adulterant of sarsaparilla.

B. guy'ra. Hab. South America. Root is purgative.

B. in'dica. (L. *indicus*, Indian.) The *Calosanthe indica*.

B. leucox'ylon, Willd. (Λευκός, white; ξύλον, wood. F. *bois d'ébène vert.*) White-wood tree. The juice is said to be an antidote to the Manchineel poison.

B. longis'sima. The *Catalpa longissima*.

B. obli'qua. (L. *obliquus*, slanting.) A South American climbing shrub. Used in dysentery. (Waring.)

B. ophthal'mica. (Ὀφθαλμικός, relating to the eyes.) A name given, with doubtful propriety, to a plant used in the West Indies in eye diseases.

B. rad'icans, Willd. (L. *radico*, to strike root.) The *Tecoma radicans*.

B. sempervi'rens, Linn. (L. *semper*, always; *vireo*, to be green.) The *Gelsemium sempervirens*.

B. triphyl'la, Willd. (Τρεῖς, three; φύλλον, a leaf.) The *B. chica*.

B. tulipifo'lia. (*Tulip* tree; L. *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. Guinea. Used in dysentery.

B. un'guis ca'ti, Linn. (L. *unguis*, a nail; *catus*, a cat.) Cat's-claw trumpet flower. Hab. West Indies. Believed to be an alexipharmic, and used in snake bites.

B. xylocar'pa. (Ξύλον, wood; καρπός, fruit.) Hab. India. An oily substance distilled from the wood is used in skin diseases.

Bignonia'ceæ. A Nat. Order of epipetalous corollifloral *Exogens*. Trees or shrubs often twining. Leaves exstipulate; inflorescence terminal; calyx entire or divided; corolla 4—5-lobed; stamens 2 or 4; anthers 2-celled; ovary 2—4-celled; placentas axile; style one; fruit 2-valved, capsular, 2—4-celled; seeds sessile, winged; albumen none; embryo with large leafy cotyledons.

Bignonia'ceous. Having an arrangement of parts as in the Genus *Bignonia*.

Bigno'niæ. Same as *Bignoniaceæ*.

Bigno'nial alli'ance. Same as *Bignoniales*.

Bignonia'les. In Lindley's system perigynous Exogens, with dichlamydeous, monopetalous, unsymmetrical flowers, capsular or berried fruit, having its carpels quite consolidated, parietal, free, central or axile placentæ, and an embryo with little or no albumen.

Bigor're. See *Bagnères de Bigorre*.

Bih. The same as *Bikh*.

Bi'hai. The edible fruit of a species of *Heliconia*.

Biher'nious. (L. *bis*, double; *hernia*, a rupture.) Having a hernia or rupture on each side of the scrotum.

Biho'rius. (L. *bis*, double; *hora*, an hour.) Lasting two hours. Employed in prescriptions to express a stated period or interval of two hours, and usually put in the neuter to agree with *intervallum* (understood), a space or interval.

Bijoda'tum hydrarg'yri. The *Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum*.

Bijodure'tum hydrarg'yri. The *Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum*.

Bi'jou. A name for the turpentine of the *Pinus sylvestris.*

Biju'gate. (L. *bijugatus*, from *bis*, double; *jugum*, a yoke. F. *bijugué; G. zweijochig, zweipaarig.*) Double-yoked, doubly-paired; arranged in two pairs. Applied to a winged leaf bearing two pairs of leaflets, with a pair of secondary petioles, each bearing a pair of leaflets.

Biju'gous. Same etymon and meaning as *Bijugate.*

Bikh. The Assamese name of the root of the *Aconitum ferox*, and other species of *Aconitum.* Used for poisoning arrows when mixed with the fresh juice of the fruit of *Dillenia speciosa.* It is conical, 2″—4″ long, 1″ broad, wrinkled longitudinally, brownish black externally, internally whitish, and of acrid taste. Acute pain, local inflammation, and dysentery, is produced by the introduction into a wound. Saltpetre is used in the treatment and the cupping glasses.

Biks'zad. Hungary; County Szathmar, in a mountainous district. Three mineral springs, containing sodium chloride 15·2 grains, sodium carbonate 24·5, calcium carbonate 3·14, and iron carbonate ·14, in 16 ounces. Used in abdominal congestions, scrofulous diseases, and menstrual obstructions.

Bi'labe. (L. *bis*, double; λάβω, to lay hold on.) An instrument for extracting foreign bodies of sufficiently moderate size from the bladder, through the urethra, having two branches capable of being expanded in the bladder after introduction, and then closed on the object to be withdrawn.

Bila'biate. (L. *bilabiatus*, from *bis*, double; *labium*, a lip. F. *bilabié;* G. *zweilippig.*) Having two lips.

Bilacin'iate. (L. *bilaciniatus*, from *bis*, double; *laciniatus*, fringed. G. *doppeltgeschlitzt.*) Double-fringed. Applied to leaves which have their margins cut into segments.

Biladen. Chalybs, or steel. (Castellus, Quincy.)

Bilamel'lar. Same as *Bilamellate.*

Bilamel'late. (L. *bilamellatus*, from *bis*, twice; *lamellatus*, having little plates. F. *bilamellé;* G. *zweiplattig.*) Having two layers of little plates. Applied to parts of plants.

Bi'late. A salt of the supposed *Bilic acid.*

B. of so'da. A term formerly applied to a supposed salt found in the bile, now known to be a mixture of sodium glycocholate and taurocholate.

Bilat'eral. (L. *bis*, double; *latus*, the side. F. *bilatéral;* G. *zweiseitig.*) Having two symmetrical sides. Applied to leaves or other parts which proceed from different points as well as different sides, and so somewhat distinct from opposite.

B. lithot'omy. See *Lithotomy, bilateral.*

B. opera'tion. See *Lithotomy, bilateral.*

B. sym'metry. See *Symmetry, bilateral.*

Bil'azais. France; Departement de Deux-Sèvres. A sulphurous water of 18° C. (64·4° F.) Used in chlorosis and skin diseases.

Bil'berry. (Dan. *böllebœr*, dark berry, or ball berry.) The fruit of the *Vaccinium myrtillus.*

B., bear's. The *Arctostaphylos uva ursi.*

B., com'mon. The *Vaccinium myrtillus.*

B., great. The *Vaccinium uliginosum.*

B., red. The *Vaccinium vitis-idœa.*

Bilbil'la. The same as *Belbelta.*

Bilbil'ta. The same as *Belbelta.*

Bile. (L. *bilis.* Gr. χολή; F. *bile;* I. *bile;* S. *bilis;* G. *Galle.*) The secretion of the liver. A mucilaginous fluid, golden brown in man, golden red in carnivora, brownish green in herbivora, bright green in birds, of bitter taste, and peculiar odour, of sp. gr. 1026—1032 in the gall-bladder, 1010—1011 as collected from a biliary fistula in man, of feebly alkaline or sometimes neutral reaction, without morphological elements, and uncoagulable by heat. After death, in man, it has been found of various shades of colour, from pale yellow to almost black, and of various densities; crystals of cholesterin and of calcium and ammonio-magnesium phosphate have been observed. The following constituents have been found in the bile of animals:—Water, taurocholic acid, glycocholic acid, hyotaurocholic acid, hyoglycocholic acid, taurochenocholic acid (these acids partly in combination with sodium, partly with potassium), choline, bilirubin, biliverdin, bilifuscin, biliprasin, urobilin, cholesterin, palmitic, stearic, and oleic glycerides, palmitates and oleates of sodium and potassium, lecithin, urea in the bile of cattle and pigs, mucus from the bile channels, sodium and potassium chlorides, sodium carbonate, sodium, calcium, and magnesium phosphates, traces of iron, manganese and silica, and carbonic acid gas. Glucose has been found in human bile, as well as traces of leucin, and in the fœtus albumen; and copper has been noticed. From change of the normal constituents choloidic acid, cholic acid, dyslysin, taurin, and ammonia appear; and as products of decomposition trimethylamin, sulphur acids, fatty acids, as acetic and valeric acids, ammonium and sodium sulphate, ammoniaco-magnesian phosphate, and calcium phosphate.

The bile of oxen consists essentially of sodium glycocholate and taurocholate, and contains, besides cholesterin, cholin, urea, fats, acetic and propionic acids, as glycerides and as salts, colouring matters, mucus, and inorganic salts.

Human bile contains sodium taurocholate and glycocholate, cholesterin, fats, mucus, colouring matters, especially bilirubin and biliverdin, lecithin, inorganic salts, and traces of copper.

Pigs' bile contains sodium hyotaurocholate and hyoglycocholate, and the same constituents as human bile, cholin, a glyceride of phosphoric acid, originating probably in lecithin, a phosphorised fat and urea.

Dogs' bile contains sodium taurocholate as the only bile salt.

Sheep's bile contains both sodium taurocholate and glycocholate.

Goose's bile contains sodium chenotaurocholate.

Fishes' bile consists almost entirely of taurocholates; in sea-water fishes the potassium salt is by far the most plentiful, little of the sodium salt being found, whilst in fresh-water fishes the sodium salt exists in equal or even greater quantity.

Serpents' bile is said to contain only the sodium taurocholate.

In pathological conditions lactic acid has been found; leucin and tyrosin in typhus fever; blood and albumen; sugar in diabetes mellitus, and the following after administration:—Antimony, arsenic, copper, potassium iodide, potassium ferrocyanide, and zinc.

Alcohol and acetic acid throw down from bile the mucus more or less coloured; sulphuric acid causes the formation of crystals of stearic and, in ox bile, palmitic acids; fresh gastric juice produces a precipitate, but only when free from peptones. The albuminoid, and probably the starchy matters, of the food are not affected by bile, but some have said that fresh human bile converts starch into sugar; blood-corpuscles are dissolved by it; bile, when shaken with neutral fats and warmed, has an emulsive action, and causes a separation into minute masses, when the fatty acids decomposing the soda salt of the bile form an envelope of soap, in which are set free the bile acids; admixture with pancreatic juice largely aids this emulsifying action. Oil passes easily through membranes moistened with bile, especially if it is alkaline. The daily amount of bile secreted in man is said to be two or three pounds; the evidence is insufficient. The proportions of the bile constituents vary; the bile of the gall-bladder contains more mucus and less water than that of the hepatic ducts. The following analysis by Frerichs may be taken as a probable mean:—Water 859·2, mucus and colouring matter 29·9, cholesterin 2·6, fat 9·2, salts of bile acids 91·4, inorganic salts 7·7, in 1000 parts. Recent analyses have shown a striking variation in the proportion of the two bile acids, probably depending upon variations of diet. In cholera and febrile diseases the water of the bile is much reduced; in hydrothorax and in Bright's disease cholesterin crystals have been found; in a case of empyema and tuberculosis fatty masses have been seen, and also in typhus.

The bile salts and the colouring matter are the essential elements of the bile, and are formed in their completeness by the liver, but from what constituents is not yet proved, neither is the action of the bile on the food by any means accurately known.

B. ac'ids. Term applied to the glycocholic, taurocholic, and other similar acids, found in combination with sodium and potassium in the bile; when present in the urine they may be detected by Pettenkofer's test. See *B., tests for.*

B., bear's. Formerly used against epilepsy.

B., black. Same as *Atrabilis.*

B., blue. Cases have been rarely recorded in which blue material has been vomited which gave the reactions of bile. The blue material under the spectroscope seems related to the oxidation products of bilirubin and biliverdin, and to a black pigment found naturally in human bile.

B., crys'tallized. A term applied by Plättner and Verdeil to the crystals of taurocholate and glycocholate of soda, which they obtained by treating the alcoholic extract of bile with chloroform.

B., cys'tic. Bile obtained, in a somewhat concentrated condition, from the gall-bladder.

B.-duct, com'mon. (F. *conduit cholédoque;* I. *condotto epatico;* G. *der gemeinschaftliche Gallengang.*) The duct which proceeds from the union of the hepatic and cystic ducts to open into the duodenum. It is 3″ long, and 2‴—3‴ wide; it passes downwards and backwards in the substance of the gastro-hepatic omentum, having the vena portæ behind and the hepatic artery on its left, and the first part of the duodenum in front; after running along the inner and posterior face of the descending portion of the duodenum in the head of the pancreas, it perforates the muscular wall of the intestine, runs in it for ·75″, and opens generally, by a common orifice, with the pancreatic duct on the inner surface of the duodenum, 3″—4″ below the pylorus. Sometimes the pancreatic orifice is a distinct one.

B., eel's. Formerly used to facilitate labour.

B., inspis'sated. Ox bile warmed, strained, and evaporated. See *B., purified.*

B., ox's. Formerly used in earache, amenorrhœa, and in aid of labour. Locally as a detergent; later as a stomachic and anthelmintic, and in indolence of liver and constipation. See *B., purified.*

B., pig's. Used and prepared as *B., ox's.*

B. pig'ment. (L. *pigmentum*, a paint.) The colouring matter of bile, consisting of bilirubin, bilifuscine, biliverdin, biliprasin, and bilihumin. When present in the urine, bile pigment may be detected by the yellow colour it gives to white filtering paper when dipped in the urine and dried, and by the placing of a drop or two of nitric acid and of urine side by side on a white porcelain plate, when, on causing them to touch, a play of colours at the point of contact from violet through green to red is seen; the colours soon disappear.

B., pu'rified. Fel bovinum purificatum. Fresh bile of the ox, *Bos taurus*, mixed with double its quantity of spirit, the clear solution decanted after twelve hours, and evaporated. Used when the liver secretion is deficient and in constipation. Dose, 10—60 grains. See *B., ox's.*

B. res'in. The bile acids.

B., tests for. Pettenkofer's test:—A grain of sugar added to a solution containing bile which has been mixed with about half its bulk of strong sulphuric acid gives a purplish crimson colour.

Heller's test:—When albumen is shaken with a solution containing bile and nitric acid added, the coagulum thrown down is of a dull green or bluish colour.

Gmelin's test:—When a few drops of a solution containing bile is poured upon a white plate and strong nitric acid dropped into it, the liquid acted on becomes successively pale green, violet, reddish, and a dirty yellow.

Bi'len. Hungary; County Marmoros. Three springs of mineral water, containing sodium and calcium carbonate, with a little iron and much free carbonic acid. Used in disorders of digestion, enlargements of the liver and spleen, and in gouty conditions.

Bilharz'ia. (*Bilharz*, the name of the naturalist who discovered it in 1851.) A Genus of the Order *Trematoda*, Class *Scolecida.*

B. hæmato'bia. (Αἷμα, blood; βίος, life.) Bisexual. Male: Body soft, whitish, filiform, 3—4 lines long. The anterior part or trunk, an eighth of the whole length, is flattened and lanceolate, having at its extremity an oval sucker, triangular; the remainder, the tail, is circular, contains a longitudinal canal, the gynæcophoric canal; at the junction of the tail with the trunk is the ventral sucker, circular; genital pore situated between the ventral sucker and the origin of the gynæcophoric canal.

Female: Longer and much thinner than the male; body soft, transparent, pointed in front, without any longitudinal canal; suckers like the male; genital pore united with the posterior margin of the ventral sucker; ova oval, often with a more or less pointed extremity, which represents a rudimentary anchor. The female is received into the gynæcophoric canal of the male during impregnation. The embryo whilst in the ovum is covered with cilia; when free it is at first hourglass-shaped, but it subsequently becomes cone-like. This parasite is common in Egypt and at the Cape of Good Hope; the embryos have been found in drinking water, and Professor Cobbold states that its development is more rapid in proportion to the purity of the surrounding medium. It is found in the portal and mesenteric veins, and in the kidney and urinary passages of man, ape, ox, and sheep. It produces hæmaturia and anæmia, retention of urine from blood clots and pyelitis; dysentery is not infrequent. The intermediate host is not known; the higher larval forms are probably ingested with stagnant water.

Bilia'ris. (L. *bilis*, bile.) Serving to convey or retain the bile.

Bil'iary. (L. *bilis*. Gr. χολώδης; F. *biliaire*; I. *biliare*; S. *biliar*; G. *zur Galle gehörig*.) Of, or belonging to, bile.

B. ac'ids. These acids were discovered by Strecker, and are the glycocholic, the taurocholic, the cholic or cholalic, the hyoglycocholic, the hyotaurocholic, and the chenotaurocholic. They are all soluble in water and in alcohol, but are nearly insoluble in ether.

B. appara'tus. The liver, and its blood-vessels and excretory ducts.

B. ar'tery. An old name for that division of the cystic branch of the hepatic artery which ramifies between the gall-bladder and the liver, and supplies the latter.

B. aspar'agin. A synonym of *Taurin*.

B. cal'culi. (L. *calculus*, a small stone.) Same as *Gall-stones*.

B. cells. See *Liver, cells of*.

B. concre'tions. A synonym of *Gall-stones*.

B. ducts. (L. *pori* or *ducti biliarii*; F. *voies biliaires*; I. *condotti biliari*; G. *Gallengänge*.) The canals which arise from the secreting structure of the liver, gradually converging towards its under surface, till they at last form a single trunk, the ductus hepaticus. See *Liver*.

B. fis'tula. (F. *fistule biliaire*; I. *fistola biliaire*; G. *Gallenfistel*.) See *Fistula, biliary*.

Bilia'tion. (L. *bilis*, bile.) The production or secretion of bile.

Bi'lic ac'id. (L. *bilis*.) Described by Liebig. It is a mixture of cholic and choleic acids.

Bilicholin'ic ac'id. (L. *bilis*; χολή, bile.) This name has been given to a combination of cholinic acid with undecomposed bilin, forming an acid compound, which is now known to be a mixed body.

Bilicy'anin. (L. *bilis*; *cyaneus*, dark blue.) An imperfectly known blue pigment obtained by the action of oxidising agents on bilirubin, and said also to have been found in gall-stones and in icteric urine.

Bilifellin'ic a'cid. (L. *bilis*; *fel*, bile.) A name given to a combination of fellinic acid with undecomposed bilin, forming an acid compound, which is now believed to be a mixed body.

Biliful'vic ac'id. The same as *Bilifulvin*.

Biliful'vin. (L. *bilis*; *fulvus*, tawny. G. *Gallengelb*.) A mixture of some of the colouring matters of the bile.

Also, a synonym of *Bilirubin*.

Bilifus'cin. (L. *bilis*, bile; *fuscus*, brown.) $C_{16}H_{20}N_2O_4$. A dark green, almost black substance contained in very small quantities in biliary calculi; insoluble in water, chloroform, and ether, soluble in alcohol and alkalies. Reaction with nitric acid as bilirubin.

Bilihu'min. (L. *bilis*, bile; *humus*, earth.) The insoluble, blackish-brown residue left after bile has been exhausted by ether, water, chloroform, alcohol, and diluted acids.

Bilim'bi. (Ind.) A tree, *Averrhoa bilimbi*, which yields a juice used by the natives of India, for curing itch and other skin diseases, by wearing linen dipped in it and applied to the part.

Bilim'bing te'res. The *Averrhoa bilimbi*.

Bilin'. Austria; Bohemia, near Töplitz. An interesting neighbourhood. An alkaline water, containing a large amount of sodium carbonate, 23 grs. in a pint, with a little lithium and calcium carbonate, and some sodium sulphate; not much used in the place, but exported largely. Used in urinary disorders, Bright's disease, jaundice, gout, and rheumatism.

Bi'lin. (L. *bilis*, the bile.) A gummy, pale yellow mass, which, when quickly dried and pulverised, yields a white powder, inodorous and of a sweetish bitter taste, formerly considered to be the principal and most important constituent of the bile; now known to be a mixture of sodium glycocholate and taurocholate.

Bilineu'rine. (L. *bilis*; νεῦρον, a nerve.) A synonym of *Choline*. It obtained this name from being found both in the bile and the brain.

Bilingi billing-bing. Indian name for the *Malus indica*, or Indian apple tree.

Bil'ious. (L. *biliosus*; Gr. χολώδης; F. *bilieux*; I. and S. *bilioso*; G. *gallicht*, *gallsüchtig*.) Having much, full of, or relating to the, bile. Applied generally to disorders arising from too great a secretion of bile, as bilious diarrhœa.

B. col'ic. See *Colic, bilious*.

B. diarrhœ'a. See *Diarrhœa, bilious*.

B. fe'ver. A term which has been very loosely used. In a large number of instances bilious fever meant enteric fever, but it has been used to describe certain malarious fevers in tropical countries with hepatic disturbance.

B. tem'perament. See *Temperament, bilious*.

B. vom'iting. See *Vomiting, bilious*.

Biliphæ'in. (L. *bilis*; φαιός, tawny.) Formerly believed to be the colouring principle of the bile, now known to be of a mixed character; also termed cholepyrrhin.

Also, a former name of *Bilirubin*.

Biliphe'in. Same as *Biliphæin*.

Bilipra'sin. (L. *bilis*, bile; πράσον, a leek.) $C_{16}H_{22}N_2O_6$. A brittle, shining, dark green substance obtained from bile; insoluble in ether and chloroform, soluble in alcohol and alkalies. The alcoholic solution becomes brown on the addition of ammonia. Reaction with nitric acid as bilirubin, with the exception of the blue colour. It has been found in small quantity in human biliary calculi.

Bilipyrr'hine. (L. *bilis*; πυρρός, yellowish red.) A mixture of some of the colouring matters of bile.

Biliru'bin. (L. *bilis*, bile; *ruber*, red.) $C_{16}H_{18}N_2O_3$. The principal colouring matter of bile. Consists of dark red prisms, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, very soluble in chloroform. Nitric acid of commerce containing nitrous acid produces a change of colours through green, blue, violet, red, to a dull yellow. Obtained as an amorphous powder by precipitation from the chloroform solution by means of alcohol.

Bi'lis. (As if *bis lis*, double strife; because choler (from *χολή*, bile) or anger was conceived to be greatly heightened by the excitement of the bile. Nævius.) See *Bile.*

B. bu'bula. (L. *bubulus*, belonging to oxen.) A synonym of *Fel bovinum*, ox-gall.

B. flux'io. (L. *fluxio*, a flowing.) A synonym of *Cholera.*

Bilit'icus. (L. *bilis.*) Causing a flow of bile.

Biliver'din. (L. *bilis*, bile; *viridis*, green. G. *Gallengrün.*) $C_{16}H_{18}N_2O_4$, according to Maly; $C_{16}H_{20}N_2O_5$, according to Städeler; and $C_8H_9NO_2$, according to Thudichum. Formed when air is passed through an alkaline solution of bilirubin. A green amorphous body, insoluble in water, ether, and chloroform; soluble in alcohol. Reaction with nitric acid as bilirubin. It has been found in the placenta of the bitch, and in the bile of several animals; it is doubtful if it has been found in man, although some have professed to have discovered it in the urine of jaundice.

Bill. (Sax. *bile*, a bird's bill.) Same as *Beak.*

B. trout. See *Trout, bill.*

Billardie'ra. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Pittosporaceæ.*

B. mutab'ilis. (L. *mutabilis*, changeable.) A species the fruit of which has a pleasant subacid taste, and is eatable.

B. scan'dens, Smith. (L. *scando*, to climb.) Hab. New Holland. Flesh of the berry esculent.

Bil'na. The same as *Pülna.*

Bilo'bate. (L. *bis*; λοβός, the tip of the ear. G. *zweilappig.*) Having two lobes.

Bilo'bed. (L. *bis*, twice; λοβός, the tip of the ear. F. *bilobé*; G. *zweilappig.*) Two-lobed. Having two divisions separated by a cleft. A synonym of *Dicotyledonous.*

Bilob'ular. (L. *bis*; *lobulus.*) Having two lobules.

Bilocel'late. (L. *bis*; *locellus*, a little place.) Having two locelli.

Biloc'ular. (L. *bilocularis*; *bis*, twice; *loculus*, partition. F. *biloculaire*; G. *zweifächerig.*) Two-celled; divided into two cavities.

Bil'ton. Yorkshire; near Harrogate. A mild sulphur water.

Bilum'bi bi'ting-bing. The *Malus indica.*

Bil'va. The *Ægle marmelos.*

Bima'na. (L. *bis*, two; *manus*, hand. F. *bimanes*; I. and S. *bimano*; G. *Zweihänder.*) An Order of the Division *Mammalia*, according to some, or, according to other classifications, a Family of the Order *Primates.* It includes man only. Distinguished by the erect posture, bipedal walk, opposable thumb, prehensible hands, fingers with nails, foot broad, plantigrade; unopposable hallux; toes with nails; thirty-two teeth close to each other; mammæ pectoral; placenta discoidal, deciduate; hair only local; brain large and convoluted. Psychical conditions absolutely different to those of all other animals.

Bima'nous. (L. *bimanus*; *bis*, double; *manus*, hand. F. *bimane*; I. and S. *bimano*; G. *zweihändig.*) Having two hands.

Biman'ual. (Same etymon.) Two-handed.

B. palpa'tion. (L. *palpo*, to touch softly.) A mode of examination of the pelvic organs by means of one or more fingers of one hand in the vagina and the other hand on the abdomen.

B. turn'ing. See *Turning, bimanual.*

B. ver'sion. The same as *Bimanual turning.*

Bimec'onate. A salt of meconic acid with two equivalents of acid to one of base.

Bimer'idæ. A Family of the Suborder *Gymnoblastea*, Order *Hydroidea*, Class *Hydromedusæ*, Subkingdom *Cœlenterata.* Ramified colonies, invested with a perisarc, with sessile sexual buds; polypes crowned with simple tentacles.

Bimes'tris. (L. *bis*, double; *mensis*, a month. G. *zweimonatlich.*) Of two months' duration; two months old.

Bimethylac'eton. A synonym of acetone, on the supposition that its constitution is $CH_3.CH_3.CO$.

Bi'mus. (Lat. *bimus.* G. *zweijährig.*) Continuing two years.

Bin-. (L. *bini*, two.) A prefix signifying twice or double; used before a vowel. See *Bi-.*

Bi'na. (Βύνη, malt.) Probably a misspelling for *Byne*, malt.

Bi'nary. (L. *binarius*; *binus*, by couples. F. *binaire*; I. and S. *binario*; G. *binär*, *gezweit.*) Compounded of two; twofold. Branches of vessels and of plants that separate into two, and each of these again into two, or, as it is expressed, in binary order.

B. com'pound. Compounds which consist of two elements or radicals.

B. the'ory. A theory of the composition of salts, which were all regarded as double compounds, whether they were made up of two simple elements, as Na and Cl, or whether a compound radical, as SO_4, occupied the place of Cl; this compound radical was regarded as a unit. When salts are decomposed by the electric current they split up in accordance with this theory; $CuSO_4$ splits up into Cu and SO_4.

Bi'nate. (L. *binatus*; *binus*, by couples. F. *biné*; G. *gepaart.*) In pairs. Leaves divided almost from base to apex, as the *Drosera binata.* Compound leaves having two leaflets on one stalk, as in *Hardwickia binata.*

Binau'ral. (L. *bis*; *auris*, the ear.) Having two ears; or relating to both ears.

B. audit'ion. (L. *auditio*, the hearing.) The hearing with both ears.

Binax'ial. (L. *bini*, two; *axis*, the whirl of a spindle.) Having two axes.

Bin'daal. (Hind.) The fruit of the *Luffa bindaal.* Used in India with black pepper in hydrophobia and epilepsy.

Bind'er. (Sax. *bindan*, to fasten.) A folded tower, or piece of calico, or a special apparatus, put round the abdomen of women during, or immediately after, labour, to support the contents.

Bind'weed. The species of *Convolvulus.*

B., blue. The *Solanum dulcamara.*

B., fid'dle-leav'ed. The *Convolvulus panduratus.*

B., great. The *Convolvulus sepium.*

B., hedge. The *Convolvulus sepium.*

B., larg'er. The *Convolvulus sepium.*

B., lav'ender-leav'ed. The *Convolvulus cantabrica.*

B., rough. The *Smilax aspera.*

B., sea. The *Convolvulus soldanella.*

B., small. The *Convolvulus arvensis.*

B., Virgin'ian. The *Convolvulus panduratus.*

Bind'weeds. The plants of the Nat. Order *Convolvulaceæ.*

Bind'withe. (Eng. *withe*, a willow twig.) The *Clematis vitalba.*

Bind'wood. The *Hedera helix.*

Binel'li, wa'ter of. Water containing a little empyreumatic oil. A secret remedy of Dr. Binelli, which about the year 1830 was in great repute as a styptic.

Biner'vate. (L. *binervatus; binervius*, from *bis*, double; *nervatus*, nerved. F. *binervé;* G. *zweinervig.*) Having two nerves. Applied to leaves which have two longitudinal nerves or ribs.

Biner'vious. Same as *Binervate.*

Bing'en. Germany; at the junction of the Nahe with the Rhine. The grape cure is carried on here.

Bi'ni. (L. *bini*, two.) Twin.

Biniflo'rous. The same as *Biflorus.*

Bini'odide. (L. *bini*, two; *iodine.*) A haloid salt in which there are two equivalents of iodine to one of base.

Biniodi'dum. (Same etymon.) Biniodide.

B. hydrarg'yri. See *Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum.*

Binkohum'ba. The *Phyllanthus urinaria.*

Binoc'ular. (L. *bini*, double; *oculus*, the eye.) Relating to both eyes.

B. mi'croscope. See *Microscope, binocular.*

B. ophthal'moscope. See *Ophthalmoscope, binocular.*

B. vis'ion. See *Vision, binocular.*

Binoc'ulus. (L. *bini*, double; *oculus*, the eye. F. *binocle.*) Term for an χ-shaped bandage for maintaining dressings on both eyes; also called *Diophthalmos.*

Bino'dal. (L. *bis; nodus*, a knot.) Having two nodes.

Bino'mial. (L. *bis; nomen*, a name.) Having two names.

B. nomencla'ture. (L. *nomenclatura*, a calling of name, from *nomen*, a name; *calo*, to call.) The mode of description of an animal or plant by two names, one denoting the genus, the other the species.

B. sys'tem. Same as *B. nomenclature.*

Bi'nous. (L. *binus*, double.) Double; in pairs. Applied to leaves when there are only two on a plant, as *Galanthus nivalis*, snowdrop.

Binox'alate. (L. *bini*, double; *oxalas*, an oxalate.) A combination of oxalic acid with a base, in which only half the hydrogen is replaced by a metal, oxalic acid being a bibasic acid.

Binoxystrych'nia. A name given by Schutzenberger to an alkaloid resulting from the oxydation of strychnia when ammonia is added to a boiled aqueous solution of sulphate of strychnia and potassium nitrate.

Bin'sica. A Rabbinical term for mental disease, and, in particular, atrophy of the organ of fancy. (Helmontius.)

B. mors. (L. *mors*, death.) Death following disorders of the mind, such as are produced by the bite of a mad dog. (Parr.)

Binu'cleate. (L. *bis*, twice; *nucleus*, a kernel.) Having two nuclei.

Binucle'olate. (L. *bis; nucleolus*, dim. of *nucleus.*) Having two nucleoli.

Bi'o. France; Departement du Lot. A cold mineral water, containing calcium sulphate, only used in the locality.

Biochem'icus. (Βίος, life; χημεία, chemistry. F. *biochimique.*) Applied by Harless to the action which odorous bodies exercise upon animal organic matter, and upon the nervous power, in order to produce the sensation of odours.

Biochym'ia. (Βίος, life; χυμεία, chemistry.) The chemistry of living or once living things.

Biochy'mus. (Βίος, life; χῦμος, juice. F. *biochyme;* G. *Lebenssaft.*) The sap of plants.

Biocrat'ics. (Βίος, life; κρατέω, to rule.) Therapeutic agents which influence the economy by modifying the rhythm, or the mode of being, of the functions of the body by stimulating, depressing, or regulating them.

Bi'od. (Βίος, life.) Reichenbach's term for vital force; the force special and peculiar to living beings.

Biodes'mus. (Βίος, life; δεσμός, a tie. F. *biodesme;* G. *Lebensband.*) The general and special tie or fundamental condition of life.

Biodynam'ics. (Βίος, life; δύναμις, power. F. *biodynamique;* G. *Biodynamik.*) The doctrine of living action. See *Biosophia.*

Biogam'ia. (Βίος, life; γάμος, marriage.) A term given to the series of phenomena otherwise called *Animal magnetism.*

Bi'ogen. (Βίος, life; γεννάω, to generate.) The same as *Bioplasm.*

Biogen'esis. (Βίος, life; γένεσις, an origin.) The doctrine of the generation of living things from living parents only, as contra-distinguished from *Abiogenesis.*

Biogenet'ic. (Same etymon.) Belonging to the development of life.

Also, belonging or relating to biogenesis.

B. fundament'al law. (G. *biogenetische Grundgesetz.*) A statement or position laid down by Häckel that germ history, ontology, is a short repetition of race history, phylogeny.

Biogno'sis. (Βίος, life; γνῶσις, knowledge. F. *biognose.*) The investigation or knowledge of life.

Biolog'ical. (Βίος, life; λόγος.) That which has reference to living beings.

Biol'ogy. (Βίος, life; λόγος, a discourse. L. *biologia;* F. *biologie;* I. and S. *biologia;* G. *Biologie, Lebenslehre.*) The science which deals with living things, their organisation, and their manifestations. Sometimes improperly used as synonymous with physiology. Mental operations are not included in this term generally, but form a science apart, Psychology; and the habits of man as a social being also form a separate science, now named Sociology. Biology is divisible into *Morphology, Distribution, Physiology*, and *Ætiology.*

The term has also been used as synonymous with *Animal magnetism.*

Biolych'nium. (Βίος, life; λύχνος, a lamp.) Used by Charlton and others for vital heat.

Also, for a mysterious secret preparation from human blood, alluded to by several ancient writers, according to Beguinus, *Tyrocin.* iii, 1.

Biol'ysis. (Βίος, life; λύω, to loosen.) The destruction of life by internal agents, natural or artificial.

Biolyt'ic. (Same etymon.) Having relation to, or producing, *Biolysis*.

Biomag'netism. (Βίος, life; *magnetismus*.) Same as *Animal magnetism*.

Bioman'tia. (Βίος, life; μαντεία, divination. G. *Lebensprophezeiung*.) The divination of that which relates to life.

Bioman'tic. (Same etymon.) Relating to biomantia.

B. symbol'ic mon'ochord. A representation of the pulse beats according to the rules of musical harmony.

Biom'etry. (Βίος, life; μετρέω, to measure. F. *biometrie*; G. *Lebensmesskunst*.) The art of computing and reckoning the duration of life.

Bion'omy. (Βίος; νόμος, custom, law.) The knowledge of the laws of life; physiology.

Bion'ta. (Βίος, life; ὄντα, the things which exist.) Living, or once living, individuals.

Bion'tic. (Same etymon.) Relating to living things.

B. devel'opment. Term employed by Häckel to indicate the entire series of morphological changes which are undergone in the whole course of life by each individual or bion, or by the cycle of generation of several bionta.

Biophænomenol'ogy. (Βίος, life; *phænomenologia*.) A treatise on the phenomena of life.

Bioph'agous. (Βίος; φαγεῖν, to eat.) Feeding on living things. A term applied to certain plants which are able, by their leaves, to kill, dissolve, and absorb the bodies of small animals.

Biophil'ia. (Βίος, life; φιλία, love.) The instinct of self-preservation.

Bi'oplasm. (Βίος; πλάσμα, anything formed, from πλάσσω, to form.) Living or germinal matter possessing formative power. Upon it all germination, growth, and multiplication depend; it is the elementary part of every living tissue, as distinguished from the formed part or material. (Beale.)

Bi'oplast. (Same etymon.) An individual mass of bioplasm forming a living unit.

B., conta'gious. According to Dr. Beale, a living particle, consisting of bioplasm, seldom more than a 100,000th of an inch in diameter, colourless and structureless, insoluble in water, tenacious of life, capable of being propagated in certain fluids, as milk, out of the body, and very rapidly in the blood and some other fluids of the animal body to which it has gained access, derived from direct descent from the bioplasm of the body, and each kind capable of manifesting only its own specific action; that is, originating its own special disease, as smallpox or measles.

Bioplas'tic. (Same etymon.) Of, or belonging to, *Bioplasm*.

Bi'oscope. (Βίος, life; σκοπέω, to look at, to examine.) A kind of hygrometer intended to prove the existence of life by demonstrating the persistence of the secretion of sweat.

Bios'copy. (Βίος, life; σκοπέω, to behold. F. *bioscopie*; G. *Bioskopie*.) Term for an exploration or examination of life.

B., le'gal. A term for *Forensic medicine*.

Bio'sis. (Βίωσις, life. F. *biose*.) The progress or formation of life; also the processes of life; the act of living.

Biosoph'ia. (Βίος, life; σοφία, skill.) Troxler's term for *Biodynamics*.

Bi'osphære. (Βίος, life; σφαῖρα, a sphere. F. *biosphère*; G. *Lebenskügelchen*.) The granules of the protoplasm of plants.

Biostat'ics. (Βίος; στατική, statics, from ἵστημι, to make to stand. F. *biostatique*; G. *Biostatik*.) The doctrine of the physical phenomena of organised bodies.

Biostatis'tics. (Βίος; L. *status*, a condition.) A term for vital statistics.

Biotau'ra. (Βίοτος, life; *aura*, air. G. *Lebenshauch*.) Vital air, oxygen.

Bi'otaxy. (Βίος, life; τάξις, an arranging. F. *biotaxie*; I. *biotaxia*; G. *Biotaxie*.) A synonym of *Taxonomy*.

B., patholog'ical. A synonym of *Teratology*.

Biothal'mius. (Βιοθάλμιος, hale, from βίος, life; θάλλω, to be luxuriant.) One who is long lived, or who is in robust health.

Biothanatol'ogy. (Βίος, life; θάνατος, death; λόγος, a word.) The doctrine of life and death.

Biothan'atos. (Βία, violence; θάνατος, death.) Term used by Forestus, *in Schol.* ii, *l.* i, *Obs.* 1, for one who dies a violent death, whether by his own hand or otherwise.

Biot'ic. (Βίοτος, life.) Pertaining to life.

B. prin'ciple. The supposed vital principle.

Biot'ics. (Same etymon.) Physiology.

Biot'omy. (Βίος, life; τομή, a cutting, from τέμνω, to cut.) A term given to the dissection of or cutting into living animals; vivisection.

Biov'ulate. (L. *bis*, twice; *ovum*, an egg.) Having two ovules, as of an ovary of a plant, or one of its cells, as in the Acanthus.

Bipa'leolate. (L. *bis*; *palea*, chaff.) With two paleæ.

Bipal'mate. (L. *bis*; *palma*, the palm.) Doubly palmately compound.

Biparasit'ic. (L. *bis*; *parasiticus*. F. *biparasite*.) A plant that lives parasitically on another parasite plant, as the *Tremella parasitica* on the stipes of the *Agaricus parasiticus*.

Bipari'etal. (L. *bis*, twice; *parietalis* os, the parietal bone.) Having relation to both parietal bones.

B. diam'eter. A measurement of the fœtal head, being an imaginary line drawn through the cranium from one parietal protuberance to the other, of which the average length is three inches and a half.

B. obliq'uity. A position of the fœtal head during its passage through the pelvis in natural labour, in which it is somewhat bent on one side, so that the horizontal plane of the cranium is not at right angles to the axis of direction. At one time this was very generally believed to be the natural position in ordinary labour, but latterly the statement is rejected by many authorities.

B. su'ture. A synonym of the *Sagittal suture*.

Bipa'rous. (L. *bis*; *pario*, to bring forth.) Bringing forth two at a birth.

Also, in Botany, applied to a cyme in which the axis gives rise to two bracts, from each of which a second axis is developed.

Bipar'tite. (L. *bipartitus*; *bis*, twice; *partio*, to divide. F. *biparti*; G. *zweitheilig*, *zweifach getheilt*.) Divided deeply into two. The depth of division distinguishes bipartite from the less deeply cleft bifid.

Bipec'tinate. (L. *bis; pecten*, a comb.) Having two comb-like or toothed margins.

Bi'ped. (L. *bipes*, from *bis*, double; *pes*, foot. F. *bipède;* I. and S. *bipede;* G. *zweifüssler.*) An animal provided with two feet only.

Bipe'dal. (L. *bipedalis*, from *bis*, two; *pedalis*, from *pes*, a foot. G. *zweifüssig.*) Having, or walking on, two feet.

Bipel'tate. (L. *bipeltatus*, from *bis*, double; *pelta*, a buckler. F. *bipelté, bicuirassé.*) Having two shields.

Bipemul'la. The Pimpinella, and also the *Plantago minor*. A doubtful spelling.

Bipenel'la. Same as *Pimpinella.*

Bipen'nate. (L. *bis*, twice; *penna*, a wing.) Having two wings.

Also, a synonym of *Bipinnate.*

Bi'pes. (L. *bis; pes*, a foot.) Having two legs or supports.

Bipet'alous. (L. *bis*, double; *petalum*, a leaf of metal, a petal.) Having two petals or divisions of the corolla.

Bipho'ra. An Order of the Class *Tunicata*, according to one classification. Outer and inner integuments united throughout; branchiæ ribbon-shaped; an opening at each extremity; free-swimming. Sexes distinct.

Biphos'phate. A salt with two equivalents of phosporic acid and one of base.

Bipinel'la. The Pimpinella, and also the *Plantago minor*.

Bipin'na. Probably a various spelling of *Pipinna.*

Bipin'nate. (L. *bipinnatus; bis*, double; *pinna*, a leaflet. F. *bipinné;* G. *doppeltgefiedert.*) Having double leaflets. A pinnate leaf in which the leaflets are themselves pinnate.

Bipinnatepart'ite. (L. *bis; pinnatus*, winged; *partitus*, divided. G. *doppeltfiedertheilig.*) Term in Botany applied to a pinnatifid, that is to say, a simple leaf, but divided into very deep lobes, which are themselves cut like the principal lobe.

Bipinnat'ifid. (L. *bipinnatifidus*, from *bis*, double; *pinna*, a leaflet; *findo*, to divide. F. *bipinnatifidé;* G. *doppeltgefiederspaltig.*) Doubly pinnatifid. Pinnatifid leaves, the segments of which are themselves pinnatifid.

Bipinnat'isect. (L. *bis; pinnatus*, winged; *sectus*, cut. G. *doppeltfiederschnittig.*) Term applied to a pinnatisect leaf (that is to say, simple, but divided into pinnate lobes, which reach the median nervure of the leaf), the lobes of which are themselves pinnatisect.

Bipli'cate. (L. *bis; plica*, a fold. G. *doppeltgefaltet.*) Having two folds.

Bipo'lar. (L. *bis; polus*, the end of an axis. F. *bipolaire;* G. *zweipolar, zweistahlig.*) Having two poles or axes.

B. nerve cells. Those which possess only two prolongations of the substance of the cell; found principally in the sympathetic ganglia, and in the grey substance of the cerebellum.

B. ver'sion. See *Turning, bipolar.*

Bipolar'ity. (L. *bis*, double; *polus*, pole.) The state of an electric or magnetic body, in which two poles of opposite properties are found.

Bipo'rose. (L. *bis; porus*, a hole.) Opening by two holes or pores.

Biposito'res. (L. *bis; positus*, part. of *pono*, to place.) A synonym of the Order *Columbæ*, the pigeons, in consequence of the eggs of the species being usually two.

Bipul'vinate. (L. *bis; pulvinatus*, cushion-shaped. G. *zweikissig.*) Having two cushions or pads.

Bir. A term for the chest.

Bi'ra. A term for yeast.

Birac'emate. A salt, consisting of two atoms of racemic acid and one of base.

Bira'mous. (L. *bis; ramus*, a branch.) Two-branched, as in the limbs of Cirripedes.

Bira'o. The true Amomum. (Quincy.)

Birch. (Sax. *birce.* F. *bouleau;* I. *betula;* S. *abudul;* G. *Birke;* Dan. *birk;* Ic. and Sw. *biörk;* Russ. *bereza.*) The *Betula alba.*

B., black. The *Betula lenta.*

B. cam'phor. Same as *Betulin.*

B., cher'ry. The *Betula lenta.*

B., com'mon. The *Betula alba.*

B., Europæ'an. The *Betula alba.*

B. stearop'ten. The same as *Betulin.*

B., sweet. The *Betula lenta.*

B. tree, Jamai'ca. The *Bursera gummifera.*

Birch'worts. The plants of the Nat. Order *Betulaceæ.*

Bird. (Sax. *brid*, a bird; probably from *bredan*, to breed.) A feathered animal. See *Aves.*

B. cher'ry tree. The *Prunus avium*, and *P. padus.*

B. cher'ry tree, wild. The *Prunus padus.*

B. cher'ry, Virgin'ian. The *Prunus virginiana.*

B. foot'ed. See *Pedate.*

B. lime. (L. *viscum, aucupariumviscum;* Gr. ἰξός; F. *glu;* I. *vischio;* G. *Vogelleim.*) A vegetable substance of great viscidity, used to entangle birds. Prepared from the middle bark of the holly, but may also be obtained from the mistletoe, the *Viburnum lantana*, young shoots of elder, and other vegetable substances. Said to be discutient. Used in Japan for the treatment of wounds. Also called *Viscin.*

B. manu're. A synonym of *Guano.*

B. pep'per. The *Capsicum minimum.*

Bird's bread. The *Sedum acre.*

B.'s eye. The Genus *Adonis;* also the *Veronica chamædrys*, and the *Primula farinosa.*

B.'s eye, red. The *Geranium Robertianum.*

B.'s foot, small. The *Ornithopus perpusillus.*

B.'s foot tre'foil. The *Lotus corniculatus.*

B.'s head pro'cesses. Same as *Avicularia.*

B.'s nest. The *Hypopitys lanuginosa* Also, the wild carrot. Also, the *Monotropa.*

B.'s nest bod'ies. A name given to a condition of arrangement of the scaly cells of epithelial cancer, in which they are placed in nest fashion around a circular central space, which contains amorphous colloid matter or degenerated cells.

B.'s nest, ed'ible. The nests of several species of swallow, especially the *Collocalia esculenta*, used in China as an article of food. It consists in a large part of mucus, mixed with seaweed, *Gelidium* and other species, altered in the upper part of the alimentary canal, and discharged from the beak. It is carefully cleaned, and used chiefly for making soup.

B.'s tongue. The seeds of the *Fraxinus excelsior*, or ash, from their likeness; also the *Polygonum aviculare*, from the shape of its leaf.

Birds. (Same etymon as *Bird.*) See *Aves.*

Birefrin'gent. (L. *bis*, twice; *refringo*, to break back.) Doubly refracting. Applied to crystals.

Bire'thus. (Βίρρος. L. *birrus*, a priest's hood.) A cap lined with odoriferous drugs and applied to the head. Also called *Cucupha.*

Bir'hur. A nomad race of men inhabiting the southern highlands of Tschota Nagpur, and belonging to the Dravidian stock.

Bir'mansdorf. Switzerland; in Canton of Aargau. A mineral water, springing from the Jura formation, and containing, in 16 oz., magnesium sulphate 169, sodium sulphate 54, potassium sulphate ·79, calcium sulphate 9·64, magnesium chloride 3·53, calcium carbonate ·1, magnesium carbonate ·24, and iron oxide ·08 grains. It is a purgative.

Biros'trate. (L. *birostratus; bis*, double; *rostrum*, a beak.) Having two beaks; double-beaked.

Biros'tris. Same as *Birostrate.*

Bir'rum-ja-sif. (Hind.) The dried leaves and flowers of *Artemisia vulgaris.* Used in India as a stomachic, deobstruent, and antispasmodic.

Bir'sen. (From Heb. *birzin.* pl. of *baraz*, an aperture.) A deep ulcer or imposthume in the breast.

Birth. (Sax. *byrd*, *beorth*, from *beran*, to bear. L. *nativitas;* Gr. *τόκος*; F. *naissance;* I. *nascita;* S. *nacimiento;* G. *Geburt.*) The bringing forth of offspring.

B., conceal'ment of. See *Concealment of birth.*

B., cross. A synonym of *Transverse presentation.*

B., enti're. The complete extrusion of a child from its mother; a condition which is required by the English law in order that the child may inherit and transmit property.

B., mon'strous. The birth of a child with great deformity of body. No precise definition of a monster is given by the law of England.

B., par'tial. The incomplete extrusion of a child from its mother; a condition which, even if the child be living, does not confer the right to inherit and transmit property.

B., plu'ral. The birth of twins or more.

B., pos'thumous. (L. *postumus*, the last, superl. of *posterus*, coming after.) A child born after the death of its father.

B., pre'mature. See *Labour, premature.*

B., protrac'ted. Same as *Gestation, protracted.*

B., still. The birth of a dead child. See *Stillborn.*

Birth'root. The *Trillium erectum.*

Birth'wort. The species of *Aristolochia.*

B., climb'ing. The *Aristolochia clematitis.*

B., long-root'ed. The *Aristolochia longa.*

B., round. The *Aristolochia rotunda.*

B., snake-kil'ling. The *Aristolochia anguicida.*

B., snake-root. The *Aristolochia serpentaria.*

B., three-lo'bed. The *Aristolochia trilobata.*

B., up'right. The *Aristolochia clematitis.*

Birth'worts. The plants of the Nat. Order *Aristolochiaceæ.*

Bis. Twice, or double. The Latin root of the prefix *Bi-*, or *Bin-*.

Bisac'cate. (L. *bis; saccus*, a bag. G. *Zweisackig.*) Having two sacs.

Bi'salt. (L. *bis; salt.*) A salt, in which one of the two equivalents of hydrogen only is replaced by a base.

Bi'sam. A synonym of *Moschus.*

Bisay'as. A Malayan race of men inhabiting the Philippine Islands.

Also, a race of Dyaks in Northern Borneo.

Bis'charis. A section of the Bedscha nation, about 200,000 in number, occupying the northern part of Abyssinia and the east of Nubia, between 15° and 23° lat. Their language is widely spoken. They are sometimes named Bedscha.

Bische. The same as *Bicho di culo.*

Also, a local name for a severe form of dysentery prevalent in Trinidad.

Bis'choff, Th. Ludwig Wilhelm. A distinguished professor at Giessen of the present century. His embryological researches have a high authority.

Biscoc'tus. (L. *bis; coctus*, cooked, from *coquo*, to cook.) A name given to biscuit.

Bis'cuit. (F., from *bis*, twice; *cuire*, to bake. I. *biscotto;* S. *bizcocho;* G. *Zwieback.*) Unleavened dough of flour and water, to which butter, eggs, or sugar, are added to form the varieties, rolled thin and baked. Biscuits are made medicinal by the addition of mercuric chloride, jalap, charcoal, and other matters.

B. root. The bulb of *Camassia esculenta.*

Bise. A term of doubtful etymology. Applied in France to a north or north-east wind, which in winter is cold and biting, in summer hot and dry, and in both cases prejudicial to health.

Bisec'tion. (L. *bis; seco*, to cut.) A cutting in two, as of the child when impacted in the pelvis; the operation may be performed at the neck, *decapitation*, or through the trunk, *spondylotomy.*

Bisec'tus. (L. *bis; seco*, to cut.) Divided into two parts or segments. Applied chiefly to spores separated from each other by two transverse septa.

Bisema'tum. The lightest, palest, and basest lead. (Quincy.)

Bisen'na. The same as *Musenna.*

Bisep'tate. (L. *bis; septum*, a partition.) Having two partitions.

By some botanists this term is used (G. *zweikammerig*) to denote the division of a cavity into two by a septum.

Bise'rial. (L. *bis; series*, an order. G. *zweireihig.*) Arranged in double order; in two rows.

Bise'riate. (L. *bis; series.*) In two series or rows.

Biser'mas. The *Salvia sclarea.*

Biser'rate. (L. *bis; serratus*, jagged.) A serrate leaf in which the teeth are themselves serrate.

Bise'tose. (L. *bis; seta*, a bristle. G. *zweibörstig.*) Having two setæ or bristles.

Bise'tous. Same etymon and meaning as *Bisetose.*

Bisex'ual. (L. *bis*, double; *sexus*, sex.) Being of both sexes; hermaphrodite.

B. flow'ers. Flowers possessed of both male and female organs of generation.

Bisfay'ar. (Hind.) The root of the *Poly-*

podium vulgare. Used in India as a stimulant in flatulent indigestion. Dose, 5—20 grains. (Waring.)

Bisfer'ious. (L. *bis; ferio,* to strike.) A term synonymous with *Dicrotic.*

Bish. A native name of the *Aconitum ferox.*

Bishnukranth'a. (Hind.) Probably the *Evolvulus alsinoides.* Used in India as a vermifuge, and in boils, eruptions, and mucous disorders. (Waring.)

Bish'op's leaves. The *Scrophularia aquatica.*

B.'s weed. The *Ammi majus.*

Bisil'icate. (F. *bisilicate.*) A salt of silicic acid containing two equivalents to one of base.

Bisk. A native name of the *Aconitum ferox.*

Bis'kra. Algeria. Indifferent hot waters, containing a very small amount of iron.

B. but'ton. (F. *bouton de Biskra.*) African date-mark. A disease observed in Algeria, probably the same as *Aleppo evil* and *Delhi sore.* It begins as an itching papule, which soon becomes pustular, then covered with crusts, under which ulceration progresses, sometimes in a serpiginous form; it is inoculable, lasts about six months, and leaves deep, dark cicatrices; it may recur. By some it is supposed to depend on a fungous growth, which is described by Dr. Carter as consisting of a mycelium arranged in open and angular meshes, with conidia on its free ends; at a subsequent stage bright, orange-tinted particles, arranged in spherical or ovoid groups, are alone seen, and are supposed to be a further stage of development. Biskra button is seen in animals, especially on the noses of dogs.

Bislin'gua. (L. *bis,* double; *lingua,* a tongue.) Double-tongued. A name for the *Ruscus hypoglossum,* because it has a smaller leaf on each ordinary one.

Bislumb'hi. The *Cucumis trigonus.*

Bismal'va. The *Althæa,* or marshmallow.

Bis'muth. (F. *bismuth;* I. *bismutte;* S. *bismuto;* G. *Wismuth.*) Bi=210. Hard, crystalline, reddish-white metal, of sp. gr. 9·9. Melts at 270° C. (518° F.) Most diamagnetic of all bodies. Does not oxidise in air; burns with a bluish flame. Comes from Saxony. Bismuth is bi-, tri-, and quinquevalent.

B. and ammo'nium ci'trate. See *Liquor bismuthi et ammoniæ citratis.*

B. car'bonate. See *Bismuthi carbonas.*

B. ci'trate. $BiC_6H_5O_7$. A salt formed in the preparation of Liquor bismuthi et ammoniæ citratis.

B., flow'ers of. An efflorescence of bismuth oxide on minerals containing metallic bismuth.

B. lac'tate. A salt, which has been used, in powder or pill, in bowel affections. Dose, ·05 to ·2 gramme.

B. loz'enges. See *Trochisci bismuthi.*

B., mag'istery of. The *B. subnitrate.*

B. ni'trate. See *Bismuthi subnitras.*

B. ni'trate, ba'sic. $Bi(OH)_2NO_3$. Same as *Bismuthi subnitras.*

B., ox'ide. See *Bismuthi oxidum.*

Also, a name of *B. subnitrate.*

B., ox'ide of, white. Same as *B. subnitrate.*

B. oxychlo'ride. $(B_6Cl_3.Bi_2O_3)_2.H_2O$. Pearl white. Prepared by slowly pouring a solution of bismuth in nitric acid into a solution of sodium chloride. A white powder, used as a cosmetic.

B. oxyhy'drate. A term applied to the oxide of bismuth when thrown down from a solution of a bismuth salt by caustic alkali. Used as carbonate of bismuth.

B., pu'rified. Bismuth fused with potassium nitrate to remove impurities. See *Bismuthum purificatum.*

B., reg'ulus of. The metal bismuth.

B. subcar'bonate. Same as *Bismuthi carbonas.*

B. subni'trate. See *Bismuthi subnitras.*

B. tan'nate. See *Bismuthi tannas.*

B. terox'ide. See *B. trioxide.*

B. trini'trate. $Bi(NO_3)_3+3H_2O$. Obtained in large, transparent, triclinic prisms when a solution of bismuth in nitric acid is evaporated. The crystals are very deliquescent; they are soluble in glycerin, and when thus dissolved are miscible in water without precipitation.

B. triox'ide. Bi_2O_3. Found native as bismuth ochre. Prepared by heating the hydroxide, carbonate, or nitrate of bismuth. It is a yellow powder, of sp. gr. 8·2 when thus formed; and it occurs in microscopic needles when obtained by the precipitation of a boiling solution of a bismuth salt with potash. Used as the subnitrate. Dose, 5—15 grains.

B. trisni'trate. A former name of *Bismuthi subnitras.*

B. vale'rianate. See *Bismuthi valerianas.*

B., white. Same as *B. subnitrate.*

Bismu'thi carbo'nas. $2(Bi_2CO_5)H_2O$. Two ounces of bismuth, in successive portions, are added to four ounces of nitric acid mixed with three ounces of distilled water; when effervescence has ceased heat is applied for ten minutes; after decanting, the solution is evaporated to two ounces, and a solution of six ounces of carbonate of ammonia in two pints of distilled water is added, the precipitate is collected on a filter, washed, and dried at a temperature not exceeding 65·5° C. (150° F.) A white powder, insoluble in water, soluble with effervescence in nitric acid. Used in gastrodynia and vomiting of long standing, where there is much acidity. Dose, 5—20 grains or more. This is a subcarbonate.

B. et ammo'niæ ci'tras. Prepared by dissolving bismuth citrate in ammonia water and concentrating, when it is obtained in white, transparent, shining scales; freely soluble in water, slightly in alcohol, and insoluble in ether. See *Liquor bismuthi et ammoniæ citratis.*

B. ni'tras. Same as *B. subnitras.*

B. oxi'dum, B. Ph. (F. *oxyde de bismuth;* G. *Wismuthoxyd.*) Bi_2O_3. Molecular weight 468. Subnitrate of bismuth one pound, solution of soda four pints, mix and boil for five minutes; on cooling the oxide is deposited, when the supernatant liquid is decanted, and the precipitate washed and dried. It is a dull yellow, somewhat crystalline, powder, which dissolves in acids without effervescence. Properly *Bismuth trioxide.* Used as the subnitrate. Dose, 5—15 grains.

B. subcarbo'nas, U.S. Ph. Same as *B. carbonas.*

B. subni'tras, B. Ph. (F. *sous-azotate de bismuth;* G. *basisches salpetersaures Wismuthoxyd.*) $BiNO_4,H_2O$. Magistery of bismuth. Two ounces of purified bismuth are added, in successive portions, to four ounces of nitric acid mixed with three ounces of distilled water; when effervescence has ceased it is heated for ten minutes, decanted, and evaporated to two ounces; this being poured into a gallon of distilled water, a precipitate is formed, which is washed, collected, and dried at a temperature of 65·5° C. (150° F.) A white, heavy powder, in minute crystalline scales. It is blackened by hydrogen sulphide, and insoluble in water. Used in gastrodynia. Dose, 5—20 grains or more.

B. tan'nas. (F. *tannate de bismuth ; G. Gerbsaureswismuth.*) Tannate of bismuth. Forty-four parts of subnitrate of bismuth are dissolved in equal parts of nitric acid and water, and poured into a solution of soda; the precipitate is washed, triturated with twenty parts of tannic acid mixed with water, strained, and dried with a moderate heat. It is a light yellow, tasteless powder, insoluble in water and alcohol. Used internally as an astringent in diarrhœa, and externally in gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, and ophthalmia.

B. trisni'tras. Same as *B. subnitras.*

B. valeria'nas. $C_5H_9O_2BiO$. A solution of oxide of bismuth in nitric acid mixed with sodium valerianate; a precipitate forms, which is washed and dried. Used in gastrodynia and neuralgia. Dose, ½—2 grains, three times a day.

Bismu'thic ac'id. $HBiO_3$. A red powder, obtained by passing a current of chlorine through a boiling solution of caustic potash, holding bismuth trioxide in suspension.

Bismu'thides. (F. *bismuthides.*) Name by C. Pauquy for a Family of ponderable bodies; by Beudant for a Family of minerals, having bismuth for their type.

Bismu'thous ni'trate. A synonym of *Bismuth trinitrate.*

B. ox'ide. A synonym of *Bismuth trioxide.*

Bismu'thum. The metal *Bismuth.*

B. al'bum. The *Bismuthi subnitras.*

B. carbon'icum. The *Bismuthi carbonas.*

B. cit'ricum ammoniaca'le. The *Liquor bismuthi et ammoniæ citratis.*

B. depurga'tum, Belg. Ph. (L. *depurgo*, to cleanse.) The same as *B. purificatum.*

B. hydriconi'tricum. A synonym of *Bismuthi subnitras.*

B. hydroni'tricum. The *Bismuthi subnitras.*

B. hydro-oxyda'tum. See *Bismuth oxyhydrate.*

B. lac'ticum. See *Bismuth lactate.*

B. ni'tricum. The *Bismuthi subnitras.*

B. ni'tricum ba'sicum. The *Bismuthi subnitras.*

B. oxida'tum. Same as *Bismuthi oxidum.*

B. oxydula'tum al'bum. (L. *albus*, white.) The *Bismuthi subnitras.*

B. purifica'tum, B. Ph. (L. *purificatus*, from *purifico*, to make clean.) Bismuth, ten ounces, is fused with an ounce of potassium nitrate for fifteen minutes; the slag from the surface is removed and another ounce of potassium nitrate added to the metal, and again fused. Used in making carbonate and subnitrate of bismuth.

B. repurga'tum, Fr. Codex. (L. *repurgo*, to cleanse again.) Same as *B. purificatum.*

B. subcarbon'icum. See *Bismuthi subcarbonas.*

B. subni'tricum. The *Bismuthi subnitras.*

B. tan'nicum. See *Bismuthi tannas.*

B. valerian'icum. The *Bismuthi valerianas.*

Bismu'tum. The same as *Bismuthum.*

Bi'son. (Βίσων.) The *Bos bison ;* its flesh is said to be better than ox-beef; the hump is highly esteemed.

Bispe'nii. (L. *bis*, twice; *penis.* F. *bispénien.*) Applied by Blainville to an Order of the *Reptilia*, the males of which have the penis double.

Bispi'nose. (L. *bis ; spina*, a spine.) Having two spines.

Bispi'rous. (L. *bis ; spiro*, to breathe.) Having two outlets, as of a wound.

Bissa-bol. A gum, resembling myrrh, imported from Arabia. It is of African origin, but its source is unknown.

Bissec'tus. (L. *bis*, twice; *seco*, to cut. F. *biséqué.*) Applied to an insect, the head and trunk of which are not separated by a suture, so that the body seems formed of two pieces only, as the *Aranea.*

Bis'sum. The *Hydrangea arborescens.*

Bis'tort. (L. *bis*, twice, or double; *torqueo*, to twist, from the appearance of its roots. F. *bistorte ;* I. and S. *bistorta ;* G. *Natterwurz, Schlangenwurz.*) The root of the *Polygonum bistorta.* Used as an astringent. See *Bistorta.*

B., offic'inal. The *Polygonum bistorta.*

B., Virgin'ian. The *Polygonum virginianum.*

Bistor'ta. (F. *bistorte, couleuvrine ;* I. *serpentina ;* G. *Wiesenknöterich, Natterwurz.*) Bistort, snake-weed; the rhizome of *Polygonum bistorta.* It is flattened on one side, rounded on the other, bent twice on itself, partly annulated with leaf-scars, and marked with rootlet-scars; blackish brown on the outside, brownish red within, with a large central pith. It contains tannin and some gallic acid. Used in powder, decoction, or extract, as an astringent in diarrhœa, leucorrhœa, hæmorrhage, and relaxations of mucous membrane.

Bis'touri ca'ché. (F. *bistouri ; cacher*, to hide.) A name for an old French bistoury, the blade of which is contained in a sheath, and starts out on pressing a spring. It was used in the operations for stone in the bladder and hernia.

Bis'toury. (F. *bistouri*, an incision-knife; from *Pistorium*, now *Pistoja*, a town once celebrated for the manufacture of such instruments. I. *bistori ;* S. *bisturi ;* G. *Bisturi, Einschnittmesser, Ritzmesser.*) A small knife, or scalpel, for surgical purposes; there are three forms in which it is made, the straight, the curved, and probe-pointed, which is also curved.

B., cur'ved. (F. *bistouri à tranchant concave ;* I. *bistori falcato ;* G. *concavschneidiges*, or *krummes Bistouri.*) A sharp or blunt-pointed bistoury, with a concave cutting edge.

B., probe-poin'ted. (F. *bistouri boutonné ;* I. *bistori bottonato, smusso*, or *ottuso ;* G. *köpfiges* or *geknöpftes Bistouri.*) A straight or curved narrow knife, the extremity of which ends in a knot or button. It has the advantage that it can be made to travel along a groove or sinus, without injuring the tissues.

B., straight. (F. *bistouri droit ;* I. *bistori retto ;* G. *Spitz*, or *Einstichmessen.*) A long, straight, narrow, and sharp-pointed knife.

Bistra'ta. (L. *bis*, twice; *stratum*, a layer.) Term applied by Jäger to those mature animals and to those stages of development which present only two layers of blastides.

B. sol'ida. (L. *solidus*, solid.) Those forms which present a layer of limiting cells (exoderm), and a solid mass of cells of a different kind within.

B. ca'va. (L. *cavus*, hollow.) Those forms which have a cavity in their interior surrounded by two layers of blastides, the outer one forming an exoderm, and the inner one an entoderm, as the gastrula of Häckel.

Bis'tritz. Austria; near Olmütz. A whey cure place in a fair climate.

Bisul'cate. (L. *bis*, twice; *sulcus*, cleft. G. *zweispaltig*, *gespalten*.) Cloven-footed, as the ox.

Also, in Botany especially, two-grooved.

Bisul'phate. (L. *bis*, double; *sulphas*, a sulphate.) A salt of sulphuric acid, in which one atom only of hydrogen is replaced by a base.

Bisul'phide. A compound having two equivalents of sulphur to one of base.

B. of car'bon. Same as *Carbon disulphide.*

Bisul'phite. (L. *bis*, double; *sulphis*, a sulphite.) A salt of sulphurous acid, in which one atom only of hydrogen is replaced by a base.

Bisul'phuret. A compound having two equivalents of sulphur to one of base.

Bisz'tra. Hungary; County Marmaros. An alkaline chalybeate water.

Bitar'tras. Bitartrate.

B. ka'licus. Potassium bitartrate.

B. potas'sicus. Potassium bitartrate.

Bitar'trate. (L. *bis; tartras*, a tartrate.) A salt of tartaric acid, in which there are two atoms of acid to one of base; in other words, in which only one hydrogen radicle is replaced by a metal.

Biter'nate. (L. *biternatus*, from *bis*, twice; *terni*, three each. F. *biterné;* G. *doppeltgedreit*, *doppeltdreizählig*, *doppeltdreitheilig*.) Twice ternate, or doubly threefold, compound leaves, the common petiole of which bears three secondary petioles, on each of which are three leaflets.

Biterna'tisect. (L. *bis; terni; seco*, to cut. G. *doppeltdreischnittig*.) Doubly ternate; each half divided into three.

Bithnymal'ca. (Heb. *beten*, *bitni*, stomach; *malkah*, queen.) Old term, according to Dolæus, in *Encyclopæd. Med. l.* iii, *c.* i, 3 and 4, for a supposed peculiar active principle in the stomach, and presiding over chylification; also called *Gasteranax.*

Bithyn'ians. The inhabitants of Bithynia, in the north of Asia Minor. They are descended from the Thracians.

Bith'ynos. (Βιθυνός.) Old name for a plaster, described by Galen, *de C. M. sec. Loc.* ix, 3, and recommended as efficacious against dropsy; also, for a certain pastil or troch, *de C. M. per Gen.* v, 12, Gorræus.

Bi'ting persica'ria. The *Polygonum hydropiper.*

B. stone'crop. The *Sedum acre.*

Bitios de kis. An African synonym of *Proctocace.*

Bit-loban. A preparation made by the Hindoos, being a white saline substance, called in the country *Padanoon*, *Soucherloon*, and popularly *Khala mimuc*, or black salt. It is impure sodium chloride mixed with a little iron sulphide, and is made by melting three parts of the salt of Lake Samur, with one part of myrobalan. It has been long used in India, and applied to many purposes, to improve digestion, and as specific in obstructions of the liver and spleen, the results of malarious poisoning, in paralysis, cutaneous diseases, worms, rheumatism; in short, in all chronic affections of man and beast.

Bit-noben. The *Bit-loban.*

Bit'ten. (Eng. part. of *bite*, from Sax. *bitan.* G. *geschnitten.*) Having irregularly-shaped serrations, as in certain leaves.

Bit'ter. (Sax. *biter*, from *bitan*, to bite. L. *amarus;* Gr. πικρός; F. *amer;* I. *amaro;* S. *amargo;* G. *bitter.*) A well-known taste.

B. al'mond. The *Amygdala communis*, var. *amara.* See *Amygdala amara.*

B. ap'ple. The plant and the fruit of the *Citrullus colocynthis.*

B. ash. The *Picræna excelsa.*

B. bark. The *Pinckneya pubens.*

B. blain. The *Vandellia diffusa.*

B. bloom. The *Chironia angularis.*

B. bush. The *Eupatorium nervosum.*

B. can'dytuft. The *Iberis amara.*

B. cassa'va. The *Manihot utilissima.*

B. cress. The *Cardamine amara.*

B. cu'cumber. Same as *B. apple.*

B. cup. A cup made of quassia wood. Used for the administration of the drug by putting water into it, and drinking it in a short time when it has dissolved some of the bitter principle.

B. earth. A synonym of *Magnesia.*

B. gourd. Same as *B. apple.*

B. grass. The *Aletris farinosa.*

B., ho'ly. The *Pulvis aloes cum canella.*

B. king. The *Soulamea amara.*

B. kino'va. A synonym of *Kinovic acid.*

B. or'ange. The *Citrus vulgaris.*

B. parei'ra. The *Abuta amara.*

B. polyg'ala. The *Polygala rubella.*

B. prin'ciple. A neutral substance of indefinite chemical constitution, varying in composition in different plants, on the presence of which the bitter quality of certain vegetables is said to depend.

B. purg'ing salt. A synonym of *Magnesiæ sulphas.*

B. pur'ple wil'low. The *Salix purpurea.*

B. quino'a. A term applied to the seeds with the husks of the *Chenopodium quinoa.*

B. red'berry. The *Cornus florida.*

B. root. The *Apocynum androsæmifolium*, the *Gentiana catesbæi*, and the *Menyanthes verna.*

B. simaru'ba. The bark of the root of *Simaruba officinalis.*

B. sorin'jan. See *Sorinjan tulk.*

B. sweet. The *Solanum dulcamara.*

B. sweet, false. The *Celastrus scandens.*

B. sweet night'shade. The *Solanum dulcamara.*

B. sweet vine. The *Solanum dulcamara.*

B. tinc'ture. The *Tinctura amara.*

B. vetch. The *Ervum ervilia;* also, the *Orobus tuberosus.*

B. vetch, black. The *Orobus niger.*

B. vetch, wood. The *Orobus sylvestris.*

B. wa'ters. A term applied to those mineral waters which contain considerable amounts of sodium or magnesium sulphate.

B., Wel'ter's. (F. *amer de Welter.*) Picric acid.

B. wine of i'ron. See *Iron, bitter wine of.*

B. win'ter cress. The *Barbarea vulgaris.*

Bitte'ra febrifu'ga. (L. *febris*, fever; *fugio*, to put to flight.) The *Picræna excelsa.*

Bit'terin. A synonym of *Quassia.*

Bit'tern. The water remaining after the crystallisation of common salt from sea-water, or from the water of salt springs, and containing some sodium chloride and large quantities of potassium, calcium, and magnesium chloride and sulphate, along with some iodine and bromine. Called also, mother water and mother lye.

Bit'terness. (Same etymon as *Bitter.* L. *amaritudo;* F. *amertume;* I. *amarezza;* G. *Bitterkeit.*) A bitter quality of a thing as recognised by the taste.

Bit'ters. Term applied to several medicinal substances, expressing their quality as particularly perceptible to the taste, and which are further distinguished into the aromatic, pure, and styptic bitters.

B., colum'bo. Tinctura calumbæ.

B., spir'it. Tinctura gentianæ.

B., wine. Vinum gentianæ compositum.

Bit'tersweet. The *Solanum dulcamara;* also, a variety of the *Pyrus malus.*

Bit'terweed. The *Ambrosia trifida.*

Bit'terwood tree. The *Picræna excelsa.*

Bit'terwort. (G. *Bitterwurz.*) The gentian root.

Bit'tos. A disease in which the chief symptom is acute pain in the anus. (Dunglison.)

Bitu'men. (L. *bitumen.* Gr. ἄσφαλτος; F. *bitume;* I. *bitume;* S. *betun;* G. *Erdpech, Erdharz, Bergtheer.*) A generic name for certain mineral inflammable substances which have different names. Bitumens are solid, semisolid, or liquid; very combustible, have when heated a peculiar smell, and are bitter to the taste and stimulating. Bitumens are of several kinds:—*Naphtha*, liquid and transparent; *Petroleum*, more oily; *Maltha*, or *Mineral tar*, blackish and of the consistence of honey; *Pissasphalte*, black and soft; *Asphalte*, black and solid. *Amber* is classed among bitumens by some.

B. barbaden'se. Barbadoes tar.

B. fa'gi. (L. *fagus*, a beech tree.) See *Pix fagi liquida.*

B., glu'tinous. See *Pissasphalte.*

B. juda'icum. (L. *judaicus*, Jewish.) Same as *Asphalt.*

B. liq'uidum. Liquid bitumen; petroleum.

B. of Barba'does. See *Barbadoes tar.*

B. of Judæ'a. Same as *Asphalte.*

B. of Mal'ta. Same as *Pissasphalte.*

B., salt of. Same as *Bit-loban.*

B., sol'id. Same as *Asphalte.*

Bitumina'ted. (L. *bitumen.*) Charged with bitumen.

Bituminif'erous. (L. *bitumen; fero*, to bear. F. *bituminifère;* G. *erdpechtragend.*) Impregnated with bitumen.

Bituminisa'tion. (L. *bitumen.*) Term for the transformation of organic matter into bitumen, as wood into coal, and the remains of vegetable substances into peat.

Bitu'minised. (Same etymon.) That which is changed into bitumen.

Bitu'minous. (L. *bituminosus.* F. *bitumineux;* I. and S. *bituminoso;* G. *erdpechartig.*) Belonging to, or of the nature of, bitumen.

Biu'ret. $C_2H_5N_3O_2$. A substance formed by heating urea to 150° C.—160° C. (302° F.—320° F.) It forms long, white, needle-shaped crystals. An aqueous solution of biuret in water, when a few drops of a solution of cupric sulphate, and then an excess of caustic soda, are added, becomes of a red colour, changing to violet, according to the quantity of copper.

Biva'lence. (L. *bis; valeo*, to have power.) The property possessed by some elements of replacing two atoms of hydrogen in a compound.

Biva'lent. (Same etymon.) Possessing the property of *Bivalence.*

Bi'valve. (L. *bivalvis*, from *bis*, double, *valvæ*, the leaves of a door. F. *bivalve;* I. *bivalve, conchiglie;* G. *Zweiklappig, Zweischalig.*) Having two valves.

Bival'via. (Same etymon.) A synonym of the *Lamellibranchiata*, from being enclosed in a bivalve shell.

Bival'vulate. (L. *bis; valvula*, dim. of *valvæ*, the leaves of a door. F. *bivalvulé;* G. *zweischalig, zweiklappig.*) Having two valvules.

B. an'thers. Those having two pores closed by valves.

Bive'nate. (L. *bis; vena*, a vein. G. *zweiaderig.*) Having two veins or nervures.

Biven'ter. (L. *bis*, double; *venter*, the belly.) Double belly; the digastricus muscle.

B. cervi'cis. (L. *cervix*, the neck.) So called from its fleshy ends and tendinous middle. The part of the complexus muscle which arises by three or four slips from the transverse processes of as many upper dorsal vertebræ, and is inserted into the superior curved line of the occipital bone. It is supplied by the posterior branches of the cervical nerves from the first to the eighth.

B. mandib'ulæ. (L. *mandibula*, the lower jaw.) A synonym of the digastric muscle.

B. max'illæ. (L. *maxilla*, the jaw.) The digastric muscle.

B. maxil'læ inferio'ris. (L. *maxilla*, the jaw; *inferior*, lower.) A synonym of the digastric muscle.

Biven'tral. (Same etymon.) Having two bellies.

B. lobe of cerebel'lum. See *Digastric lobe of cerebellum.*

Bivit'tate. (L. *bis; vitta*, a fillet, a band.) Having two vittæ, or furrows.

Biv'ium. (L. *bivium*, a place with two ways, or where two roads meet.) The two hinder ambulacra of Echinoderms.

Bivu'to di Ter'mini. Italy; near Palermo. A cold water, containing calcium and magnesium carbonate, calcium and sodium sulphate, and magnesium and sodium chloride.

Bix'a. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Bixaceæ.*

B. america'na. The *Bixa orellana.*

B. orella'na. (Mod. L. *orellana*, for *orleana*, belonging to Orleans. G. *orleanobaum;* Beng. and Hind. *Lutkun;* Hind. *Gawpurgee;* By. *Kisree;* Can. *Kuppa manhala;* Mal. *Korungoomunga;* Tam. *Kooragoomangjul;* Tel. *Jafra;* Ceyl. *Kaha-gaha.*) The heart-leaved annotto tree. Hab. Hindostan and South America. The reddish pulp surrounding the seeds furnishes *Annotto.* The seeds are cordial, astringent, and febrifuge.

Bixa'ceæ. Small trees or shrubs. Leaves alternate, exstipulate; sepals 4—7; petals hypogynous, distinct, equal in number to the sepals, sometimes absent; stamens hypogynous, equal to, or some multiple of, stamens; ovary one or more celled; placentas two or more, parietal; fruit one celled, with a thin pulp; seeds many; albumen fleshy-oily; embryo straight, axial; radicle turned to the hilum. Also called *Flacourtiaceæ.*

Bix'ads. The plants of the Nat. Order *Bixaceæ.*

Bix'eæ. A Tribe of the Nat. Order *Bixaceæ*, having the style simple and the fruit splitting.

Bix'in. $C_{15}H_{18}O_4$, Stein; or $C_{28}H_{34}O_5$, Eng. A bright red colouring matter found in annotto, the product of *Bixa orellana.* It is easily soluble in alkalies, sparingly in cold alcohol and ether; sulphuric acid turns it blue, nitric acid produces a yellow substance of musky smell.

Bixin'eæ. Same as *Bixaceæ.*

Blabero'pus. (Βλαβερός, hurtful; ὀπός, juice.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Apocynaceæ*, separated by A. de Candolle from the Genus *Alstonia;* it is not recognised by all botanists. The plants have a milky irritant juice, which is used to poison arrows with, and is fatal to man.

Blac'ciæ. A term by Rhazes for measles.

Blach'mal. Alchemical term for a substance formed by pouring a mixture of several fused metals upon sulphur. (Johnson.)

Blaci'a. (Βλακεία, laziness.) A term for debility.

Black. (Sax. *blác.* L. *niger;* F. *noir;* I. and S. *negro;* G. *schwarz.*) The appearance of an object from which no light is reflected, or through which no light is transmitted.

B. al'der. The *Alnus serrulata*, the *Rhamnus frangula*, and also the *Prinos verticillatus.*

B. an'timony. Sulphuret of antimony, or *Antimonious sulphide.*

B. ash. A synonym of *British barilla.*

B. assi'ze. (Old F. *assis*, an assembly of judges; from L. *assideo*, to sit at, or near.) The assizes at Oxford in July, 1577, at which jail or typhus fever was so fatal to those who were present.

B. bal'sam. A synonym of *Balsam of Peru.*

B. basil'icon. The *Unguentum basilicum nigrum.*

B. bear'berry. The *Arctostaphylos alpina.*

B. bile. Same as *Atrabilis.*

B. birch. The *Betula lenta.*

B. bird-weed. The *Polygonum convolvulus.*

B. bit'ter vetch. The *Orobus niger.*

B. blood. Venous blood.

B. bot'tle. The *Infusum sennæ compositum.*

B.-boy gum. The red resin of New Holland. An exudation from the *Xanthorrhœa hastilis* or *X. arborea.*

B. boy res'in. Same as *B.-boy gum.*

B. bry'ony. The *Tamus communis.*

B. bul'ly. The wood of the *Achias sapota.*

B. caca'o. The *Colocasia esculenta.*

B. can'cer. A synonym of *Melanosis.*

B. can'tharis. The *Cantharis atrata.*

B. car'away seed. The fruit of *Carum nigrum.* Used in India as a condiment.

B. cat'echu. See *Catechu nigrum.*

B. champig'non. The *Boletus aërius.*

B. cincho'na. The *Cinchona condaminea candollii.*

B. cock. The *Tetrao tetrix*, or black grouse. Used as food.

B. co'hosh. The *Actæa* or *Cimicifuga racemosa.*

B. cor'al. The *Corallium nigrum*, or *Gorgonia antipathes.*

B. cum'min. The seeds of the *Nigella sativa*, the small fennel flower, or the allied species. It is the *μελάνθιον* of Hippocrates and Dioscorides.

B. cur'rant. The *Ribes nigrum.*

B. dam'mar of Mal'abar. (Hind. *Dhoop Googul.*) An aromatic and, when fresh, yellow resin, obtained from *Canarium strictum.*

B. damp. A synonym of *Methane.*

B. death. The *Pestis nigra*, or black plague.

B. disea'se. A synonym of *Melæna.*

B. dog. A synonym of *Hypochondriasis.*

B. dog'wood. The wood of *Rhamnus frangula.*

B. dose. The *Mistura sennæ composita.*

B. draught. A solution of sulphate of magnesia, or Epsom salts, in an infusion of senna, or *Mistura sennæ composita.*

B. drink. A decoction of the toasted leaves of *Ilex vomitoria.* Used by Indian tribes at the opening of their councils; it acts as an emetic.

B. drop. (F. *gouttes noires anglaises;* I. *goccia nera;* G. *schwarze Tropfen.*) Opium ½ lb., verjuice 3 pints, nutmegs 1½ ounce, saffron ½ ounce, boil, then add sugar ¼ lb., yeast 2 drachms; keep warm for six weeks, and decant.

B. Egyp'tian bean. The *Lablab vulgaris.*

B. elm. The *Ulmus effusa.*

B. eye. Ecchymosis of the eyelids and surrounding structures from a blow.

B. flux. See *Flux, black.*

B. gen'tian. The *Seseli libanotis.*

B. gin'ger. The root of *Zingiber officinale* when scalded without being scraped.

B. gram. (Sansk. *Mudga-parui;* Beng. *Krishna-moog*, *Kala moog;* Tam. *Karuppa-payara;* Tel. *Nella pessara;* Arab. *Mocsh;* Pers. *Benoomash.*) The seed of *Phaseolus Max.* The hairy-podded kidney bean.

B. grouse. The *Tetrao tetrix.*

B. haw. The *Viburnum prunæfolium.*

B. hel'lebore. The *Helleborus niger.*

B. hore'hound. The *Ballota nigra.*

B. indura'tion. See *Induration of lungs, black.*

B. ipecacuan'ha. The *Psychotria emetica.*

B., i'vory. Animal charcoal from charred ivory.

B. Jack. Blende.

B. jaun'dice. (F. *mélasictère;* G. *schwarze Gelbsucht.*) A name for *Icterus*, when, the disease being severe or of long duration, the colour becomes dark.

B. jet. Sulphuret of zinc, found in the mines. See *Blende.*

B., lamp. Charcoal obtained by the burning of resinous or oily substances.

B. lead. Same as *Plumbago.*

B. leg. A synonym of *Purpura*, when of a severe character, and accompanied by discolouration. It is said to be caused by eating salt meat, having an excess of saltpetre.

B. lep'rosy. A variety of *Lepra*, the *L. nigricans*, in which the colour of the patches is dark and livid.

B. lion. A term given by the British troops to a phagedænic chancre from which they suffered when in Portugal.

B. magne'sia. A synonym of *Manganese dioxide.*

B. maid'enhair. The *Asplenium adiantum-nigrum.*

B. mas'terwort. The *Astrantia major.*

B. meas'les. See *Rubeola nigra.*

B. med'ick. The *Medicago lupulina.*

B. mercu'rial lo'tion. Black wash, *Lotio hydrargyri nigra*, B. Ph.

B. mul'berry. The *Morus nigra.*

B. mul'lein. The *Verbascum nigrum.*

B. mus'tard. The *Sinapis nigra.*

B. myrob'alans. The fruit of *Terminalia chebula* gathered before it is ripe.

B. night'shade. The *Solanum nigrum.*

B. non'such. The *Medicago lupulina.*

B. oak. The *Quercus tinctoria.*

B. oak bark. The bark of *Quercus tinctoria.*

B. ox'ide of cop'per. The *Copper monoxide.*

B. ox'ide of i'ron. Ferroso-ferric oxide. See *Iron, magnetic oxide of.*

B. ox'ide of man'ganese. The *Manganese dioxide.*

B. ox'ide of mer'cury. The *Mercurous oxide.*

B. pep'per. The *Piper nigrum.*

B. pep'per vine. The *Piper nigrum.*

B. pest'ilence. The *Pestis nigra.*

B. phthi'sis. A synonym of *Miners' asthma.*

B. pitch. See *Pix nigra.*

B. plague. The *Pestis nigra.*

B. pock. The *Hæmorrhagic smallpox.*

B. pop'lar. The *Populus nigra.*

B. pop'py. A variety of *Papaver somniferum.*

B. ram'thorn. The *Rhamnus lyceoides.*

B. root. The *Aletris farinosa*, the *Pterocaulon pycnostachyum*, and also the *Leptandria purpurea.*

B. salts. The black mass obtained during the manufacture of potash when the lixiviated salts have been evaporated.

B. seed'ed dol'ichos. (Bomb. *Simbi, Nispava, Bullar, Saim-ke-puttee, Walpapree;* Tam. *Mutcheh;* Pers. *Lobiya;* Egypt. *Liblah.*) The seed of the *Lablab vulgaris.* A kind of lentil, widely cultivated in India.

B. snake-root. The *Actæa racemosa*, or rich-weed.

B. snake'weed. The *Asarum virginicum.*

B. spit. The expectoration of mucus or other material, tinged with grey or black from the inhalation of air charged with minute carbonaceous particles, in the form of smoke or coal dust in a mine.

B. spleen'wort. The *Asplenium adiantum-nigrum.*

B. spruce. The *Abies nigra.*

B. stalk'ed spleen'wort. The *Asplenium adiantum-nigrum.*

B. sug'ar. The extract of liquorice.

B. sul'phur. Same as *Sulphur vivum.*

B. sul'phuret of mer'cury. The *Mercurous sulphide.*

B. tam'arinds. Tamarinds with the skin removed and salt added to preserve the pulp.

B. tang. The *Fucus vesiculosus.*

B. thorn. The *Prunus spinosa.*

B. thrush. Aphtha accompanied by great debility and black sordes.

B. tur'nip. The *Leontice leontopetalum.*

B. tur'peth. A synonym of *Mercurous oxide.*

B. u'rine. Urine assuming a black appearance from blood, or a large quantity of bile, or, according to Dr. Marcet, from melanic acid.

B. var'nish of Syl'het. A resinous juice, obtained from the *Semecarpus anacardium.*

B. vom'it. The dark coloured matter, like coffee grounds, vomited in the last stage of yellow fever; also, applied to the fever itself.

B. wal'nut. The *Juglans nigra.*

B. wash. Calomel 30 grains, lime water 10 ounces; mix. Also called grey lotion.

B. wa'ter. The *Pyrosis*, or water-brash.

B. wax. An uncertain product, imported from India and the Pacific Islands.

B. whortleber'ry. The fruit of *Vaccinium myrtillus.*

B. wood. The wood of the *Dalbergia latifolia* and *D. sissoides.*

B. worts. The *Vaccinium myrtillus.*

Black, Joseph. A celebrated English chemist, born at Bordeaux in 1728, died in Edinburgh 1799. He discovered the presence of fixed air or carbonic acid in the carbonated alkalies. His theory of latent heat, and his other researches, changed the whole aspect of chemical enquiry.

Black'berry. The *Rubus fruticosus.*

B., Amer'ican. The *Rubus villosus.*

B., creep'ing. The *Rubus canadensis.*

B., low. The *Rubus canadensis.*

Black'cock. The *Tetrao tetrix.*

Black'feet In'dians. (G. *Schwarzfüsse.*) A north-western tribe of the Algonkins, inhabiting the district between 46° and 52° N. lat. on the Saskatschawan, extending to the Missouri and the Yellow Stone River.

Black-Jack. The Derbyshire miner's term for *blende*, or zinc sulphide.

Blackstonia. The yellow centaury.

Blactara. Cerussa, or plumbic carbonate. (Ruland.)

Blac'tiæ. Rubeola or measles.

Blad'da. A term for buttermilk.

Blad'der. (Sax. *blædr*, from *blasan*, to blow.) A membranous bag. The urinary bladder.

B., air. See *Air bladder.*

B., cal'culus of. (G. *Blasenstein.*) See *Calculus, urinary.*

B. cam'pion. The *Silene inflata.* The young shoots have a combined flavour of asparagus and peas.

B., catarrh' of. (G. *Blasenkatarrh.*) Same as *Cystitis, chronic.*

B., colum'nar. (L. *columna*, a pillar.) Same as *B., fasciculated.*

B., contrac'tile. A vesicular organ of the Rotifera lying close to the cloaca, which contracts and dilates rhythmically. It gives off the two respiratory tubes which run along the sides of the body. The functions of the organ are not surely known, but Mr. Gosse believes that the respiratory tubes represent the kidneys, and that the contractile sac is a true urinary bladder.

B. dock. The *Rumex vesicarius*, which in India is eaten as a garnish.

B., ex'strophy of. ('Εξ, out; στρέφω, to turn.) Same as *B., extroversion of.*

B., extrover'sion of. (L. *extra*, on the outside; *verto*, to turn. G. *Blasenspalte.*) An arrest of development of the lower part of the abdominal wall, with deficiency of the anterior wall of the bladder, so that its posterior wall protrudes as a red, papillated tumour. The umbilicus is usually wanting. It is most common in males in whom there is generally also epispadias.

B., fascic'ulated. (L. *fasciculus*, a small bundle.) A condition of rugosity of the inner surface of the urinary bladder depending on hypertrophy of bundles of muscular fibre, between which calculi occasionally become impacted.

B.-fern, brit'tle. The *Cystopteris fragilis.*

B.-fern, tooth'ed. The *Cystopteris fragilis*, var. *dentata.*

B. fu'cus. The *Fucus vesiculosus.*

B., gall. (G. *Gallenblase.*) See *Gall-bladder.*

B. herb. The *Physalis alkekengi.*

B., hia'tus of, congen'ital. (L. *hiatus*, an opening; *congenitus*, born at the same time.) Same as *B., extroversion of.*

B., inflamma'tion of. (G. *Blasenentzündung.*) See *Cystitis.*

B. in the throat. Old American term for cynanche.

B., ir'ritable. A condition in which there is a frequent desire to pass urine, generally with more or less pain.

B. nut. The *Staphylea pinnata.*

B.-nut tree. The *Staphylea trifolia.*

B.-nuts. The Nat. Order *Staphyleaceæ.*

B.-pod'ded lobe'lia. The *Lobelia inflata.*

B., sac'culated. (L. *sacculus*, a little sac.) A condition in which the walls of the bladder protrude in the form of pouches between the hypertrophied bundles of muscular fibres, so that the walls there consist usually of the mucous and peritoneal coats only. The sacculi are most frequent on the posterior wall and, retaining urine till it decomposes, originate cystitis, and sometimes ulceration of the mucous membrane, and peritoneal inflammation and adhesion on the other side; they may also enclose a calculus. The pouches are produced by over-distension of the walls of the bladder, in consequence of obstruction to the escape of the urine.

B. sen'na. The *Colutea arborescens.*

B., swim. (G. *Schwimmblase.*) A synonym of *Air-bladder.*

B., u'rinary. (F. *vessie urinaire; I. vescica orinale;* S. *vegiga;* G. *Harnblase.*) The bladder is a bag composed of unstriated muscular tissue, the upper part of which only is covered with peritoneum. It is situated in the fore part of the pelvis, immediately behind the ossa pubis and in front of the rectum, in the male, and of the vagina and uterus in the female. It is of round or oval form, holds from two to three pints (500—600 cubic centim.), and when distended rises into the abdominal cavity. The upper part is named the vertex, and presents the remains of the allantois, which is termed the urachus. The middle part is the body, and the lower part is the fundus, which is slightly prolonged in front to form the neck, and is in relation with the prostate gland. The bladder has three openings into it. Two are those of the ureters, which, after a course of a third of an inch through the walls, open by a valve-like aperture, 2 mm. in length, 14 mm. distant from each other, and 18 mm. behind the third opening, which is that of the urethra. The triangular space bounded by the three openings is named the trigonum vesicale, and the mucous membrane is here smooth. The muscular layers of the bladder are an external longitudinal layer, a middle layer composed partly of circular and partly of oblique fibres, and a thin internal longitudinal layer. The outer layer constitutes the detrusor urinæ. It is continuous anteriorly and below with the musculus pubo-vesicalis or levator prostatæ, and behind with the musculus recto-vesicalis. The middle circular layer becomes thicker below, and forms the sphincter vesicæ. The mucous membrane is pinkish-white, thick, and in the contracted condition presents numerous rugæ, which disappear when it is distended. It has small crypts and some acinous glands. The bladder is supplied by three sets of arteries—the superior vesical, arising from the obliterated umbilical; the posterior, from the middle hæmorrhoidal, the uterine, and vaginal; and the anterior, from the internal pudic, and sometimes from the obturator. The nerves come from the hypogastric plexus, and primarily from the lumbar region of the spinal cord.

B. worm. (G. *Blasenwurm.*) The *Cysticercus.*

B. wrack. The *Fucus vesiculosus.*

Blad'dered. (Same etymon.) Having bladders or vesicles.

B. fu'cus. The *Fucus vesiculosus.*

Blad'dery. (Same etymon.) Full of bladders or vesicles. Applied in Botany to structures which are thin and inflated.

B. fe'ver. A synonym of *Pemphigus.*

Blade. (Sax. *blæd*, a leaf.) The expanded portion or lamina of a leaf, or of a petal.

Blade'bone. The scapula.

Bla'doch. A term for buttermilk.

Bla'don springs. United States. Mineral springs in Alabama, about 85 miles from Mobile, which are said to be similar in composition to those of Seltzer, Spa, and Aix-la-Chapelle. (Dunglison.)

Bla'dum. A low Latin term for corn, especially wheat.

Blæ'berry. The *Vaccinium myrtillus.*

Blaes, Gerald. A Dutch physician, usually known as Blasius, who died in 1682. He was a great pathologist and comparative anatomist. He described very accurately the structure of the lungs, demonstrated the existence of valves in the lacteals, and wrote many works.

Blæ'sitas. (Βλαισός, one with distorted legs; crooked. F. *blésité;* G. *Lispeln.*) Term for the defect of speech named stuttering or stammering, according to some authors; but more properly it signifies that defect of speech which consists in substituting a soft for a harder consonant. See *Psellismus.*

Blæsop'odes. (Βλαισός, bandy-legged; πούς, a foot.) A synonym of *Talipes varus.*

Blæ'sopus. (Same etymon.) Having outward-bending feet. A synonym of *Talipes varus.*

Blæ'sotes. (Βλαισότης. F. *blaisote.*) Crookedness of the legs.

Blæ'sus. (Βλαισός, having distorted limbs.) Having a distortion of the limbs, especially an outward bend of the legs; also, an angular curvature of the spine; also, a paralytic person, and one who stammers in his speech.

Also, a synonym of Good's genus *Ecphlysis.*

Bla'fards. The name given to the Albino Indians of the Isthmus of Panama.

Blain. (Sax. *blegen.*) A blister, pustule, or boil.

Blain'ville, Henri Marie Ducrotat de. A French naturalist, born at Dieppe 1777, died 1850.

B.'s classifica'tion of an'imals. Subkingdom I. Artiomorpha. Type 1. Osteozoaria, containing all vertebrates. Type 2. Entomozoaria, containing Arthropods and some Molluscs. Type 3. Malacozoaria, containing some Molluscs. Subkingdom II. Actinomorpha, with the Type 4, containing Actinozoa, Polyps, and Zoophytes. Subkingdom III. Heteromorpha, with Type 5, Amorphozoaria, including the sponges.

Bla'kea parasit'ica. (L. *parasiticus*, parasitical.) Nat. Order *Melastomaceæ.* A plant indigenous in Guiana, yielding a red dye.

Blan'ca. (F. *blanc*, white.) Cerussa, or plumbic carbonate. (Ruland.)

Also, a medicine described by Nicolaus, *in Antidotaria*, which was supposed to purge the body of the phlegmatic humours; it was formerly of three kinds, the great, the less, and the middle; consisting of turpentine, fetid gums, euphorbium, colocynth, antimony, and many aromatics.

B. mulie'rum. (L. *mulier*, a woman.) Leucorrhœa, or the whites.

Blan'card's pills. The *Pilulæ ferri iodidi.*

Blanch. (F. *blanchir*, to whiten, from *blanc*, white; Teuton. *blank*, white, shining. I. *bianchire, far impallidire;* G. *weiss machen, bleichen.*) To make white.

Blanch'ed. (Same etymon.) Made white.

B. al'monds. Almonds deprived of their outer skin, by soaking for a short time in hot water, and then peeling it off.

Blanch'ing. (Same etymon. F. *blanchiment;* G. *Bleichen.*) Whitening; making white.

Applied (G. *Weisssieden*) to the purifying or whitening of metal.

Also, see *Etiolation.*

B. of the hair. See *Canities.*

Blanch'inin. An alkaloid discovered by N. Mill in the *China bianca* (*Cinchona macrocarpa*).

Blanc'non oriba'sii. The *Aspidium filix-mas.*

Blanc-rai'sin. The same as *Blanc rhazis.*

Blanc-rha'zis. (F. *blanc*, white; *Rhazes*, an Arabian physician.) An ointment composed of white lead, white wax, and olive oil.

Bland. (L. *blandus*, agreeable. F. *doux;* I. *dolce, blando;* G. *mild.*) Mild, soft, unirritating. Applied to soothing medicines and applications, and to unstimulating food.

Blank'enburg. Germany; not far from Weimar. A pine-leaf bath used in skin diseases, nervous diseases, chronic bronchial catarrh, bronchiectasis, and the later stages of hooping-cough.

Blank'et. (F. *blanchet*, dim. of *blanc*, white.) A woollen covering, originally white.

B. bath. The packing of a person in a hot and dry blanket for the purpose of inducing perspiration.

Blanks. A popular name for epileptic vertigo.

Blaps. A Genus of the Family *Pimeliidæ*, Group *Heteromera*, Order *Coleoptera.*

B. mortisa'ga. (L. *mors*, death; *sagas*, predicting.) A species the larva of which has several times been found as a human parasite.

B. sulca'ta. (L. *sulcatus*, furrowed.) A species eaten by Egyptian women in order that they may grow fat and bear children; it is also applied in earache and bites of scorpions.

Blas. An unmeaning term first applied to the local and alterative movements of the stars; then, in imitation, it was used in reference to the same in men and brutes. Those who are curious to pursue the absurdity may consult Van Helmont's 'Blas Humanum' and 'Blas Meteoron.'

B. alterati'vum. (L. *alter*, another.) Plastic force.

Bla'sius. See *Blaes.*

B.'s oint'ment. Oxide of manganese one part, lard four parts. Used in scabies.

Blast. (Sax. *blæst.*) A puff of wind. A sudden attack of a disease, popularly believed to be produced by some poison or miasm in the air.

Blastæ'a. A synonym of *Blastoderm.*

Blas'te. (Βλάστη, increase. G. *Keim, Spross.*) A bud, a germ.

Blaste'ma. (Βλάστημα, increase; from βλαστάνω, to bud.) Term used by Hippocrates, *de Ulcer. l.* x, v, 3, for any foul or morbid humour given out by the blood-vessels on the surface of the body, or of a particular organ, causing pustules, crusts, or other diseases to arise.

Also (F. *blastème;* I. *blastema;* G. *Blastem, Keimstoff, Wurzelkeim.*) The embryo of plants, including the radicle, the plumule, and the part of the axis to which the cotyledons are attached.

The elementary basis of any vegetable structure, organ, or part of an organ, is also included under this term.

In Physiology, the word had a special signification, but it is now little used. It signified the pabulum of the structures; that special nutrient element brought to each organ by the blood-vessels which is fitted for assimilation into its structure, and which, in the lowest forms of life, makes up the whole substance of the body. A further statement is to be found under the word *Protoplasm.* See also, *Sarcode, Cytoplasm,* and *Bioplasm.*

B. den'tis. (L. *dens*, a tooth. G. *Zahnkeim, Zahnkern.*) The pulp of the tooth.

B. pi'li. (L. *pilus*, a hair.) The papilla of the hair-follicle.

B., subperios'teal. (F. *blastème souspériostal, couche ostéogène.*) A supposed protoplasmic layer, under the periosteum of a developing bone, in which ossification takes place, so as to increase the thickness of the bone.

Blaste'mal. (Same etymon.) Of, or belonging to, *Blastema.*

Blastemat'ic. (Same etymon.) Relating to, or proceeding from, blastema.

B. mass. A name given by some embryologists to organs still in a state of imperfect development.

Blaste'sis. (Βλάστησις, a budding, growth.) A term used in the same sense as *Blastema.*

Also (F. *blastèse*), a name by Wallroth for the development of lichens.

Blas'tide. (Βλαστός, a sprout.) The clear space in each segment of a dividing impregnated ovum which precedes the appearance of a nucleus.

Blast'ing. (Sax. *blæst*, blowing.) The blowing up of rocks.

B. oil. A synonym of *Nitro-glycerin.*

Blas'tios. (Βλαστός, a sprout; ἰός, poison. G. *Keimgift.*) A term for contagion by means of germs.

Blastocar'dia. (Βλαστός, a sprout, a shoot; καρδία, the heart. F. *blastocardie; G. Keimkern, Keimfleck.*) A term for the *Germinal spot.*

Blastocar'pous. (Βλαστός, a sprout; καρπός, fruit. F. *blastocarpe;* G. *sprossfruchtig.*) A seed which germinates and begins to be developed before escaping from the pericarp.

Blas'tocele. (Βλαστός, a sprout; κηλίς, a spot. F. *blastocéle;* G. *Keimfleck.*) Term for the germinal spot.

Blas'tocheme. (Βλαστός; ὄχημα, that which bears.) A term applied to those Medusæ in which a generative body is developed in the radiating canals.

Blas'tochyle. (Βλαστός, a sprout; χῦλος, juice. F. *blastochyle;* G. *Keimfeuchtigkeit, Keimsaft.*) The mucilaginous, colourless, homogeneous, nutritive fluid, which occupies the embryonal sac of the ovule of plants.

Also, the fluid contained in the vesicular blastoderm of mammals.

Blas'tocœle. (Βλαστός; κοῖλος, hollow.) The central cavity which gradually forms in the morula, or the ovum, after segmentation.

Blastocol'la. (Βλαστός, a bud; κόλλα, glue.) The gummy substance which coats the buds of certain plants, as those of the horse-chestnut.

Blas'tocyst. (Βλαστός; κύστις, the bladder, a bag.) A term for the *Germinal vesicle.*

Also, a synonym of *Sporocyst.*

Blastocystinx. (Βλαστός; κύστιγξ, a little bladder, dim. of κύστις.) A term for the *Germinal vesicle.*

Blas'toderm. (Βλαστός, a sprout; δέρμα, the skin. F. *blastoderm;* G. *Keimhaut.*) A membrane contained in the impregnated living ovum, produced by segmentation, and forming the rudiment of a new animal. In birds it is a discoidal double layer of cells produced by the segmentation of the cicatricula or germinal disc of the impregnated egg during its passage through the oviduct previously to incubation. The blastoderm of birds, or germinal area, is thin in the centre, the *transparent area;* thicker in the periphery, the *opaque area.* In mammals it is a stratum of cells, appearing after impregnation, surrounding the yolk, and hence called the *vesicular blastoderm;* this soon consists of two layers. The difference between transparent and opaque area does not exist, but there arises a thickened opaque disc, the *embryonal spot.* Soon a third layer makes its appearance, how is not quite certain, and the layers are now known as the *ectoderm*, or *epiblast*, on the outside; the *mesoderm*, or *mesoblast*, in the middle; and *endoderm*, or *hypoblast*, on the inside. From the *epiblast* proceed the epidermis and its appendages, the nervous centres, the principal parts of the eye, ear, and nose, one layer of the amnion and yolk-sac, and, in mammals, probably the outer layer of the permanent chorion. From the *hypoblast* proceed the epithelium of the alimentary canal, with the exception of the mouth, and of the ducts of its glands, the epithelium of the respiratory tract, and the deep layer of the yolk-sac and allantois. From the *mesoblast* are formed, by an axial part, the rudiments of the protovertebral segments of the body; and by an upper lateral part, the walls of the body, bones, muscles, true skin, and peripheral nerves, the somato-pleural elements; and by a lower lateral part, the splanchno-pleural elements, as the walls of the alimentary canal, the heart and blood, the parenchyma of many glands, and the genito-urinary system; the space formed by the separation of these two sets of parts is the visceral or pleuro-peritoneal cavity. From the mesoblast proceed also the outer layer of the amnion, the vascular layers of the yolk-sac, the allantois and the chorion, and the fœtal part of the placenta.

B., vesic'ular. (L. *vesicula*, a little bladder.) The mammalian blastoderm.

Blastoder'mic. (Same etymon.) Belonging, or relating, to the blastoderm.

B. cells. The cells which, by a process of segmentation after impregnation, form an investment of the yolk, and become part, at least, of the vesicular blastoderm.

B. mem'brane. The blastoderm.

B. ve'sicle. The vesicular blastoderm of mammals.

Blas'todisc. (Βλαστός; δίσκος, a disc.) The germinal disc of the ovum of birds.

Blastogen'esis. (Βλαστός, a sprout; γένεσις, generation. F. *blastogénésie.*) Term by Dupetit-Thouars for the multiplication of plants by means of buds.

Blastog'raphy. (Βλαστός, a sprout; γράφω, to write. F. and G. *blastographie.*) Term by Dupetit-Thouars for the consideration of the bud of plants, its appearance, essence, and development.

Blastoï'dea. (Βλαστός, a bud; εἶδος, likeness.) An extinct Order of the Class *Crinoidea*, Subkingdom *Echinodermata.* Body rounded, enclosed in solid calcareous polygonal plates, and having a jointed stem. The calyx is composed of three basal, five deeply grooved radial or ambulacral, and five interradial or interambulacral, plates, or areas. They are found in the Upper Silurian, the Devonian, and the Carboniferous formations. The members of this order are known as *Pentremites.*

Blas'tomere. (Βλαστός; μέρος, a part.) A term applied to each of the segments into which the impregnated ovum, or cytode, first divides when it has become a morula.

Blas'tophor. (Βλαστός; φέρω, to bear.) A central or eccentrically placed portion of the spermatospore, which is not used up in the process of division to form spermatoblasts. It may or may not be nucleated; it remains passive, and serves to carry the spermatoblasts.

B. sperm. The same as *Blastophor.*

Blastoph'oral cell. The same as *Blastophor.*

Blas'tophore. (Βλαστός, a sprout; φέρω, to bear. F. *blastophore;* G. *Keimtrager, Sprosstrager.*) Name by L. C. Richard for the part of the embryo with a large radicle which bears the bud. (L. C. Richard.)

Blas'topore. (Βλαστός; πόρος, a passage.) The orifice produced by the invagination of a point on the surface of a blastula, or blastosphere, to form the enteron.

Blas'tosphere. (Βλαστός; σφαῖρα, a globe.) The condition of the impregnated ovum when, after undergoing segmentation and attaining the morula condition, it acquires a central cavity, called the blastocœle, and a wall consisting of one layer of blastomere, constituting the blastoderm.

Also, a synonym of the *Blastodermic vesicle.*

Blasto'sporæ. (Βλαστός, a sprout; σπόρα, a seed. F. *blastosporè;* G. *sprosskeimkornig.*) Applied by Reichenbach to a Section of the *Lichenes gymnosporeæ*, comprehending the *Pulverarieæ* and *Coniocarpeæ.*

Blastostro'ma. (Βλαστός; στρῶμα, anything spread or laid out for lying upon, a bed. F. *blastostroma;* G. *Keimschicht.*) Term for the germinal area.

Blas'tostyle. (Βλαστός, a bud; στῦλος, a pillow.) A stalk upon which generative buds or gonophores are developed in the Hydrozoa.

Blas'tous. (Βλάστος. F. *blasteux.*) Belonging to a bud or germ.

B. tis'sue. (F. *tissu blasteux.*) A tissue from which another tissue or an organ springs.

Blas'tula. (Dim. from βλαστός.) The same as *Blastosphere.*

Blas'tus. (Βλάστος, a sprout. F. *blaste;* G. *Spross, Keim.*) Applied by L. C. Richard to the part of an embryo with a large radicle susceptible of being developed by germination, as the external part of the embryo of the *Zea.*

Blat'ta. (L. *blatta*, a cockroach.) A Genus of the Family *Blattida.*

B. orienta'lis. (L. *orientalis*, eastern. F. *blatte des cuisines, bête noir, panetière, cafard;* I. *piatto, blatta;* G. *Schabe, Brotschabe, Kellerassel.*) The common cockroach. Used formerly in decoction, with oil, to drop into the ear for earache. It has latterly been recommended as a vesicant, and as a diuretic.

Blat'ta byzan'tia. (L. *blatta*, a clot of blood; *byzantius*, byzantine. Gr. ὄνυξ.) Used by Dioscorides, ii, 10, for a marine substance employed as a remedy for epilepsy, hysteria, &c.; of a reddish-brown colour, pleasant odour, and shaped like a finger-nail, whence it was also called *Unguis odoratus.*

Also, a term for the oblong operculum of certain shell-fishes.

Blatta'ria. (L. *blatta*, a moth. G. *Schabenkraut.*) The moth mullein, *Verbascum blattaria.*

B. lu'tea. (L. *luteus*, yellow.) The *Verbascum thapsus*, or yellow mullein.

Blat'tidæ. (L. *blatta*, a cockroach.) A Family of the Group *Cursoria*, Suborder *Orthoptera propria*, Order *Orthoptera.* Body flat, long; prothorax scutiform; antennæ long, many-jointed; feet strong; head protected by a thoracic plate, generally without ocelli; external lobe of the maxilla prolonged into a rostrum; posterior wings mostly wanting in the females; abdomen with two anal appendages.

Blaud. A French physician, born 1774, died 1858.

B.'s ferru'ginous pills, Fr. Codex. Powdered ferrous sulphate, potassium carbonate, of each 30 grammes, mixed with mucilage of gum arabic, and divided into 120 pills. Used in amenorrhœa and leucorrhœa.

Bla'wort. The *Centaurea cyanus.*

Bla'zing star. A popular name for the *Chamælirium luteum*, the *Liatris scariosa*, the *Liatris squarrosa*, and also the *Aletris farinosa.*

Blea'ber'ry. The *Vaccinium myrtillus.*

Bleach. (Sax. *blácian*, to grow pale. F. *blanchir;* I. *bianchire;* G. *bleichen.*) To make, or to grow, white or pale.

Bleach'ing. (Same etymon. F. *blanchiment;* G. *Bleichen.*) The removal of colour; the act of making white.

B. liq'uid. The *Eau de javelle.*

B. pow'der. (F. *poudre de blanchiment, poudre de Tennant, poudre de Knox.*) A synonym of *Chlorinated lime.*

Bleak. (Eng. *bleak*, pale; from Sax. *blæs*, shining.) The *Cyprinus alburnus*, so named from its pale colour.

It has been supposed that this fish may be the source of the *Bothriocephalus latus* in man.

Blear-ey'edness. (Dan. *pliiröiet*, blear-eyed, from *plire*, to blink.) Lippitudo. Chronic inflammation of the tarsal margins of the eyelids.

Bleb. (Probably from the same root as *Bladder.*) A watery vesicle. See *Bulla.*

B., wa'ter. A synonym of *Pompholyx.*

Blech'non. The *Aspidium filix-mas.*

Blech'num. (Βλέχνον, a kind of fern.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Filices*, Suborder *Polypodiæ.*

B. borea'le. (L. *borealis*, northern.) A synonym of the *Lomaria spicant.*

B. linguifo'lium. (L. *lingua*, the tongue; *folium*, a leaf.) The *Scolopendrium vulgare*, or common hart's tongue.

B. squamo'sum. (L. *squamosus*, scaly.) The *Asplenium ceterach*, or spleenwort.

Blechropy'ra. (Βληχρός, dull, sluggish; πῦρ, fire, fever.) A slow fever. A term applied to the fever formerly called typhus mitior.

Blechropy'rus. (Βληχρός, weak; πῦρ, a fever. F. *bléchropyre.*) A low nervous fever.

Ble'chros. (Βληχρός, sluggish.) Weak, feeble. An epithet applied to certain diseases, as fever, or to certain conditions, as the pulse.

Blechrosphyg'mia. (Βληχρός, weak; σφυγμός, the pulse. F. *bléchrosphygmie.*) Term for a weak pulse.

Ble'doch. A term for buttermilk.

Bleed'er. (Sax. *blédan*, to bleed.) A person the subject of the hæmorrhagic diathesis. See *Hæmophilia.*

Bleeding. (Same etymon.) Hæmorrhage, bloodletting.

The escape of sap (G. *Saftflüsse*) from a wound of the bark of a plant.

B. boist. A term for a cupping-glass.

B. from the nose. See *Epistaxis.*

B. heart. The *Cypripedium luteum.* Also, the *Cheiranthus cheiri.*

Ble'fed. A sickness or plague, producing yellowness of the skin, which prevailed in Ireland during the sixth century. (Dunglison.)

Bleich'ebad. Switzerland, Canton St. Gall, in the Rhine Valley, 1450 feet above sea level. A mineral water, containing iron, calcium chloride and carbonate, and sulphuretted hydrogen. Used in chronic rheumatism and gout, neuralgia, and skin diseases.

Blende. (G. *blenden*, to dazzle.) Applied to minerals having a peculiar lustre, as *hornblende, zinc-blende*, &c., but particularly to a metallic ore of zinc, the sulphuret, or "black-jack" of the English miner.

Blenmetrorrhœ'a. Piorry's term for *Metroblennorrhœa.*

Blen'na. (Βλέννα, mucus. G. *Schleim, Rotz.*) Used by Hippocrates for *Mucus*, also called phlegm, by Galen, *de Fac. Nat.* ii, 9.

B. na'rium. (L. *naris*, the nose.) Nasal mucus.

Blennadeni'tis. (Βλέννα; ἀδήν, a gland. F. *blennadénite;* I. *blennadenite;* G. *Schleimdrüsenentzündung.*) Inflammation of the mucous glands.

Blennaze'mia. (Βλέννα; ζημία, loss.) Excessive secretion of mucus.

Blennely'tria. (Βλέννα; ἔλυτρον, a sheath, and so the vagina.) Leucorrhœa.

Blennem'esis. (Βλέννα; ἔμεσις, vomiting. F. *blennémèse;* G. *Schleimerbrechen.*) A vomiting of mucus.

Blennen'tery. (Βλέννα; ἔντερον, an intestine. F. *blennentérie;* I. *blennenteria;* G. *Darmschleimfluss.*) A mucous flow from the intestines. Alibert's term for dysentery.

Blennenteri'tis. (Same etymon. F. *blennentérite.*) Mucous enteritis.

Blenni'idæ. (Βλέννος, mucus, and so, the blenny.) A Family of the Group *Acanthoptera*, Suborder *Acanthopterygii*, Order *Teleostei*, Class *Pisces*. Body long, cylindrical; skin soft and mucous; dorsal fin occupying the greater part of the back; anal fin long; abdominal fins very small or absent; pectoral fins large and powerful; pseudobranchiæ generally present; swim bladder absent; males with a sort of penis. Mostly marine.

Blennisth'mia. (Βλέννα, mucus; ἰσθμός, a narrow passage. F. *blennisthmie.*) Excessive catarrhal secretion from the mucous membrane of the throat.

Blennoche'sia. (Βλέννος, mucus; χέζω, to ease one's self. F. *blennochésie.*) A mucous evacuation from the bowels.

Blennoche'zia. Same as *Blennochesia.*

Blennocys'tis. (Βλέννος, mucus; κύστις, a bladder.) A *Bursa mucosa.*

Blennocysti'tis. (Same etymon. F. *blennocystite.*) Mucous cystitis.

Blenno'des. (Βλεννώδης, slimy.) Mucous.

Blenneom'esis. Same as *Blennemesis.*

Blennogen'ic. (Βλέννος, mucus; γένεσις, an origin. F. *blennogene;* G. *schleimerzengend.*) Generating or producing mucus; muciparous.

Blennog'enous. (Βλέννος; γεννάω, to produce.) Mucus producing.

B. appara'tus. Name given by Breschet to a supposed organ of secretion in the corium, with excretory ducts, which convey the mucus, from which the epidermis is formed, to the base of the papillæ.

Blennohymeni'tis. Same as *Blennymenitis.*

Blen'noïd. (Βλέννος, mucus; εἶδος, likeness. G. *Schleimartig.*) Resembling mucus.

Blennoï'des. (Same etymon.) Mucoid.

Blenno'ma. (Βλέννος, mucus. F. *blennôme;* G. *Schleimgewächs.*) A mucous tumour, such as a polypus.

Blennometri'tis. (Βλέννος; *metritis.* F. *blennométrite.*) Metritis, with much mucous secretion.

Blennometrorrhœ'a. (Βλέννος, mucus; μήτρα, womb; ῥέω, to flow.) Uterine leucorrhœa.

Blennophlogo'sis. (Βλέννος; φλόγωσις, burning, inflammation.) Inflammation of a mucous membrane.

Blennophthal'mia. (Βλέννος; ὀφθαλμία, inflammation of the eyes. F. *blennophthalmie;* I. *blennoftalmia;* G. *Augentripper.*) Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the eye, the conjunctiva.

Blennop'tysis. (Βλέννος; πτύσις, a spitting. F. *blennoptysie;* G. *Schleimspeien.*) Mucous expectoration.

Blennopy'ria. (Βλέννος; πῦρ, a fever. F. *blennopyrie;* I. *blennopiria;* G. *Schleimfieber.*) Fevers, according to Alibert, with mucous complications, probably generally cases of enteric fever.

Blennorrha'gia. (Βλέννος, mucus; ῥήγνυμι, to burst asunder. G. *Schleimfluss.*) A discharge of mucus. Also, synonymous with *Gonorrhœa.*

B. ana'lis. (L. *anus*, the fundament.) Mucous inflammation of the rectum and anus, from worms, piles, eczema, gonorrhœa, or sodomy.

B. bal'ani. (Βάλανος, an acorn, the glans penis.) A synonym of *Balanitis*, with much discharge.

B. bucca'lis. (L. *bucca*, the cheek.) Mucous inflammation of the mouth.

B. genita'lium. (L. *genitale*, the genital member.) A synonym of *Leucorrhœa.*

B. nasa'lis. (L. *nasus*, the nose.) A synonym of *Coryza.*

B. no'tha. (Νόθος, spurious.) A synonym of *Balanitis.*

B. ocula'ris. (L. *ocularis*, belonging to the eye.) Gonorrhœal ophthalmia.

B. of the glans. A synonym of *Balanitis.*

B. pulmona'ria. (L. *pulmo*, the lung.) A synonym of *Bronchorrhœa.*

B. spu'ria. (L. *spurius*, false.) A synonym of *Balanitis.*

B. syphilit'ica. Gonorrhœa produced by urethral chancre.

Blennorrhag'ic. (Same etymon.) Of, or belonging to, *Blennorrhagia.*

B. arthri'tis. (Ἄρθρον, a joint.) Gonorrhœal rheumatism.

B. epididymi'tis. (Επιδιδυμίς.) Same as *Orchitis, gonorrhœal.*

B. ophthal'mia. (Ὀφθαλμία, inflammation of the eyes.) Gonorrhœal ophthalmia.

Blennorrhin'ia. (Βλέννος; ῥίν, the nose.) Alibert's form of *Rhinoblennorrhœa*, nasal catarrh.

Blennorrhœ'a. (Βλέννος, mucus; ῥόια, from ῥέω, to flow. G. *Schleimfluss.*) Excessive secretion from mucous glands in any situation, but most generally applied to *Gonorrhœa.*

B. chron'ica. (Χρόνος, time.) Same as *Gleet.*

B. cilia'ris. (L. *cilium*, an eyelid, an eyelash.) See *Tinea ciliaris.*

B. genita'lium. (L. *genitale*, the genital member.) See *Leucorrhœa.*

B. luo'des. (*Lues;* ὤδης, a suffix signifying fulness, or for εἶδος, likeness.) Same as *Gonorrhœa.*

B. nasa'lis. (L. *nasus*, a nose.) Nasal catarrh.

B. oc'uli. (L. *oculus*, the eye.) Same as *Ophthalmia, purulent.*

B. oc'uli gonorrho'ica. (L. *oculus; gonorrhœa.*) See *Gonorrhœal ophthalmia.*

B. oc'uli neonato'rum. (Νέος, new; L. *natus*, part. of *nascor*, to be born.) Same as *Ophthalmia, purulent.*

B. oc'uli purulen'ta. (L. *purulentus*, full of pus.) Same as *Ophthalmia, purulent.*

B. of lach'rymal sac. Inflammation of the lachrymal sac.

B. sim'plex. (L. *simplex*, simple.) Simple blennorrhœa is a term for a simple increased secretion of mucus from the urethra, proceeding generally from local irritation alone, unconnected with contagion or virulence of any kind, and existing in persons in whom the affected organ is in a state of debility; caused by excess of venery, or of indulgence in spirituous liquors, by cold, violent exercise, gout, rheumatism; the discharge is mild, like pure mucus, ropy, produces no excoriation, pain in micturition, or other disquiet, and does not communicate infection. (Mayne.)

Also, a synonym of *Gleet*.

B. urethra'lis. (Οὐρήθρα, the urethra.) Same as *Gonorrhœa*.

B. vene'rea. (L. *venereus*, venereal.) Same as *Gonorrhœa*.

B. vesi'cæ. (L. *vesica*, the bladder.) Same as *Cystitis, chronic*.

Blennorrho'ic. (Βλέννος; ῥέω, to flow.) Relating to mucous discharges.

Blenno'ses. (Βλέννος.) The class of diseases of mucous membrane.

Blenno'sis. (Βλέννος. F. *blennose;* G. *Schleimkrankheit.*) Mucous disease, or that of mucous membranes, as catarrhal affections.

Blennos'tasis. (Βλέννος; στάσις, a standing. F. *blennostase.*) Suppression of the secretion and excretion of mucus.

Blennotho'rax. (Βλέννος; θώραξ, the chest. F. *blennothorax;* G. *Schleimbrust.*) An accumulation of mucus in the thorax; chronic bronchitis.

B. chron'icus. (Βλέννος; χρόνος, time.) A term for those cases of bronchial asthma formerly called *Asthma humidum*.

Blennotorrhœ'a. (Βλέννος; *otorrhœa.*) Alibert's term for *Otorrhœa*.

Blennoze'mia. (Βλέννος; ζημία, loss.) A synonym of *Blennorrhœa*.

Blennure'thria. (Βλέννα, mucus; οὐρήθρα, the urethra. F. *blennuréthrie.*) A mucous discharge from the urethra, applied to gonorrhœa of the male.

Blennu'ria. (Βλέννα; οὖρον, the urine. F. *blennurie;* G. *Schleimharnen.*) A discharge of mucus with the urine.

Blenny'men. (Βλέννα; ὑμήν, a membrane. F. *blennymen;* G. *Schleimhaut.*) A mucous membrane.

Blennymenerysip'elas. (*Blennymen; erysipelas.* F. *blennyménérysipèle.*) Erysipelas of a mucous membrane.

Blennymeni'tis. (*Blennymen.* F. *blennyménite.*) Inflammation of a mucous membrane.

Blennym'enoïd. (Βλέννα; ὑμήν, a membrane; εἶδος, likeness. G. *schleimhautähnlich.*) Resembling a mucous membrane.

Blepharad'enes. (Βλέφαρον, an eyelid; ἀδήν, a gland. G. *Augenliederdrüsen.*) The Meibomian glands.

Blepharadeni'tis. (Βλέφαρον, the eyelid; ἀδήν, a gland. G. *Augenliederdrüsenentzündung.*) Inflammation of the Meibomian glands.

Bleph'aral. (Βλέφαρον.) Pertaining to the eyelids.

Blepharanthraco'sis. (Βλέφαρον, the eyelid; *anthracosis.* F. *blépharanthracosis;* G. *Augenliederbrand.*) Carbuncle of the eyelid.

Blephareccop'eus. (Βλέφαρον; ἐκκοπεύς, a knife for cutting out.) A knife used for cutting out a piece of the eyelids for the cure of trichiasis.

Blepharelo'sis. (Βλέφαρον, the eyelid; εἴλω, to roll up.) A rolling up of the eyelids. A synonym of both *Entropion* and *Ectropion*.

Blepharemphyse'ma. (Βλέφαρον; ἐμφύσημα, from ἐμφυσάω, to inflate. G. *Augenliederwindgeschwulst.*) Emphysema of the eyelids.

Blepharhelo'sis. A false spelling of *Blepharelosis*.

Blephar'ic. (Βλέφαρον, the eyelid.) Palpebral. Relating to the eyelids.

Blephar'ides. (Plural of βλεφαρίς, an eyelash.) The eyelashes; also, the tarsal edges of the eyelids.

Blepharidoplas'tica. (Βλέφαρον, the eyelid; πλάσσω, to form.) The plastic operation for an eyelid.

Bleph'aris. (Βλεφαρίς, an eyelash.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Acanthaceæ*.

B. Boerhaaviæfo'lia. (*Boerhaavia*, the plant of that name; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. India. Used in dysmenorrhœa. (Waring.)

Blepharis'mus. (Βλέφαρον, the eyelid.) Winking; nictitation; spasm of the eyelids.

Blephari'tis. (Βλέφαρον, the eyelid. G. *Augenliederentzündung.*) Inflammation of the eyelids.

B. angula'ris. (L. *angularis*, from *angulus*, a corner.) A synonym of *B. marginalis*.

B. cilia'ris. (L. *cilium*, an eyelash. I. *ottalmia secca.*) The seat of this form of blepharitis is in the hair-follicles of the cilia. The roots of the cilia first become affected, the bulbs becoming pigmented and swollen.

B. gangræno'sa. (Γάγγραινα, gangrene.) Same as *Blepharanthracosis*.

B. glandula'ris. (L. *glandulæ*, glands. I. *blepharite ghiandolare.*) A synonym of *B. ciliaris*.

B. hypersecreto'ria. (Ὑπέρ, over; L. *secretus*, from *secerno*, to secrete.) The seat of this form of blepharitis is in the follicles, and especially in the glands opening into the hair-follicles. The secretion accumulates at the base of the cilia, in the form of greenish crusts.

B. lymphat'ica. (*Lymphatic.* I. *blefarite linfatica.*) A synonym of *B. ciliaris*.

B. margina'lis. (L. *margo*, an edge.) This form affects the integument of the intermarginal part of the border of the lids, which here forms a very thin lamina, connecting the skin with the mucous membrane. Excoriations and fissure are produced as a consequence of some persistent irritation, and the inferior puncta lacrymalia become everted.

B. phlegmono'sa. (Φλεγμονή, inflammation beneath the skin. G. *Lid-abscess.*) Abscess of the eyelids.

B. scrofulo'sa. (L. *scrofulæ*, a swelling of the cervical glands. I. *blepharite scrofolosa.*) A synonym of *B. ciliaris*.

B. sim'plex. (L. *simplex*, simple.) The seat of this, which is the commonest form of blepharitis, is in the skin of the margin of the lids, especially near the roots of the cilia. The skin is red, and covered with epithelial scales.

The cilia are imperfectly developed, and easily fall out. It often occurs in scrofulous persons.

B. ulcero'sa. (L. *ulcerosus*, full of sores.) A form of blepharitis chiefly affecting the ciliary region of the lid. The inflammation proceeds to ulceration, which extends to the follicles. It usually occurs as a sequela of catarrhal conjunctivitis, or blennorrhœa of the lacrymal sac, and is, therefore, often unilateral.

Blepharoadeni'tis. Same as *Blepharadenitis.*

Blepharoblennorrhœ'a. (Βλέφαρον, the eyelid; *blennorrhœa*, a flow of mucus. G. *Augenliederschleimfluss.*) The first stage of puro-mucous inflammation of the conjunctiva.

B. gonorrho'ica. Gonorrhœal ophthalmia.

B. malig'na. (L. *malignus*, of an evil nature.) Gonorrhœal ophthalmia.

B. neonato'rum. (Νέος, new; L. *natus*, part. of *nascor*, to be born.) The ophthalmia of newborn children.

Blepharocarcino'ma. (Βλέφαρον; καρκίνωμα, a cancer. G. *Augenliederkrebs.*) Cancer of the eyelids.

Blepharocat'ochus. (Βλέφαρον, the eyelid; κάτοχος, holding fast. F. *blépharocatoche;* G. *Augenliedhalter.*) An instrument for fixing the eyelid.

Blepharoclei'sis. (Βλέφαρον, the eyelid; κλεῖσις, a shutting up. F. *blépharocleisis.*) Occlusion, or growing together, of the eyelids.

Blepharocolobo'ma. (Βλέφαρον; κολόβωμα, the part taken away in mutilation.) *Coloboma* of the eyelids.

Blepharoconjunctivi'tis. (Βλέφαρον, the eyelid; *conjunctivitis.* G. *Augenliederbindehautentzündung.*) Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the eyelids, the conjunctiva.

Blepharodyschro'a. (Βλέφαρον; δυς, an inseparable prefix meaning bad; χρόα, colour.) Nævus of the eyelid.

Blepharœde'ma. (Βλέφαρον; οἴδημα, a swelling.) Œdema of eyelids.

Blepharoemphyse'ma. Same as *Blepharemphysema.*

Blepharom'eter. (Βλέφαρον; μέτρον, a measure. F. *blépharomètre, blépharopsalis;* G. *Augenliedmesser.*) An instrument of Buzzi for the cure of trichiasis, by cutting out a piece of the eyelid.

Bleph'aron. (Βλέφαρον.) The eyelid.

B. atonia'ton. ('Ατονία, slackness.) A synonym of *Ptosis.*

Blepharonco'sis. (Βλέφαρον; ὄγκωσις, the act of increasing in bulk.) The formation of a tumour of the eyelid.

Blepharon'cus. (Βλέφαρον, the eyelid; ὄγκος, a swelling. G. *Augenliedergeschwulst.*) Term for a tumour on the eyelid.

Blepharophimo'sis. (Βλέφαρον; φίμωσις, a stopping up an orifice, from φιμόω, to shut up, as with a muzzle.) Congenital smallness of the palpebral fissure.

Blepharophthal'mia. (Βλέφαρον, the eyelid; ὀφθαλμία, inflammation of the eye.) Inflammation of the conjunctiva and of the eye and the eyelids co-existing.

B. neonato'rum. (Νέος, new; L. *natus*, part. of *nascor*, to be born.) Purulent ophthalmia of children.

B. purulen'ta. (L. *purulentus*, full of pus.) Purulent ophthalmia.

B. ulcero'sa. (L. *ulcerosus*, ulcerous.) Same as *Tinea ciliaris.*

Blepharophthal'mic. (Same etymon.) Of, or belonging to, *Blepharophthalmia.*

Blepharophthalmi'tis. (Βλέφαρον; ὀφθαλμός, the eye.) Inflammation of the eyelids, and of the globe of the eye.

B. glandulo'sa. (L. *glandulosus*, full of glands.) Purulent ophthalmia of children.

Blepharophthal'mo - blennor - rhœ'a. (Βλέφαρον; ὀφθαλμός; βλέννος, mucus; ῥέω, to flow.) Puro-mucous inflammation of the conjunctiva in its fully formed state.

Blepharophtheiri'asis. (Βλέφαρον; φθειρίασις, the lousy disease. G. *Augenliederläusesucht.*) The presence of pediculi among the eyelashes.

Blepharophy'ma. (Βλέφαρον; φῦμα, a swelling. G. *Augenliedergeschwulst.*) Tumour of the eyelid.

Blepharophyse'ma. (Βλέφαρον; φύσημα, that which is blown up. G. *Augenliederwindgeschwulst.*) Emphysema of the eyelids.

Blepharoplas'tic. Of, or belonging to, the operation of blepharoplasty.

Blepharoplas'ticē. Same as *Blepharoplasty.*

Bleph'aroplasty. (Βλέφαρον, the eyelid; πλάσσω, to form. G. *Augenliederbildung.*) The operation of supplying any deficiency caused by lesion, or wound of the eyelids, by taking a flap from the sound parts contiguous, or by transplantation.

In Dieffenbach's operation for restoring the lower lid, a V-shaped incision is made from the angles of the lid downwards to an extent sufficient to include the whole scar, and the part included between the arms of the V is cut away or refreshed; a horizontal cut is now made from the outer canthus towards the temple, to the extent of an inch or more, and from the outer extremity of this a vertical cut is made parallel to the outer cut of the V. The quadrilateral flap thus formed is separated from its attachments except below, and shifted inwards, so as to cover the raw surface included between the arms of the V. The exposed surface left by its transposition may be left to granulate, or slightly drawn with sutures towards the flap.

In Szymanowski's modification of this operation the incision from the outer canthus, instead of being horizontal, is carried upwards, so as to form an acute angle externally.

Blepharople'gia. (Βλέφαρον, the eyelid; πληγή, a stroke. I. *blefaroplegia;* G. *Augenliederlähmung.*) The falling down of the upper eyelid from paralysis of the levator muscle.

Blepharop'salis. (Βλέφαρον; ψαλίς, a pair of scissors.) Same as *Blepharometer.*

Blepharopto'sis. (Βλέφαρον, the eyelid; πτῶσις, a fall. G. *Augenliedervorfall.*) Falling of the upper eyelid. See *Ptosis.*

The phrase also included any distortion of the eyelids.

B. ectro'pium. Same as *Ectropium.*

B. entro'pium. Same as *Entropium.*

Blepharopyorrhœ'a. (Βλέφαρον; πύον, pus; ῥέω, to flow. I. *blefaropiarria;* G. *Augenliedereiterfluss.*) A secretion of pus from the eyelids. Purulent ophthalmia.

B. neonato'rum. (Νέος, new; L. *natus*, born.) Purulent ophthalmia of infants.

Blepharorrhœ'a. (Βλέφαρον; ῥέω, to

flow. G. *Augenliederfluss.*) Discharge of mucus or pus from the eyelids.

Blepharosaro'thrum. (Βλέφαρον; *σάρωτρον*, a sweeping broom.) A name of the instrument also called *Blepharoxystis.*

Bleph'arospasm. (Βλέφαρον, the eyelid; *σπασμός*, a spasm. G. *Augenliederkrampf.*) Spasm of the orbicularis palpebrarum.

Bleph'arostat. (Βλέφαρον; *στάτικος*, from *ἵστημι*, to cause to stand.) An instrument for fixing the eyelids in operations on the eye.

Blepharosteno'sis. (Βλέφαρον; *στένωσις*, narrowing.) Diminution of space between the eyelids.

Blepharosyndesmi'tis. (Βλέφαρον; *σύνδεσμος*, a ligament.) Inflammation of conjunctiva of eyelids.

Blepharosynechi'a. (Βλέφαρον; *συνέχεια*, continuity.) Adhesion of the eyelids.

Blepharo'tis. Same as *Blepharitis.*

B. glandula'ris contagio'sa. (L. *glandulæ*, glands; *contagiosus*, contagious.) A synonym of Egyptian ophthalmia.

Blepharoti'tis. (Βλέφαρον.) Same as *Tinea ciliaris.*

Blepharoto'sis. (Βλέφαρον.) Same as *Ectropium.*

Blepharoxys'tis. .(Βλέφαρον; *ξύω*, to scrape. G. *Augenliedkratzer.*) An instrument for removing granulations from the surface of the palpebral conjunctiva.

Blepharoxys'tum. Same as *Blepharoxystis.*

Blepharyd'atis. (Βλέφαρον; *ὑδατίς*, an hydatid.) Hydatid of the eyelids.

Blephil'ia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Labiatæ.*

B. hirsu'ta. (L. *hirsutus*, hairy.) Hab. United States. A plant having the aromatic properties of mint.

Bles'sed. (Part. of E. *bless*, from Sax. *bletsian*, to bless.) Made happy.

B. herb. The *Geum urbanum.*

B. this'tle. The *Centaurea benedicta.*

Blestris'mus. (Βληστρίζω, to throw with force.) Used by Hippocrates for a constant and vehement tossing of the body; jactitation.

Ble'ta al'ba. Used by Paracelsus for milky urine proceeding from diseased kidneys.

Ble'tia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Orchidaceæ.*

B. campanula'ta. (Low Lat. *campanula*, a little bell.) A Mexican species, used in dysentery.

B. verecun'da. (L. *verecundus*, modest.) Hab. West Indies. Root fleshy, transparent, of bitterish taste. Used as a stomachic.

Blets. The spots on over-ripe fruit.

Blet'ting. The process of oxidation which succulent fruits undergo after they are ripe; it is a state intermediate between maturity and decay.

Ble'tus. (Βλητός, stricken; from *βάλλω*, to throw.) Used to describe one suddenly seized with difficulty of breathing.

Also, applied to a livid spot on the chest, as if from a blow, supposed formerly to accompany pleurisy.

Blë'ville. France; departement Seine Inferieure. A village near Havre possessing a mild chalybeate water.

Bley. The bleak, *Cyprinus alburnus.*

B. sap'ida, Koenig. (L. *sapidus*, savoury.) Hab. Guinea. In Ashantee a decoction of the bark is used as an antisyphilitic. Its succulent aril, boiled, is used for food.

Bligh'ia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Sapindaceæ.*

Blight. (Probably from Sax. *blican*, to shine.) A blast; mildew.

A vernacular term in America for a form of lichen urticatus.

Also, a term for facial palsy arising from cold.

B. in the eye. Extravasation of blood under the conjunctiva.

Blight'ed. (Same etymon.) Blasted, mildewed.

B. o'vum. See *Ovum, blighted.*

Blim'bing-bu'la. The *Averrhoa carambola.*

Blinc'ta. Old term for red earth. (Ruland.)

Blind. (Sax. *blind.*) Deprived of sight.

B. fis'tula. See *Fistula, blind.*

B. net'tle. The *Lamium album.*

B. piles. Piles which do not bleed.

B. spot. An area in the field of vision corresponding to that part of the retina where the optic nerve enters, and where rays of light give rise to no sensations.

B. worm. The *Anguis fragilis.*

Blind'ness. (Sax. *blind.* L. *cæcitas;* Gr. *τυφλότης*; F. *cecité;* I. *cecita;* S. *ceguedad;* G. *Blindheit.*) A deprivation or want of sight, depending on some pathological condition of the nervous or optical apparatus of the eye.

B., col'our. See *Achromatopsia.*

B., day. See *Nyctalopia.*

B., moon. Same as *Hemeralopia.*

B., ner'vous. See *Amaurosis.*

B., night. See *Hemeralopia.*

B., noctur'nal. Same as *B., night.*

B., snow. See *Snow blindness.*

Blis'ter. (Sax. *blaesan*, to blow. L. *pustula;* F. *vesicatoire;* I. *vessicatorio;* S. *vesigatorio;* G. *Blase, Blatter.*) A vesicle caused by a deposition of serous fluid beneath the cuticle, the consequence of a burn, the application of a vesicatory, disease, or friction.

Also, the medium, as cantharides, by which the blister is produced.

B.-beetle. The *Cantharis vesicatoria.*

B., fe'ver. A term applied to feverish condition accompanied by herpes labialis.

B.-fly. Same as *B.-beetle.*

B., fly'ing. A blister applied for a short time only, so as not to produce vesication.

B., magis'tral. (L. *magistral.* F. *vésicatoire magistral.*) Equal parts of powdered cantharides and of wheat flour, mixed with a sufficient quantity of vinegar to form a soft paste.

B., perpet'ual. A blister which, after the removal of the cuticle, is dressed with savine ointment or other irritant to keep up a continual discharge.

B. plas'ter. The *Emplastrum cantharidis.*

Blis'tered. (Same etymon.) Having blisters or vesicles.

B. umbilica'ria. The *Umbilicaria pustulata.*

Blis'tering ce'rate. The *Emplastrum cantharidis.*

B. amman'nia. The *Ammannia vesicatoria.*

B. collo'dion. The *Collodium cum cantharide.*

B. flu'id. The *Liquor epispasticus.*

B. fly. The *Cantharis vesicatoria.*

B. liq'uid. The *Liquor epispasticus.*

B. pa'per. The *Charta epispastica.*

B. plas'ter. The *Emplastrum cantharidis.*

B. tis'sue. The *Charta epispastica.*

Blis'ters. See *Epispastics.*

Blis'terweed. The *Ranunculus acris.*

Blite. The *Chenopodium bonus-Henricus*, and also the *Amaranthus blitum.*

B., great white. The *Amaranthus viridis.*

B., red. A variety of *Amaranthus viridis.*

B., up'right. The *Amaranthus blitum.*

Bli'tum. (Βλίτον, an insipid potherb; thought to be a kind of spinach or beet.) Blit or blite. See *Amaranthus blitum.*

A Genus of Nat. Order *Chenopodiaceæ.*

B. al'bum. (L. *albus*, white.) A variety of *Amaranthus viridis.*

B. america'num. The *Phytolacca decandra.*

B. capita'tum. (L. *capitatus*, having a head.) Mulberry-blite, strawberry spinach. Emollient and laxative.

B. fœ'tidum. The *Chenopodium fœtidum*, or *C. vulvaria.*

B. mi'nus. (L. *minor*, less.) The *Amaranthus blitum.*

B. ru'brum. (L. *ruber*, red.) A variety of *Amaranthus viridis.*

Block'wood. A synonym of *Logwood.*

Blöm'fontein. South Africa. A district much recommended as a residence for consumptive people, in consequence of the dryness and purity of the air.

Blood. (Sax. *blód;* from *blówan*, to bloom, to flourish. L. *sanguis;* Gr. *αἷμα*; F. *sang;* I. *sangue;* S. *sangre;* G. *Blut.*) The red fluid which circulates through the heart, arteries, capillaries, and veins, which supplies nutritive material to all parts of the body, and which conveys the waste matters of the different tissues to the special organ by which they are removed. Human blood is bright red in the arteries, dark in the veins, of an average sp. gr. of 1055, of a saltish taste, a faintish odour, an alkaline reaction, and of a temperature of 37·8° C. (100° F.) in the interior of the body, lower in the extremities and on the surface. It consists of a colourless transparent liquid, the liquor sanguinis or plasma, which carries a multitude of reddish-yellow discs, the red corpuscles, and a much smaller number of colourless, granular, irregular spheres, the white corpuscles. When withdrawn from the body it coagulates, separating into a solid red substance, crassamentum or clot, and a straw-coloured fluid, serum; as it cools it gives off a watery vapour, halitus. When evaporated, blood yields on an average 790 parts of water and 210 of solid residue, which has nearly the same ultimate composition as dried flesh. The chemical constituents of blood vary in proportion, but on an average there are in 1000 parts, by weight, water 795, fibrin 2, albumin 70, hæmoglobin 120, fatty matters 2, extractives 3, inorganic residue 8. In addition, it contains, in 100 parts, by volume, 30—35 of carbonic acid in arterial, 40—50 in venous, blood; 16—20 of oxygen in arterial, 12 in venous, blood; 1—2 of nitrogen in both, and traces of ammonia and, perhaps, hydrogen. The ash contains, on an average, sodium chloride 59, soda 4·4, potash 12, magnesia 1·2, sulphuric acid 1·7, phosphoric acid 8·7, calcium phosphate 3·4, ferric oxide 8·4, carbonic acid 1·2 per cent. Silica, lead, copper, and manganese have also been described. The mode in which these elements are grouped is not known, but it would appear that the iron, potash, and most of the phosphates, are contained in the corpuscles, and the sodium salts in the liquor sanguinis. The fatty matters consist of saponifiable fats 1·5, phosphorised fats 4, cholesterin 0·8, and serolin 0·2, in 1000 parts of blood. The fats vary much, and are much greater after a meal. The extractives consist of sugar, urea, creatin, creatinin, uric acid, lactic acid, hippuric acid, leucin, tyrosin, hypoxanthin, and xanthin, colouring and odoriferous matters.

The *liquor sanguinis* or *plasma* consists of water holding in solution the substances which form fibrin, albumin, serum-casein, and salts, of which the chief is sodium chloride; in coagulation it gives up the fibrin to the clot. Its sp. gr. is 1028.

The *red corpuscles* (F. *globule rouge, hématies;* G. *rothen Blutzellen*) are yellowish, biconcave, circular, flat discs, homogeneous, flexible, elastic, probably without a cell-wall, from 1-3500th to 1-3200th of an inch in diameter, 1-12,400th inch thick, and of sp. gr. 1088. The red corpuscles of camels are elliptical, thus varying from all other mammals. In birds, reptiles, and most fishes, they are oval, with a central elevation on both sides. The size varies; they are larger in birds than mammals, largest of all in the naked Amphibia. They consist of a colourless stroma, infiltrated with the semifluid coloured matter. The stroma consists of paraglobulin, cholesterin, lecithin, and neurin. The colouring matter is hæmoglobin, an albuminous compound containing iron. They also contain, in yet unknown quantities, potash and lime salts, chiefly of carbonic and phosphoric acids. Their average number in man is about five millions in a cubic millemeter; in other mammals it varies from three to eighteen millions.

The *white corpuscles* (F. *globules blancs, leucocytes;* G. *Lymphkörperchen*) are rounded, slightly flattened, bi- or tri-nucleated cells, with thin walls, and generally granular contents, possessing great contractile power, so as to be capable of altering their shape and their position, and of throwing out of arms; of various sizes, the average being 1-2500th inch. They are much fewer in number than the red corpuscles, being in the proportion of 2·5 to 1000. They circulate more slowly than the red corpuscles, keeping to the outside of the stream and clinging, as it were, to the walls of the blood-vessels. They are more numerous in venous than arterial blood, most numerous in the splenic and hepatic veins. Clear round spaces, *vacuoles*, are seen in them; they are of two kinds, one finely granular, the other containing coarse granules; they can take up small solid particles from the blood; they probably contain albuminoid matters of several kinds, lecithin, glycogen, potassium salts, and phosphates. Other bodies have recently been described. See *B. corpuscles, transparent.*

Serum.—A straw-coloured liquid, occasionally turbid from fatty particles; sp. gr. 1·027, alkaline; contains much albumin, which differs from that of egg in not being precipitated by ether; paraglobulin, fatty matters, extractives, soda, and potash, combined with lactic, carbonic, phosphoric, sulphuric, and fatty acids; ammonia combined with lactic acid and lime and magnesia with phosphoric, carbonic, and sulphuric acids. In coagulation the fibrin of the serum solidifies.

Crassamentum.—The crassamentum or clot is formed by the entanglement of the blood-corpuscles in the solidifying fibrin, which, gradually shrinking, squeezes out the serum, and separates itself. The upper surface of the clot is generally cupped. See *Coagulation.*

Development.—In Batrachians the blood-corpuscles appear to be modifications of the early embryonic cells, and to be produced by segmentation. They are rounded, unwalled cells, having granular contents and a pellucid globular nucleus, containing one or two clear specks, which gradually contract and become oval, flattened, less granular, and red; they are the red corpuscles.

In the bird the blood-corpuscles are first formed, at the same time as the blood-vessels, from the middle layer of blastoderm, and subsequently in the different structures of the body.

In mammalia the subject is not so well known, but the first blood-corpuscles are nucleated spheroids, probably embryonic cells, which have undergone some change. Then, when the liver comes into existence, colourless nucleated bodies are produced by it, and subsequently by the spleen, lymphatic glands. These undergo fissiparous increase and become coloured, but still nucleated; whether they are converted into, or replaced by, non-nucleated red blood-discs is uncertain. Red blood-discs are also produced in the different developing structures of the body.

The-blood corpuscles are continually during life being used up and developed, precisely how is not known. It is usually thought that the white corpuscles of the blood are developed from the corpuscles of the lymph and chyle, and themselves become converted into the red corpuscles. The same process is believed to go on in the spleen and, according to late observations, in the medulla of bones.

The red corpuscles are, according to one view, shrunken white corpuscles, with colour change in their contents; according to another, they are represented by the nucleus only of the white corpuscles, which undergoes changed development.

B., arte'rial. (G. *Schlagaderblut.*) The blood contained in the systemic arteries, the pulmonary veins, and the left heart. It is bright scarlet, contains 5 per 1000 parts more water, has a lower specific gravity, has more fibrin, and so coagulates more quickly, less albumin and fat, more extractive and salts, more oxygen and less carbonic acid, than venous blood. Its temperature is higher.

Blood is frequently used as food; when fresh and warm from a recently killed animal it has been lately extolled as a cure of anæmia and of phthisis and other wasting disorders; and the serum has been recommended as an anthelmintic.

B., black. A synonym of venous blood.

B., buf'fy coat of. See *Buffy coat.*

B. cal'culus. A synonym of *Phlebolith.*

B. ca'sein. The colourless substance which remains after the removal of the hæmoglobin from the blood. A mixed substance.

Also, a synonym of *Globulin.*

B. casts. See *Casts, urinary.*

B. cells. The red corpuscles and white corpuscles of the blood.

B. char'coal. See *Charcoal, blood.*

B. circula'tion. See *Circulation of blood.*

B. clot. See under *Blood*, and *Coagulation.*

B., col'ouring mat'ter of. See *Hæmoglobin.*

B. cor'puscle-hold'ing cells. A term applied to certain large, more or less spherical, bodies seen in the blood of mammals, in many cases being agglomerated blood-corpuscles; in some probably a group of blood-corpuscles surrounded by fibrin or enclosed in leucocytes, and in that condition undergoing degeneration.

B. cor'puscles. (L. *corpusculum*, a little body.) The red and white corpuscles of the blood. See *Blood.*

B. cor'puscles, transpa'rent. Certain corpuscles, of the size of the red corpuscles, believed by Professor Norris to exist in blood, but which under ordinary circumstances are invisible in consequence of their refracting index and colour being the same as those of the plasma.

B. crys'tals. A term for crystalline *Hæmatoidin.*

B. cysts. Same as *Hæmatoma.*

B. cysts, sarco'matous. A sarcoma containing effused blood which has broken down its structure.

B.-discs. The red corpuscles of the blood.

B. disea'ses. A generic term, of loose application and uncertain pathology, serving to denote a class of disorders which are supposed to depend upon alterations of the constitution of the blood or poisonous matters absorbed into it, such as pyæmia, anæmia, metallic poisoning, and such like.

B., drag'on's. See *Dragon's blood.*

B., dried. Dried goat's blood was used as a sudorific, dried human blood in epilepsy, and dried bullock's blood in anæmia.

B., exces'sive discharge' of. Same as *Hæmorrhage.*

B., flow of. A synonym of *Hæmorrhage.*

B.-flow'er. See *Hæmanthus.*

B., gas'es of. Arterial blood contains, at 0° C., 47·3 per cent. of gases, in the following proportions:—Oxygen 16·9 per cent., carbonic acid 29·2 per cent, and nitrogen 1·4 per cent., the two former partly in solution, partly in loose combination, a small quantity of ammonia, and perhaps hydrogen. The quantity of gases in venous blood, at 0° C. and 1 m. pressure, varies to some extent. The quantity of oxygen may be as low as 6 per cent., and of carbonic acid 35 per cent., in the blood returning from muscle at rest.

B.-glands. A generic name for the spleen, thyroid, thymus, and supra-renal bodies.

B.-glob'ules, defic'iency of. See *Aglobulia* and *Anæmia.*

B.-heat. In the interior of the body 100° F., though commonly marked on the thermometers at 98·6° F.

B., hepat'ic. The blood of the hepatic veins contains a greater proportion of corpuscles, and more of the white than the red. It contains sugar.

B., impu'rity of. See *Acatharsia.*

B., inflamma'tion of. See *Hæmitis.*

B., inflam'matory. Blood was formerly described as inflammatory when it exhibited a firm clot and a buffy coat.

B., loss of. See *Hæmorrhage.*

B., men'strual. See *Menstrual blood.*

B. mur'murs. Anæmic and other vascular murmurs.

B. pic'tures. The network formed by the adhesion of the red corpuscles to each other on a slide under the microscope, and supposed to be of a different pattern in human blood to that formed in the blood of other animals.

B. plas'ma. (Πλάσμα, anything formed.) The liquor sanguinis.

B. poi'soning. A term in popular use to denote diseases arising from the introduction into the blood of decomposing organic matter.

B., por'tal. The blood of the portal vein contains more water in proportion to the solid matter, less fibrin and albumin, more fat, extractives, and salts, and more white corpuscles.

B. pres'sure. The pressure exerted by the blood against the walls of the vessels. It is primarily derived from the muscular force exerted by the heart. In the larger arteries of the larger mammals and in man it amounts to 140—160 mm. of a column of mercury. It diminishes gradually as the arteries are smaller, and in the capillaries it amounts in the dog to 38 mm., in the crural vein to 11·4, facial vein 3 mm., and in the larger venous trunks it may become a negative quantity, diminishing to 0·1 mm. in the innominate, which is still further lessened during respiration. The pressure in the pulmonary artery amounts in the dog to 29·6, in the cat to 17·6, and in the rabbit to 12 mm. of mercury. Blood pressure rises with increase in the total quantity of blood in the system, with increased force of the beats of the heart, with contraction of the whole arterial system, and with increased peripheral resistance. It falls with loss of blood, dilatation of the vessels, and diminished force of the heart's beat.

B.-prop'er fluid. A term applied to that fluid in Invertebrata which is contained within distinct-walled vessels, and has a definite circulation, in contradistinction to the *Chylaqueous fluid.*

B., quan'tity of. The amount of blood in the human body is estimated at one thirteenth of the weight of the body; about one fourth is supposed to be in the heart, lungs, large arteries, and veins, one fourth in the liver, one fourth in the skeletal organs, and the remainder in the rest of the body.

B., red. A synonym of arterial blood.

B., re'nal. The blood of the renal veins has been stated to be unable to coagulate, but this is doubtful.

B. root. The *Tormentilla officinalis.*

B. sounds. Anæmic murmurs.

B., spit'ting of. (G. *Blutauswurf.*) See *Hæmoptysis.*

B., splen'ic. The blood of the splenic veins contains a great abundance of white corpuscles, from positive increase in number, and also from destruction of the red corpuscles in the spleen.

B. stains. For their recognition, see *Blood, tests for.*

B., tests for. Blood when dried is insoluble in strong alcohol, ether, chloroform, or oil. It is soluble in water.

Chemical tests.—A solution of blood is not made green or crimson by ammonia; heat destroys the red colour, and produces a brown amorphous coagulum, which subsides; strong nitric acid coagulates it, and the coagulum, treated further with nitric acid and heated, dissolves and becomes yellow; tincture of galls produces a red and not a blue precipitate. A solution of dried blood in solution of potash is precipitated white by hydrochloric acid, and the liquid is turned blue by solution of potassium ferrocyanide. Fresh tincture of guaiacum and peroxide of hydrogen produce a blue colour.

Microscopic test.—The characteristic red blood-discs are seen, but often very misshapen, crenate, globular if water has been used, or broken up.

Spectroscopic test.—The hæmoglobin undergoes several chemical changes by time and exposure to air and water, and the spectroscopic appearances vary accordingly. The chief changes in the spectrum are in all cases a darkening of the blue end, in some, absorption bands in the green, in others, in the red also.

B., transfu'sion of. See *Transfusion.*

B. tubes. A term for the arteries and veins.

B. tu'mours, cavern'ous. Same as *Angeioma, cavernous.*

B., veloc'ity of. The velocity with which the blood travels along the arteries progressively diminishes from the aorta towards the capillaries, and it gradually increases again from the capillaries towards the large veins. In the larger arteries, as the carotid, the velocity is estimated at 300 mm. per sec., in the medium-sized, as the maxillary, at 165 mm., and in the smaller, as the metatarsal, at 56 mm. In the capillaries it is from 0·5 to 0·8, and in the larger veins from one half to two thirds of the rate it moves in the larger arteries.

B., ve'nous. (G. *Blutaderblut.*) Venous blood is of a purple colour, becoming scarlet on exposure to the air; it is dichroic, being green by transmitted light in thin layers.

B., vom'iting of. See *Hæmatemesis.*

B., white. A synonym of lymph.

B. wort. The *Rumex sanguineus.*

Blood'less opera'tions. In this method of treatment, after any wounds or ulcers that may be present have been covered with cotton wool and some waterproof tissue, the limb is firmly bandaged with a roller, made of india rubber or other elastic material, from the extremity upwards. By this means the blood is almost entirely expelled from the limb. Where the bandage ends an elastic ligature is wound with moderately strong traction several times round the limb, so that no more blood can pass through the arteries; the ends of the ligature are fastened together by a knot, or by a clasp, or by a hook and chain. The elastic roller may then be removed in part or entirely, and the amputation or other operation performed. The merit of the plan is due to Esmarch.

Blood'lessness. See *Anæmia.*

Blood'letting. (L. *venæsectio*; Gr. φλεβοτομια; F. *saignée*; I. *salasso*; S. *sangria*; G. *Aderlass.*) An artificial abstraction of blood for the cure or prevention of disease. Bloodletting may be general or local. The mode of effecting the former will be found under *Arteriotomy* and *Phlebotomy*; of the latter, under *Scarification*, *Cupping*, and *Leeching.*

General bloodletting acts by diminishing the force of the heart's action and the quantity of the blood in the body. It is useful in those cases of pneumonia where, from the amount of lung inflamed, there is great impediment to the blood-flow, and the veins of the head and neck become turgid from over-distension of the right cavities of the heart, in apoplexy with distended veins or a full hard pulse, and in uræmic engorgement of lungs, where, again, there is over-distension of right side of heart.

Local bloodletting is seldom wrong in inflammation of external parts, or of the pleura, or peritoneum, or of the organs of sense, in a previously healthy person, and it may often be resorted to advantageously in the less strong.

In both cases the importance and the extent of the organ affected, and the physical condition of the patient, are main factors in the determination.

B., cap'illary. See *Scarification*, *Cupping*, and *Leeching*.

B., deple'tive. When the object is to diminish the amount of blood in the body.

B., deriv'ative. When blood is taken from a vessel near to the inflamed part.

B., evac'uative. When it is intended to reduce the quantity of blood.

B., gen'eral. A term for *Arteriotomy*, or *Phlebotomy*.

B., lat'eral. A term used to express the views of those who recommend that blood should be let on the same side of the body as the disease.

B., lo'cal. A term for *Cupping*, *Leeching*, and *Scarification*.

B., revul'sive. When the blood is taken from a vessel far from the inflamed part.

B., spo'liative. When the blood is let to diminish the number of red corpuscles.

Bloodliq'uor. The *Liquor sanguinis*.

Blood'root. The *Sanguinaria canadensis*, and the *Potentilla tormentilla*.

Blood'shot. Ecchymosed; hyperæmic.

Blood'stone. See *Hæmatites* and *Heliotropium*.

Also, a term used by the Australian miners for the basaltic lava which often overlies auriferous drift.

Blood'stroke. A synonym of *Apoplexy*. According to some, sudden congestion of the whole brain with rupture of bloodvessel.

Bloodve'sicles. The corpuscles of the blood.

Bloodves'sel. (G. *Blutbehalter.*) A general term for artery, vein, or capillary.

B., break'ing of. Hæmorrhage. Usually applied to hæmorrhage from the lungs or stomach.

Blood'weed. The *Asclepias curassavica*.

Blood'wort. The *Hieracium venosum*, the *Rumex sanguineus*, and the *Sanguinaria canadensis*.

Blood'y. (Same etymon as *Blood*.) Containing, or tinged with, or the colour of, blood.

B. crane's-bill. The *Geranium sanguineum*.

B. dock. The *Rumex sanguineus*.

B. flux. A term for *Dysentery*.

B. man's fin'ger. The *Arum maculatum*.

B. small'pox. Same as *Smallpox, hæmorrhagic*.

B. sweat. Same as *Ephidrosis cruenta*. Also see *Hæmathidrosis*.

B. u'rine. Same as *Hæmaturin*.

B.-war'rior. The *Cheiranthus cheiri*.

Bloom. (Icel. *blóm*, a blossom.) A flower, a blossom. The whitish or bluish cloudy or powdery appearance on fruits and leaves; it is of a waxy character.

B., hon'ey. The *Apocynum andræsifolium*.

Bloom'ing. (Part. of E. *bloom*, from Icel. *blóm*, a blossom.) Producing or bearing flowers.

B. spurge. The *Euphorbia corollata*.

Bloss'burgh min'eral springs. In Tioga County, Pennsylvania. The water contains free sulphuric acid, with iron, aluminum, and magnesium sulphates. They are astringent and tonic. (Dunglison.)

Blos'som. (Sax. *blóstma*.) The corolla of a flower.

Blot. A French obstetrician now living.

B.'s per'forator. (F. *perce crâne de Blot.*) An instrument used in craniotomy. It consists of two blades which, when closed, overlap each other in such a manner that the blunt back of each protects the cutting part of the other.

Blo'ta al'ba. See *Bleta alba*.

Blotch. (Formed from E. *black*.) A mark on the skin.

Blow. (Arian root *bhlagh*, to strike.) A stroke; the result of a blow is a contusion.

Blow'ball. The *Taraxacum officinale*.

Blow'fly. The *Musca vomitoria*.

Blow'ing. (E. *blow*, to puff, from Sax. *bláwan*, to puff up.) The act, or the sound produced by the act, of more or less forcibly emitting air; the noise of wind.

B. respira'tion. An altered condition of the respiratory murmur, in which it becomes rougher, harder, more intense, more or less metallic, and of a higher pitch, and seems as if drawn from the point of the chest where the ear or the stethoscope is applied; both inspiration and expiration are affected, and the latter is also prolonged. Its varieties are described as diffused and tubular.

B. sound. See *Murmur*.

Blow-pipe. (F. *chalumeau*; I. *cannello*; G. *Löthrohr*.) A tapering tube of metal used for the purpose of inflation in anatomical investigations.

Also, an instrument through which a stream of air from the lungs, or bellows, may be directed into a flame, which thus assumes a conical form, at the point of which the heat is very intense.

Blub'ber. (Eng. *blow*, to puff up; from *bláwan*, to swell.) The subcutaneous fat of the whale, seal, and such like.

Blue. (Icel. *blár*, livid. F. *bleu*; I. *turchino*, *azzurro*; G. *Blau*.) One of the primary colours. Originally it meant livid.

B., an'ilin. See *Anilin dyes*.

B. bell. The *Scilla nutans*, the *Gentiana catesbæi*, and the *Campanula rotundifolia*.

B., Ber'lin. A synonym of *Prussian blue*.

B. ber'ry. The *Caulophyllum thalictroides*, an American species of *Lantana*.

B. ber'ry, low. The *Vaccinium pennsylvanicum*.

B.-blaw. The *Centaurea cyanus*.

B. bon'nets. The *Centaurea cyanus*.

B. bot'tle, corn. The *Centaurea cyanus*.

B.-bot'tle, great. The *Centaurea montana*.

B. caps. The *Scabiosa succisa*, and the *Knautia arvensis*.

B. car'dinal flow'er. The *Lobelia syphilitica*.

B. co'hosh. The *Caulophyllum thalictroides*.

B. cop'peras. Cupric sulphate.

B. disea'se. A synonym of *Cyanosis*.

B. dove's-foot. The *Geranium sylvaticum.*

B. flag. The *Iris versicolor.*

B. flea'bane. The *Erigeron acris.*

B. gen'tian. The *Gentiana eatesbæi.*

B. gum. (G. *schiefergrauer Zahnfleischrand.*) A blue condition of the free edges of the gums, seen in lead poisoning. It is believed to depend on the deposit of plumbic sulphide in the tissues from the action of sulphuretted hydrogen developed in the decomposing substances about the edges of the gums and the tartar on the teeth.

B. gum suc'cory. The *Catananche cærulea.*

B. gum tree. The *Eucalyptus globulus.*

B. John. Blue fluor, or Derbyshire spar.

B. line. See *B. gum.*

B. lit'mus pa'per. See *Litmus paper.*

B. mass. A term for *Pilula hydrargyri.*

B. mel'ilot. The *Melilotus cærulea.*

B. mould. The *Aspergillus glaucus.*

B., moun'tain. Cupric carbonate.

B. oint'ment. The *Unguentum hydrargyri.*

B., Par'is. Same as *Prussian blue.*

B. pill. The *Pilula hydrargyri.*

B., Prus'sian. (F. *bleu de Prusse;* I. *azzurro de Berlino;* G. *Berlinerblau.*) Fe_7Cy_{18}. Ferric ferrocyanide.

B. pus. See *Pus, blue.*

B. rock'et. The *Aconitum napellus.*

B. skin. Same as *Exangia cyania* of Mason Good.

B. stone. Cupric sulphate.

B. suppura'tion. See *Pus, blue.*

B. sweat. See *Cyanhidrosis.*

B. vit'riol. Same as *B. stone.*

B.-weed. The *Echium vulgare.*

B. wolfs'bane, ear'ly. The *Aconitum napellus.*

Blue'licks. United States; Kentucky, on the Licking River. Sulphurous saline waters. (Dunglison.)

Blu'mea. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ.* Small plants, chiefly intertropical; several species of which have a camphoraceous odour.

B. balsamif'era, De Cand. (L. *balsamum,* a fragrant gum; *fero,* to bear.) Hab. Moluccas, Java, Ceylon, India. Has an agreeable balsamic flavour, and a camphoric smell. Used as a sudorific and expectorant, tonic, antispasmodic, and emmenagogue; also, in paralysis and leucorrhœa. It yields on distillation Ngai camphor.

B. gran'dis, De Cand. (L. *grandis,* great.) Common in the Tenasserim provinces, and yields a good camphor. (Waring.)

B. lac'era. (L. *laeer,* bitten, torn.) Hab. Java, China, Bengal. Very aromatic and terebinthinate. Used in dyspepsia.

Blu'menbach, Jo'hann Fried'rich. A German naturalist and physiologist, born at Gotha 1752, died 1840. His anthropological researches are of great value.

B.'s nor'ma vertica'lis. (L. *norma,* a pattern; *vertex,* the highest point.) A method of estimating the size and form of a skull by placing it with the malar bones in such a position as it would occupy if the lower jaw were attached and looking at it from above. By this plan a general idea can be obtained of its length, breadth, general form, and facial projection.

Blu'menstein. Switzerland; Canton Bern, near Thun. An alkaline saline chalybeate water, of temp. 17° C. (62·6° F.), containing iron carbonate ·15 grains, calcium carbonate 3·6, in 16 ounces.

Blu'mistein. Same as *Blumenstein.*

Blunt. (Icel. *blunda,* to doze; the original meaning being dull.) Having no sharp edge or point.

B. hook. See *Hook, blunt.*

B.-leav'ed dock. The *Rumex obtusifolius.*

B.-leav'ed ziz'yphus. The *Zizyphus jujuba.* The fruit of this plant is eaten in India fresh, and also in pickle and conserve.

B. shield-fern. The *Nephrodium filix-mas.*

Blush. (D. *bloozen,* from *blos,* redness. L. *ruber;* Gr. ερύθημα; F. *rougeur;* I. *rossore;* S. *rubor;* G. *Röthe.*) The red colour which is one of the constant phenomena of the inflammatory process, and which is caused by dilatation of the capillaries.

B., cuta'neous. (L. *cutis,* the skin.) A more or less extensive redness of the skin.

B., inflam'matory. The redness of skin or mucous membrane produced by inflammation.

Blush'ing. (Same etymon.) The redness of the cheeks caused by shame or confusion, caused by dilatation of the capillaries of the skin from temporary suspension of the action of the vaso-motor nerves of the part.

Boa. (As if *bova,* which signifies a large wine vessel, of a great length and big-bellied; also, the measles.) A papular or vesicular eruption.

A Genus of the Family *Boidæ.* These are among the largest of serpents, and from their excrement uric acid is obtained. The flesh is eaten, the fat is used in bruises, and the freshly flayed skin is applied to the belly in abdominal affections.

B. krait. A synonym of the *Bungarus eæruleus.*

B. linea'ta. (L. *linea,* a line.) A synonym of *Bungarus cæruleus.*

B. u'pas. The upas tree.

Boa-tam-payang. The Chinese name of the fruit of the *Sapindus rubiginosus.* It is of the size of a prune, with a blackish wrinkled epicarp. When soaked in water it forms a gummy transparent jelly. It was used in dysentery, but does not appear to be specially useful.

Bo'æ. An old term for syphilis.

Bo'ak. (Ar. *boak.*) A species of the white variety of *Lepra vulgaris.*

Boa'la. A term used in Central Europe to denote generally severe eruptions or ulcers; originally, in all probability, it was confined to syphilitic diseases.

Boanth'emon. (Βοάνθεμον; from *βοῦς,* an ox; *ἄνθεμον,* the name of a flower, probably the chamomile.) The ox-eye, *Chrysanthemum leueanthemum.*

Boar. (Sax. *Bár.*) The male of the swine, *Sus scrofa.*

Boat. (Sax. *bát.*) A small open ship.

B.-sha'ped. In Botany, having the form of a boat.

Bo'batsch. Roumania. A mineral spring containing sodium chloride and hydrogen sulphide.

Bober'ri. The *Curcuma longa.*

Bocchegia'no. Italy; near Siena. Five mineral water springs, arising from the clay slate, and containing iron, with small quantities of salts. Used in anæmia, chlorosis, and scrofula.

Boc'choe. The buchu, *Barosma betulina.*

Boc'co. The *Buchu.*

Bocco'ne. An Italian naturalist, born at Palermo 1633, died 1704.

Bocco'nia. (After *Boccone.*) Nat. Order *Papaveraceæ.* Hab. Mexico. Herbs with a milky juice.

B. frutes'cens, Linn. (L. *frutex,* a shrub.) Used as a drastic purgative and a vermifuge. Locally, in ringworm and corneal opacities.

Boche'tum. A secondary decoction of certain woods, as *Lignum vitæ.* (Blasius.)

Boch'ium. A synonym of *Bronchocele.*

Bo'cho. The *Barosma betulina.*

Bo'cia. A glass subliming vessel, having a round belly and long neck.

Bo'cium. A synonym of *Bronchocele.*

Bock'let. Bavaria. Height 620 feet. A pleasant village, near to Kissingen. Climate mild. Cold chalybeate waters, with much carbonic acid. A stimulating saline chalybeate, used in anæmic conditions, especially in feeble digestion. Said to cure sterility, and to check the tendency to abortion.

Bo'co. The *Robina panacoco.*

Bo'dach. Hungary; near Weissenburg. A mineral water containing calcium bicarbonate and free carbonic acid. Used in gout, rheumatism, glandular disorders, and chronic bronchitis.

Bo'dendorf. Germany; near Heidelberg. A climatic cure place for chest and nervous diseases. The grape cure is used.

Bo'do, Ehr. A Genus of the Family *Monadina,* Order *Flagellata,* Class *Infusoria.* Some species inhabit the intestinal canal of the frog and salamander, and others are found in the body of some of the Radiata.

B. urina'rius, Hassall. (L. *urina,* urine.) A species said to be found in the urine.

Bodroo Pam. The native name of the *Trimeresurus gramineus* and *T. erythrurus.*

Bod'y. (Sax. *bodig.* L. *corpus;* Gr. σῶμα; F. *corps;* I. *corpo;* S. *cuerpo;* G. *Körper.*) That which is cognisable by the senses. The word is used as a basis of classification in the sciences; as in physics, solid and fluid bodies; in Chemistry, simple and compound bodies.

In human Biology, it is used to distinguish the material from the mental part of man, body and mind.

In Anatomy, it serves to distinguish the basal part of a structure from its appendages, as body of the sphenoid bone. It is also often the base of nomenclature, as pituitary body, pacchionian body. It is used in this sense in Biology generally.

In Surgery, it is used with the epithet foreign to signify a substance introduced from without into the tissues or the cavities of the human body, or unnaturally growing there, as bullets, loose cartilages in joints.

B.-cav'ity. (L. *cavitas,* a cavity.) The space in which lie the alimentary canal and its appendages.

B., extre'me parts of the. See *Acrea.*

B., fric'tion of the. See *Anatripsis.*

B.-louse. The *Pediculus vestimenti.*

B. of Rosenmul'ler. The *Parovarium.*

B., perinæ'al. See *Perinæum, body of.*

B., res'tiform. See *Restiform body.*

B., suprare'nal. The *Adrenals.*

B., thy'roid. See *Thyroid body.*

B., Wolff'ian. See *Wolffian body.*

Boe. The principle of intelligence on Zoroaster's system. See *Akho.*

Bo'ë, François de la. A German physiologist, better known as *Sylvius,* born at Hanau, near Frankfort, 1614; died 1672.

Boehme'ria. (*Böhmer.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Urticaceæ.* Several species yield valuable fibres for textile fabrics; Chinese grass, Rhea, and Pooah fibre.

B. aliena'ta. (L. *alieno,* to alter the nature of.) Hab. China. Used both externally and internally. It is refrigerant, diuretic, and emollient.

B. cauda'ta, Endl. (L. *cauda,* a tail. F. *boehmerie à queue.*) A native of Brazil, where the leaves are used as a sudorific and antihæmorrhoidal, a decoction of the leaves being added to a bath.

Boel'li. A term for the intestines. (Dunglison.)

Boerhaa'via. A Genus of plants of Nat. Order *Nyctaginaceæ.* Chiefly tropical, and possessing emetic and purgative properties.

B. decum'bens, Vahl. (L. *decumbo,* to lie down.) Hogmeat. Hab. West Indies and South America. In Guiana its root is called ipecacuanha, and is an emetic and purgative. Used also in dysentery.

B. dian'dra, Aubl. (*Diandrous.*) The *B. decumbens.*

B. diffu'sa. (L. *diffusus,* part. of *diffundo,* to spread out.) Spreading hogweed, also called hogmeat. Hab. Jamaica. An expectorant; a decoction of the root has also been used in asthma, in gonorrhœa, and in dysentery.

B. hirsu'ta. (L. *hirsutus,* hairy.) Hab. Jamaica, Brazil. Used in jaundice.

B. insula'ris. (L. *insularis,* belonging to an island.) The same as *B. diffusa.*

B. lax'a, Pers. (L. *laxus,* loose.) The *B. decumbens.*

B. peruvia'na, Humb. A species used in venereal diseases.

B. procum'bens. (L. *procumbo,* to prostrate one's self.) Hab. India. The root is somewhat nauseous and bitter, and is laxative. It is given in dysentery, and is applied locally in skin diseases.

B. prostra'ta. (L. *prostratus,* part. of *prosterno,* to spread out.) Hab. India. Used in snake-bites.

B. scan'dens. (L. *scando,* to climb.) Hab. West Indies. Used in gonorrhœa.

B. tubero'sa, Lamb. (L. *tuberosus,* full of swellings.) Hab. Peru, where it is called Yerba de la purgacion. Purgative and emetic. Eaten as food.

Boers. A term given to the persons of Dutch extract living in South Africa.

Boëthema. (Βοηθέω, to aid.) Term for a remedy. (Castellus.)

Boëthemat'ica sig'na. (Βοηθηματικός, remedial; L. *signum,* a sign.) Signs of a favourable progress of a disease.

Boëtum. See *Bocium.*

Bof. Quicklime. (Ruland.)

Bofarei'ra. Name, in the language of the Cape de Verd Islands, for the white species of the *Ricinus communis,* castor-oil plant. See *Ricinus communis.*

Bog. (Irish *bogach.*) A morass.

B. bean. The *Menyanthes trifoliata*, or buck-bean.

B. bean, fring'ed. The *Villarsia nymphæoides.*

B. ber'ry. The cranberry, *Oxycoccus palustris.*

B. bil'berry. The *Vaccinium uliginosum.*

B. moss. A term applied to several species of *Sphagnum.*

B. myr'tle. The *Myrica gale.*

B. on'ion. The *Osmunda regalis.*

B. vi'olet. The *Pinguicula vulgaris.*

B. wort. The cranberry, *Oxycoccus palustris.*

Bo'gia gum'mi. Gamboge.

Bogo'ta. South America; a city of the Granadian Confederation.

B. bark. A term applied, from the source of the supply, to one of the kinds of fibrous Carthagena bark.

Bohe'a. (F. *thé boui.*) A name of black tea.

Bohe'ic ac'id. An acid said by Rochleder to be found in black tea.

Bohe'mians. A name of the *Gipsies.*

Bö'hmer, Georg Rudolph. A German botanist, born 1723, died 1803.

Bo'hun u'pas. The poisonous juice of *Antiaris toxicaria.* See *Upas.*

Boi'a. See *Boa.*

Boicinin'gua. A name for the rattlesnake, *Crotalus horridus.*

Bo'idæ. A Family of the Suborder *Aglyphodontia*, Order *Ophidia*, Class *Reptilia*, comprising the Boas and Pythons. They are the largest of all living snakes; they have strong recurved teeth, but their bite is not venomous; they kill their prey by folding themselves round it. The Pythons have rudimentary hind limbs, terminating in horny anal spurs.

Boil. (Sax. *byl.* L. *furunuculus;* Gr. δοθιήν; F. *furoncle, clou;* I. *furoncolo;* S. *divieso;* G. *Beule, Furunkel, Blutgeschwür.*) A circumscribed inflammation of the skin, or of subcutaneous connective tissue, or of a sebaceous gland. Usually some of the affected part sloughs, the core or setfast, and is discharged along with pus through an opening in the skin. Errors in diet, producing an enfeebled condition of system, overtraining for athletics, severe hydropathic treatment, inhalation, and handling of putrefied flesh, and the existence of diabetes, are among the causes of boils. They are sometimes epidemic.

B., blind. A boil where there is little sloughing, no distinct margin or core, and little pus.

B., Bula'ma. See *Bulama boil.*

B., Del'hi. See *Delhi boil.*

B., gum. See *Gum boil.*

B., malig'nant. See *Carbuncle.*

B., wasp's nest. A boil with several loculi, or a small carbuncle.

Boil'ing. (L. *ebullitio;* Gr. ἀνάζεσις; F. *ébullition;* I. *ebollizione;* S. *ebullicion;* G. *Aufsieden.*) The violent movement of a liquid under the influence of such an amount of heat as will serve to convert it into vapour; the movement is caused by the rapid formation of bubbles of vapour of the liquid, which rise and burst on the surface. When a liquid boils the temperature ceases to rise, the additional heat becoming latent in the vapour.

B. point. (G. *Siedepunkt.*) The temperature at which bubbles of vapour are given off from a liquid. This varies for different liquids and for the same liquid under different physical conditions, especially differences of atmospheric pressure; the greater the pressure the higher the boiling point; but the conditions being constant the boiling point is constant.

Boï'na. (L. *bos*, an ox.) A synonym of *Vaccina.*

Bois-plan. France; south of Chamberry, in Savoy. A mild chalybeate water.

Boisse. France; near Fontenay-le-Compte. Purgative mineral waters, containing calcium sulphate and carbonate and calcium chloride.

Boi'vin, Mada'me. A French female obstetrician, born at Montreuil, near Versailles, in 1775; died 1841. Her obstetrical and gynæcological writings were much esteemed.

Bojanus, or'gan of. A series of tubes, with numerous blood-channels, found in Molluscs and Cephalopods, and opening on the one side on the exterior of the body, and on the other communicating with some part of the blood-vascular system. It is probably a urinary apparatus.

B., trache'al sacs of. Vesicular sacs attached to the muscular layer of the dermis of nematode worms.

Bo'la. Myrrh.

Bo'lar earth. Same as *Armenian bole.*

Bo'lax. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Umbelliferæ.*

B. gleba'ria. (L. *glebarius*, belonging to clods.) Hab. Southern Chili, Falkland Isles. A beehive-shaped plant, yielding a white gummy resin, amber-coloured when dry. Used as an application to wounds.

B. gum'mifer. (L. *gummi*, gum; *fero*, to bear.) The *Hydrocotyle gummifera.*

Bol'bitum. (Βόλβιτον. G. *Kuhmist.*) Dung of the ox or cow. Anciently recommended by Hippocrates, *de Nat. Mul.* ii, 17, as a poultice or fomentation in uterine diseases.

Bolbocas'tanon. Same as *Bulbocastanum.*

Bolbo'des. (Βολβός, a bulb; εἶδος, likeness. G. *zwiebelformig.*) Bulbous, ball-shaped.

Bolbomelano'ma. (Βολβός, a bulb; *melanoma.* F. *bolbomélanôme;* G. *Schwarzschwamm des Auges.*) *Melanoma* of the eye.

Bolbomelano'sis. (F. *bolbomélanose.*) The progress or formation of *Bolbomelanoma.*

Bol'chon. Used for *Bdellium*, according to Dioscorides, i, 80.

Bolde'a. Same as *Boldoa.*

Bol'dine. A bitter alkaloid, discovered by Bourgoin in Boldo leaves; it is soluble in alcohol, ether, and caustic alkalies; it is coloured red by nitric and sulphuric acids.

Bol'do. The leaves of *Boldoa fragrans.*

Boldo'a. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Monimiaceæ.* Aromatic fragrant plants.

B. fra'grans, Gay. (L. *fragrans*, sweet smelling.) Boldo. An Alpine evergreen shrub, growing in Chili. The leaves contain an aromatic oil and an alkaloid, *Boldine.* They are oval-oblong, entire, reddish brown when dry, leathery, glossy above, pale and hairy beneath, with many small glands. They have a fragrant smell and a pungent, aromatic taste.

Used as a tonic where there is torpidity of the liver, and, especially the oil, in catarrh of the genito-urinary organs.

Bol'dus. The leaves of *Boldoa fragrans.*

Bole. (Βῶλος, a clod of earth. F. *bol; G. Bolarerde.*) Name of an argillaceous mineral having a conchoidal fracture, a glimmering internal lustre, and a shining streak; its colour varies from white, through different shades of yellow and brown, to black, and it is translucent or opaque, soft, and easily cut, and capable of being polished; it adheres to the tongue, has a greasy feel, and if immersed in water after it is dried, it falls asunder with a crackling noise; it consists of clay coloured with iron oxide, and often containing chalk and magnesia. Many species were formerly used in medicine; and as they used to be made into little cakes, or flat masses, stamped with certain impressions, they were termed *Terræ sigillatæ*, or sealed earths. Bole was used as an internal astringent, and an absorbent in menorrhagia, hæmoptysis, chronic bronchitis, and diarrhœa. Externally it was used in leucorrhœa, piles, aphthæ, burns, and ulcers. Dose, 5—10 grains.

B., Arme'nian. See *Bolus armeniæ.*

B., French. (F. *bol du pays.*) A compact, heavy, soft-feeling earth, found near Blois and Saumur. Used in France as a substitute for *B., Armenian.*

B., red. See *Bolus rubra.*

B., white. See *Bolus alba.*

B., yel'low. A bole differing from *Bolus rubra* only in depth of colour.

Bol'echon. Poland. A strong saline or sool mineral water bath.

Bole'sis. An old term for *Coral.*

Bol'eson. Balsam.

Bole'tic ac'id. Same as *Fumaric acid.*

Bole'tus. (Βῶλος, a mass. F. *bolet*; G. *Kugelschwamm, Löcherschwamm.*) A Genus of the Family *Hymenomycetes*, Nat. Order *Fungi.* Hymenium distinct from the smooth hymenophore; trama none; tubes easily separable from hymenophore. Fleshy, terrestrial fungi, of which some are poisonous, many eatable.

B. æn'eus, Bull. (L. *æneus*, made of bronze.) Esculent. Flesh white, changing to yellow in the air; pileus broad, olive, or black brown; stem yellowish, brownish at the base; tubes sulphur yellow. In woods in summer and autumn.

B. æstiva'lis, Fr. (L. *æstivalis*, belonging to summer.) Esculent. Pileus silky, soft, pale tan; stem stout, even, white; tubes elongated, small. In woodland pastures.

B. agar'icus. (Ἀγαρικόν, a tree-fungus.) The *Polyporus officinalis.*

B. al'bus. (L. *albus*, white.) The *Polyporus officinalis.*

B. annula'tus, Pers. (L. *annulatus*, furnished with a ring.) The *B. luteus.*

B. ba'dius, Fr. (L. *badius*, chestnut-coloured. G. *Maronenpilz.*) Esculent. Pileus pulvinate, soft, viscid, chestnut brown; stem solid, even, brownish yellow; tubes pale yellow, broad, angular. In pine woods.

B. bovi'nus, Linn. (L. *bovinus*, belonging to cattle. G. *Kuhpilz.*) Esculent. Pileus reddish grey; stem equal, even; tubes angular, greyish yellow, afterwards rusty brown; spore elliptic yellowish; taste and smell fragrant. Heathy firwoods.

B. calo'pus, Fr. (Καλός, beautiful; πούς, a foot.) Suspicious. Scarlet-stemmed boletus. Pileus broad, convex, olive brown, somewhat tomentose; stem reticulated, scarlet; tubes adnate, angular, yellow. In woods.

B. casta'neus, Bull. (Κάστανα, chestnuts.) Esculent, but not very good. Pileus convex, velvety, cinnamon coloured; flesh white, unchanging; stem cinnamon; tubes short, white, afterwards yellowish. Woods.

B. cer'vi. (L. *cervus*, a stag.) The *Elaphomyces granulatus.*

B. cervi'nus. (L. *cervinus*, pertaining to a deer.) The *Elaphomyces granulatus.*

B. chirurgo'rum. (L. *chirurgus*, a surgeon.) The *Polyporus fomentarius.*

B. chrysen'teron, Fr. (Χρύσεος, golden; ἐντός, inside. F. *bolet de cuivre, bolet à tache jaunes.*) Poisonous. Pileus soft, reddish brown; stem rigid, scarlet or yellow; tubes rather large, angular, greenish yellow; flesh yellowish white, changing to bluish when cut. In meadows and woods.

B. constric'tus. (L. *constrictus*, compressed.) The *B. cyanescens.*

B. cras'sipes. (L. *crassus*, thick; *pes*, a foot.) The *B. edulis.*

B. cu'preus. (L. *cupreus*, of copper.) The *B. chrysenteron.*

B. cyanes'cens, Bull. (Κυάνεος, dark blue. F. *bolet indigotier.*) Doubtfully esculent. Pileus tomentose, tan coloured; flesh compact, white, becoming dark blue when cut; stem ventricose, white; tubes free, minute, round, white, afterwards yellow. In woods.

B. discoï'deus. (Δίσκος, a round plate; εἶδος, likeness.) The *Trametes suaveolens.*

B. ed'ulis, Bull. (L. *edulis*, eatable. F. *bolet comestible;* G. *Steinpilz, Herrenpilz, Edelpilz.*) Esculent. Pileus smooth, umber brown; flesh white; stem whitish brown, reticulated, especially towards summit, ringless; tubes white, afterwards yellowish green. In woods.

B. el'egans, Fr. (L. *elegans*, elegant.) Doubtfully esculent. Pileus viscid, golden yellow; flesh pale yellow; stem yellow, afterwards rufous; tubes small, simple golden yellow. Woods.

B. erythro'pus, Krombh. (Ερυθρόπους, red-footed.) The *B. lupinus.*

B. esculen'tus. (L. *esculentus*, fit for eating.) The *B. edulis;* also, the *Morchella esculenta.*

B. fel'leus, Bull. (L. *felleus*, like gall. F. *bolet chicotin.*) Poisonous. Pileus smooth, brownish or reddish grey; flesh flesh-coloured, stem reticulated; tubes aduate, convex, angular, white, afterwards flesh-coloured; spores pink; taste bitter. Woods.

B. fla'vus, Krombh. (L. *flavus*, golden yellow.) The *B. elegans.*

B. fomenta'rius. The *Polyporus fomentarius.*

B. fra'grans, Vitt. (L. *fragrans*, sweet smelling.) Pileus pulvinate, with an inflexed margin, subtomentose, umber brown; stem variegated with red and yellow; tubes semi-free, small, rounded, yellow, becoming green. In woods. Esculent.

B. ful'vus. (L. *fulvus*, tawny.) The *Polyporus igniarius.*

B. granula'tus, Linn. (L. *granulum*, a little grain. G. *Schmeerling.*) Esculent. Pileus convex, yellowish, with a brownish evanescent gluten; stem ringless, yellowish, with yellowish or brownish granules in the upper part; tubes adnate, simple, yellow. In fir-woods.

B. hippocre'pis. (Ἵππος, a horse; κρηπίς, a shoe.) The *Polyporus igniarius.*

B. ignia'rius. The *Polyporus igniarius.*

B. impoli'tus, Fr. (L. *impolitus*, rough.) Esculent. Pileus flocculose, pallid, afterwards cracked; stem short, stout, even, pallid; tubes nearly free, very long, large, yellowish. On woodsides.

B. lar'icis. (L. *larix*, a larch tree.) The *Polyporus officinalis.*

B. lupi'nus, Fr. (L. *lupinus*, wolfish. G. *Rothfuss*, *Feuerpilz.*) Dotted-stem boletus. Pileus convex, tomentose, dry, at first bluish green, then yellowish; stem blood red; flesh yellowish, becoming blue on fracture. Poisonous.

B. lu'ridus, Schäff. (L. *luridus*, sallow. F. *bolet perniceux ;* G. *Hexenpilz*, *Schusterpilz*, *Judenpilz.*) Poisonous. Pileus tomentose, olive umber, getting viscid ; flesh when broken changes to blue ; stem stout, vermilion red, reticulate or punctate ; tubes free, rounded, yellow, then greenish. In the neighbourhood of trees.

B. lu'teus, Linn. (L. *luteus*, yellowish. G. *Butterpilz*, *Ringpilz*, *Schmalzling.*) Esculent. Pileus gibbous, thin, cushion-shaped, with a brown evanescent gluten ; stem whitish, above the white, and afterwards brownish ring, rough, and darkly punctate ; tubes adnate, small, simple, yellow. In fir-woods.

B. obtu'sus. (L. *obtusus*, blunt.) The *Polyporus igniarius.*

B. officina'lis. (L. *officina*, a workshop.) The *Polyporus officinalis.*

B. pach'ypus, Fr. (Παχύς, thick ; *πούς*, a foot. F. *bouse de vache*, *cèpe-cordon rouge ;* G. *Dickfuss.*) Poisonous. Pileus subtomentose, brownish ; stem thick, reticulated, yellow and red ; tubes rounded, yellow. Woods.

B. pernicio'sus. (L. *perniciosus*, pernicious.) The *B. luridus.*

B. pipera'tus, Bull. (L. *piperatus*, peppered. G. *Pfefferpilz.*) Poisonous. Pileus smooth, slightly viscid, yellow, inclining to reddish grey ; stem slender, even, yellow within and at the base; tubes large, angular, ferruginous. In woods.

B. pur'gans. (L. *purgo*, to purge.) The *Polyporus officinalis.*

B. re'gius, Krombh. (L. *regius*, regal. G. *Konigspilz.*) Esculent. Pileus bare, blood red or purple ; flesh pale yellow ; stem very thick, yellow-veined, on a purple or red ground ; tubes golden yellow. In woods. Esculent.

B. ri'bis. See *Polyparus ribis.*

B. rubeola'rius. (L. *rubeo*, to redden.) The *B. luridus.*

B. ru'fus, Schäff. (L. *rufus*, red. G. *Espenpilz.* Esculent. Pileus dry, scaly at first, then smooth, red or orange brown ; flesh white, when broken becoming blue or violet.

B. sal'icis. (L. *salix*, the willow.) The *Trametes suaveolens.*

B. sat'anas, Lenz. (Σατανᾶς, the devil. G. *Satanspilz.*) Poisonous. Pileus smooth, rather viscid, tan, afterwards white ; flesh white, turning reddish, when broken changes to blue ; stem firm, reticulated above, blood red ; tubes free, minute, yellow. Woods.

B. sca'ber, Fr. (L. *scaber*, rough. F. *bolet orange*, var. *rude ;* G. *Birkenpilz*, *Kapuzinerpilz.*) Esculent. Pileus smooth, viscid when moist, rugulose ; margin veiled ; stem solid, scaly ; tubes free, small, convex, white, becoming dingy. Woods.

B. suaveo'lens. (L. *suaveolens*, sweet smelling.) The *Trametes suaveolens.*

B. subtomento'sus, L. (L *sub*, under ; *tomentum*, a stuffing for cushions. G. *Ziegenlippe.*) Esculent. Pileus pulvinate, villoso-tomentose, olive coloured or reddish brown ; stem stout, unequal, roughly punctate, ribbed, yellow, later reddish ; tubes adnate, broad, angular, yellow. In woods.

B. sulphu'reus. The *Polyporus sulphureus.*

B., touch'wood. The *Polyporus igniarius.*

B. ungula'tus. (L. *ungulatus*, provided with claws.) The *Polyporus fomentorius.*

B. versipel'lis, Fr. (L. *versus*, part. of *verto*, to turn, to change ; *pellis*, the skin.) The *B. rufus.*

Bolis'mus. (Βῶλος, a mass.) Used by Avicenna, iii, *fen.* 13, *tr.* 2, *c.* 15, 16, for *Bulimia.*

Boli'tes. (Βῶλος, a clod.) The mushroom.

Bolivarie'æ. The same as *Jasminaceæ.*

Boll. Germany ; Wurtemburg. A mineral spring, 1300 feet above sea-level, containing a little sodium carbonate and sulphate, with some hydrogen sulphide. Used in skin diseases, scrofula, leucorrhœa, and chronic cystitis.

Bollet'erie. The indigenous name of the species of gutta percha produced by the *Achrus mulleri.*

Bologn'ian phos'phorus. Sulphate of baryta, mixed with a fifth part of charcoal, ignited, and whilst hot put into a closely-sealed glass tube, is called by this name because, after exposure to the sun's rays, or the magnesium light, it acquires the property of shining in the dark with a bright orange light; also called *Bononiensis lapis.*

B. stone. Same as *Bolognian phosphorus.*

Bolorhe'tin. A resinous substance, found in the fresh or fallen leaves of pine trees, and in the fossil firwoods of Danish bogs. Its composition is variable, but it appears to consist of the elements of oil of turpentine with water. It melts at 75° C. (167° F.)

Bo'lus. (Βῶλος, a mass. F. *bol.*) Any roundly formed medicine, larger than an ordinary sized pill, yet small enough to be swallowed.

A kind of argillaceous earth. See *Bole.*

B. ad quarta'nam. (L. *quartana*, the quartan ague.) A febrifuge consisting of quinine, tartar emetic, and potassium carbonate.

B. al'ba. (L. *albus*, white. G. *weisser Thon.*) A species of a white colour, and containing some magnesia and traces of iron. For properties, see *Bole.*

B., aliment'ary. (F. *bol alimentaire.*) The soft mass formed by the food, after mastication and insalivation have been performed, so as to fit it for its transmission into the pharynx, œsophagus, and stomach.

B. Arme'niæ. A variety from Armenia, and other parts ; it has a reddish-brown colour, from the presence of iron oxide. Used as a tooth powder. For uses, see *Bole.*

B. orienta'lis. (L. *orientalis*, eastern.) The same earth as Armenian bole, but brought from Constantinople

B. ru'bra. (L. *ruber*, red. G. *rother Thon.*) Armenian bole.

Boma'rea. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Amaryllidaceæ.*

B. salsii'la. A plant used in Chili as a sudorific and in skin diseases.

Bomba'ceæ. (*Bombax*, the silk-cotton tree.) A Tribe of the Nat. Order *Sterculiaceæ*, with palmate or digitate leaves and perfect flowers.

Bomba'ceous. (Same etymon.) Having an arrangement of parts as in the Genus *Bombax.*

Bomba'cium. (G. *Baumwolle.*) Cotton wool.

Bom'bax. A Genus of plants of the Tribe *Bombaceæ*, of the Nat. Order *Sterculiaceæ.* Large trees, the seeds of many of which are enveloped in a silky cotton.

Also, a term for cotton.

B. cei'ba. Hab. South America. Used in dropsy, tetanus, and chest affections. Locally as a vulnerary.

B. gossyp'ium. The *Cochliospermum gossypium.*

B. heptaphyl'lum, Cav. (Ἑπτά, seven; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) A tree which affords the substance called moc-main. It consists of the long silky hairs which cover the seeds. The gum resin is said to be astringent, and the root tonic and aphrodisiac. The bark is said to be emetic.

B. malabar'icum. See *B. heptaphyllum.*

B. pentand'rum, Linn. (Πέντε, five; *ἀνήρ*, a man.) Silk-cotton tree. Bark emetic. A gum which exudes from it is given, with spices, in diarrhœa and dysentery.

Bom'bay nuts. The *Bonduc seeds.*

Bom'bic. (Βόμβυξ, a silkworm.) Belonging to a silkworm.

B. ac'id. (F. *acide bombique ;* G. *Seidenwürmersäure.*) An acid found in a cavity near the anus of the silkworm, the larva of *Bombyx mori*, now believed to be nearly pure acetic acid.

Bomboku'lon. A name which Dioscorides is said to have given to mandragora.

Bom'bus. (Βομβός, the buzzing of bees. F. *bourdonnement ;* G. *Ohrenbrausen.*) A ringing noise in the ears, otherwise termed *Tinnitus aurium.*

Also, a sonorous movement of flatus in the intestines, otherwise termed *Borborygmus.*

Also, a variety of the *Paracusis illusoria*, of Mason Good; being a dull, heavy, intermitting sound.

Bombyc'idæ. (Βόμβυξ, a silkworm.) A Family of the Group *Bombycinæ*, Order *Lepidoptera.* Antennæ of both sexes serrate; palpi hairy; anterior wings with twelve veins and no accessory cell; dorsal vein not bifurcate; posterior wings with two inner marginal veins; larvæ hairy.

Bombyc'inæ. (Βόμβυξ, a silkworm.) A Group of the Order *Lepidoptera*, Class *Insecta.* Moths having a heavy, hairy body, and pectinate antennæ; ocelli absent; wings of females sometimes wanting. Many of the genera produce silk for the envelopment of the cocoons.

Bombyl'ius. (Βομβυλιός.) The silkworm moth, or the pupa, or the larva.

Bom'byx. (Βόμβυξ.) A Genus of the Family *Bombycidæ*, Order *Lepidoptera*, Class *Insecta.*

B. mo'ri. (L. *morus*, the mulberry tree. F. *bombyx du mùrier, ver à soie ;* G. *Seidenwurm.*) The silkworm moth.

B. pityocam'pa. (Πίτυς, the pine tree; *κάμπη*, a caterpillar. F. *processionaire du pin.*) Larvæ, irritating, as *B. processionea.*

B. processio'nea. (L. *processio*, a marching onward, from *procedo*, to go forth; so called from the habits of the larvæ, which are often seen as if in procession. F. *la processionaire.*) The hairs of the larvæ of these moths are very irritating to the skin; they perforate the cuticle, and are supposed to contain formic acid. Great redness, heat, and itching or smarting is produced, with eczema or urticaria; the conjunctiva may also be affected, with œdema of the lids, and faucial irritation may be set up. Serious constitutional disturbance is said to have been produced.

Bon. The Egyptian name of the coffee tree; also spelled *Ban.*

Bo'na. The *Phaseolus vulgaris.*

Bo'na fe'ver. A malignant malarial fever, which severely attacked the French troops at Bona, in Algeria, in 1832-5.

Bonan'nia officina'lis. *Sinapis alba.*

Bo'nar. Spain; in the Province of Galicia. A mineral water, temp. 23° C. (73·4° F.), containing iron.

Bona're al'oes. A variety very similar to Barbadoes aloes.

Bona'sia. The *Leonurus cardiaca.*

Bon'church. Isle of Wight. A pleasantly situated place, 150 feet above sea-level. A winter residence.

Bond. (Sax. *bend*, or *band;* Sans. *bandha*, a fetter.) A tie.

B., atom'ic. See *Atomic bonds.*

Bon'donneau. France; Drôme. A cold alkaline sulphurous water containing iodine. It is employed for drinking, in baths, injections, and douches. Used in scrofula, syphilitic affections, skin diseases, chronic bronchitis, uterine and joint diseases.

Bon'dou gum. A variety of the Senegal gum arabic; it has a bitter taste.

Bon'duc. The *Guilandina bonducella.*

B. seeds, Ind. Ph. (G. *Nickersamen.*) The seeds of *Guilandina bonducella.* They are about ·75″ in diameter, irregularly ovoid, smooth, hard, lead-coloured, and bitter. They contain a fixed oil, and a bitter substance, which can be isolated as an amorphous powder, having no basic properties, but which is, or contains, the active principle. They are tonic and antiperiodic, and have been successfully used in intermittents, and locally in hydrocele and gonorrhœa. Dose, 10—15 grains.

B. tree, smooth. The *Guilandina moringa.*

Bonducel'læ sem'ina. (L. *semen*, a seed.) See *Bonduc seeds.*

Bon'duch indo'rum. The fruit of the *Guilandina bonducella.*

Bon'due. The *Gymnocladus canadensis.*

Bone. (Sax. *bán.* L. *os ;* Gr. *ὀστεόν*; F. *os ;* I. *osso ;* S. *hueso ;* G. *Bein*, *Knocken.*) The framework of the animal body, supporting the softer structures, forming the joints, and protecting the important viscera. The assemblage of bones of an animal is usually called the *skeleton*, but this term has a wider and more scientific signification.

Chemical composition.—Bone has a sp. gr. of 1·898—1·964. It is hard, tough, and somewhat elastic; light pink on the outside, while living, dark red within. It consists of a basis of gelatin impregnated with earthy material; on an average there is in 100 parts—Water and organic matter 33·3, calcium phosphate 51·04, calcium fluoride 2, calcium carbonate 11·3, magnesium phosphate 1·16, sodium chloride 1·2. In rickets, mollities ossium, and caries, the earthy matters are much less. The proportions of the two constituents vary at different ages. The percentage of animal matter is, on the average, in a child 47·2, in an adult 20·18, and in an old person 12·2; of earthy matter, in a child 48·48, in an adult 74·84, and in an old person 84·1. The proportions vary also in different bones; those of the arms contain more earthy matter than those of the legs, and these more than the vertebræ. The petrous bone contains a large amount. The organic matter of bone, bone cartilage, or ossein, when boiled, is converted into gelatin containing, in 100 parts, carbon 50, hydrogen 6·6, nitrogen 18·3, oxygen 25·1.

Structure of bone.—To the naked eye bone is composed of two kinds of structure, an outer or compact layer, dense and firm, and an inner part, the cancellous structure, spongy, the network of which is made up of bony arches, advantageously arranged for mechanical support. Under a low magnifying power a transverse section is seen to be composed of a number of somewhat circular zones, the Haversian system, each having a central opening, the Haversian canal, a series of concentrically arranged, isolated, oblong dark spots, the lacunæ or bone-cells, and from them run a number of tortuous, branching, fine lines, the canaliculi, inosculating with their fellows of the lacuna and with the canaliculi of adjacent lacunæ. The interspaces between the Haversian systems are occupied by lacunæ with their canaliculi, remnants of earlier Haversian systems. If the section be a longitudinal one, the circular systems are not seen, but large branching canals, the Haversian canals, cut along their length with the interspace occupied by lacunæ and canaliculi. The Haversian canals are the channels for the blood-vessels, which run more or less regularly in the length of the bone, and so the appearances described are produced. They are from 1-1500th to 1-100th of an inch in diameter. The lacunæ are 1-1800th by 1-6000th of an inch in man, larger in reptiles and fish; each is occupied with corpuscles of nucleated germinal matter, with some fibrils, and serves for the nutrition of the surrounding bone. The canaliculi are too small to give passage to blood-corpuscles, but transmit the nutrient fluid materials of the blood; these canals are probably occupied by branches of the lacunar cells. The animal matrix is a fine reticular substance, arranged in lamellar fashion round the Haversian canals, each lamella being often united to its neighbour by perforating fibres; it is brittle and friable. The lacunæ are dilated portions of the space between two lamellæ.

Classification of bones.—Bones are divided into long, short, flat, and irregular.

Long bones are found in the limbs, and chiefly serve to support the body or to act as levers. They consist of shaft and extremities. The shaft, diaphysis, is long, cylindrical, dense in structure, and hollow; the cavity is the medullary canal. The extremity, epiphysis, is dilated, chiefly composed of cancellous tissue, and forms, with that of its neighbour, a joint.

The short bones, as those of the carpus, have no division into parts; they are cancellous, with a thin outside of compact bone.

The flat bones form the walls of splanchnic cavities; they are made up of two surfaces of dense tissue, enclosing cancellous structure. In the cranial bones the outer surface is called the outer table; the inner, the inner or vitreous table, and the intervening substance the diploë.

The irregular bones are those which cannot be classed under the other heads.

Covering of bones.—Bones are covered on the outside by a dense fibrous membrane, the *periosteum*, and the medullary cavity is lined in the same way by the *endosteum*, or medullary membrane.

Marrow.—The central cavity of long bones is filled with a fatty matter, the *medulla* or marrow. It contains 96 per cent. of fat.

Bones are freely supplied with blood-vessels from the periosteum, the nutritious artery, and the endosteum; a few nerves and lymphatics can be traced.

Development and growth of bone.—Most of the bones are developed from cartilage, but several of the cranial bones from connective tissue; the process is similar in essence in both cases. Earthy matter is deposited around the blood-vessels, except in the nuclei, which become the lacunæ. The detail of the development of bone from cartilage is still wanting in preciseness. The cartilage cells are said to arrange themselves in rows by repeated division, blood-vessels penetrate new ground, intercellular substance develops between the columns of cells, and in it calcareous salts are deposited, which again undergo absorption, and bony spiculæ are found, which enclose groups of cartilage-cells, and constitute the primary medullary spaces. The cells do not all proceed alike; one set, osteoblasts, undergo calcification and partake in the formation of bone tissue; the other set develop into medullary tissue. Growth in length takes place at the cartilaginous junction of the shaft and joint end; growth in girth takes place from the periosteum. There seems little, if any, interstitial growth. Separate centres of ossification are found in all bones.

B., ab'scess of. A condition which is usually of slow formation, and occurring in the cancellous structure.

B. ague. Same as *Osteocopus.*

B., an'eurysm of. See *Osteo-aneurysm.*

B. ash, B. Ph. (*Os ustum.*) The residue of bones which have been burnt to a white ash in contact with air. Consists principally of calcium phosphate, mixed with about 10 per cent. of calcium carbonate and a little calcium fluoride, and magnesium phosphate. Used to prepare calcium phosphate and sodium phosphate.

B., at'rophy of. ('A, neg.; τροφή, nourishment.) Wasting of bone tissue, so that the bone becomes lighter, but not necessarily smaller.

B., at'rophy of, concen'tric. (L. *con*, for *cum*, together with; *centrum*, the middle point of a circle.) That form in which the whole bone becomes small by absorption of both the compact and cancellous structures, and the shrinking of the medullary canal. It occurs in paralysis and old anchylosis.

B., at'rophy of, excen'tric. (L. *ex*, out of; *centrum.*) That form in which the bone becomes lighter by the gradual transformation of compact into cancellous structure, but does not become smaller. It is a condition of old age and of insanity, is often accompanied by fatty change, and renders fractures very easy.

B., back. (*Back.*) The spine, from its position.

B., bar. (E. *bar*, a bolt, a stiff rod; from old F. *barre.*) The os pubis, from its position in the pelvic arch.

B., bend'ing of. A condition of bone resulting from injury, occurring in the young, or in diseased bones of adults, in which the bone becomes bent, either without any fracture or with only partial fracture.

B.-bind'er. The *Osteocolla*, or glue-stone.

B. black. Animal charcoal. See *Carbo animalis.*

B. black, artific'ial. Wood charcoal mixed with 7·5 per cent. of calcium phosphate, digested in a solution of calcium phosphate in hydrochloric acid, evaporated to dryness, and ignited in a covered vessel.

B., blade. (*Blade.*) The scapula.

B., boat-like. The scaphoid bone, from its shape.

B., breast. The sternum.

B., brit'tleness of. See *Fragilitas ossium.*

B. canal's. The Haversian canals; also, the veins of the diploë.

B., ca'ries of. See *Caries.*

B., crup'per. (F. *croupe*, the rump; from G. *Kropf*, a protuberance.) The coccyx.

B. earth. A synonym of *B. ash.*

B. earth cal'culus. A phosphate of lime calculus.

B., enchondro'ma of. See *Enchondroma.*

B., erec'tile growth in. A vascular growth in a bone of the character of nævus, consisting of an interlacement of minute blood-vessels.

B. fe'ver. Phlegmonous inflammation of the hand and arm, often seen in workers in bone.

B., frac'ture of. See *Fracture.*

B., haunch. (*Haunch.*) The ilium.

B., heart. A term wrongly applied to a piece of the fibro-cartilage between the auriculo-ventricular apertures of the heart when it has undergone calcification.

B., hyper'trophy of. ('Υπέρ, above; τροφή, nutrition.) A condition of doubtful existence, except in the form of sclerosis, as a result of inflammation. Occasionally a bone grows in length at a greater rate than its fellow.

B., inflamma'tion of. See *Ostitis.*

B., interpari'etal. See *Interparietal bone.*

B., i'vory tu'mour of. See *Exostosis, ivory.*

B. mar'row. See *Bone* and *Medulla.*

B., necro'sis of. See *Necrosis.*

B. nip'pers. Cutting forceps. Used in the removal of bone.

B. oil. A fetid, blackish-brown, thick oil, obtained during the dry distillation of bone; from it is prepared the *Oleum animale æthereum.*

B., os'seous tu'mour of. Same as *Exostosis.*

B. phos'phate. The *Calcis phosphas*, B. Ph., or *Calcii phosphas præcipitata*, U.S. Ph. The normal calcium ortho-phosphate, $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$.

B., plough'share. The vomer, from its shape.

B., rump. (*Rump.*) The sacrum.

B., salt of. A synonym of ammonia.

B., sclero'sis of. (Σκληρός, hard.) A condition of low inflammation of bone, in which there is increase of bony tissue around the Haversian canals and in the cancelli, so that the bone becomes heavier and denser.

B. screw. (F. *tirefond.*) A small screw, which is introduced into the central bore hole made by a trephine, to enable the round portion of bone isolated by the trephine to be extracted.

B., share. The pubis, from its supposed likeness to a ploughshare.

B., shin. (*Shin.*) The tibia.

B., soft'ening of. See *Mollities ossium.*

B. spir'it. An ammoniacal aqueous liquid obtained during the dry distillation of bone.

B., splin'ter. (*Splinter.*) The fibula.

B., tail. (*Tail.*) The coccyx.

B., ulcera'tion of. A term applied to those cases of caries occurring in persons the subject of constitutional syphilis, affecting the surface and not proceeding rapidly or deeply.

Bone'ache. Same as *Osteocopus.*

Bones, cartilag'inous. Bones arising from cartilage. They are the basi-occipital, ex-occipital, and part of the squamosal, the sphenoid except the cornua, the periotic portion of the temporal, the mes-ethmoid, and ethmo-turbinal, the pterygo-palatine, the malleus with Meckel's cartilage, the incus and stapes with the stylo-hyoid, the thyro-hyoid, the vertebræ, the ribs and sternum, the scapula and coracoid, part of the clavicle, and the bones of the upper limb except the sesamoid, the ilium, ischium, pubis, and all the bones of the lower limb except the sesamoid. (Allen Thompson.)

B., mem'branous. Those arising from fibrous membrane. They are, part of the squamosal bone, the frontal, the parietal, the squamo-zygomatic and tympanic of the temporal, the nasal and lachrymal, the maxillary and pre-maxillary, the vomer and cornua sphenoidalia, the inferior turbinal, the malar, the inferior maxillary, the clavicle in front, the marsupial bone, and the smaller sesamoid bones of tendons. (Allen Thompson.)

Bone'set. The *Eupatorium perfoliatum.*

B., rough. The *Eupatorium teucrifolium.*

B., up'land. The *Eupatorium sessilifolium.*

Bongard'ia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Berberidaceæ.*

B. chrysog'onum. (Χρυσός, gold; γόνος, offspring.) Hab. Asia. The leaves are eaten as an antipsoric.

B. Ranwolfii. Tubers esculent.

Bonifa'cia. (L. *bonus*, good; *facio*, to do; from its value.) The *Ruscus hypoglossum.*

Bon'ington. Near Edinburgh. A strong chalybeate water.

Bonn. Switzerland, near Freiburg. A mineral water containing small quantities of sulphates and carbonates of calcium and magnesium, with some hydrogen sulphide. Used in skin diseases.

Bonnes. See *Eaux-Bonnes.*

Bon'net. (F. *bonnet*, a cap; from Low Lat. *bonneta*, a kind of stuff or cloth.) A cap.

Also, the second stomach of ruminating animals; the *Reticulum.*

B. pep'per. The *Capsicum tetragonum.*

Bon'net, Amédée. A French surgeon, born at Amberieux in 1802, died at Lyons in 1858.

B.'s cap'sule. The posterior part of the tunica vaginalis oculi, behind the point of perforation of the tendons of the muscles of the eyeball.

Bon'net, Saint. France; Departement des Hautes-Alpes. A mineral water, temp. 33° C. (91·4° F.), containing a small quantity of calcium sulphide and some carbonate. Used in skin diseases.

Bononien'sis la'pis. (L. *Bononia*, Bologna; *lapis*, a stone.) See *Bolognian phosphorus*.

Bon'pland. A French naturalist, born at Rochelle in 1773, died in Brazil in 1858.

Bonpland'ia. (*Bonpland*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Rutaceæ*.

B. angustu'ra. The *Galipœa cusparia*.

B. trifolia'ta. (L. *ter*, three; *folium*, a leaf.) The *Galipœa cusparia*.

Bon'tia ger'minans. (*Bontius*.) The *Avicennia tomentosa*.

Bon'tius. A Dutch physician; died 1599.

B.'s pills. Socotrine aloes, gamboge, gum ammoniacum, of each a drachm, white wine vinegar six drachms; dissolve by means of heat, evaporate to a proper consistence, and divide into four-grain pills. Purgative in dropsy.

Bo'nus ge'nius. (L. *bonus*, good; *genius*, a tutelar deity.) The *Peucedanum officinale*.

B. Henri'cus. (F. *ansérine*.) English mercury. See *Chenopodium bonus Henricus*.

Bo'ny. (F. *osseux*; I. *osseo*; S. *huesoso*; G. *beinig*, *knöchern*.) Of the nature, or quality of, bone.

B. fishes. The *Teleostei*.

Boo'cho. The different species of *Barosma*.

Booie'tace. The name in the Deccan of a species of *Sellignea*, an infusion of the leaves of which are given in rheumatism. (Waring.)

Boo'ko. See *Buchu*.

Book'um wood. The astringent wood of *Cæsalpinia sappan*.

Boom'ah nut. The fruit of *Pycnocoma macrophylla*.

Boo'mee hoomu'ra. The *Trichosanthes cordata*.

Bo'on upas. The *Upas* poison.

Boo'na. The *Phaseolus vulgaris*.

Boon'dee. A Hindustani remedy containing lead and zinc. Used in ulcers. (Waring.)

Boopid'eæ. The same as *Calyceraceæ*.

Boot'ia vulga'ris. The *Saponaria officinalis*.

Boot'tia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Hydrocharidaceæ*, some of the species of which are used in India as potherbs.

Bopyr'idæ. A Family of the Tribe *Enisopoda*, Suborder *Isopoda*, Order *Arthrostraca*, Class *Crustacea*. Parasites in the branchial cavity, or on the surface, of certain of the decapod *Crustacea*. Body of the female discoid, eyeless. Males very small, lengthened, possessing eyes; antennæ short, no palpi; seven pairs of legs, short, and ending in hooks; in the female possessing large lamellæ, which form an incubatory cavity; abdominal legs respiratory.

Bo'ra. A synonym of *Boron*.

Bo'ra. (It., from L. *boreas*.) The north wind, when cold and dry, is so called in Italy.

Borache'vo. The *Datura stramonium*.

Borac'ic. Of, or belonging to, the substance borax. The same as *Boric*.

B. ac'id. Same as *Boric acid*.

B. anhy'dride. See *Boric anhydride*.

B. lint. (G. *Borsäurelint*.) Lint soaked in a solution of boric acid and dried. Used as an antiseptic application to wounds.

B. lint, Lister's. Lint spread with *Ceratum acidi boracici*.

Bo'racite. $2Mg_3B_8O_{15}+MgCl_2$. A native borate of magnesia usually associated with gypsum.

Bora'cium. A synonym of *Boron*.

Borades. Limatura, or file dust. (Ruland.)

Bor'age. The *Borago officinalis*.

B., com'mon. The *Borago officinalis*.

B., small wild. The *Asperugo procumbens*.

Bor'ageworts. The plants of the Nat. Order *Boraginaceæ*.

Boragina'ceæ. (*Borago*. F. *borraginacées*; G. *Boretschgewächse*.) Herbs or shrubs with alternate leaves, generally rough; scorpioid inflorescence; symmetrical flowers; persistent, 4—5-partite calyx; regular, 4—5-partite corolla; stamens equal in number to the lobes of corolla, and alternate with them; ovary with four ovules in a separate lobe; style basilar; stigma simple or bifid; fruit 2—4; achænia at the bottom of the persistent calyx.

Boragin'eæ. Same as *Boraginoideæ*.

Boraginoi'deæ. (*Borago*; εἶδος, likeness.) A Subfamily of the Family *Asperifoliæ* or *Boraginaceæ*, in which the style is basal, and the carpels more or less distinct.

Bora'go, Tournef. A Genus of plants of the Nat. Order *Boraginaceæ*.

B. in'dica, Linn. The *Trichodesma indicum*.

B. officina'lis, Linn. (L. *officina*, a workshop. F. *bourrache*; I. *borragine*; G. *Borretsch*.) Borage. The root is mucilaginous and emollient, and the leaves are reputed cooling in drinks from the possession of potassium nitrate. It was used in intermittent fevers, rheumatism, and exanthemata.

B. zeylan'ica, Linn. A diuretic. Used against snake-bites.

Bo'ras. A borate.

B. na'tricus. (*Natron*.) Borax.

B. so'dæ. A term of sodium biborate, borax.

B. so'dicus. Borax, sodium biborate.

B. superso'dicus. Sodium biborate or borax.

Bo'räs. Sweden. A carbonated spring.

Boras'seæ. A Tribe of the Nat. Order *Palmaceæ*, having fan-shaped leaves.

Boras'sus, Linn. (Βόρασσος, the palm fruit.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Palmaceæ*.

B. æthio'pum, Mart. (L. *æthiops*, Ethiopian.) Fruit esculent, both ripe and unripe; the liquid albumen is said to be aphrodisiac.

B. flabellifor'mis, Linn. (L. *flabellum*, a small fan; *forma*, shape. G. *Fächerpalme*.) Palmyra palm. Hab. India. The fresh juice is aperient; sugar, called Jaggery, is extracted from it; the fruit is used in chest disorders, and the seed in liver disturbances.

B. gomu'tus, Linn. Sugar is extracted from the sap.

B. sechellen'sis. The *Lodoicea maldavica*.

Bo'rate. A salt of boric acid. The borates are easily decomposed by acids, and if ignited, after mixture with sulphuric acid gas, exhibit the green flame of boric acid.

B. of ammo'nia. See *Ammonium biborate.*

B. of mer'cury. A salt which has been recommended in syphilis.

B. of so'dium. A synonym of sodium biborate, *Borax.*

Bo'rated. Containing borax.

Bor'athron. The *Juniperus sabina.*

Bo'rax. (Arab. *bûraq*, borax. F. *borate de soude ;* I. *borace minerale ;* S. *borraj*, *atincar ;* G. *borsaures Natron.*) $Na_2B_4O_7 + 10H_2O$. Sodium biborate, or sodium pyroborate. Found native, as tincal, in Persia, Thibet, and other places, as a saline incrustation on the shores of lakes; as a crystalline deposit in a lake in California. Prepared by treating crude boric acid with sodium carbonate. It forms large, transparent, hexahedral, flattened, slightly efflorescent, colourless crystals, insoluble in rectified spirit, soluble in water and in glycerin. Borax is used as a local application in aphthæ, foul ulcers, chilblains, freckles, pruritus, and leucorrhœa; and generally as a preventive of putrefaction. It is used as an oxytocic, an astringent in uterine hæmorrhage, as an emmenagogue, and as a solvent of uric acid in the urine. Dose, 5—40 grains.

B., anhy'drous. ('Aν, neg.; ὕδωρ, water.) The same as *B., glass of.*

B., artific'ial. Borax prepared by heating native boracic acid with sodium carbonate.

B. depura'ta. (L. *de*, from; *puro*, to purify.) The borax of the Pharmacopœias.

B., glass of. Borax deprived of water by exposure to a red heat, when it melts, and on cooling becomes a transparent, anhydrous, solid substance. It is used as a flux in blowpipe investigations.

B., glycerin of. See *Glycerinum boracis.*

B., hon'ey of. See *Mel boracis.*

B., mel'lite of. The *Mel boracis.*

B. tartarisa'tus. A synonym of *Tartras potassæ boraxatus*, Ph. Belg.

B. vene'ta. (L. *venetus*, Venetian.) The borax of the Pharmacopœias.

Borax'trion. Sodium biborate or borax.

Borbo'nia, Linn. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ*, named after Gaston de Bourbon, son of Henry IV of France.

B. corda'ta, Linn. (L. *cordatus*, heart-shaped; from *cor*, the heart.) Cape tea. The leaves and flowering tops are used in infusion as a digestive, stomachic, and stimulant.

B. cordifo'lia, Lamk. (L. *cor ; folium*, a leaf.) The *B. cordata.*

B. parviflo'ra. (L. *parvus*, small; *flos*, a flower.) Hab. Cape of Good Hope. Used in asthma and hydrothorax, and generally as a diuretic.

B. ruscifo'lia. (L. *ruscum*, butcher's broom; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. Southern Africa. Used as a diuretic in hydrothorax and in asthma.

Bor'bori. A native name in the Moluccas for an oil prepared from the flowers of the *Uvaria odorata* and other fragrant flowers with oil of coco and turmeric. It is rubbed into the body as a preventive of fevers.

Bor'borus. (Βόρβορος.) Fæces.

Borboryg'mus. (Βορβορύζω, to produce a rumbling in the bowels. F. *borborygme ;* I. *gorgogliamento ;* G. *Knurren, Kollern.*) The gurgling noise produced by the movements of flatus in the intestines.

Bor'cette. Same as *Burtscheid.*

Bor'deaux. France; on the Garonne.

B. tur'pentine. Common turpentine, obtained from the *Pinus maritima*, growing in the South-west of France.

B. wine. Wine from the district surrounding Bordeaux. The red wine is known as claret; the white as Sauterne, Barsac, and others.

Bor'der. (Old Low G. *bord*, a fringe or edge of a thing. F. *bord ;* G. *Rand.*) An edge. Applied to the upper spreading part of the petals of a corolla.

Bor'dered. (F. *bordé ;* G. *gerandet.*) Having a margin or border.

B. pits. (G. *behoften Tüpfeln.*) A term applied to the dilated terminations or bases of pore canals in the structure of plants.

Bordighe'ra. Italy; in the Riviera. Pleasantly situated on the shores of the Mediterranean, with much the same climate as Mentone. Hotel accommodation good.

Bore. A synonym of *Boron.*

Bo'real. (L. *borealis*, from *boreas*, the north wind. G. *nördlich.*) Belonging to the north or to the north wind.

B. pole. A term applied by French writers to the end of the magnetic needle which points south, on the hypothesis that there is a terrestrial magnet, the boreal pole of which points north, and of which, as unlike magnetisms attract each other, the pole of a compass pointing south is the analogue.

Bore'cole. (Dutch *boerekool*, peasant cabbage.) The curled variety of the *Brassica oleracea.* Also called curled kale, or green curled broccoli.

Borel'li. An Italian physician, born at Naples in 1608, died 1679. He was the first to apply the laws of mechanics to explain the movements of the body.

Bore'tree. The elder tree, *Sambucus nigra.*

Bor'go-ma'ro. Italy; Piedmont. A cold sulphur spring used in skin diseases and scrofula.

Bör'haave. A Dutch physician; born 1668, died 1738.

B.'s antiasthmat'ic elix'ir. A preparation made of alcohol, aniseed, the roots of orris, asarabacca, liquorice, sweet flag, and elecampane.

B.'s red pill. A preparation chiefly composed of cinnabar.

Bori-bori. See *Borbori*

Bo'ric. (*Boron.*) Relating to boron.

B. ac'id. (F. *acid borique ;* G. *Borsäure.*) H_3BO_3, or $B(OH)_3$. Found in solution in the water of the hot volcanic lagoons of Tuscany, from whence much is obtained; also, native in the volcanic formations in the Lipari Islands, and at Sasso in Italy, whence its name *Sassolite.* Made by adding sulphuric acid to a hot solution of sodium biborate, when transparent, scaly crystals belonging to the triclinic system are formed. It is formed by the union of boron trioxide and water. It is inodorous and has little taste. Heated it loses water and fuses into a transparent glass of boric oxide. It burns with a green flame. It dissolves in 25 parts of cold water, 3 parts of boiling water; very soluble in alcohol. Formerly used as an anodyne and antispasmodic, and was called the sedative salt of Homberg. It is a powerful antiseptic, and a destroyer of bacteria and the lower vegetable growths. As such it has been used in the treatment of wounds, in parasitic disease of the skin, and in eczema.

Bo'ride. A compound of boron and a simple element.

Bori'tis. A name for the philosopher's stone. (Ruland.)

Bo'rium. A synonym of *Boron.*

Borkhause'nia ca'va. (After *Borkhausen*, a German botanist; L. *cavus*, hollow.) The *Fumaria bulbosa.*

Bor'kut. Hungary; County Sáros. A sulphur water.

Bor'la. Italy. A saline chalybeate water, containing sodium choride 21 grains, iron carbonate one grain, in 16 ounces. Used in diseases of the lymphatic glands.

Bor'mio. Italy; in the Valtelline, at the foot of the Stelvio Pass. A climatic cure place for lung and nervous disorders, 4300 feet above sea level, somewhat changeable in climate, with a mineral water of a temperature of 28° C. (82·4° F.), but varying much. The solid constituents are small, chiefly sulphate of lime and magnesia. Used in rheumatism, nervous disorders, and anæmia.

Born. (Part. of E. *bear*, to carry, to bring forth; from Sax. *beran*, to carry.) Brought forth from the womb.

B. ali've. (Contraction of Sax. *on*, in; *lif*, dative *life*, life.) The condition of the whole body of a live child having been entirely delivered from the body of its mother.

Bor'neene. $C_{10}H_{16}$. A liquid product, along with water, of the action of phosphoric anhydride on Borneo camphor. Analogous to the essence or terpene of ordinary camphor oil and of valerian oil. It boils at 176° C. (348·8° F.) to 180° C. (356° F.)

Bor'neo. An island of the East Indian Archipelago between 7° N. and 4° 20′ S. lat., and between 109° and 118° E. longitude. It is partly independent, and partly belonging to the Dutch.

B. ar'row-poi'son. See *Dajasksch.*

B. cam'phor. Same as *Borneol.*

Bor'neol. $C_{10}H_{18}O$. Borneo camphor; the product of *Dryabalanops camphora.* Formed artificially by treating camphor with sodium. It resembles ordinary camphor, but is harder, and less volatile, sp. gr. 1009, of a mingled camphorous and peppery smell; melts at 198° C. (388·4° F.), and boils at 212° C. (413·6° F.) Borneol is an alcohol which furnishes ethers by losing water when heated with organic acids at 200° C. (392° F.)

Bor'nesite. A volatile, neutral, saccharine matter found in Borneo caoutchouc.

Borocal'cite. (*Boron; calcium.*) $CaB_4O_7 + 4H_2O$. A mineral found in the nitre beds of Peru and Chili, from which boric acid is made.

Bo'ron. (F. *bore;* I. and S. *boro;* G. *Boron*, *Bor.*) At. weight 11. Symb. B. Isolated by Gay Lussac, and by Thènard, and by Sir Humphrey Davy, almost simultaneously in 1809. The basis of boric acid. It is prepared by heating potassium and borofluoride of potassium in an iron vessel and washing out the soluble salts. It is allotropic; one form, the amorphous, being a greenish-grey or brown tasteless powder, and inodorous; the other, the crystalline, obtained by melting the amorphous form with aluminium. Its compounds with simple bodies are called *borides*, or *borurets.* It is the only non-metallic element which does not combine with hydrogen.

B., adaman'tine. ('Αδάμας, not to be broken.) A synonym of crystalline *Boron.*

B., amor'phous. ('Α, neg.; μορφή, form.) See *Boron.*

B. atrocalcite. (L. *ater*, black; *calx*, lime.) A mineral found in the State of Nevada, U.S., containing calcium and sodium biborate, from which boric acid is obtained.

B., crys'talline. See *Boron.*

Boros-le'nö. Hungary; County Arad. A little-known spring, said to contain calcium, magnesium, and copper.

Borotar'trate of magne'sia. Prepared by adding two parts of boracic acid to five parts of magnesium tartrate, and adding by degrees four parts of hot water. Then evaporate to dryness over a sand hath.

B. of pot'ash. The *Tartras borico-potassicus.*

B. of pot'ash and magne'sia. Prepared by heating tartras borico-potassicus with carbonate of magnesia. Used as a laxative.

Boro'va-ho'ra. Hungary; County Sohl. A sulphur spring.

Bor'ozail. (Ethiop.) A disease, endemic on the shores of the river Senegal, which affects the genital organs of both sexes, called *Asab* in males, and *Assabatus* in females; it is different from syphilis, though arising from venereal excess, and is supposed to be identical with *Frambœsia*, or the yaws; also termed *Zail.*

Bor'ra. Italy; in the Arno Valley. A mineral water containing sodium and iron carbonates.

Borra'go. See *Borago.*

Borre'ra. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Lichenes.*

B. furfuracea. (L. *furfuraceus*, branny.) Hab. Europe. Bitter. Has been used as a febrifuge instead of quinine. Now called *Evernia furfuracea.*

Borre'ria. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Rubiaceæ.*

B. emet'ica, Mart. ('Εμετικός, provoking sickness.) Hab. Brazil. Root emetic. Used instead of ipecacuanha.

B. ferrugin'ea, De Cand. (L. *ferrugineus*, of the colour of iron rust.) Hab. Brazil. Used as *B. emetica.*

B. poay'a, De Cand. Hab. Brazil. Root used as *B. emetica.* A decoction of the leaves is used in colic.

B. verticilla'ta, Mey. (L. *verticillus*, a whirl.) Hab. Brazil. Same as *B. emetica.*

Bor'ri. (Ind.) An ointment made from the root of the *Curcuma longa*, or turmeric plant, and also the plant itself.

Borriber'ri. The *Curcuma longa.*

Bor'ro di Capren'ne. Italy. A mineral spring containing calcium, sodium, magnesium, and iron carbonates.

Borro'ne. Italy; Tuscany. A chalybeate water.

Bor'rozail. See *Borozail.*

Bor'sa. Hungary; County Marmaros. Three alkaline chalybeate springs. Used in chronic skin diseases, gout, and rickets.

Bor'schom. Russia; in the Caucasus. Two springs of mineral water, one of a temperature 35° C. (95° F.), the other 23° C. (73·4° F.) They contain sodium carbonate 30 parts, iron carbonate ·06, and sodium iodide ·003, in 10,000 parts.

Bors'zek. Hungary. Mineral waters from ten or twelve springs, of a temperature of 91° C. (195·8° F.) They contain 11 grains of calcium carbonate in a pint, and 5 grains of magnesium carbonate. They are used in chronic affections of the mucous passages.

Bo'rum. A synonym of *Boron.*

Bor'uret. (F. *borure.*) A combination of boron with a simple body.

Bos. (Βοῦς, from *βόω*, or *βόσκω*, to feed, because it fed or supported man by its labours. F. *bœuf;* I. *bue;* S. *buey;* G. *Ochs.*) The ox or cow. A Genus of the Family *Bovidæ*, of the Sub-order *Ruminantia*, of the Order *Ungulata.*

B. bu'balus. (Βούβαλος.) The buffalo.

B. tau'rus, Linn. (Ταῦρος, a bull.) The common ox.

Bo'sa. (Egypt.) A name for an inebriating mass made of the meal of darnel, hempseed, and water; also, at the present time, for an acidulated drink often made by fermenting an infusion of millet seed.

Bosch'esjesmansthee. Bushman's tea. The *Methystophyllum glaucum.*

Bos'combe. Hampshire; near Bournemouth. A chalybeate water.

Bö'sing. Hungary; County Pressburg. A mineral water containing magnesium, calcium, and iron carbonates. Used in chlorosis, leucorrhœa, and convalescence from acute diseases.

Bos'jesman. (G. *Buschmänner.*) Woodmen. One of the two great divisions of the Hottentot race. Inhabiting, and probably the aborigines of, the South of Africa. They call themselves Sân. They are of small stature, less than five feet (males 144·4 centim., females 144.8 centim.) The index of breadth of the skull is 73·82, of height 70·23. The women are inclined to steatopygy, and the labia majora and præputium clitoridis are elongated. The men are thin-limbed, pot-bellied, with dry, black skin; beard scanty; hair woolly, short. Their weapon is the bow and poisoned arrow. They are intelligent and musical. They bury their dead, and raise a small cairn over them.

Bos'moros. (Βοῦς, an ox; *μόρος*, a portion; because freed from the chaff by the treading of oxen.) A name for a species of corn.

Boss. (F. *bosse*, a hump; from old High G. *bózo*, a bunch; or Celt. *bós*, a swelling.) A knob, a protuberance.

Bos'sed. (Same etymon.) Having a boss or central elevation; same as *Umbonate.*

Bos'ton i'ris. The *Iris virginica.*

Bos'trychoïd. (Βόστρυχος, a lock of hair; *εἶδος*, likeness. G. *lockenförmig.*) Like a lock of hair.

B. cyme. See *Cyme, bostrychoid.*

B. dichot'omy. See *Dichotomy, bostrychoid.*

Bostrychoïd'al. (Βόστρυχος.) Having the appearance of a ringlet or *Bostryx.*

Bostrychop'oda. (Βόστρυχος, a lock of hair; *ποῦς*, a foot. F. *bostrychopode.*) A synonym of the *Cirripedes.*

Bos'tryx. (Βόστρυχος.) A term applied to a cyme when the lateral axes, as they successively develop, fall always on the same side of the relatively main axis; the uniparous helicoid cyme of Bravais; examples: Hemerocallis and Phormium.

Boswel'lia. (After Dr. Boswell, of Edinburgh. G. *Weihrauchbaum.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Amyridaceæ.* Several species, growing in Africa and Asia, supply the different kinds of olibanum, or true frankincense.

B. bhau-dagia'na, Birdwood. A Soumali country species, supplying olibanum.

B. Car'teri, Birdwood. A native of the Soumali country in Africa, the chief source of the African olibanum.

B. floribun'da. (L. *flos*, a flower; *abundo*, to be very plentiful.) The *B. papyrifera.*

B. Frerea'na, Birdwood. A species of the Soumali country. Used as a masticatory.

B. gla'bra, Roxb. (L. *glaber*, smooth.) Hab. Coromandel. Yields a resinous substance, *Koondricum.* Used in gonorrhœa, and as a plaster in skin diseases, ulcers, and indolent wounds. Probably the same as *B. thurifera.* It is the same as the *Pimelea glabra* of Blume.

B. mauritia'na. The *Colophonia mauritiana.*

B. papyrif'era, Richard. (L. *papyrus*, paper; *fero*, to bear.) A native of Abyssinia and Sennaar. It is identical with the *Plösslea floribunda* of Endlicher. Yields *Olibanum.*

B. serra'ta, Roxb. (L. *serratus*, saw-shaped.) The *B. thurifera.*

B. thurif'era, Colebr. (L. *thus*, frankincense; *fero*, to bear. Arab. *Luban, Cundur, Bistuj;* Sansk. *Sallaci, Amduri, Sarabhi, Suvana;* Hind. *Salai, Gundabarosa, Esus;* Tam. *Paranghi-sambrani.*) Leaves pinnate; leaflets ovate, acuminate, serrate, downy; racemes axillary, simple. An Indian species; the chief source of olibanum of the ancients.

Bot. (Gael. *botus*, a belly-worm.) A name given to the larva of the Genus *Œstrus* found in man as well as other animals.

Also (F. *bout*, an end; from their likeness to the clipped ends of thread), applied to the thread-worm, *Oxyurus vermicularis.*

Botal'li, Leon'ard. An Italian anatomist, who lived in France from A.D. 1561 to 1585.

B., fora'men of. (F. *trou de Botal.*) The foramen ovale of the fœtal heart. Erroneously supposed to have been discovered by Botalli. It was first noticed by Galen.

Bot'amum. The *Plumbum lotum*, or washed lead. (Ruland.)

Botan'icon. (Βοτάνη, a herb.) A plaster made of herbs, described by Paulus Ægineta, vii, 17.

Bot'anist. (Βοτάνη, a herb. F. *botaniste;* I. *botanico;* G. *Botaniker.*) One who cultivates the science of botany.

Botanol'ogy. (Βοτάνη, a herb; *λόγος*, a discourse. G. *Pflanzenlehre.*) A treatise on plants or Botany.

Botanom'etry. (Βοτάνη, a herb; *μέτρον*, a measure.) A synonym of *Phyllotaxy*, or the laws of the arrangement and order of development of leaves.

Botanoph'agous. (Βοτάνη, a herb; *φαγεῖν*, to eat.) Living on vegetables.

Bot'any. (Βοτάνη, a herb. F. *botanique;* I. and S. *botanica;* G. *Botanik, Pflanzenkunde.*) The branch of Biology which relates to the vegetable kingdom extinct and existing.

B., descrip'tive. The section of the subject which relates to the description and nomenclature of plants.

B., fos'sil. (L. *fossilis*, that which is dug up.) Same as *B. palæontological.*

B., geograph'ical. The section of the subject which relates to the present distribution of plants over the world.

B., med'ical. The account of those plants which are used in medicine.

B., morpholog'ical. (Μορφή, form;

λόγος, an account.) That section of the subject relating to the forms of plants and their organs.

B., palæontolog'ical. (Παλαιός, old; ὄντα, things which exist; λόγος, an account.) The section of the subject relating to plants found in the different strata of the earth's crust.

B., physiolog'ical. The section of the subject relating to the functions or actions of plants and their several organs and structures.

B., struc'tural. The section of the subject which relates to the physical structure of the several tissues of plants.

B., systemat'ic. The section of the subject relating to different kinds of plants in their relationship to each other.

Bot'any Bay. An inlet on the Eastern Coast of Australia, south of Sydney.

B.-bay gum. A yellow gum produced by the *Xanthorrhœa arborea*, or grass tree of New South Wales.

B.-bay ki'no. The concrete juice of the *Eucalyptus resinifera*.

Botar'go. A salted preparation made in Italy and the South of France from the roe and blood, after they are somewhat putrescent, of the grey mullet; used as seasoning to other food.

Bo'thor. (Arab. *bodsar.*) A term for an exanthema; also, for an abscess of the nostrils, according to Waltherus, *Sylv. Med.* p. 183. It had three significations among the Arabians: first, all tumours; more strictly, a tumour with solution of continuity; and more strictly still, small tumours or pustules, according to Fallopius, *de Tum.* vol. i, *c.* 2, *p.* 619.

Bothren'chyma. (Βόθρος, a pit; ἐγχέω, to pour in.) A synonym of the variety of the vascular tissue of plants called *Pitted tissue*.

Bothrid'ia. (Βοθροειδής, hollowed. F. *bothridie.*) A name given by Blainville to an entozoon of the Python. An ally of Bothriocephalus.

Also, a term for the fossæ of Bothriocephalus.

Also, a term for the Bothriocephalus in the scolex state.

Bothrid'ium. (Βοθρίον, a little pit.) A sexually mature form of cestoid worm.

B., arcua'tum. (L. *arcuatus*, bent.) A species found in the intestine of *Morelia spilotes*.

Bothrioceph'alus. (Βοθρίον, a little pit; κεφαλή, a head. F. *bothriocephale*; I. *botriocefalo*; G. *Grubenkopfwurm.*) A Genus of the Order *Cestoidea*. Body very long, flat, soft, with a large number of segments; head oblong, furnished with two lateral fossæ, but without hooks. The genus comprises a large number of species which chiefly inhabit the alimentary canal of fishes; a few are found in mammals, and three in man. The embryo is cystic.

The following species of Bothriocephalus have been observed in the animal kingdom:

B. angusta'tus. (L. *angustus*, narrow.) A species found in the intestine of *Scorpæria scrofa*.

B. angus'ticeps. (L. *angustus*, narrow; *caput*, head.) A species found in the intestine of *Sebastes norwegicus*.

B. antarc'ticus. (L. *antarcticus*, southern.) A species found in the stomach and intestines of various species of Phoca.

B. anthoceph'alus. (Ἄνθος, flower; κεφαλή, head.) A species found in the rectum of *Phoca barbata*.

B. arde'æ cæru'leæ. (L. *ardea*, a stork; *cæruleus*, blue.) A species found beneath the skin and under the muscles of the *Ardea cærulea*.

B. belo'nes. A species found in the intestine of *Belone acus*.

B. calla'riæ. (Καλλαριάς, a kind of cod fish.) A species found in the intestine of *Gadus morrhuæ*.

B. carpio'nis. A species found in the intestine of *Salmo carpio*.

B. centrol'ophi pompil'ii. In intestine of *Centrolophus pompilius*.

B. ce'polæ. In intestine of *Ccpola rubesceno*.

B. cla'viceps. (L. *clavis*, a key; *caput*, head.) In intestine of *Anguilla vulgaris*.

B. corda'tus, Leuckart. (L. *cordatus*, heart-shaped.) A foot long; head short, heart-shaped; anterior part lanceolate; without any marked neck. Met with in Greenland in man and in the dog.

B. cor'diceps. (L. *cor*, the heart; *caput*, head.) In *Trutta salar*.

B. cras'siceps. (L. *crassus*, thick; *caput*, head.) In *Merlangus carbonarius*.

B. crista'tus, Davaine. (L. *cristatus*, tufted.) Differs from *B. latus* in that the head is provided with longitudinal projecting lips like crests; the neck is ringed; the strobila are markedly prominent on their posterior border. It is nine or ten feet long. Observed in France.

B. decip'iens. (L. *decipio*, to catch.) In *Felis concolor*.

B. dendrit'icus. (Δενδρίτης, a tree.) In *Larus canus*.

B. ditre'mus. (Δίς, twice; τρῆμος, a hole.) In intestine of *Larus argentatus*.

B. du'bius. (L. *dubius*, doubtful.) A doubtful species, described by Krabbe, in Icelandic dogs.

B. el'egans. (L. *elegans*, choice.) In small intestine of *Phoca cristata*.

B. eri'ocis. In intestine of *Salmo eriox*.

B. falco'nis. In the kidneys of *Falco spec?*

B. fascia'tus. (L. *fascio*, to swathe.) In intestine of *Phoca annellata*.

B. fe'lis. In intestine of *Felis domestica*.

B. fis'siceps. (L. *findo*, to cleave; *caput*, head.) In intestine of *Sterna hirundo*.

B. fo'lium. (L. *folium*, a leaf.) In intestine of *Herpistes leucurus*.

B. frag'ile. (L. *fragilis*, fragile.) In intestine of *Cyclopterus lumpus*.

B. fus'cus. (L. *fuscus*, dusky.) A species described by Krabbe in Icelandic dogs.

B. ga'di barba'ti. (L. *barbatus*, bearded.) In intestine of *Gadus morrhuæ*.

B. ga'di mor'rhuæ. In intestine of *Gadus morrhuæ*.

B. ga'di redia'ni. In intestine of *Gadus minutus*.

B. grac'ilis. (L. *gracilis*, slender.) In intestine of *Loligo vulgaris*.

B. granula'ris. (L. diminutive form of *granum*, a seed.) In intestine of *Cyprinus spec?*

B. hi'ans. (L. part. of *hio*, to stand open.) In stomach and small intestine of *Leptonyx monachus*.

B. imbrica'tus. (L. *imbrex*, a gutter-tile.) In intestine of *Halichelys atra.*

B. infundibulifor'mis. (L. *infundibulum*, a funnel; *formis*, shape.) In intestine and pyloric appendage of *Salmo salvelinus.*

B. labra'cis. In intestine of *Labrax lupus.*

B. lanceola'tus. (L. *lanceolatus*, lance-shaped.) In small intestine of *Phoca carbata.*

B. la'nii pomera'ni. In the abdomen of *Lanius rufus.*

B. la'tus. (L. *latus* broad.) Length 25 feet or more; hair-like in front, widening gradually to half an inch, colour brownish grey, sometimes white; head 1-10th inch long, 1-20th inch broad, oblong, with two lateral long suckers; neck short; the earlier segments indicated by wrinkles; the segments gradually increase in size, are usually wider than long, and the latter ones have a central thickening, on the anterior part of which is placed a short, smooth, retractile penis, and immediately below the genital pore the orifice of the uterus. Eggs 1-370th inch to 1-570th inch, oval, brown, and provided with an operculum. The embryo is at first ciliated, then six-hooked; it is supposed to inhabit some fish. This worm is chiefly met with in Russia and Switzerland. It is expelled in longish portions, and not by single segments.

B. longicol'lis. (L. *longus*, long; *collum*, the neck.) In the intestine of *Gallus gallinaceus.*

B. lo'phii. (*Lophius*, the fish of that name.) In the intestine of *Lophius piscatorius.*

B. macula'tus. (L. *maculo*, to speckle.) In the intestine of *Felis pardus.*

B. microceph'alus. (Μικρός, small; κεφαλή, head.) In the stomach, intestines, and branchiæ of *Orthagoriscus mola.*

B. plica'tus. (L. *plico*, to fold.) In rectum of *Xiphias gladius.*

B. podicip'idis. In intestine of *Podiceps minor.*

B. proboscid'eus. (Προβοσκίς, an elephant's trunk.) Two feet long; found in the pyloric appendages of salmon, *Salmo salar* and *S. hucho.*

B. puncta'tus. (L. *pungo*, to prick.) In intestine of *Gadus minutus.*

B. rectang'ulus. (L. *rectus*, upright; *angulus*, angle.) In intestine of *Barbus fluviatilis.*

B. reticula'tus. (L. *reticulatus*, net-like.) A doubtful species of Krabbe in dogs.

B. rugo'sus. (L. *rugosus*, wrinkled.) In intestine of *Labrus maculatus.*

B. salmo'nis um'blæ. In intestine of *Salmo salvellinus.*

B. serra'tus. (L. *serro*, to saw.) In small intestine of *Canis azaræ.*

B. sim'ilis. (L. *similis*, like.) In intestine of *Canis lagopus.*

B. specio'sus. (L. *speciosus*, brilliant.) In intestine of *Boleosoma olmstedi.*

B. squa'li glau'ci. (L. *squalis*, shark; *glaucus*, olive green.) In intestine of *Prionodon glaucus.*

B. stemmaceph'alus. (Στέμμα, a garland; κεφαλή, head.) In small intestine of *Phocæna communis.*

B. stri'gis accipitri'næ. (L. *strix*, an oil; *accipiter*, a hawk.) Under the skin of *Strix accipitrinæ.*

B. sulca'tus. (L. *sulco*, to furrow.) In small intestine of *Felis pardus.*

B. trop'icus. (L. *tropicus*, tropical.) A name given to a tropical variety of *Tænia mediocannellata.*

B. variab'ilis. (L. *variabilis*, changeable.) In intestine of *Phoca cristata.*

Both'rion. (Βόθριον, a little pit.) Used by Galen, *de Ossib.* v, *fin.*, for the alveolus, or socket of a tooth; also, in *Introductio*, *c.* 15, and by Paulus Ægiueta, Adams's Transl. iii, 22, *p.* 416, vol. i, for a deep ulcer of the cornea.

Both'rium. See *Bothrion.*

Bothroceph'alus. See *Bothriocephalus.*

Both'rops. (Βόθρος, a hole; ὤψ, the eye.) A Genus of the Family *Crotalidæ*, Order *Ophidia.* A small spur at the caudal end; scales carinated; head without large plates, except above the eyes and on the ridge, which runs from the nose to the eyebrows.

B. jarara'ca. A Brazilian species, very poisonous.

B. lanceola'tus. (L. *lanceolatus*, lance-shaped. F. *fer de lance.*) Inhabits Martinique. Length six to seven feet; colour brown or yellow. Death generally occurs some hours, and, occasionally, some days, after the bite.

Both'rus. (Βόθρος, a hole.) A depression; a pit.

Both'ryum. Same as *Botryon.*

Bo'tia. Same as *Bocia.*

Bo'tin. Old name for *Terebinthina*, or turpentine; also, for balsam of turpentine. (Ruland.)

Bo'tion. Turpentine.

Bo'tium. See *Bocium.*

Bo'tor. Otherwise *Bothor.*

Bótothi'num. An obscure term used by Paracelsus to denote the most striking symptoms of a disease.

Bo'tou. The *Pareira brava.*

Bot'ria. (Βότρυς, a cluster of grapes.) See *Vitis botria.*

Botrioceph'alus. Otherwise *Bothriocephalus.*

Bot'rophis actæoï'des. ('Ακτέα, the elder tree; εἶδος, form.) The *Actæa racemosa.*

B. serpenta'ria. (Βότρυς, a cluster of grapes; ὄφις, a snake; L. *serpentaria*, snake weed.) The *Actæa racemosa.*

Botrych'ium. (Βότρυχος, a grape stalk. G. *Traubenfarn.*) A Genus of the Suborder *Ophioglosseæ*, Nat. Order *Filices.*

B. cicuta'rium. (L. *cicuta*, hemlock.) A species used in Hayti as an alexipharmic.

B. luna'ria, Sw. (L. *luna*, the moon. F. *lunaire; G. Mondraute.*) Moonwort. A Europæan species formerly used as an astringent.

Botrycy'mose. (Βότρυς, a cluster of grapes; *cyme.*) Applied to a raceme or any botryose cluster when cymosely arranged.

Botryl'lidæ. (Βότρυς, a cluster of grapes.) A Family of the Order *Synascidiæ*, Class *Ascidioida*, Subkingdom *Tunicata.* Body simple; viscera situated at the side of the respiratory chamber. Animals compound, fixed, their tests fused, forming a common mass, in which they are imbedded in one or more groups. Individuals not connected by any internal union; oviparous and gemmiparous.

Botryl'lus. (Βότρυς.) A cluster of small berry-shaped bodies.

Bot'ryoïd. (Βότρυς, a cluster of grapes; εἶδος, likeness. G. *traubenförmig.*) Resembling, shaped, or formed like, a cluster of grapes.

Botryoïd'al. Same as *Botryoid* and *Botryose.*

B. tis'sue. (Βότρυς, a bunch of grapes.) Term applied by Ray Lankester to a special form of vaso-fibrous tissue, formerly called hepatic tissue, surrounding the alimentary canal in the leech. The walls of these vessels are composed of a single row of hemispherical cells, with the flat surface internal.

Bot'ryon. (Βότρυς, a cluster of grapes. G. *Traubenauge.*) A synonym of *Staphyloma.*

Botryop'sis. (Βότρυς.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Menispermaceæ.*

B. platyphyl'la, Miers. (Πλατύς, broad; φύλλον, a leaf.) The *Chondrodendron tomentosum.*

Bot'ryose. (Βότρυς. G. *botrytischen.*) A term for the indeterminate or racemose form of inflorescence, when the lateral axes are terminated by a flower, but not the main axis.

Bot'rys. (Βότρυς, a cluster of grapes, from the likeness of its seeds to this object.) A plant mentioned by ancient writers, which they also called *Ambrosia,* supposed to be the *Chenopodium botrys.*

Also, a synonym of *Raceme.*

B. ambrosioï'des. The *Chenopodium ambrosioides.*

B. america'na. The *Chenopodium ambrosioides.*

B. anthelmin'tica. The *Chenopodium anthelminticum.*

B. mexica'na. The *Chenopodium ambrosioides,* or Mexican tea-plant.

B. vulga'ris. (L. *vulgaris,* common.) The *Chenopodium botrys,* or Jerusalem oak.

Botryta'ceæ. (*Botrytis.*) A synonym of *Hyphomycetes.*

Bot'rytes. (Βότρυς.) The cauliflower, from its supposed formation similar to a cluster of grapes.

Bot'rytis. (Βότρυς.) A term for the impure oxide of zinc found in the chimneys of furnaces used for zinc smelting.

Also (G. *Traubenschimmel*), a Genus of Hyphenomycetous fungi.

B. bassia'na, Montagne. (*Bassi.*) The cause of muscardine, a disease of silkworms; now included under the Genus *Strachylidium.*

B. infes'tans, Montague. The *Phytophthora infestans.*

Botrytos'teophyte. (Βότρυς, a cluster of grapes; ὀστέον, a bone; φυτόν, a plant. G. *blumenkohlförmige Knockgewächs.*) An exostosis of bone of a spongy character.

Botta'cio. Italy; near Castelnuovo. A chalybeate water.

Bott'ger's test. A test for sugar in the urine. A solution of sodium carbonate, 1 to 3, is added in equal quantity to the urine and then some basic nitrate of bismuth; the mixture is boiled, when, if sugar be present, a black precipitate is formed.

Bot'tle. (F. *bouteille,* from Low Lat. *buticula,* from Gr. βοῦτις, a flask.) A hollow vessel with a narrow neck.

B. brush. The *Equisetum arvense.*

B., feed'ing. A vessel with an artificial nipple attached to it either directly or by means of an elastic tube, for the feeding of infants.

B. gourd. The *Lagenaria vulgaris.*

B.-nose. A familiar term for *Acne rosacea.*

B.-sha'ped. Shaped like a Florence flask. See *Lageniform.*

B., specif'ic grav'ity. See *Specific gravity bottle.*

B. stoop. A block of wood with a groove on the upper surface, having a slope so that a bottle may be placed on it in a convenient position for the removal of its contents by a knife.

B., white. The *Silene inflata.*

Bot'uliform. (L. *botulus,* a sausage; *forma,* likeness.) Having the form of a sausage.

Botulin'ic ac'id. (L. *botulus,* a sausage.) An acid which has been supposed to exist in decomposing sausages, and to be a cause of their noxiousness.

Botulis'mus. (L. *botulus,* a sausage. G. *Wurstvergiftung.*) Sausage poisoning. Same as *Allantiasis.*

Bot'ulus. (L. *botulus.* F. *saucisse;* I. *salciccia;* G. *Fleischwurst, Blutwurst, Wurst.*) A sausage.

Bo'tus. A vessel otherwise called *Cucurbita;* also, a vessel above, and communicating with, another vessel named a *Descensorium.* (Castellus.)

Bot'zen. Austrian Tyrol. A pleasantly situated spot, 1120 feet above sea level. Used as a climatic health resort and for the grape cure.

Bou'ba. A local name among the negroes of Rio Janeiro for *Frambæsia.*

Boucen'na. Same as *Mussena.*

Bou'ceras. (Βοῦς, an ox; κέρας, a horn.) The Trigonella, from the shape of its pods.

Boucne'mia. (Βου, particle of increase· κνήμη, the leg.) Elephantiasis arabum.

Boucra'nion. (Βοῦς, an ox; κρανίον, the skull.) A name given by Dioscorides to the *Antirrhinum majus* from the form of its corolla.

Bou'da. A disease said to be prevalent among dissolute Abyssinian women, characterised by severe paroxysms of a cataleptic character.

Boudes. France; Departement du Puy de Dôme. Mineral waters containing sodium bicarbonate and a little iron. Used in urinary deposits, and dyspepsia with anæmia.

Bou'din's solu'tion. One gramme of arsenious acid boiled with 1000 grms. of water for a quarter of an hour. Fifty grammes contain five centigrammes of arsenious acid.

Bou'gie. (F. *bougie,* a wax candle. I. *tenta incerata;* S. *candelilla;* G. *wachserne Sonde.*) A slender instrument, made of catgut, of elastic gum or wax, with silk, or other such material, or of metal, for introduction into the urethra, rectum, vagina, and œsophagus. It is used for purposes of exploration, dilatation, and medication.

B. à boule. (F. *à,* with; *boule,* a ball.) Same as *B., bulbous.*

B., arm'ed. The common bougie with a piece of the nitrate of silver, or other caustic, fixed within its extremity. Used for the destruction of very close strictures of the urethra.

B., bulb'ous. (F. *bougie à boule.*) An elastic bougie, tapering towards the extremity, which is dilated in the form of a sphere.

B., cal'omel. Made of calomel one part, and white wax 23 parts.

B., cam'phorated. Mutton suet 500 parts, wax 10, powdered camphor 150. Melted and made into suppositories for the vagina or rectum. Used in piles and uterine diseases.

B., caus'tic. Same as *B., armed.*

B., caus'tic pot'ash. Caustic potash ·2 parts, extract of opium 4, water 60, gum a sufficiency. In chronic gleet.

B. cou'dée. (F. *coude*, the elbow; from L. *cubitus*, the elbow.) Same as *B., elbowed.*

B., el'bowed. (F. *bougie coudée.*) An elastic bougie with a sharp curve, as a bent elbow, about three quarters of an inch from its extremity. Used when there is an enlarged prostate.

B., fil'iform. (L. *filum*, a thread; *forma*, shape.) A bougie with a fine, elastic, tapering end.

B., iod'urated. Gelatine 2 parts, gum 2, sugar 1, and rose water 4, dissolved in a water-bath with one part of potassium iodide. Formed into bougies to be used in chronic gleet.

B., lead. Yellow wax 25 parts, Goulard's extract of lead 1. A medium strength is made with 6 parts, and a strong form with 3 parts, of wax.

B., medicated. A bougie charged with a sedative or astringent or other drug, for application to the urethra or neck of the bladder.

B., mercu'rial, of Falk. Turpentine 4 parts, resin 2, mercurial plaster 60, calomel 8, red precipitate 2·5.

B., mercu'rial, of Plenck. Yellow wax 180 parts, extract of lead 15, calomel 3.

B., mercu'rial, sol'uble. Corrosive sublimate ·25 parts, extract of opium 4, water 60, gum a sufficiency. Used in chronic gleet.

B., ni'trate of mer'cury. Yellow wax 180 parts, olive oil 30, nitrate of mercury 8.

B., plas'ter. (F. *bougie emplastique.*) A bougie in which the stiffening material is composed of 6 parts of yellow wax and one of olive oil.

B., u'terine. Same as *Sound, uterine.*

Bou'hou. A name given in the Sandwich Islands to a fever closely resembling, if not identical with, dengue.

Bouil'laud. A French physician of the nineteenth century.

B's. disea'se. A name proposed by Trousseau for endocarditis.

Bou'ka. The Malabar name of *Epidendron sterile*. Used, in decoction, in baths and lotions for the cure of catarrh. The fruit, externally applied, is regarded as a diuretic.

Bou'lay's bat'tery. A galvanic battery in which the copper plate is immersed in a solution of equal parts of potassium nitrate and copper sulphate, and the zinc plate in a solution of sodium chloride, with an equal quantity of flowers of sulphur.

Boule grais'seuse de Bi'chat. (F. *boule*, a ball; *graisseux*, fatty.) The mass of fat which occupies the hollow between the buccinator and the masseter muscles.

Boule'sis. (Βούλησις, a willing.) The will, or the exercise of the will.

Bouli'mia. Same as *Bulimia.*

Boulog'ne-sur-mer. France; Departement Pas de Calais. A sea-bathing place, very much frequented. Good sands. Town lively, but badly drained. It possesses a chalybeate spring of no great importance.

Bou'lou, Le. France; Departement Pyrénées-Orientales. A gaseous water, containing sodium bicarbonate and a little iron.

Boumelia. (Βουμελία; from *βου*, a particle of increase; *μελία*, the ash.) The *Fraxinus excelsior.*

Bou-nafa res'in. An amber-yellow resin prepared in Algeria from the *Thapsia garganica*, which has a powerfully irritant action on the skin and intestinal mucous membrane. It is highly esteemed by the Arabs as a purgative and revulsive in rheumatic and other pains.

Boun'cing bet. The *Saponaria officinalis.*

Boun'dou. Same as *Akazga.*

Bou'quet. (F. from *bosquet*, a little wood; from low L. *boscum*, a wood.) A nosegay.

The special characteristic smell and flavour of wines. Supposed to depend on the presence of small quantities of various ethers, and especially œnanthic ether, formed during the slow chemical change which is constantly going on in wine while in cask or bottle.

Also, used by French authors to denote a cluster.

B. fe'ver. A synonym of *Dengue fever.*

B. of Ri'olan. The cluster of muscles and ligaments attached to the styloid process of the temporal bone.

Bou'rane. The juice of the *Erythrophlœum guineense*. An arrow poison of Senegambia. It produces suffocation and retention of urine.

Bour'bon. An island off the east coast of Africa; now called Rèunion.

B. tea. The leaves of *Angræcum fragrans.*

Bour'bon-Lan'cy. France; Departement Saone et Loire. A bath in the time of the Romans. Water of 40° C. (104° F.) to 60° C. (140° F.), containing sodium chloride. Used in rheumatism and chronic paralysis.

Bour'bon l'Ar'chambaut. France; Departement Allier. Water of 52° C. (125·6° F.), containing sodium chloride; one spring is ferruginous. Used in scrofula, paralysis, gout, and rheumatism.

Bour'bonne-les-Bains. France; Departement Haute Marne. Height 900 feet. Pleasant little town on the slopes of the Vosges. Saline waters, with nitrogen and much carbonic acid, varying from 46° C. (114·8° F.) to 64° C. (147·2° F.) Used in much the same cases as Wiesbaden, to stimulate the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, and to increase the elimination of used-up material by the kidneys in gout, rheumatism, torpid liver, and the results of malarious fevers and in gunshot injuries.

Bour'boule. France; in the Auvergne, near Mount Dore. Height 2600 feet. Alkaline saline waters, containing arsenic, of 44° C. (111·2° F.) to 52° C. (125·6° F.) Used in rheumatism and gouty thickenings of joints; in chronic bronchitis. In virtue of the arsenic, which is said to be present in the form of one tenth of a grain of sodium arsenate to a pint, they are used in the sequelæ of intermittent fevers, rheumatism, skin diseases, phthisis, and scrofula.

Bourdon'nement. (F. *bourdonner*, to buzz.) A French term for buzzing in the ears.

Also for the continuous buzzing murmur which is heard on applying the stethoscope to any part of the body; and which appears to depend on contraction of the muscular fibrils.

B., amphor'ic. (G. *amphorisches Sausen.*) Same as *Amphoric resonance.*

Bourg d'oi'sans. France; Departement de l'Isère. Feeble sulphurous waters.

Bourguig'non's oint'ment. An ointment for scabies, consisting of oils of lavender, mint, cloves, and cinnamon, of each 20 minims, tragacanth 1 dr., carbonate of potassium 1 oz., flowers of sulphur 3 oz., and glycerine 6 oz.

Bour'nand. France; Departement de la Vienne. Feeble sulphurous waters.

Bourne'mouth. England; Hampshire. A winter sea-side residence, pleasantly situated among pinewoods, on a sandy soil, with a moderately moist and mild climate. East winds are somewhat broken by surrounding hills.

Bour'rasol. France; Departement Haute-Garonne. Cold carbonated chalybeate water. Used in chlorosis and enlargements of lymphatic glands.

Bous'san. France; Departement de la Haute Garonne. A mineral water containing calcium and sodium bicarbonate in small quantities. Used in disorders of the alimentary canal and rheumatism.

Bou'ton. (F. *bouton*, from *bout*, an end.) A pimple.

B. d'A'lep. The *Aleppo evil.*

B. de Bis'kra. See *Biskra button.*

Bouton'nière opera'tion. (F. *boutonnière*, a button-hole.) An operation for impervious urethral stricture. A curved catheter, after being passed down to the stricture, is turned with its convexity the opposite way, so that the point projects into the perinæum; this is cut down upon and the urethra opened, the sides of the aperture are held apart by a hook so as to expose the stricture, in order that a fine probe may be passed along it, upon which the stricture is divided; the catheter is then passed on into the bladder and fixed there.

B. opera'tion, pal'atine. An operation, proposed by Maisonneuve, for the removal of a posterior nasal polypus by making a button-hole-like incision into the soft palate, drawing the polypus into the mouth through it, and tying or removing with the écraseur.

Bou'za. Name of a beer brewed by the Tartars, probably from a species of *Eleusine.*

Bovache'vo. The *Datura sanguinea.*

Bo'vidæ. (L. *bos*, an ox.) A Section of the Family *Cavicornia*, of the Group *Ruminantia*, of the Order *Ungulata.* Having simple, rounded non-spiral horns, and no lachrymal sinuses.

Bovil'læ. (L. *bos, bovis*, an ox; because cattle were supposed liable to it.) Rubeola or measles. Raym. Vinarius, *de Peste, l.* iii.

Bovi'na fa'mes. (L. *bovinus*, pertaining to cattle; *fames*, hunger.) Same as *Bulimia.*

Bovis'ta. The puff-ball, *Lycoperdon bovista*, *Bovista nigrescens*, and other species.

Also, a Genus of the Order *Trichogastres*, Family *Gasteromycetes.* Or a Genus of the Family *Lycoperdacei*, Suborder *Gasteromycetes*, Order *Basidiomycetes.*

B. gigante'a. (L. *giganteus*, belonging to the giants.) The *Lycoperdon bovista.*

B. nigres'cens, Pers. (L. *nigresco*, to become black.) Puff-balls. Egg-shaped, white, later yellowish grey, then blackish. Spore dust has been used as a styptic. Its smoke is probably narcotic.

Bow. (Sax. *búgan*, to bend.) To bend.

B. leg. (F. *genou arqué; I. gambe storte;* G. *Säbelbein.*) Bending outwards of the lower limbs.

Bowdich'ia. A Genus of trees of the Suborder *Papilionaceæ*, Nat. Order *Leguminosæ.*

B. ma'jor. (L. *major*, greater.) Hab. Brazil. The bark is bitter and acrid, containing much tannin, and is the Brazilian Alcornoque bark of commerce. It is diaphoretic and tonic, and used in rheumatism, gouty swellings, syphilis, dropsy, and impetigo.

B. pa'via. The bark is said to stimulate the lymphatics. The roasted seeds are used instead of coffee. (Waring.)

B. virgilioï'des. Also yields the Alcornoque bark. Was once used in phthisis, and as a substitute for ipecacuanha.

Bow'ed. (Sax. *búgan*, to bend.) Curved or arched. See *Arcuate.*

Bow'els. (L. *botellus*, a small sausage. F. *boyau.*) The intestines.

Bow'man. An English anatomist and ophthalmic surgeon, now living.

B's. cap'sule. The capsule of the Malpighian corpuscle of the kidney.

B's. discs. The discs formed by the transverse cleavage of the muscular fibres.

B's. glands. Glands of the olfactory mucous membrane, chiefly situated on the septum nasi, and more distinct in the lower animals, to which this name is usually restricted. They are sometimes tubular, sometimes flask-shaped, sometimes bifurcated; they are crowded with epithelium, spherical at the base, polyhedral towards the opening of the gland.

B.'s lamel'læ. (L. *lamella*, a small plate.) The sixty or more lamellæ which he supposed to make up the substance of the human cornea.

B.'s probe. A fine silver probe of several sizes, used for introduction into the nasal duct.

B.'s sar'cous el'ements. See *Sarcous elements.*

Bow'man's root. The *Euphorbia corollata*, U.S.A. Ph. Also, the *Gillenia trifoliata*, and *Leptandra purpurea.*

Box. (L. *buxus*, the box tree.) The box tree, *Buxus sempervirens.*

B. ber'ry. The *Gaultheria procumbens.*

B. hol'ly. The *Ruscus aculeatus.*

B., moun'tain. The *Arbutus uvæ ursi.*

B. splint. This is composed of a hollow piece of wood or metal, on which the leg rests, and to which a thigh piece is often jointed, the angle of the leg and thigh pieces being capable of variation. The limb is further enclosed by two side pieces on hinges, to allow of the application of dressings to wounds or ulcers. At the extremity is a foot piece; the inclination can also be varied. The whole is softly padded.

B.-tree. The *Buxus sempervirens.*

B.-tree, dwarf. The *Polygala chamæbuxus.*

Box'wood. The *Cornus florida.*

Boy's love. The southernwood, *Artemisia abrotanum.*

Boy'er, Alex'is. A French surgeon, born at Uzerches in 1757, died 1833.

B.'s splint. A straight splint for fracture of the neck of the femur, with a foot-board and an extending screw.

Boyle, Rob'ert. A celebrated physicist, born at Lismore Castle, in Ireland, January 25th, 1627, died in London, December 30th, 1691.

B.'s law. The statement that the volume of a given quantity of any gas varies inversely as the pressure, the temperature being the same.

Boyle's fu'ming liq'uor. Introduced by Beguin in 1650. Boyle's formula was sulphur and sal ammoniac, of each 5 oz., quicklime 6 oz; mix and distil. It is ammonium persulphide of uncertain composition. It is an orange, oily, fetid liquid, useful for wounds or ulcers, according to Beguin. See *Beguin's fuming liquor.*

Bo'zeman's appara'tus. See *Apparatus, Bozeman's.*

Brabe'jum. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Proteaceæ.*

B. stella'tum. (L. *stellatus*, set with stars.) The seeds are roasted and eaten; the shells are used instead of coffee.

Brab'ylon. (Βράβυλον.) The dried damson plum, *Prunum damascenum.*

Also (G. *Schlehen*), the fruit of the sloe, *Prunus spinosa.*

Brac'cate. (L. *braccæ*, trousers.) Having the legs covered with feathers, as in certain birds.

Brachel'ytra. (Βραχύς, short; ἔλυτρον, the wing-case of insects.) A Subsection of the Section *Pentamera*, Order *Coleoptera.* Elytra not covering the abdomen; antennæ short; two anal appendages.

Brachel'ytrous. (Βραχύς, short; ἔλυτρον, the wing-case of insects.) Having short elytra.

Bracheri'olum. A truss.

Brache'rium. (L. *brachium*, an arm; because it embraces the part on which it is applied like an arm; or from *braccæ*, trousers, because it was worn under them. F. *brayer;* G. *Bruchband.*) Used by the older writers to signify a truss.

Bra'chia. (L. plural of *brachium*, an arm.) A term sometimes used in Anatomy to denote connecting cords with the outstretched appearance of arms.

B. anterio'ra. See *Brachium conjunctivum anterius.*

B. conjuncti'va. (L. *conjungo*, to join together.) Two rounded fasciculi given off laterally and externally from the corpora quadrigemina. See *Brachium conjunctivum anterius* and *B. conjunctivum posterius.*

B. conjuncto'ria. (L. *conjungo*, to unite together.) A synonym of *Processus e cerebello ad testes.*

B. copulati'va. (L. *copulo*, to couple.) The *Processus à cerebello ad testes.*

B. cor'porum quadrigem'inum. (L. *corpus*, a body; *quadrigeminus*, fourfold.) Two flat bands of white fibres, of which one connects the nates with the corpus geniculatum internum of the optic thalamus, and the other, the corpus geniculatum externum with the testis. See *Brachium conjunctivum anterius* and *B. conjunctivum posterius.*

B. of op'tic lobes. See *Brachium conjunctivum anterius*, and *B. conjunctivum posterius.*

B. pon'tis. (L. *pons*, a bridge.) The middle peduncles of the cerebellum; the *Processus e cerebello ad pontem.*

B. posterio'ra. (L. *posterior*, behind.) See *Brachium conjunctivum posterius.*

Brachiæ'us. (L. *brachium*, the arm.) Of, or belonging to, the arm. Formerly used in the same way as *Brachialis.*

B. exter'nus. Same as *Brachialis externus.*

B. inter'nus. (L. *internus*, internal.) Same as *Brachialis anticus.*

B. mus'culus. (L. *musculus*, a muscle.) Same as *B. internus.*

Bra'chial. (L. *brachialis*, belonging to the arm. F. *brachial;* S. *braquial.*) Of, or belonging to, the arm.

B. aponeuro'sis. (F. *aponèvrose brachiale.*) The layer of fibrous membrane under the skin, which covers the muscles on the front and back of the arm, and sends processes between them. It varies in thickness, is denser on each side of the muscle, and is especially strengthened at the bend of the elbow, where it covers the brachial artery by a slip from the biceps tendon. It is attached to a ridge at each side, which occupies the lower third of the humerus from the condyles, and forms the intermuscular septa. It extends into the forearm and into the axilla, and is strengthened by fibres from the latissimus dorsi, the pectoralis major, and the teres muscles. It is very thick at the back of the arm, and is attached above to the spine of the scapula, and below to the olecranon and neighbouring parts.

B. ar'tery. (F. *artere humérale;* G. *Armschlagader.*) The continuation of the axillary artery; it runs along the inner side of the arm from the lower border of the teres major tendon to a short distance below the bend of the elbow, where it divides into the radial and ulnar arteries. It lies along the inner border of the coraco-brachialis above and the biceps below, having behind it at the upper part the long head of the triceps and the musculo-spiral nerve, then the inner head of the triceps, and below this the insertion of the coraco-brachialis and brachialis anticus muscles. It is accompanied by two venæ comites; the basilic vein is above it in its lower half; the median nerve crosses over it from the outer to the inner side lying in front of it for some distance, and on its inner side for the upper part of its course it has the internal cutaneous and ulnar nerves. At the elbow it is separated by the bicipital fascia from the median basilic vein. Its branches are the superior profunda, nutrient artery of humerus, inferior profunda, and anastomotica magna.

In the sloths and lemurs the brachial artery breaks up into several parallel branches.

B. bones. A term for the four or five bones which support the rays of the pectoral fin of fishes. Same as *B. rays.*

B. diple'gia. (Δίς, twice; πληγή, a stroke.) A term applied to those cases of paralysis in which, from local and limited disease of the cervical portion of the spinal cord, the arms only are affected.

B. glands. The lymphatic glands of the arm; they consist of a series on the inner side of the brachial artery, a few accompanying the radial and ulnar vessels, two or three in front of the elbow, and one or two above the inner condyle of the humerus.

B. mus'cle, ante'rior. The *Brachialis anticus.*

B. mus'cle, poste'rior. The *Triceps extensor cubiti.*

B. plex'us. (F. *plexus brachial;* G. *Armgeflecht.*) This plexus is formed by the anterior branches of the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth cervical nerves and the first dorsal nerves, with a small twig from the fourth cervical nerve. Walsh has given the best description of it. The fifth cervical, after receiving a small filament from the fourth, near its exit from the intervertebral foramen, unites with the sixth at the outer border of the scalenus anticus. The fifth, just as it comes into contact with the sixth, gives off from its inner side a small fasciculus, which runs downwards and across the latter nerve to

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receive a supply from its inner aspect, thus forming a cord of quite considerable size; the remaining fibres of the two nerves unite somewhat higher up, making another cord, larger than the preceding one, which is at first placed externally and posteriorly, but, finally, anteriorly to it. The eighth cervical and first dorsal unite beneath the scalenus anticus into a common trunk, which, a little lower down, gives off from its upper side a small branch to the musculo-spiral nerve. The seventh cervical runs separately, splitting, about an inch and a half above the clavicle, into two portions. The superior, larger fasciculus unites with the anterior branch of the fifth to form the outer cord; the inferior, with the posterior of the same to form a trunk common to the circumflex and the larger root of the musculo-spiral. The outer cord is formed opposite the lower border of the clavicle. Midway between this bone and the coracoid process it gives off from its internal aspect a small branch, which, running obliquely across the axilla in front of the axillary artery, joins the inner cord just at the point, when it divides into the internal head of the median and the ulnar. Here it divides one fasciculus joining the internal head of the median, whilst the other pierces the latter and joins the ulnar. The division of the outer cord into musculo-cutaneous and external head of median takes place at a short distance below the level of the coracoid process. The inner cord is formed opposite the lower border of the clavicle. It is a little longer than the outer, dividing somewhat lower down. At about its middle it gives off the lesser internal cutaneous, and an inch below, the greater. There is no true posterior cord dividing into the musculo-spiral and circumflex nerves. These two nerves arise high up and proceed through the axilla as separate cords, though bound together in a common sheath. The circumflex springs from the outer side of the trunk, formed by the posterior division of the fifth and sixth, and the lower one of the seventh, the remaining portion of the latter, with the small branch of the eighth cervical and first dorsal, forming the musculo-spiral. The suprascapular nerve is derived from the posterior division of the fifth with, in some instances, a few filaments from the sixth. The posterior thoracic has three roots. The subscapulars may be three, four, or five in number. Other branches given off from the plexus are a branch to the phrenic nerve, and one to the rhomboid muscle from the fifth. One or two small external anterior thoracic nerves are given off from the common trunk of the eighth cervical and first dorsal nerve.

B. rays. The generalised and often greatly arrested segments of the pectoral limb. In the skate they are very numerous, fewer in the sharks, and still fewer in the Dipnoi. In the Ganoids there are generally two rows, and two rows appear in some Teleostei, as the herring. As a rule there is only one row, and in nearly all Teleosteans only four bones in the row.

B. veins. These veins are two in number, and accompany the brachial artery throughout its course. They are the continuation of the two deep radial and two deep ulnar veins, and terminate with the basilic as the axillary vein. They receive branches, accompanying the branches of the brachial artery, and communicate with each other by many cross branches.

Brachia'le. (L. *brachiale*, a bracelet.) Old term for the carpus or wrist.

Brachial'gia. (Βραχίων, the arm; ἄλγος, pain.) Neuralgia of the arm.

Brachia'lis. (L. *brachialis*, from *brachium.*) Belonging to the arm.

B. anti'cus. (L. *anticus*, in front. F. *brachial anterieur*, *humero cubital*, Ch.; G. *der innere Armmuskel.*) Lies along the lower front of the humerus and the elbow-joint. It arises by two fleshy digitations which embrace the insertion of the deltoid, and from the front of the humerus nearly down to the elbow; it is inserted into the base of the coronoid process of the ulna. It is supplied by the external cutaneous nerve. It flexes the forearm.

Also, called *Brachiæus*, *B. internus*, and *B. musculus.*

B. exter'nus. (L. *externus*, outward.) A name for the third head of the *Triceps extensor cubiti.*

B. inter'nus. (L. *internus*, internal.) Same as *B. anticus.*

Brachia'ria. Same as *Brachiata.*

Brachia'ta. (L. *brachiatus*, with branches like arms.) An Order of the Class *Crinoidea*, Subkingdom *Echinodermata.* Body cup-shaped, furnished with five or more branching arms; no dorsal pores; generally stalked.

Bra'chiate. (L. *brachiatus.* F. *brachié;* G. *armförmig.*) Branching in pairs, which are at right angles with those above and below, as the leaves of the lilac. Having spreading arms. The same as *Decussate.*

Brachi'da. (Βραχίων, the arm; εἶδος, resemblance. F. *brachide.*) The external pair of tentacula of the true *Nereides.*

Brachie'rium. (L. *brachium.*) A truss.

Brachif'erous. (L. *brachium*, an arm; *fero*, to bear.) Arm bearing.

B. disc. The floor of the subumbrellar cavity in the Rhizostomidæ, from which are given off the brachia or arms.

Brachi'le. (L. *brachile*, a girdle.) A truss.

Brachilu'vium. (L. *brachium*, an arm; *luo*, to wash.) An arm bath.

Brachi'nus, Web. A Genus of the Family *Carabidæ*, Group *Pentamera*, Order *Coleoptera.* Bombardier beetles, so called because of their emitting from the anus, with a more or less loud report, an acrid fluid, very acid, and, in some species, producing vesicles or pustules on the skin. The *B. crepitans* is an English species.

Bra'chio-. (L. *brachium*, the arm.) This word, used as a prefix in compound names of vessels, ligaments, denotes a connection with the arm.

Brachiocephal'ic. (Βραχίων, the arm; κεφαλή, the head.) Relating to both arm and head.

B. ar'tery. The innominate artery.

B. vein. The innominate vein.

Brachiocu'bital. (L. *brachium*, the arm; *cubitus*, the forearm.) Belonging to the upper and forearm.

B. lig'ament. The internal lateral ligament of the elbow-joint.

Brachiocyllo'sis. (Βραχίων, the arm; κύλλωσις, a crooking. F. *brachiocyllose.*) A crooking of the arms inwards.

Also, the loss of power resulting therefrom.

Brachiola'ria. (Βραχίων, an arm.) A larval stage of asteroid Echinoderms. The larva presents three warted arms anteriorly.

Brachi'olum. (L. *brachiolum*, dim. of *brachium*, the arm.) A small arm.

Brachiom'eter. (Βραχίων, the arm; μέτρον, a measure. G. *Armmesser.*) An instrument for measuring the thickness of the arms for obstetric purposes.

Bra'chion. (Βραχίων.) The arm.

Brachion'cus. (Βραχίων; ὄγκος, a swelling. G. *Armgeschwulst.*) A tumour of the arm.

Brachionop'oda. A synonym of *Brachiopoda.*

Brachiop'oda. (Βραχίων, an arm; πούς, a foot. F. *brachiopodes;* G. *Brachiopoden.*) A Class of the Subkingdom *Mollusca.* Marine animals with a bivalve shell, lined with expansions of the integument, called lobes of the mantle; living forms, all fixed by a peduncle; shell inequivalve and equilateral; valves situated above and below the body; no head; mouth with two long cirriferous arms, often supported on an internal calcareous framework, the carriage-spring apparatus; no branchiæ, cirri of arms probably acting as respiratory apparatus; nervous system is a thick ganglionic band on the ventral system of the mouth, the ends of which are united by a commissural cord surrounding the gullet, and bearing two small ganglia. Sexes sometimes distinct. The *Brachiopoda* are divided into two groups:

Articulata—Valves with a hinge line; mantle lobes not quite free; intestine ending locally.

Inarticulata.—Valves not united on a hinge-line; mantle lobes free; a distinct anus.

Brachiop'odous. (Same etymon.) Having the characters of the *Brachiopoda.*

Brachiora'dial. (L. *brachium*, the arm; *radius*, the bone of that name.) Relating to the humerus and the radius.

B. lig'ament. The external lateral ligament of the elbow-joint.

B. mus'cle. The *Supinator radii longus.*

Brachioradia'lis. (L. *brachium; radius.*) Sömmering's term for the supinator longus muscle.

Gruber's term for a third head, occasionally found in the biceps flexor cubiti muscle, which arises from the outer surface, or from the bicipital groove, or from the great tuberosity of the humerus.

Brachiorrheu'ma. (Βραχίων, the arm; ῥεῦμα, for rheumatism.) Rheumatism of the arm.

Brachiostropho'sis. (Βραχίων; στρέφω, to twist.) Twisting, or distortion, of the arm.

Brachiot'omy. (Βραχίων; τέμνω, to cut.) Amputation of the arm.

Brachi'rolum. A truss.

Bra'chium. (Βραχίων, an arm.) The arm, especially the upper arm of vertebrate animals.

Also, applied to many arm-like structures in the lower animals, as the prolonged margins of the foot in Cephalopoda.

In Botany, a branch.

B. conjuncti'vum ante'rius. (L. *anterior*, in front.) A white band extending from the outer part of each of the nates to the thalamus opticus, inner corpus geniculatum, and the optic tract.

B. conjuncti'vum poste'rius. (L. *posterior*, hinder.) A white band extending from each of the testes to the inner corpus geniculatum and the crus cerebri.

B. mo'vens quar'tus. (L. *moveo*, to move; *quartus*, fourth.) The latissimus dorsi.

Brachu'na. A species of *Satyriasis*, or *Furor uterinus.*

Brachyacanth'ous. (Βραχύς, short; ἄκανθα, a thorn.) Having short spines or thorns.

Brachyau'chen. (Βραχύς, short; αὐχήν, the neck. G. *Kurzhals.*) A short-necked person.

Brachyauche'nia. (Βραχύς; αὐχήν.) Short-neckedness.

Brachyceph'alæ. (Βραχύς; κεφαλή, the head. G. *Breitschädeln.*) A name given by Retzius to those races of men in which the head is egg-shaped, with the more rounded end behind. The relation of the transverse to the longitudinal diameter of the skull is called the cephalic index; the longitudinal diameter being taken as 100, brachycephalic races have the *cephalic index*, or proportionate length of the transverse diameter, above 80 according to Thurnam, 83·34 and upwards according to Broca, and 81 and upwards according to Welcker.

B. orthogna'thous. ('Ορθός, upright; γνάθος, the jaw.) Short-headed races, with slightly projecting jaws. They are Lapponians, Sclavs, Russians, Poles, Awarees, Hungarians, Turks, and Finns, in Europe; Samoyèdes, Takoutes, Tchoudes, Awarees, Turks, Afghans, and Persians, in Asia; Tagalernes and Manillans, in the Pacific; Azteks and Mexicans, in South America; Chinchas and Peruvians, in Equatorial America; absent in Africa.

B. progna'thous. (Πρό, forward; γνάθος, jaw.) Short-headed races, with prominent jaws. They are absent in Europe and Africa; Tartars, Mongols, Calmucks, and Malays, in Asia; Otaheitans, Papuans, and Malays, in the Southern Ocean; Natchez, Czekz, Seminoles, Eurrhees and Iowas, in South America; Charronas, Puelches, Araucarians, New Peruvians, and Incas, in Equatorial America.

Brachycephal'ic. (Βραχύς; κεφαλή.) Having the characters described under *Brachycephalæ.*

Brachyceph'alism. (Same etymon.) The condition of the skull of *Brachycephalæ.*

Brachyceph'alous. (Same etymon.) Same as *Brachycephalic.*

Brachyc'era. (Βραχύς; κέρας, a horn.) A Suborder of the Order *Diptera.* Antennæ three-jointed only; palpi one- or two-jointed; wings always present; oviparous; live on the juices of plants or animals.

Brachychron'ius. (Βραχύς, short; χρόνος, time.) Term applied by Galen, in *Def. Med.*, to a disease which continues only for a short time.

Brachydac'tylous. (Βραχύς; δάκτυλος, a finger. G. *kurzfingerig.*) Short-fingered.

Brach'ydont. (Βραχύς; ὀδούς, a tooth.) Having a short-crowned tooth. Applied to certain ruminants.

Brachyglot'tis. (Βραχύς; γλωττίς, the mouth of the windpipe.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ.*

B. repan'da. (L. *repandus*, bent backwards.) Hab. New Zealand. Exudes a resinous gum, which the natives chew; but they believe it is fatal if swallowed.

Brachygna'thus. (Βραχύς; γνάθος, jaw.) A malformation in which the maxilla is too short.

Brachymetro'pia. (Βραχύς; μέτρον, a measure; ὤψ, the eye.) A synonym of myopia.

Brachyno'sis. (Βραχύνω, to shorten.) Unnatural shortness of an organ.

Brachyn'sis. (Βραχύνω, to shorten. G. *Verkürzung.*) Shortening.

Brachyo'tous. (Βραχύς; οὖς, the ear. G. *Kurzohrig.*) Short-eared.

Brachypet'alous. (Βραχύς; πέταλον, a leaf.) Short-petaled, as of a flower.

Brachypneu'ma. (Βραχύς; πνεῦμα, wind. G. *kurzer Athem.*) Short-windedness.

Brachypneumat'ic. (Same etymon. G. *Kurzathmig.*) Short-winded.

Brachypnœ'a. (Βραχύπνοια; βραχύς, short; πνέω, to breathe. F. *brachypnée ;* S. *braquipnea* ; G. *Kurzathmigkeit*, *Engbrüstigkeit.*) Term used by Galen, *de Diff. Respir.* iii, 8, for that state of breathing in which the inspirations are short, with long intervals between.

Brachyp'odous. (Βραχύς; ποῦς, a foot. G. *Kurzfüssig.*) Short-footed.

Brachyp'otus. (Βραχύς; πότης, a drinker.) An epithet used by Galen to one who in a high fever drinks little.

Brachyp'tera. (Βραχύς; πτερόν, a wing. G. *Kurzflügler.*) Birds with short wings.

Brachyp'terous. (Βραχύς, short; πτερόν, a wing. F. *brachyptère*; G. *kurzflüglig.*) Having small or short wings.

Brach'yris. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ.*

B. eutham'iæ. (Εὖ, abundantly; θαμά, in crowds.) Hab. America. An aromatic, pleasant smelling plant, having diuretic properties.

Brachyrrhi'na. (Βραχύς; ῥίν, the nose.) Shortness of the nose, snout, or trunk.

Brachyrrhynch'us. (Βραχύς; ῥύγχος, a snout.) A malformation in which the nose is too short.

Brachys'cii. (Βραχύς, short; σκιά, a shade. F. *brachyscien ;* G. *Kurzschattige.*) Applied to the inhabitants of regions where the sun never reaches the zenith, because their bodies cause a very short shadow.

Brachys'mus. (Βραχύς.) Shortening.

Brachystoceph'alæ. (Βράχιστος, superlative of βραχύς, short; κεφαλή, the head.) A term of Huxley, having the same signification as *Brachycephalæ*, but including those skulls only which have a cephalic index of 86 or more.

Brachystom'ata. (Βραχύς, short; στόμα, the mouth.) A Subsection of the Section *Obtectæ*, Suborder *Ovipara*, Order *Diptera*, having the proboscis short.

Brachyu'ra. (Βραχύς, small; οὐρά, a tail.) A Tribe of the *Podophthalmia* Division of the Subclass *Malacostraca*, of the Class *Crustacea.* Crabs. Abdomen short, withdrawn into cephalothorax; no abdominal appendage; limbs fitted for walking.

Also, a Family of the Suborder of insectivorous bats.

Brachyu'rous. (Same etymon.) Having a short tail.

Bra'cium. A term for copper. (Ruland.)

Brack'en. (Sax. *bracce*, a fern.) The *Pteris aquilina.*

B., rock. The *Polypodium vulgare*, and also the *P. incanum.*

B. root. The root of *Polypodium vulgare.*

Brack'ish. (Dutch *brak*, briny.) Saltish.

B. wa'ter. Water in the neighbourhood of the sea or salt springs, containing a considerable quantity of sodium chloride, and some magnesium chloride; when drunk it often produces diarrhœa.

Bra'con. A Genus of the Family *Braconidæ*, Subgroup *Entomophaga*, Group *Terebrantia*, Order *Hymenoptera.* A near ally of the Ichneumon fly, which deposits its eggs in coleopterous larvæ, and has been known as a parasite of the skin of man, producing intolerable itching and a vesicular rash resembling scabies.

Bract. (L. *bractea*, a thin leaf, from βράχω, to rattle. F. *bractèe*; I. *brattea*; S. *bractea*; G. *Nebenblatt*, *Deckblatt.*) A floral leaf, from the axils of which the flower-stalk rises, generally of a different shape and colour from the other leaves of the plant.

The term is applied to every modification of a leaf which lies between the true leaves and the calyx. A bract may approach in structure to a leaf on the one hand, or to the petal of a flower on the other.

A term applied to the overlapping protective leaf-like appendage to the peduncle of the polypite in certain Hydrozoa; it is also called *Hydrophyllium.*

B.-re'gion. A synonym of the *Inflorescence* of a plant.

Bract'ea. (Same etymon.) A bract.

Bract'eate. (L. *bractea.* F. *bracteifère.*) Having bracts.

Bract'eated. Same etymon and meaning as *Bracteate.*

Bracteif'erous. (L. *bractea ; fero*, to bear. F. *bracteifère ;* G. *nebenblättertragend.*) Bearing bracts.

Bract'eiform. (L. *bractea*, a floral leaf; *forma*, resemblance. F. *bractéiforme*; G. *deckblattförmig.*) Resembling a bract.

Bract'eolate. (L. *bracteola*, dim. of *bractea*, a thin leaf.) Furnished with bracteoles.

Bract'eole. (L. dim. of *bractea.* F. *bracteole ;* G. *Deckblättchen.*) A little floral leaf. Applied to leaflets that are between the bractea and calyx, or on pedicels.

Bract'eose. (L. *bractea.*) Having many or conspicuous bracts.

Bract'eous. (L. *bractea*, a thin leaf. G. *deckblattreich.*) Having many or conspicuous bracts.

Bract'let. (Dim. of *bract.*) Same as *Bracteole.*

Bradæsthe'sia. (Βραδύς, slow; αἴςθησις, perception.) Slowness of perception and response.

Bradyar'thria. (Βραδύς, slow; ἀρθρόω, to utter distinctly.) The same as *Bradylalia.*

Bradybolis'mus. (Βραδύς, slow; βάλλω, to throw. F. *bradybolisme.*) Slow ejaculation of the semen.

Bradycau'ma. (Βραδύς, slow; καῦμα, burning heat. F. *bradycaume ;* G. *Moxabrandwunde.*) A wound caused by slow burning, as by the *Moxa.*

Bradycau'sis. The act of slow burning.

Bradycaute'rium. (Βραδύς, slow; καυτήριον, a brand.) The *Moxa.*

Brad'ycrote. (Βραδύς; κροτέω, to

strike.) A drug that diminishes the frequency of the heart's contractions. (Dunglison.)

Bradyecoi'a. (Βραδύς; ἀκοή, hearing. G. *Schwerhören.*) Dulness of hearing.

Bradyfi'brin. (Βραδύς; *fibrin.*) A name given to a supposed variety of fibrin which caused the buffy coat of coagulated blood.

Bradyglos'sia. (Βραδύς; γλῶσσα, the tongue.) Short-tonguedness; slowness of speech.

Bradylal'ia. (Βραδύς, slow; λαλιά, babbling.) Disorder of speech accompanying insular sclerosis of the brain and cord, and usually indicating glosso-pharyngeal paralysis. The power of modulation is lost, the voice is pitched in a monotone, and is occasionally nasal. Utterance is not indistinct, it is merely slow, notwithstanding an unusual expenditure of effort. Letters and syllables, though correctly formed, are separated from each other by pauses. The slowness of speech depending on a hindrance to the articulation. See *Bradyphrasia.*

Bradylog'ia. (Βραδύς; λόγος, speech.) Difficulty or slowness of speaking.

Bradymase'sis. (Βραδύς; μάσησις, from μασάομαι, to chew. G. *das beschwerliche Kauen.*) Difficulty of mastication.

Bradymasse'sis. Better spelt *Bradymasesis.*

Bradymaste'sis. A synonym of *Bradymasesis.*

Bradynos'us. (Βραδύς, slow; νόσος, a disease. F. *Bradynose.*) Slow or chronic disease.

Bradypep'sia. (Βραδύς, slow; πέπτω, to concoct. F. *bradypepsie;* G. *Schwerverdaulichkeit.*) Weak or slow digestion. (Quincy.)

Bradypha'sia. (Βραδύς; φάσις, a saying, from φημί.) Slowness of speech generally. Special forms are denoted by *Bradylalia* and *Bradyphrasia.*

Bradyphra'sia. (Βραδύς, slow; φράσις, speech.) Morbid slowness of speech, the result of over-fatigue or inertia of the nervous system. The slowness of speech depending on slowness of mental operation. See *Bradylalia.*

B. interrup'ta. (L. *interruptus,* part. of *interrumpo,* to break asunder.) Slow speech, with longer or shorter distinct pauses.

Bradypnœ'a. (Βραδύς, slow; πνέω, to breathe. F. *bradypnée.*) Slow and difficult breathing.

Bradypod'idæ. (Βραδύς, slow; πούς, a foot.) The sloths. A Family of the Order *Bruta,* Class *Mammalia.* Head round; face short; auricle hidden; eyes anterior; fore limbs the longest; feet having long curved claws for suspension; mammæ pectoral; stomach compound; cervical vertebræ numerous.

Bradysper'matism. (Βραδύς, slow; σπέρμα, seed. F. *bradispermatisme*; I. and S. *bradispermatismo.*) Too slow emission of the semen.

Bradysu'ria. (Βραδύς, slow; οὖρον, the urine. F. *bradysurie.*) A slow and difficult excretion and evacuation of urine.

Bradytoc'ia. (Βραδύς; τόκος, birth.) Lingering labour.

Brae'mar. Scotland; Aberdeenshire, near the Dee, amongst magnificent scenery. A famed air-cure place.

Bragant'ia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Aristolochiaceæ.* Tropical shrubs of bitter taste.

B. tomento'sa, Blume. (L. *tomentum,* a stuffing for cushions.) Hab. Java. Used as an emmenagogue.

B. Wallich'ii, R. Brown. Hab. Malabar. The fruit, boiled in oil, is used as an application in scabies and chronic ulcers. The juice of the leaves is regarded as an antidote to snake bites.

Brag'gat. A ptisan of honey and water. (Quincy.)

Bra'hoes. One of the races inhabiting Beloochistan. They have short, thick bones, with round, flat faces.

Braid, James. An English surgeon, born 1795, died 1860. See *Braidism.*

Braid'ism. A synonym of *Hypnotism,* to commemorate the name of Mr. Braid, of Manchester, who devoted great attention to the subject, especially in its medical aspects.

Brain. (Sax. *brægen.* Gr. ἐγκέφαλος; L. *cerebrum;* F. *cerveau;* I. *cervello, cerebro;* S. *cerebro;* G. *Gehirn, Hirn.*) A generic term for the central nervous mass contained within the cranium. The word is also used synonymously with cerebrum. *Encephalon, Cerebrum, Cerebellum, Medulla oblongata, Nervous system,* are some of the headings under which further detail may be found.

The term Brain has more than one signification. In its widest acceptation it represents that nerve-cell, or collection of cells, in which the will of the animal resides, and by which its movements are guided and its functions regulated. It may hence be applied to the single or double ganglion cell of the lower Vermes, the cephalic ganglia of the Mollusca and Insecta, and to the entire contents of the skull in the higher Vertebrata. But there is a more limited signification, in which the term is applied to the encephalon of Vertebrata alone, and which includes the cerebrum and cerebellum, the ganglia at the base of the brain, the pons Varolii, and the medulla oblongata. Lastly, there is a still narrower meaning, in which it is restricted to the cerebrum proper, or cerebral hemispheres, and the immediately subjacent ganglia, excluding the cerebellum and medulla oblongata. Taking the term Brain in its widest signification, it is represented in the lowest classes of the animal kingdom only by one or two nerve-cells, with centripetal and centrifugal nerve-fibres connected with them, which minister to the sensations of contact and of light, and to movements executed in response to those stimuli. In the Asteriadæ, a multiplication of such cells, forming groups or ganglia, at the base of the arms and connected with each other, so as to form a ring round the mouth, is observed surrounding the anterior part of the intestinal canal. The presence of this ring is noticeable throughout the Mollusca and Insecta, the part above the œsophagus becoming gradually more and more complex, and giving off branches, which supply the organs of sense, as the eyes, tentacles, and antennæ, whilst the subœsophageal ganglion supplies the parts about the mouth. The first rudiment of a cranium, protecting or supporting the brain, is found in the Cephalopoda.

In Fishes, whilst considerable differences exist, the general type is that there are two symmetrical cerebral hemispheres, which pass in front into the olfactory lobes, and which constitute the prosencephalon, or forebrain; immediately behind these is the thalamencephalon, which is often almost entirely concealed by the optic lobes, or mesencephalon. Behind these is the cerebellum, or metencephalon, and the medulla oblongata.

The brain of Amphibia presents a prosencephalon divided into two hemispheres, and having two lateral ventricles, which are prolonged into the olfactory lobes. Behind this is the mesencephalon, with the pineal gland, which is again succeeded by the optic lobes, a small fillet-like cerebellum bridging over the fourth ventricle, and the medulla oblongata.

In Reptiles, the same parts remain, but the prosencephalon is larger, covering the thalamencephalon. The lateral ventricles are also bigger, and communicate posteriorly with the third ventricle, which is placed between the two halves of the thalamencephalon, and has a large infundibulum. The mesencephalon is divided by a groove into two halves, which sometimes project far forwards. The metencephalon is small and fillet-like in Ophidia and Sauria, but broader and larger in Chelonia and Crocodilia.

The brain of Birds resembles that of Reptiles, but is distinguished by the greater proportional size of the prosencephalon, the hemispheres of which are often of considerable width. They are connected by a small anterior commissure. The thalamencephalon is small, has a divided roof, and is entirely concealed by the prosencephalon. The mesencephalon is divided, and the halves are pushed down to the sides of the brain. The large median portion of the cerebellum is transversely laminated, and covers the whole of the myelencephalon.

In regard to the brain of Mammals, the olfactory lobes are covered by the prosencephalon, which gradually increases backwards in the different classes, from the Marsupials, and Rodents, and Insectivora, in which it scarcely reaches to the corpora quadrigemina, to man, in whom it entirely covers the metencephalon. It consists of two halves, separated by a deep fissure, and connected in the mature state by a system of commissures, named the corpus callosum, the fornix, and the anterior commissure. The hemispheres of the prosencephalon are smooth in many mammals, presenting in this respect embryonic characters; in the higher classes gyri are developed, which attain their highest degree of complexity in man. They present two cavities, named the lateral ventricles, which communicate with each other through the primitive cerebral cleft. Into the interior of these ventricles project the corpa striata. The thalamencephalon is divided into two masses, which lie immediately behind the corpora striata, and are named the optic thalami. The space between these, constituting the third ventricle, is continued downwards into the infundibulum, and backwards through the aqueduct of Sylvius into the fourth ventricle, which is the dilated and exposed central cavity of the spinal cord. The third ventricle is traversed by the soft commissure. The mesencephalon has its primitive lumen reduced to a narrow tube, the aqueduct of Sylvius; and the upper surface presents an antero-posterior and a transverse sulcus, which mark the limits of the corpora quadrigemina. The metencephalon presents median and lateral portions, and is nearly or altogether free.

B., abdom'inal, of Wris'berg. The solar plexus.

B., ab'scess of. See *Cerebral abscess.*

B., anæ'mia of. See *Cerebral anæmia.*

B., an'eurysm in. The cerebral arteries of the base of the brain are those most frequently affected, but the disease is rare.

B., at'rophy of. (G. *Gehirnatrophie.*) The condition in which the whole or part of the brain is less than normal; it may be congenital, and in this case is most commonly on the left side; or acquired, the result of pressure of tumour, apoplexy, obstructed circulation, and such like.

B., base of. (G. *Gehirngrund, Hirnbasis.*) A term applied to the whole under surface of the encephalon.

B., can'cer of. The several forms of cancer are each found in the brain, encephaloid being most frequent; it may be secondary or primary, single or multiple.

B. case. The calvarium, or skull.

B., cholesteato'ma of. A small, white, glistening mass like a pearl, or a collection of them, consisting of layers of epithelial cells, enclosed in a delicate membrane, and composed chiefly of cholesterin.

B., circula'tion in. The brain receives a remarkably large supply of blood through the two internal carotids and the two vertebrals. The primary branches of these vessels freely anastomose at the base of the brain, and in some animals form a rete mirabile before penetrating the cerebral substance. The capillaries are long, delicate, and numerous; the veins are thin-walled, and discharge their contents into the sinuses of the dura mater. The circulation presents some peculiarities, for the brain being enclosed in an unyielding bony case, and being itself incompressible, no additional quantity of blood can be introduced, nor any abstracted, without either the withdrawal of a portion of the contents in the former case, or the introduction of some material from without in the latter case. The means by which the variations in the quantity of blood contained in the brain are compensated for is probably the cerebro-spinal fluid.

B., composit'ion of. See *Nervous tissue.*

B., compres'sion of. See *Compression of brain.*

B., concus'sion of. See *Concussion of brain.*

B., conges'tion of. Same as *Cerebral hyperæmia.*

B., cysticer'cus in. The *Cysticercus cellulosæ*, the scolex of the *Tænia solium*, has been not infrequently found in the grey matter of the human brain.

B., cysts in. (Κύστις, a bladder.) Cavities with a definite wall, and containing serous fluid, usually resulting from apoplectic effusions, but occasionally dermoid in character, and containing hair. Other cysts are the so-called hydatid cysts and the cysticercus.

B., devel'opment of. The brain is developed from the epiblast. This layer of the blastoderm, about the twentieth hour of incubation in the chick, is raised into two folds, the laminæ dorsales, the groove between which is the medullary groove. The folds arch over the groove, and meeting convert it into a tube, named the medullary canal. Beneath the groove is the notochord, formed of mesoblastic cells. Very soon the front end of the tube dilates into a small bulb, which is the first cerebral vesicle, or forebrain, and behind this the second (midbrain) and third (hindbrain) cerebral vesicles are successively formed. About the middle of the second day the first cerebral vesicle enlarges laterally, the lateral portions forming the optic vesicles, which become separated from the forebrain by constriction. By the end of the second day the vesicles of the cerebral hemispheres begin to appear as projections of the front part of the forebrain. In the course of the third day the forebrain and cerebral hemispheres bend downwards. The cerebral hemispheres are hollow, and their cavities constitute the lateral ventricles, each of which is continuous with the cavity of the forebrain. The cavity of the forebrain subsequently corresponds to the third ventricle, or the 'tween brain, and is prolonged downwards into the infundibulum, as far as the pituitary body. Above the 'tween brain is the rudiment of pineal gland. The midbrain now increases in size, its roof develops into the corpora bigemina in birds, or corpora quadrigemina in mammals; the floor forms the crura cerebri, and its cavity becomes reduced to the narrow iter a tertio ad quartum ventriculum. The hindbrain becomes marked off during the third day from the rest by a slight constriction. This separates the hindbrain into the cerebellum in front, and the medulla oblongata behind. The walls of the cerebellar portion of the hindbrain become much thickened, but the roof of the medulla oblongata portion thins out into a membrane, which covers the fourth ventricle. In the subsequent development the parts already mentioned increase in size, and become more and more distinctly differentiated and specialised.

The eye is, in regard to the retina and optic nerve, an outgrowth from the anterior cerebral vesicle.

The ear makes its appearance on either side of the hindbrain as an involution of the epiblast, which becomes converted into a closed sac, the otic vesicle, surrounded by mesoblast.

B., ecto'pia of. ('Εκ, out; τόπος, a place.) Protrusion or displacement of the brain, or a part of it, from malformation, or defect of the cranial bones and integuments.

B., em'bolism in. ('Εμβόλισμα, that which is put in.) The plugging of one or more blood-vessels by a piece of detached clot or other matter, carried to its seat by the current of blood; softening follows more or less speedily in proportion to the greater or less obstruction of the blood-vessels, and the amount of the consequent thrombosis.

B., extravasa'tion of. (L. *extra*, out of; *vas*, a vessel.) The effusion of blood into, or on, the surface of the brain from rupture of a blood-vessel, the result of injury or disease.

B. fag. (From E. *flag*, to be weary; from Dutch *flaggeren*, to hang loose.) A term which has been used to denote the collection of symptoms which depend on over-work with over-worry of nervous system.

B., fat'ty degenera'tion of. (L. *degenero*, to be unlike its kind.) The morbid condition occurring in softening of the brain, and consisting of degradation of the cerebral tissues, grey and white, the neuroglia cells, and the blood-vessels, by their conversion into fat granules, and the granular bodies called exudation corpuscles.

B. fe'ver. A term for meningitis, and also for other fevers, as typhus, with brain complications.

B., fibro'ma of. A tumour, consisting of fibrous tissue, originating in the connective tissue.

B., fi'brous tu'mour of. A term which probably includes the hard forms of glioma of the brain, as well as true fibromata.

B., fis'sures of. See *Fissures of brain.*

B., fun'gus of. (L. *fungus*, a mushroom. G. *Hirnschwamm.*) A term applied to the fungoid growth which projects from the interior of the skull when a meningeal cancer has perforated the bones and integuments.

Also, the protrusion of a dark reddish-looking mass of broken-up and infiltrated brain substance which is occasionally seen in fractures of the skull, accompanied by laceration of the cerebral membranes; called also hernia of the brain.

B., glio'ma of. (Γλία, glue.) A new growth arising in the neuroglia, occurring in the brain substance, and having no definite outline. It is soft to the feel, yellowish or greyish red, and consists of a finely reticulated substance with nuclei.

B., grey degenera'tion of. Same as *B., sclerosis of.*

B., hæm'orrhage of. See *Cerebral hæmorrhage.*

B., hem'ispheres of. See *Cerebral hemispheres.*

B., her'nia of. (G. *Gehirnbruch.*) The projection of a portion of brain from the skull cavity, the result of injury or disease.

B., hydat'ids in. Hydatid cysts usually occur on the surface of the brain, and seldom contain the hooklets of *Echinococcus hominis*, the larval form of the *Tænia echinococcus.* They are the abortive cysts known as *Acephalocysts.*

B., hyperæ'mia of. See *Cerebral hyperæmia.*

B., hyper'trophy of. ('Υπέρ, in excess; τροφή, nutrition.) Increase of size of the brain, probably caused by increase of the neuroglia, or an infiltration of the white matter. The so-called partial hypertrophies are probably morbid deposits.

B., indura'tion of. (L. *induro*, to harden.) Too great firmness of brain structure, dependent usually on altered conditions of the neuroglia.

B., inflamma'tion of. See *Cerebritis* and *Meningitis.*

B., larda'ceous tu'mour of. (L. *lardum*, the fat of bacon.) A term which has been applied to a sebaceous cyst growing from the dura mater.

B.-like can'cer. A term for encephaloid cancer.

B., lipo'ma of. (Λίπος, fat.) A fatty tumour arising from the dura mater.

B., lit'tle. The cerebellum.

B., lobes of. See *Cerebrum, lobes of.*

B., mar'garoid tu'mour of. (Μαργαρίτης, a pearl.) Same as *B., cholesteatoma of.*

B., melano'ma of. (Μέλας, black.) A term applied to a cancerous tumour containing much pigment; or to a melanotic sarcoma.

B., myxo'ma of. (Μύξα, mucus.) A tumour consisting of branching cells, with a soft mucoid intercellular substance, arising from the connective tissue of the brain.

B., neuro'ma of. (Νεῦρον, a nerve.) A small tumour, consisting of ordinary white nerve fibre and connective tissue, found on the surface of the convolutions, in the ventricles, and in the white matter of the brain.

B., œde'ma of. (Οἴδημα, a swelling. F. *œdème de cerveau.*) An accumulation of fluid in the ventricles and the subarachnoid cavity of the brain, with anæmia and softening of the fornix, caused by pressure on the veins of Galen.

Also, generally, the presence of an excess of fluid in the brain structure, as frequently occurs in typhus, anasarca, mania, and other diseases.

B. pan. (Sax. *panna*, a pan; from L. *patina*, a shallow bowl.) The cranium.

B., paral'ysis of. See *Paralysis of brain.*

B., pet'rified. (L. *petra*, a rock; *fio*, to make.) Exostoses in animals.

B., protru'sion of. (L. *protrudo*, to thrust forth.) Same as *B., hernia of*, and *B., ectopia of.*

B., psammo'ma of. (Ψάμμος, sand. G. *Gehirnsandgeschwulst.*) A small, smooth, white tumour arising from the membranes of the brain, or from the choroid plexus, and consisting of corpora amylacea containing calcareous granules, and embedded in a cellular and fibrillated growth.

B., ramollis'ement. (F. *ramollir*, to soften.) Same as *B., softening of.*

B. sand. The sabulous matter found in and about the pineal gland.

B., sarco'ma of. (Σάρξ, flesh.) A roundish tumour, of varying density, often contained in a sort of vascular capsule, whitish or reddish on section, and consisting mainly of spindle-shaped cells.

B., sclero'sis of. (Σκληρός, hard.) Atrophy and degeneration of the grey and white matter of the brain, with thickening of the neuroglia; generally in hardened patches. See *Sclerosis.*

B., si'nuses of. See *Sinuses of brain.*

B., soft'ening of. (F. *ramollisement du cerveau;* G. *Gehirnerweichung.*) A morbid diminution of the consistence of the brain structure from a slight degree to complete diffluence, resulting usually from thrombosis or embolism. Softening of the brain is commonly arbitrarily divided into three varieties—red, white, and yellow; the red variety is occasionally inflammatory.

B., soft'ening of, red. The form which is sometimes inflammatory, sometimes supervenes on white softening from giving way of minute vessels, but most frequently is caused by embolism or thrombosis. In addition to the microscopic characters of white softening, altered blood-corpuscles and plugged capillaries are seen, with, in older cases, crystals of hæmatoidin.

B., soft'ening of, white. The form in which there is little change of colour, in consequence, apparently, of its arising from slowly progressing disease of the small blood-vessels without any accompanying congestion or thrombosis. It is occasionally somewhat rapidly produced by embolism of a large artery.

B., soft'ening of, yel'low. A form in which the colour is rendered yellowish by the colouring matter of effused blood, or by a gelatinous œdematous condition of brain structure.

B., specif'ic grav'ity of. According to Dr. Bastian, the sp. gr. of the grey matter is 1·030, and that of the white matter is 1·040.

B., suppura'tion in. (G. *Gehirneiterung.*) See *Cerebral abscess.*

B., syphilo'ma of. A cerebral tumour, of syphilitic origin, of greyish semi-translucent matter, and often found undergoing caseous degeneration.

B., tap'ping of. A synonym of *Paracentesis capitis.*

B., thrombo'sis of. (Θρόμβωσις, a becoming curdled.) The coagulation of blood in the blood-vessels of a more or less limited part of the brain, generally depending on degeneration of the arterial coats. It is a frequent cause of softening of the brain.

B., tu'bercle of. (Dim. of L. *tuber*, a swelling.) A roundish, pale yellow or greenish, firm mass, from the size of a hempseed to a hazel nut, or larger, usually occurring, especially in scrofulous children, at the base of the cerebrum or cerebellum, and having the usual characteristics of tubercle.

B., tyro'ma of. See *Tyroma.*

B., ven'tricles of. See *Ventricles of brain.*

B., weight of. The average brain weight of male Europeans, from twenty to sixty years of age, is 49 oz. (Welcker); of English, 47·8 oz. (Boyd), 49 oz. (Peacock); of French, 47·9 oz. (Parchapfe); of Germans, 48·3 oz. (Wagner); of Scotch, 50 oz. (Peacock); of Negroes, 44·3 oz. The difference between the average weight of the male and female brain is 4·94 oz. (Welcker), 5·3 oz. (Peacock). The relative weight of the different elements of the human encephalon, estimating the whole at 204, is—cerebrum 170, cerebellum 21, and peduncles, corpora striata, optic thalami, pons Varolii, and medulla oblongata, collectively, 13.

B. worm. Same as *Hungarian fever.*

Brain'less. (G. *gehirnlos.*) Having no brain.

Brake, com'mon. (Sax. *bracca*, a fern.) The *Pteris aquilina.*

B., rock. The *Polypodium incanum* and *P. vulgare.*

Brake'root. The *Polypodium vulgare.*

Bram'ble. (Sax. *bremel.* F. *ronce*; G. *Brombeerstrauch.*) The *Rubus fruticosus.*

B., Amer'ican hair'y. The *Rubus villosus.*

B. ber'ry. The fruit of *Rubus fruticosus.*

B., small. The *Rubus cæsius.*

B., stone. The *Rubus saxatilis.*

Bra'mia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Scrophulariaceæ.*

B. serra'ta. (L. *serratus*, saw-shaped.) Used in rheumatism, infused in the water of a bath.

Bran. (Old F. *bren*, from Bret. *brenn;* Welsh *bran.* L. *furfur;* Gr. πίτυρον; F. *son;* I. *crusca;* S. *salvado;* G. *Kleie.*) The epidermic covering of the seeds of cereals, notably of wheat, sifted out, when ground, to make white flour. Bran constitutes about 20 per cent. of the grain; it contains a large amount of nitrogenous matter, notably *cerealine*, a diastase-like substance, which is able to effect the conversion of starch into dextrin; it also contains a large proportion of the salts of the grain. It is unwise in most cases to have it entirely removed, for reasons of nutriment, and also because it serves by the mechanical influence of its undigested part, the woody matter, to promote intestinal action. The analyses of bran vary. The following is from Poggiale:—Albumen and gluten 13, starch 21·7, sugar 1·9, gum 7·9, fat 2·9, water 12·7, woody matter 34·6, mineral matters, consisting chiefly of silica, magnesium phosphate, potassium chloride, and sulphate and calcium carbonate, 5·5 per cent.

B. bath. See *Bath, bran.*

B. bis'cuits. Same as *B. cakes.*

B. bread. Used as an article of diet in constipation. Same as *B. cakes.*

B. cakes. Finely ground bran made into cakes with eggs and butter, and baked in a quick oven. Used in diabetes.

B. loaf. Same as *B. bread.*

B. tea. A decoction of bran, sweetened or not, used as a demulcent in coughs.

Bran'ca. (I. *branca*, a paw.) A term applied to certain herbs, some part of which was supposed to resemble the paw of a particular animal, as *Branca leonis*, the foot of the lion.

B. german'ica. (L. *germanicus*, German.) The *Heracleum spondylium.*

B. ursi'na. (L. *ursinus*, belonging to a bear.) The *Acanthus mollis.*

B. ve'ra. (L. *verus*, true.) The *Acanthus mollis.*

Bran'card. (F. *brancard*, a handbarrow, from *branche*, a bough.) A means devised for carrying sick or injured persons readily and painlessly. Great divergence of opinion and practice exists as to the best method of fulfilling these objects, and the contrivances for this purpose are very various in material and plan of construction.

Branch. (Bret. *branc*, an arm; Welsh *braich*, a branch. L. *ramus*; Gr. κλάδος; F. *branche;* I. and S. *ramo;* G. *Ast*, *Zweig.*) A name given to the divisions of blood-vessels, lymphatics, or nerves.

In Botany, the divisions of the stem or axis.

B. sys'tem, monopo'dial. (Μόνος, alone; πούς, a foot.) That form of branching in which the apex continues to grow vertically, producing lateral branches in acropetalous succession.

B. spine. (G. *Zweigdorn.*) In Botany, a spine or thorn attached to a stem, in contradistinction to a leaf spine.

B. sys'tem. An axis of a plant with its branches; or a branch with its branches.

B. sys'tem, dichot'omous. (Δίχα, doubly; τέμνω, to divide.) That form of branching in which the axis ceases to grow apically, but gives rise to two new divergent growing points.

Branch'æ. (Βράγχος, hoarseness, which is an effect produced.) Swelling of the tonsils. Rolandus, *M. M.* ii, 16.

Branch'ed. (*Branch.* L. *ramosus;* F. *rameux;* I. and S. *ramoso;* G. *astig.*) Having branches or boughs; ramified.

B. mus'cular fi'bre. A variety of striped muscular fibre seen in the heart, the tongue, and in the facial muscles of some mammals, in which the fibre divides into two or more branches, which either join with others, as in the heart, or gradually become smaller, and are ultimately attached to the under surface of the corium of the skin or mucous membrane, as in the face and tongue.

Branch'i. Same as *Branchæ.*

Branch'iæ. (Βράγχια, the gills of a fish. F. *branchie;* I. *branchie;* S. *branginas;* G. *Kiemen.*) Gills. The organs of respiration in water-breathing animals, consisting of filamentous or lamellar processes of integument, permeated by blood-vessels, so as to expose the blood to the air dissolved in the water for the purposes of oxygenation. In Annelida they are filamentous, ciliated, and often branched, and traversed by pseud-hæmal vessels. In Crustacea they are abundantly supplied with bloodvessels, but not ciliated; they are attached to a limb, or to a maxilla. In the land Crabs they are also used for air breathing, and are kept moist in a large chamber. In some Molluscs the branchiæ are contained in the mantle. In all these animals the branchiæ obtain their blood as it flows back to the heart. In adult Urodela, and in the larval condition of Amphibia, the branchiæ are attached to some of the visceral arches, and project externally. In Fishes the branchiæ are covered by an operculum, and are internal; they are supplied with blood by branches of the cardiac aorta.

Branch'ial. (Same etymon.) Having, or relating to the, branchiæ, or gills.

B. an'imals. A term for the *Crustacea.*

B. arch'es. (G. *Kiemenbogen.*) The visceral arches after the hyoidean arch; persistent in fishes. In osseous fishes the arches are made up of a median ventral bone, the basibranchial, the first of which is attached above to the glossohyal, and below to its successor, the remainder to their fellows above and below; on each side rise the hypobranchials; to these succeed the ceratobranchials, then the epibranchials; and the arch is completed by the palatobranchials, which are attached to the pharyngeal bones; on their outer convex side are attached the gills. The branchial-arch bones are often incomplete. In the human fœtus they are also called *Subcranial plates.*

This term (G. *Kiemengefässbogen*) is sometimes used as synonymous with *Aortic arches*, to describe vascular structures, but this use is confusing.

B. ar'teries. (G. *Kiemenarterien.*) The arteries which, arising from the aortic bulb in the embryo of Vertebrata, and in adult fishes and Amphibia, supply the branchiæ.

B. cham'ber. The chamber or space in which the gills of fishes lie.

B. cleft. A parallel series of four to six depressions or fissures occurring in the transverse diameter of the neck of the embryo of vertebrates about the third or fourth day, and ultimately penetrating to the throat. The upper edge becomes thickened and forms the branchial fold. See also *Visceral cleft.*

B. fis'sure. (G. *Kiemenspalte.*) The space between the lower subcranial plates of the human fœtus; sometimes persistent as a malformation. Same as *B. cleft.*

B. fis'tula. (G. *Kiemenfistel.*) A persistent opening in the side of the neck, and having a communication with the throat below the tonsil. It is a fœtal relic, the remains of a branchial fissure.

B. fold. The thickened upper or cephalic border of a *B. cleft.*

B. gang'lia. A term for the parieto-splanchnic ganglia of Mollusca.

B. heart. A contractile cavity at the base of each branchia in cuttle fishes, which sends the venous blood, returned from the body, through the branchiæ.

B. oper'culum. The *Operculum.*

B. rays. (G. *Kiemenstrahlen.*) A series of rods projecting from each branchial arch in the dogfish and other Elasmobranchs.

B. sac. The respiratory sac of Tunicata, called also the pharynx. It has an external aperture, sometimes called the mouth, and an internal inferior one, the true mouth, opening into the pharynx. It is the homologue of the branchiæ of other Molluscs, and has vessels in its walls, which cross each other at right angles and are furnished externally with ciliæ.

A dilated chamber, into which the mouth opens in Amphioxus, called also the pharyngeal sac.

It contains cartilaginous rods in its walls, between which are ciliated clefts.

B. slit. A term in the adult for the branchial cleft of the embryo.

B. veins. The vessels which collect the blood from the branchiæ of fishes and Amphibia and return it to the dorsal aorta.

Branchia'ta. (Βράγχια.) A synonym of *Branchifera*. It also forms an Order of the Subclass *Gasteropoda*, which includes those animals which live in water and have a veliferous larva.

Also, a Section of the *Annelida*, including the tube-worms and sand-worms, which have external branchiæ.

Also, a Section of the Subkingdom *Vertebrata*, including Amphibia and fishes, which at some period of their life possess branchiæ.

Branch'iate. (Same etymon.) Having branchiæ or gills.

Branchif'era. (Βράγχια, gills; φέρω, to bear.) A Subclass of the Class *Gasteropoda*, of the Division *Mollusca*. Respiration aquatic by means of the walls of the mantle cavity, or by external branchiæ, or by pectinated branchiæ, contained in a branchial chamber. First flexure of the intestine towards the heart side of the body hæmal.

Branchiobdel'lidæ. (Βράγχια, gills; βδέλλα, a leech.) A Family of the Subclass *Hirudinea*, Class *Annelida*. Body nearly cylindrical when extended, composed of unequally ringed segments; cephalic lobe double; no eyes; a sucking disc at the posterior extremity; pharynx without a trunk, with two flattened masticatory apparatus, one above the other.

Branchiocar'diac. (Βράγχια; καρδία, the heart.) Belonging to the gills and the heart.

B. canal's. The branchial veins of Crustacea conveying the blood from the gills to the heart.

Branchiode'lous. (Βράγχια; δῆλος, manifest. F. *branchiodèle*.) Having branchiæ visible externally.

Branchiogasterop'oda. (Βράγχια, the gills; γαστήρ, the stomach; πούς, foot.) Another term for *Branchifera*.

Also, a synonym of *Gasteropoda*.

Branch'ioid. (Βράγχια; εἶδος, likeness. G. *kiemenähnlich*, *kiemenartig*.) Resembling gills.

Branchiopno'a. (Βράγχια; πνοή, breath.) A synonym of *Crustacea*.

Branchiop'oda. (Βράγχια, the gills; πούς, a foot. F. *branchiopode*.) Gill-footed. A Division of the Subclass *Entomostraca*, of the Class *Crustacea*. Legs numerous, adapted for swimming, either flattened out, so as to become branchiæ, or have branchiæ attached to them; body having a carapace or naked; many segmented; mouth with masticatory organs; antennæ small, one or two pairs; eyes two or three.

Branchiop'odous. (Same etymon.) Gill-footed; having the same characters as the *Branchiopoda*.

Branchios'tegal. (Βράγχια, the gills; στέγω, to cover.) Covering the gills.

B. mem'brane. A membrane which assists to close in the branchial chamber; it is attached to the hyoid bone, and is supported and spread out by the branchiostegal rays.

B. rays. Parallel rod-like ossifications supporting the opercular or branchiostegal membrane in fishes with ossified skeletons. They vary from one or two to upwards of twenty, their normal number in *Teleostei* being seven. They are only attached to the lower and inner part of the hyoid arch, the outer margins of the ceratohyal and epibyal bones, as the upper and outer part of this arch carries the mandibular arch and the broad opercular bones. These latter belong to the same category, for in bony fishes the operculum is wrought into two large folds, the upper and outer carrying the broad operculars, and the lower and inner the branchiostegal rays.

Branchios'tegite. (Same etymon.) A term applied to the free, even-edged, hair-margined covering of the gills of Macrura. It is a lateral prolongation of the omostegite.

Branchios'tegous. Same etymon and meaning as *Branchiostegal*.

Branchios'teous. (Βράγχια, the gills; ὀστεόν, a bone.) Having bony gills. Formerly applied to certain fishes which have gills with bony rays.

Branchios'toma. (Βράγχια; στόμα, a mouth.) One term for the Amphioxus, and for the class of which it is the sole representative, in consequence of its dilated pharynx having a series of transverse clefts lined with a ciliated mucous membrane, which are believed to act as branchiæ.

Branch'iotroch. (Βράγχια, the gills of fishes; τροχός, a wheel.) Term applied by Ray Lankester to that division of the Architroch, or primitive ciliated band of invertebrate embryos, from which ciliated branchial filaments are most constantly developed.

Branch'iule. (Βράγχια.) Term applied by v. Beneden to the hollow, oval, ciliated tentacles of the Bryozoa.

Branchiu'ra. (Βράγχια; οὐρά, a tail.) A Suborder of the Order *Copepoda*, Class *Crustacea*. Cephalothorax buckler-shaped; abdomen two-lobed; a long protractile style in front of the mouth; four pairs of biramous swimming feet.

Branch'let. (Dim. of *Branch*.) A little or secondary branch. The ultimate divisions of an axis.

Branch'us. (Βράγχος, hoarseness. G. *Heiserkeit*.) Term used by Galen, *de San. Tu.* v, 8, and *de Symptom. Caus.* iii, for a species of catarrh; also, hoarseness.

Bran'ci. Quinsy.

Bran'cia. Glass.

Brand. (Sax. *brand*, from *brennan*, to burn. F. *charbon*, *nielle*; I. *carbone*, *golpo*; S. *neguilla*; G. *Brand*.) A term for parasitic fungi of the Order *Pucciniæ*, which, growing on living leaves, give to them an appearance of burnt patches.

Brand'is, extemp'orised caut'ery of. A portion of telegraph wire, one end of which is rolled up in a spiral form, whilst the other is filed to a point and inserted into a piece of wood to serve as a handle.

Brand'ish's solu'tion. See *Liquor potassæ Brandishii*.

Brand'y. (Dut. *brandewijn*; from *brandt*, burnt; *wijn*, wine; *branden*, means to distil as well as to burn. F. *eau de vie*, *cognac*; I. *acqua vita d'Inghilterra*; G. *Branntwein*.) An alcoholic liquor obtained by distillation from the wine of grapes. It is colourless when distilled, and is kept in oak casks to obtain the pale colour; brown brandy is coloured with burnt sugar or catechu. It consists of 44 to 55 per cent. of absolute alcohol, with small quantities of a volatile oil, acetic ether, œnanthic ether, tannin, and the colouring matter and water.

B. mix'ture. The *Mistura spiritus vini gallici.*

Brank. A name for buckwheat, *Fagopyrum esculentum.*

Branks. (Lowland Scot. *brank*, to bridle.) The *Cynanche parotidea*, or mumps, from its interference with the motion of the jaw.

Brankur'sine. The *Acanthus mollis.*

Bran'ny. (*Bran.*) Having the appearance of bran.

B. borre'ra. The *Borrera furfuracea.*

B. tet'ter. A synonym of *Pityriasis.*

Bra'que. Spain. A saline spring, containing a little hydrogen sulphide.

Braricia. *Vitrum*, or glass. (Ruland.)

Bras. ·The Malay name for rice deprived of the husk.

Brä'sa. Roumania. Two mineral springs, containing hydrogen and iron sulphide, with sodium and magnesium sulphate.

Bras'dor, Pierre. A French surgeon, born 1721, died 1797.

B., cor'set de. A bandage employed by Brasdor in fractures and dislocations of the clavicle.

B.'s opera'tion. Ligature of the artery in aneurism on the distal side.

Brase'ma hydropel'tis. The *Hydropeltis purpurea.*

B. pelta'ta. The *Hydropeltis peltata.*

Brash. (Perhaps from the same root as *brackish*, or from Dutch *braken*, to vomit.) A common term indicating some disorder of the alimentary canal.

B., wa'ter. A synonym of *Pyrosis.*

B., wean'ing. Diarrhœa produced by change of food in weaning a child.

Brasilet'to. Logwood.

Brasil'ia. Old name for the wood of the Genus *Cæsalpinia*, or Brazil-wood.

Brasilien'sis ra'dix. (L. *radix*, a root) A synonym of *Ipecacuanha.*

Bras'ilin. $C_{22}H_{20}O_7$, or $C_{22}H_{18}O_7$. The crystallisable colouring matter of Brazil wood. It is colourless or of a sulphur-yellow colour, rapidly changing to red in the sunlight.

Bra'sium. Old name for *Malt.*

Bras'ma. Immature black pepper.

Bras'mos. (Βράζω, to ferment.) Used by the ancient Greek author Pharnuthus for fermentation, or zymosis.

Brass. (Sax. *bræs.* L. *æs ;* Gr. χαλκός ; F. *airain*; I. *rame*; S. *alambre*; G. *Messing, Erz.*) An alloy of copper, with 28 to 34 per cent. of zinc.

Brassadel'la. The *Ophioglossum spicatum*, or adder's tongue.

Brassatel'la. Same as *Brassadella.*

Brass'founders' a'gue. See *Ague, brassfounders'.*

Bras'sic acid. (F. *acide brassicique*) $C_{22}H_{42}O_2$. An acid existing as a glyceride in colza oil, probably identical with *Erucic acid.*

Bras'sica. (L. *brassica.* As if *præsica*, from *præseco*, to cut in pieces, because it is cut off by the stem; or from πρασία, a garden plot.) The cabbage or colewort. A Genus of plants of the Nat. Order *Cruciferæ.*

B. acidula'ta. (L. *acidulus*, sourish.) The acidulated cabbage; a name for the culinary preparation called *Sour crout.*

B. al'ba. (L. *albus*, white.) The white cabbage plant.

Also, the *Sinapis alba.*

B. apia'na. (L. *apianus*, belonging to bees.) The jagged or crimpled colewort.

B. asparagoï'des. ('Ασπάραγος, asparagus; εἶδος, form.) The broccoli.

B. asperifo'lia, Lam. (L. *asper*, rough; *folium*, a leaf. F. *chou rude.*) The wild turnip.

B. asperifo'lia esculen'ta. (L. *esculentus*, eatable. F. *raviole, grosse rave.*) The turnip.

B. asperifo'lia oleif'era, De Cand. (L. *oleum*, oil; *fero*, to bear. F. *navette.*) The navew.

B. bot'rytis. (Βότρυς, a bunch of grapes. F. *chou-fleur.*) The cauliflower.

B. bot'rytis cymo'sa. (Βότρυς; L. *cyma*, a young sprout of cabbage, a cyme.) Broccoli.

B. campes'tris, Linn. (L. *campester*, belonging to a level field. F. *chou-colza.*) Coleseed. Cultivated for the seeds, which yield colza oil.

B. cani'na. (L. *caninus*, belonging to a dog.) The *Mercurialis perennis*, or dog's mercury.

B. capita'ta. (L. *capitatus*, having a head. F. *chou pommé.*) Headed colewort; the systematic name of the cabbage.

B. caulifio'ra. (L. *caulis*, a stem; *flos*, a flower. F. *chou-fleur.*) The cauliflower.

B. caulora'pa. (L. *caulis*, a stem; *rapa*, a turnip.) The Kohl-rabi.

B. cuma'na. (L. *cumanus*, of Cumæ.) The systematic name of the red cabbage.

B. eru'ca. (L. *eruca*, a kind of colewort. F. *roquette sausage.*) The garden rocket, which affords the *Semen erucæ ;* these with the seeds of the wild rocket (*Eruca sylvestris*) have an acrid taste, and are eaten by the Italians in their pickles; they are said to be aperient and antiscorbutic, but are chiefly esteemed for their supposed aphrodisiac qualities; also called Roman rocket, and rocket gentle. The Romans ranked the rocket as aphrodisiac.

B. erucas'trum. Same as *B. eruca.*

B. flor'ida. (L. *floridus*, flowery.) The systematic name of the cauliflower.

B. his'pida. (L. *hispidus*, rough.) The *B. eruca.*

B. ital'ica. (L. *italicus*, Italian.) The *B. florida.*

B. jun'cea, Hook. (L. *junceus*, like a rush.) Hab. Southern Russia, India, and Africa, where it is extensively cultivated. Seeds used as those of the *Sinapis nigra.*

B. lactur'ria. The systematic name of the Savoy plant; also called *B. sabauda* and *B. oleracea bullata.*

B. mari'na. (L. *marinus*, belonging to the sea.) The *Convolvulus soldanella*, or sea convolvulus.

B. medullif'era. (L. *medulla*, marrow; *fero*, to bear. F. *chou-fleur;* G. *Blumenkohl.*) The cauliflower.

B. napobras'sica. (L. *napus*, a kind of turnip; *brassica*, a cabbage.) The Swedish turnip.

B. na'pus. (L. *napus*, a kind of turnip. F. *chou navet;* G. *Rübsamen.*) Rape. The seeds yield, on expression, a large quantity of oil, called rape oil, sometimes used in stimulating liniments. The seeds were thought to be alexipharmic. The expressed juice is said to be expectorant. The leaves of the wild species when used for long appear to produce gangrene of the extremities.

B. na'pus esculen'ta. (L. *esculentus*, eatable. F. *navet;* G. *Raps.*) The navew, or French turnip. A variety with a fleshy fusiform root.

B. na'pus oleif'era. (L. *oleum*, oil; *fero*, to bear. F. *colza.*) A variety cultivated for sheep food, and for its oil-yielding seeds.

B. ni'gra. (L. *niger*, black.) The *Sinapis nigra.*

B. oblon'ga. (L. *oblongus*, oblong.) The *B. rapa.*

B. olera'cea, Linn. (L. *oleraceus*, herb-like. F. *chou potager ;* I. *cavolo ;* S. *col ;* G. *Kohl*, Gaelic *gabaisde ;* Port. *couve, repolho ;* Arab. *Krumb Kirnub ;* Pers. *Kullam ;* Beng. and Hind. *Kopee.*) The systematic name of the wild cabbage; indigenous on our coast and the parent of all our garden cabbages, however varied in their appearance, as common cabbage, red cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower. Pickled cabbage is considered wholesome and antiscorbutic.

B. olera'cea aceph'ala. ('A neg.; κεφαλή, the head. F. *chou vert ;* G. *Grünekohl.*) The variety called Scotch kale or borecole.

B. olera'cea bot'rytis. (Βότρυς, a cluster of grapes. F. *chou-fleur ;* G. *Blümenkohl.*) The cauliflower and the broccoli.

B. olera'cea bulla'ta. (L. *bullatus*, having bubbles. F. *chou bouilloné.*) The Savoy cabbage.

B. olera'cea capita'ta. (L. *capitatus*, having a head. F. *chou pommé, chou cabus ;* G. *Weisskraut.*) The cabbage.

B. olera'cea caulora'pa. (L. *caulis*, a stem; *rapa*, a turnip. F. *chou-rave.*) The kohlrabi.

B. olera'cea cymo'sa. (L. *cymosus*, full of shoots. F. *chou brocoli.*) The broccoli.

B. olera'cea gemmif'era. (L. *gemma*, a bud; *fero*, to bear. F. *chou bouilloné.*) Brussels sprouts.

B. olera'cea gongyloi'des. (Γογγυλοειδής, roundish. F. *chou-rave.*) The turnip cabbage.

B. olera'cea napobras'sica. The turnip cabbage.

B. pompeia'na. (L. *pompeianus*, Pompeian.) The *B. florida.* Borecole, or Scotch kale.

B. ra'pa, Linn. (L. *rapa*, a turnip. F. *rabiole ;* G. *Steckrübe.*) The turnip. Demulcent, detergent, somewhat laxative and diuretic; the seeds are sometimes used as diuretic.

B. ru'bra. (L. *ruber*, red.) The red cabbage. A variety of *B. oleracea capitata.* An infusion of its leaves, of a very rich blue colour, affords an excellent test both of alkalis and acids, becoming green with the former, and red with the latter.

B. sabau'da. (Mod. L. *sabaudia*, Savoy.) Another name for the *B. lacturria*, or Savoy cabbage.

B. sabau'da gemmi'fera. (L. *gemma*, a bud; *fero*, to bear.) Brussels sprouts.

B. sabel'lica. (L. *sabellicus*, sabine.) The borecole.

B. sati'va. (L. *sativus*, that which is sown.) The systematic name of the common garden cabbage.

B. sinapioi'des. (Σίναπι, mustard; εἶδος, likeness.) The *Sinapis nigra.*

B. sinapis'trum, Bois. (Σίναπι, mustard.) The charlock. Seeds used as those of black mustard; they are less pungent.

B. sylves'tris. (L. *sylvestris*, belonging to a forest.) Sea colewort or cabbage.

Brassica'ceæ. (*Brassica.*) A synonym of *Cruciferæ.*

Brassic'eæ. (L. *brassica.*) A Subfamily of the Family, or a Tribe of the Nat. Order, *Cruciferæ*, having the cotyledons incumbent and folded.

Brassicid'eæ. (*Brassica.*) A Tribe of the Nat. Order *Cruciferæ.*

Brassidel'la. The *Ophioglossum.*

Brassidel'lica ars. A Paracelsian term for curing wounds by applying the herb *Brassidella*, or *Brassadella*, to them.

Brass-wire borre'ra. The *Borrera flavicans.*

Bra'thu. The *Juniperus sabina.*

Braun's system of plants. *Juliflorœ*, including Piperineæ, Urticineæ, and Amentiferæ; *Monochlamydeæ*, including Serpentariæ, Rhizantheæ; *Aphanocyclæ*, including Hydropeltidineæ, Polycarpeæ, and Crucifloreæ; *Tetracyclæ*—(*a*) Gamopetalæ, including Anisocarpæ, and Isocarpæ, and (*b*) Eleutheropetalæ, including Encyclæ, Centrospermæ, and Discophoræ; and lastly, *Perigynæ*, including Calycifloræ and Corollifloræ.

Braun'fels. Germany; in the Rhine Province. Pine-leaf baths. Used in rheumatism and gout, skin diseases, and mucous discharges.

Braw'lins. The *Arbutus uvæ ursi*, and also, the *Vaccinium vitis idæa.*

Brawn. (Old F. *braon*, a slice of flesh.) Flesh, especially the flesh of the pig, and of this, again, especially the soft parts of the head and face.

Brawn'y. (Same etymon.) Muscular, firm.

B. indura'tion. A term applied to the firm and resistant thickening and hardening which occurs in certain inflammations and degenerations, such as connective-tissue inflammation.

Brax'y. A synonym of *Splenic apoplexy* in sheep. The evidence is conflicting as to the results of eating the flesh of a braxy sheep, some observers stating that pigs and dogs die in a few hours after eating; others, that they eat it with impunity. Scotch shepherds, it is said, eat it when pickled for some time. Probably, much depends upon the general infection of the carcase, and the presence of infective bacteria, or of septic poison.

Braye'ra. (After *Brayer*, a German physician.) A Genus of the Suborder *Roseæ*, of the Nat. Order *Rosaleæ.*

B. anthelmin'tica, Kunth. (Ἀντί, against; ἕλμινς, a worm.) A tree with round, tomentose branches; crowded imparipinnate leaves; oblong, serrate leaflets; flowers in a panicle, diœcious; fruit an obovate, one-seeded nut. Found in Abyssinia. Flowers and tops form kousso. See *Cusso.*

Bray'erin. (*Brayera.*) A bitter, acrid resin, forming 6·25 per cent. of kousso.

Brazil' co'coa. The seeds of *Paullinia sorbilis.*

B. co'pal. A resinous exudation from various species of Hymenæa, and from *Trachylobium martianum.*

B. el'emi. The produce of *Icica icicariba.*

B. nuts. The seeds of the *Bertholletia excelsa.*

B. tea. The leaves of *Stachytarpha jamaicensis.*

B. wood. The *Cæsalpinia echinata, braziliensis, crista,* and other species.

Brazil'ian ar'rowroot. See *Arrowroot, Brazilian.*

Brazilien'se lig'num. (L. *lignum*, wood.) Brazil wood. The wood of species of *Cæsalpinia.*

B. ra'dix. (L. *radix*, a root.) The Brazilian root. A name given to the ipecacuan root.

Braz'ilin. See *Brasilin.*

Bread. (Sax. *breád*, from *bredan*, to nourish. Gr. *ἄρτος*; L. *panis;* F. *pain;* I. *pane;* S. *pan;* G. *Brod.*) A dough is made with flour, water, and salt, is rendered porous by carbonic acid, and baked. The porosity is possible by means of the gluten, which is tenacious. The carbonic acid is generated by the admixture of brewer's yeast, German yeast, or baker's yeast, or by the addition of tartaric acid and bicarbonate of soda; or it is introduced by mixing the dough, under pressure, with water in which carbonic acid has been dissolved. Bread is very nutritive and digestible; it contains on an average, according to Dr. Letheby, nitrogenous matter 8·1, carbohydrates 51·, fatty matter 1·6, mineral substances 2·3, and water 37· per cent. Good bread is uniformly porous and of agreeable smell; not sodden, heavy, or acid.

B., aëra'ted. Made by Dr. Dauglish's process. Flour and salt are mixed by machinery in an air-tight vessel with water in which carbonic acid has been dissolved. It keeps sweet longer than ordinary bread, but is by some thought not so pleasant to the taste.

B., al'mond. See *Almond bread.*

B., bar'ley. Barley contains little gluten, and so cannot be made into a spongy bread without the addition of wheat flour. It is not very easily digestible, and is laxative.

B., bee. See *Propolis.*

B., black. Bread made from rye flour.

B., bran. Is used sometimes as a laxative. See *Bran cakes.*

B., brown. Bread made with flour not entirely freed from bran; occasionally rye is ground with the wheat for brown bread. It is somewhat laxative, but now and then, if the particles of bran are too coarse, it produces dyspeptic symptoms and intestinal irritation.

B., cassa'va. See *Cassava bread.*

B. crumb. Same as *Mica panis.*

B., cuck'oo. The *Oxalis acetosella.*

B., di'ka. Bread made of the nut of *Mangifera gabonensis.* Eaten in the Gaboon country.

B., ferment'ed. Ordinary bread made with one of the kinds of yeast.

B. fruit tree. The *Artocarpus incisa.*

B., fung'us of. The *Aspergillus glaucus, Penicillium roseum,* and *Oidium aurantiacum.*

B., glu'ten. See *Gluten bread.*

B., hon'ey. (F. *pain d'épice;* L. *panis mellitus.*) A bread made with rye flour and honey, to serve as an excipient of drugs.

B., In'dian. The *Sclerotium giganteum.*

B. jel'ly. Bread boiled in water and strained, so that it sets into a smooth jelly when cool. It may be flavoured according to circumstances.

B., leav'ened. Bread of which the fermentation has been induced by the addition of dough, in which the starch has undergone the change into dextrine and sugar, and this latter into alcohol and carbonic acid. See *Leaven.*

B., meal. An earth, consisting largely of the shells of minute infusoria, eaten in the north of Europe.

B., mon'key's. The *Adansonia digitata.*

B. nuts. The seeds of the *Brosimum alicastrum.*

B., oat. Thin unfermented cakes made of oatmeal. See *Oatmeal.*

B. poul'tice. See *Cataplasma panis.*

B. root. The root of the *Psoralea esculenta.*

B., rye. Rye flour is now seldom used alone in England, but mixed with wheat flour to make brown bread. Rye bread is dark in colour, and sour in taste, and is laxative.

B., sow. The species of *Cyclamen.*

B., St. John's. The *Ceratonia siliqua.*

B. tree. The *Azadirachta indica.*

B., unferment'ed. Bread made with saline matters capable of disengaging carbonic acid instead of yeast, the so-called baking powders, which consist of sodium carbonate and tartaric acid, coloured with turmeric; sodium carbonate and hydrochloric acid are also used for this purpose. Ammonium carbonate is employed sometimes, as from its volatility, it produces the needed vesiculation.

B., wa'fer. (F. *pain azyme, pain à chanter.*) A thin, flexible, baked compound of flour, water, and sugar. Used for wrapping up nauseous medicines for administration.

B., way. The *Plantago major.*

B., white. Bread made with wheaten flour, from which the bran has been carefully removed.

B., whole meal. Bread made of flour to which its natural amount of bran, after being finely ground, has been added.

Bread'root. The *Camassia esculenta*, and also the *Psoralea esculenta.*

Break-bone fe'ver. The *Dengue fever.*

Break'stone. The *Pimpinella saxifraga*, the *Alchemilla arvensis* and the several species of *Saxifraga* are so called from their supposed lithontriptic properties.

Bream. (Old F. *bresme.* F. *brème;* I. *reina;* G. *Borassen.*) The *Cyprinus brama.*

Breast. (Sax. *breóst.* F. *mamelle;* G. *Brust.*) The mamma of females; the mammilla of males. See *Mammary gland.*

Also, popularly used as a term for the thorax, or chest.

B., ab'scess of. See *Abscess, mammary.*

B., ab'sence of. The gland has been found altogether wanting in some females, accompanied by absence or defect of the ovaries.

B., ad'enocele of. ('Αδήν, a gland; *κήλη*, a tumour.) Same as *B., adenoma of.*

B., ad'enoid tu'mour of. ('Αδήν; *εἶδος*, form.) See *B., adenoma of.*

B., adeno'ma of. ('Αδήν.) A non-malignant glandular tumour attached to the mammary gland, generally of slow growth, more or less nodulated, and semi-elastic; occasionally, after long quiescence, it grows very rapidly; it usually occurs in women under thirty years of age. See *Adenoma.*

B., amputa'tion of. The removal of the breast by the knife for disease; it is accomplished through two curved incisions, enclosing the nipple, meeting at their extremities and forming an ellipse, the long axis of which usually has the direction of the fibres of the pectoralis major muscle.

B., at'rophy of. ('A, neg.; *τροφή*, nourishment.) Shrinking of the mammary gland, the result of old age or disease. The glandular tissue is absorbed or replaced by fat, but the ducts remain and often contain a mucous fluid.

B.-bone. The *Sternum.*

B., bo'ny tu'mour of. See *B., osseous tumour of.*

B., can'cer of. The scirrhous form is by far the most frequent, but all the forms of cancer occur in the mammary gland. It is most common in women of forty-five to fifty years of age; local injury is supposed to be a predisposing cause.

B., cartilag'inous tu'mour of. Same as *B., enchondroma of.*

B., col'loid of. (Κόλλα, glue; εἶδος, form.) Colloid of the breast is rare; it is seldom alone, but generally accompanies scirrhus or encephaloid; it sometimes attains a great size.

B., com'plex cys'tic tu'mour of. Same as *B., cystic sarcoma of.*

B., cys'tic sarco'ma of. (Κύστις, a bladder; σάρξ, flesh.) This form varies in appearance according to the proportionate presence of cysts and intermediate solid substance. It occurs often as the result of mammary inflammation in women of thirty to forty years of age, and is said to be not infrequently the seat of cancerous deposit.

B., enceph'aloid. (Εγκέφαλος, the brain; εἶδος, likeness.) This form of cancer is not infrequent; it grows rapidly, and may attain a great size.

B., enchondro'ma of. ('Eν, in; χόνδρος, cartilage.) A tumour containing cartilaginous tissue, very rarely seen.

B., fibroplas'tic tu'mour of. (L. *fibra*, a filament; πλάσσω, to form.) A term applied to certain tumours which are now usually included under the term spindle-celled sarcoma.

B. glass. A flattened glass vessel, with an opening large enough to receive the nipple, placed on the breast to catch any milk which may run away from a nursing woman.

B., hydat'id tu'mour of. (Ὑδατίς, a watery tumour.) A cystic tumour caused by the *Cysticercus cellulosæ* or the *Echinococcus hominis.*

B., hyperæsthe'sia of. (Ὑπέρ, in excess; αἴσθησις, sensation.) Exalted sensibility of the mammary gland and of its cutaneous covering.

B., hyper'trophy of. (Ὑπέρ, in excess; τροφή, nutrition.) An increase of size of the mammary gland, caused by growth of normal structure without any new deposit. It may attain a very large size.

B., hyster'ical. A condition of the mammary gland in hysterical girls, in which it becomes painful, tender on pressure, and somewhat swollen.

B., inflamma'tion of. Inflammation of the breast occurs most frequently in the first month or two of nursing or during weaning; it is also seen in new-born children of both sexes. It may have its seat in the gland itself, or in the connective tissue beneath or above it, and the resulting abscess is then called mammary, submammary, and supramammary abscess, respectively.

B., lac'teal tu'mour of. (L. *lac*, milk.) A dilatation of an obstructed lactiferous duct containing milk; it may last long, growing slowly, and attain a large size. In process of time the milk becomes inspissated and oily.

B., lipo'ma of. (Λίπος, fat.) A fatty tumour of the breast, which occasionally reaches a large size.

B., male. The mammary gland exists in the male, but in a very rudimentary condition. In man it has been known to secrete milk.

B., medul'lary can'cer of. Same as *B., encephaloid.*

B., neural'gia of. Same as *Mastodynia.*

B., neuro'ma of. (Νεῦρον, a nerve.) Small tumours on the cutaneous and other nerve filaments of the breast. See *Neuroma.*

B., os'seous tu'mour of. (L. *os*, a bone.) A tumour containing bony tissue; a condition of very rare occurrence.

B.-pang. A synonym of *Angina pectoris.* The *Sternalgia* of Mason Good.

B., pig'eon. See *Pigeon breast.*

B.-pump. (*Antlia mammaria.*) An instrument for removing milk from the breast when the infant is unable to suck sufficiently. It consists of an expanded glass tip, to surround, without bruising, the nipple; a reservoir to contain the milk withdrawn; and a means for exhausting the apparatus, either a tube to be sucked, or an india-rubber ball to be compressed, or an exhausting syringe. The action should be intermittent to imitate the effort of the child.

B., recur'rent fi'broid tu'mour of. A term applied to hard varieties of sarcoma of the breast.

B., sanguin'eous cyst of. (L. *sanguis*, blood.) A cyst in the mammary gland containing thin, red, altered blood.

B., sarco'ma of. (Σάρξ, flesh.) Sarcoma of the breast varies in consistence and in rapidity of growth; it occurs in females of thirty years and upwards, and not infrequently returns after operation. See *Sarcoma.*

B., sero-cyst'ic tu'mour of. A cystic tumour or cystic sarcoma, the cysts of which contain serous fluid.

B., sero-mu'cous cyst of. A cystic tumour or cystic sarcoma, the cysts of which contain a glairy fluid.

B., supernu'merary. (G. *Brustdrüsenüberzahl, Brustdrusenvermehrang.*) The occurrence of a third mammary gland; a fourth and a fifth have been recorded.

B.-weed. The *Saururus cernuus.*

Breath. (Sax. *bræth*, from *æthna*, with a prefix, vapour. L. *halitus;* Gr. πνεῦμα; F. *haleine;* I. *lena, alito;* S. *aliento, halito;* G. *Athem.*) The air as altered by respiration. This alteration consists in the removal of oxygen, the addition of carbonic acid, ammonia, and watery vapour holding organic matters in solution, and the elevation of temperature. According to Vierordt, the amount of oxygen removed is 4·782 per cent. The average amount of carbonic acid added is 4·35 per cent.; this is liable to great variation from many causes, both external, as temperature, season, moisture; and internal, such as food, sleep, disorder. The nitrogen of the air is probably absorbed, but if so, an equivalent amount is exhaled. The amount of water in vapour given off in the breath is somewhat over 4 per cent., chiefly derived from the blood, but some probably from the combustion of hydrogen in the body. Ammonia is almost always found in the breath, but in very small quantity. Traces of hydrogen have been discovered. Several salts, as sodium chloride, sodium and ammonium urate, have been detected, as also uric acid and urea. The organic matter exhaled has undergone no accurate examination, either in health or in disease. Neither have the infectious matters, which are doubtless in some contagious diseases given off from the lungs, as yet been recognised. The odorous principles of articles of food, such as alcohol and onions, and of drugs, as ether and phosphorus, are found in the breath. The temperature of the breath is about 35° C. (95° F.)

B., pulse. A term applied to a pulsatile movement of the expired air in cases of phthisis, where there is a large cavity either close to the heart and the aorta, or separated only from them by indurated structures.

B., short'ness of. See *Dyspnœa.*

B. sounds. The respiratory sounds heard in auscultation.

Brea'thing. (Same etymon.) The act of respiration.

B., abdom'inal. The form of respiration in which the thorax is more or less quiescent, the abdomen being protruded and depressed by the descent and ascent of the diaphragm. It is natural to the human male, and is produced by pleurisy or other painful affection of the thorax, and by paralysis of intercostal and other respiratory muscles.

B., bronch'ial. See *Bronchial breathing.*

B. pores. The *Stomata.*

B., pu'erile. See *Puerile breathing.*

B., thorac'ic. That form of respiration in which the abdomen is almost quiescent, and the chief movement of expansion is accomplished by the thorax. It is specially a feminine method of breathing, and is met with in painful abdominal and diaphragmatic diseases.

B., vesic'ular. See *Vesicular breathing.*

Breath'lessness. The condition of being short of breath, or of oppressed breathing. Same as *Dyspnœa.*

Bréb. Hungary; County Marmoros. A saline water, containing sodium carbonate and sulphate, a little iodine and bromine, with free carbonic acid and hydrogen sulphide.

Brec'cia. (I. *breccia*, a gap. F. *brèche.*) A generic name for all rocks with a fragmentary structure when the agglomerated grains which constitute them are angulous fragments with sharp edges.

Brech'ma. Otherwise *Bregma.*

Brech'mus. Otherwise *Bregma.*

Bredes. The young shoots of the *Solanum nigrum*, eaten as spinach.

Breech. (Sax. *brée*, breeches.) The buttocks; the nates.

B. presenta'tion. The position of the child in labour when the breech occupies the os uteri. It occurs about once in forty-five or fifty births at full period. It is recognised by the tuberosities of the ischia, between which lie the anus and genital organs. The breech may present with the back of the child in front or behind, and in either oblique diameter of the pelvis. The child is not infrequently born dead from delay in the passage of the head and compression of the umbilical cord.

Breese-fly. (Sax. *brimsa*, a gadfly.) The gadfly, *Tabanus bovinus.*

Breg'ma. (Βρέγμα, the upper part of the head, from *βρέχω*, to moisten; from its softness in infants. F. *bregma;* I. and S. *bregma;* G. *Scheitel.*) The point of junction of the sagittal and coronal sutures, which in infants is not occupied by bony structure, but by membrane, and is called the anterior fontanelle.

The bregma was described by Aristotle as the anterior part of the head, which in man is developed after birth, and as the last of the bones of the body to become consolidated. In Galen, the word *βρέγμα* is used as a synonym of *κορυφή*, the vertex, whence Vesalius' expression ossa verticis for ossa bregmatica. By the older physicians the term came to be applied to the anterior fontanelle.

B. bones. (L. *ossa bregmatica.*) The parietal bones.

Bregmat'ic. (Same etymon.) Of, or pertaining to, the *Bregma.*

Breg'mato-ante'rior. (Βρέγμα; L. *anterior*, in front.) A term applied to that stage of presentation of the fœtal head in which the bregma is towards the one or other foramen ovale of the mother.

B.-cot'yloid. (Βρέγμα; *κοτύλη*, a small cup; *εἶδος*, likeness.) A term applied to that stage of presentation of the fœtal head in which the bregma is towards the cotyloid cavity or acetabulum of the mother.

B.-poste'rior. (Βρέγμα; *posterior*, hinder.) A term applied to that stage of the presentation of the fœtal head in which the bregma is towards one or other sacro-iliac synchondrosis of the mother.

Bregmatodym'ia. (Βρέγμα; *δύω*, to go into.) A synonym of *Cephalodymia.*

Breg'uet's thermom'eter. A delicate metallic thermometer, consisting of three strips of platinum, gold, and silver in this order: rolled into a thin ribbon, and twisted into a spiral, the silver constituting its inner surface, as it is the most expansible; one end is fixed, the other carries a light needle, which marks the movement of the spiral as it expands on the application of heat.

Bre'idin. A crystalline resin, obtained by treating arbol-a-brea resin or gum elemi with alcohol.

Bre'in. A crystalline resin, obtained by treating arbol-a-brea or elemi resin with alcohol.

Brel'isis. A synonym of *Gum caranna.* (Quincy.)

Bren'ning. (Sax. *bærnan*, or *byrnan*, to be on fire.) A name for gonorrhœa, synonymous with burning.

Brent'wood. A town in Essex, possessing a saline spring, containing magnesium sulphate in small amount.

Brephocacocol'pia. (Βρέφος, a fœtus; L. *cacocolpia*, putridity of the vulva. F. *bréphocacocolpie.*) Term for infantile colpocace or cacocolpia.

Brephoc'tonon. (Βρεφοκτόνος, child murdering; from *βρέφος*, an unborn child; *κτείνω*, to kill.) The *Conyza squamosa*, which was used as an emmenagogue, and probably as an abortifacient.

Brephomeningu'ria. (Βρέφος, a fœtus; L. *meninguria.* F. *bréphomeningurie.*) Infantile meninguria, or passing of small shreds of membrane with the urine.

Brephopityri'asis. (Βρέφος, a fœtus; L. *pityriasis.* F. *bréphopityriase.*) Infantile pityriasis.

Brephopolysar'cia. (Βρέφος, a fœtus; L. *polysarcia.* F. *bréphopolysarcie.*) Term for infantile polysarcia, or obesity.

Brephotrophi'um. (Βρεφοτροφεῖον. F. *bréphotrophion;* G. *Findelhaus.*) A foundling hospital.

Brephul'cus. (Βρέφος, a fœtus; ἕλκω, to draw. F. *bréphulcus; G. Geburtszange.*) Midwifery forceps.

Brephydroceph'alus. (Βρέφος, a fœtus; L. *hydrocephalus.* F. *bréphydrocéphale; G. Wasserkopf der Kinder.*) Infantile hydrocephalus.

Bresch'et, Gil'bert. A French anatomist, born 1784, died 1845.

B.'s bone-canals. Canals in the diploë of the cranial bones, in which Breschet's veins run.

B.'s veins. The four larger veins on each side of the cranium in the diploë; one frontal, two temporal, and one occipital.

Bres'ilin. Same as *Brazilin.*

Bres'lau fe'ver. The contagious epidemic which devastated the Prussian army before Breslau in the middle of the eighteenth century; it was called by Sauvages *Tritæophya vratislaviensis.*

B. test. The floating of the stomach and intestines in water immediately they are removed from the body of a child, which was supposed to be a proof that the child had been born alive.

Bretan'ica. Same as *Britannica.*

Brevi-. (L. *brevis,* short.) An affix employed to denote shortness.

Bre'via va'sa. (L. *brevis; vas,* a vessel.) Branches of the splenic artery and vein supplying the cardiac extremity of the stomach.

Breviartic'ulate. (L. *brevis; articulus,* a joint. G. *kurzgliederig.*) Having short joints or internodes.

Brevicaud'ate. (L. *brevis; cauda,* a tail.) Having a short tail.

Brevicaul'ine. (L. *brevis; caulis,* a stem. G. *kurzstengelig.*) Short stemmed.

Brevic'ulus. (Dim. of L. *brevis.* G. *etwas kurz.*) Shortish, rather short.

Breviling'uia. (L. *brevis,* short; *lingua,* tongue.) A Group of the Order *Lacertilia,* Class *Reptilia.* Tongue thick, fleshy, only capable of protrusion when the mouth is open.

Bre'viped. (L. *brevis; pes,* a foot.) Having short feet.

Brevipenna'tæ. (L. *brevis,* short; *penna,* a wing. F. *brevipennes.*) A Family of birds of the Order *Natatores.* Wings always short; tail very short; legs placed far back; hallux often absent. Same as *Pygopoda.*

Brevipen'nes. A synonym of *Struthionidæ.*

Bre'vis. (L. *brevis,* short.) A synonym of the *Teres minor muscle.*

B. cu'biti. (L. *cubitus,* the forearm.) The anconeus muscle.

B. palma'ris. See *Palmaris brevis.*

B. ra'dii. (L. *radius,* the bone of that name.) A synonym of the *Supinator brevis.*

Breviss'imus oc'uli. (L. *brevissimus,* superl. of *brevis; oculus,* the eye.) The inferior oblique muscle of the eye, being the shortest of the ocular muscles.

Brewe'ria. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Convolvulaceæ.*

B. scopa'ria. (L. *scoparius,* a sweeper.) Hab. Canary Islands. Has a bitter balsamic taste, and yields an essential oil, which is employed to adulterate oil of roses. The wood is called rosewood.

Brexia'ceæ. An Order of thalamifloral Exogens. Trees with coriaceous, alternate, simple leaves, a many-leaved calyx, superior five-celled ovary, with a consolidated style, and no albumen.

Brex'iads. The plants of the Nat. Order *Brexiaceæ.*

Brey'nia. Old name for an undetermined species of Capparis.

Brian'çon tur'pentine. A species of turpentine afforded by the *Pinus cembra.* See *Terebinthina briantica.*

B. man'na. A saccharine substance yielded by the *Pinus larix.*

Bri'ar. (Sax. *brér.*) A prickly shrub.

B. rose. The *Rosa canina.*

B., sweet. The *Rosa rubiginosa.*

B., wild. The *Rosa canina,* dog-rose, or hip tree.

Briarea'ceæ. An Order of the Subclass *Alcyonaria,* or a Suborder of the Order *Alcyanaria.* Axis hollow, or filled with spongy tissue containing siliceous or calcareous spicules.

Brick. (F. *brique;* from old Dut. *brick,* a fragment. F. *brique;* I. *quadrello;* G. *Backstein, Mauerstein, Ziegelstein.*) Clay moulded into a particular form and burned. Bricks and brick-earth were formerly employed in medicine; the powder of bricks made into an ointment with lard, or mixed with vinegar, was applied to herpetic and other cutaneous diseases. A hot brick applied to a bubo is supposed to have a very beneficial action.

B., oil of. (*Oleum lateritium.*) Hot bricks steeped in olive oil, are broken in pieces, and then distilled. Used formerly in cutaneous disorders.

B.-tea. This is essentially Lie tea damped with bullock's blood and pressed into a mould. An infusion of it is beef-tea and tea at once.

Brick'layer's itch. A disease of the skin of the hands of bricklayers and persons following similar occupations, which is sometimes a form of lichen and sometimes eczema.

Bricu'mum. An old name for an undetermined species of *Artemisia.*

Bride'lia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Euphorbiaceæ.*

B. colli'na, Hook and Arn. The outer crust of the capsules is said to be poisonous.

B. spino'sa, Willd. (L. *spinosus,* full of thorns.) Hab. Assam. The bark is astringent and the leaves vermifuge.

Brides les Bains. France; Departement de la Savoie. Mineral waters, temp. 36° C. (96·8° F.), containing calcium sulphate 2, and sodium sulphate 2·5, in 1000 parts, with free carbonic acid and a little hydrogen sulphide. Used in abdominal congestions, chronic gout, skin diseases, and constitutional syphilis.

Bride'wort. The *Spiræa ulmaria.*

Bridge. (Sax. *brycg.*) A roadway across a river. A term applied to structures of this character.

B. of nose. The free edge of the nose between its tip and the forehead.

B., Wheat'stone's. See *Wheatstone's bridge.*

Bridge of Al'lan. Scotland; near Stirling. See *Airthrey.*

Bri'dle. (Sax. *bridel.* F. *bride;* I. *briglia;* S. *brida;* G. *Eiterhaken, Eiterpflock.*) A narrow slip of living structure interposed between two orifices or the opposing walls of an abscess.

A filament of adhesion, which has become organised, between two surfaces of a serous membrane.

A band stretching across a cicatrix.

B., cicatric'ial. (L. *cicatrix*, a scar of a wound.) A tough, elevated band stretching across a cicatrix.

B. stric'ture. A urethral stricture consisting of one or more bands.

Brid'lington. A town on the Yorkshire coast, possessing a mild chalybeate spring.

Briede'lia. Same as *Bridelia.*

Brieg'erbad. Switzerland; on the Simplon route at the foot of the Nesthorn. Sulphur springs, temp. 46° C. (114·8° F.) Used in abdominal congestions, lymphatic enlargements, skin diseases, gout, and rheumatism.

Bri'er. Same as *Briar.*

Bright, Rich'ard. An English physician, born 1789, died 1858. First associated albumen in the urine and dropsy with a disease of the kidney, which has been named after him.

B.'s disea'se. (F. *maladie de Bright*, *albuminurie;* I. *malattia di Bright*, *albuminuria;* G. *Brightsche Krankheit*, *Albuminurie*, *Eiweissharn.*) A generic term including several forms of acute and chronic disease of the kidney, usually associated with albumen in the urine, and frequently with dropsy, and with various secondary diseases, resulting from deterioration of the blood. *Nomencl. of Dis. Roy. Coll. Phy. Lond.*

The co-existence of degeneration of the kidneys, with the conditions of which albuminuria and dropsy are the chief, was first established by Dr. Richard Bright. Later investigations have demonstrated the existence of several distinct kidney lesions causing albuminuria. Further details will be found under *Nephritis*, *Granular kidney*, *Lardaceous kidney*, and *Albuminuria.*

B.'s disea'se, acu'te. (*Albuminuria acuta*, *nephritis desquamans acuta*, *anasarca renalis acuta;* F. *maladie de Bright aiguë*, *albuminurie aiguë*, *nephrite desquamative*, *anasarque aiguë d'origine rénale;* I. *nefritide desquamativa acuta;* G. *acute parenchymatöse nephritis.*) A term applied to those cases in which there is a more or less sudden accession of symptoms with fever. Kidney large, soft, capsule easily peels; medulla deeply congested; cortex congested in patches, if tubes are much affected opaque and pallid. Epithelium of ducts swollen, cloudy, thrown off from the tubes in casts, both hyaline, granular, and containing blood; in addition to these casts the urine often contains casts of modified epithelium and matter exuded in the bare tubes. The disease varies in severity from a somewhat trivial to a fatal disease, and in duration from a few days to many months. Pulse quick and hard; skin dry; temp. elevated; often nausea, headache; aching across loins. Anasarca is not always present, but generally, and is at first of face and scrotum, then affecting the whole cellular tissue and the serous cavities. Urine scanty, high coloured, sometimes turbid; of high sp. gr.; contains albumen, often blood and casts. Urea diminished. Produced by exposure to cold, by the poison of scarlet fever. Frequently recovery takes place. Death may occur from œdema of important viscera or effusion into serous cavities, from secondary inflammation of lungs or pericardium, from brain complications, and from exhaustion.

B.'s disea'se, chron'ic. A term applied to those cases which are of slow growth, with evidence of constitutional disturbance, and in which the kidneys are found degenerated in one of four chief ways, known as the smooth white kidney, the contracted granular kidney, the fatty or lardaceous kidney, and the cystic kidney. Further details will be found under the heading *Kidney.*

Bright'on. A town on the south coast of Sussex. The air is dry and bracing; the land rises behind the town and protects the place from the north winds, but it is exposed to the east. It stands upon the chalk. The best time is from September to January, after that the east winds are very trying. It is hot and glaring in summer. There is an iron spring in the neighbourhood. The shore is shingle, but in other respects the bathing is good.

Brigno'la. Old name for a variety of the *Prunus domestica.*

Brill. The *Rhombus vulgaris*, a sea fish, much used as food.

Brillantai'sia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Acanthaceæ.*

B. owarien'sis. Hab. Western Africa. A decoction of the leaves is used in abdominal pains.

Brim. (Sax. *brim*, the surf of the sea, and so the border.) A margin, rim, or edge.

B. of pel'vis. The upper orifice or inlet of the pelvis formed by the upper border of the symphysis pubis, the ileo-pectineal lines of the ilium, and the promontory of the sacrum. It is oval in form, the longer diameter being transverse and about 5·25″, the antero-posterior or conjugate being about 4·5″, and the oblique being 5″.

Brim'stone. (Sax. *bryne*, a burning; *stan*, a stone; as if burning stone.) A synonym of *Sulphur.*

B. wort. The *Peucedanum officinale.*

Brindo'nia in'dica. The *Garcinia indica.*

B. tal'low. A fatty substance, obtained from the seeds of *Garcinia indica.* It is almost white, fuses at 44° C. (111° F.), and contains olein and stearin.

Brine. (Sax. *bryne*, salt liquor.) A strong solution of sodium chloride with some potassium nitrate.

Salt water. The strong saline residuum after the making of salt.

B. baths. See *B. springs.*

B. springs. Natural waters containing sodium chloride in large quantity.

Brin'jal. The egg apple, the fruit of *Solanum melongena.*

Brin'ton root. The *Leptandra purpurea.*

Brinvil'liers. The *Spigelia anthelmintica.*

Bri'on. The *Corallina officinalis.*

Bri'quebec. France; near Cherbourg. Chalybeate waters of little note.

Bri'sa. (L. *brisa.* G. *Weintrester.*) The refuse of grapes after pressing; grape skins.

Brise-coque. (F. *briser*, to break; *coque*, shell.) An instrument having two limbs and a sheath, devised by Heurteloup, for breaking up the shell of a vesical calculus after it had been drilled by his *mandrin à virgule.*

B.-pierre. (F. *briser; pierre*, a stone.) An instrument formerly used in lithotomy to break the stone into smaller pieces, so that it might easily pass through the wound.

Also, the name given by Civiale and Amusat to their original instruments for crushing a vesical calculus, when the force used was obtained by means of a hammer.

Bri'sement. (F. *briser*, to break.) A breaking or tearing asunder.

B. for'cé. (F. *forced.*) The forcible rupture of fibrous or bony anchyloses of joints.

Brisin'gidæ. A Family of the Order *Asteroidea*, Class *Stellerida*, Subkingdom *Echinodermata.* Arms distinct from the disc, channelled by a straight canal; tentacular tubes in two rows.

Brisingoï'dea. An Order of the Class *Stellerida.* The same as *Brisingidæ.*

Bris'tle. (Sax. *byrst*, with diminutive suffix *el.* L. *seta;* F. *soie;* G. *Borste.*) The strong coarse hair of swine.

In Botany, stiff pointed hairs. See *Seta.*

B. cells. Peculiar cells found in the area of distribution of the acoustic nerve in the sacculi, utricle, and ampullæ. They are triangular in form, and have an oval nucleus. The base of cell is connected with the cuticular membrane, and from this base passes upwards a single cilium or bristle, having parallel and not tapering borders.

B. fern. The *Trichomanes radicans.*

B.-point'ed. Applied in Botany to organs which terminate in a stiff hair or bristle.

Bris'tleworts. The plants of the Nat. Order *Desvauxiaceæ.*

Bris'tly. (Same etymon.) Having many bristles or stiff hairs.

Bris'tol hot well. See *Clifton.*

Britan'nica her'ba. A plant esteemed by the Romans as antiscorbutic. The adjective *Britannica* does not mean British, but is derived, it is supposed, from the Frisian language, and signifies "fixing loose teeth," in reference to its beneficial effects on the gums of scorbutic patients, which was experienced by the Romans in the country of the Frisii. It has been variously ascribed to *Statice armeria*, *S. plantaginea*, *Cochlearia anglica*, *Potentilla nemoralis*, *Polygonum persicaria*, *Inula britannica*, and *Rumex aquaticus.*

Brith'os. (Βρίθω, to labour under a load.) A weight or abnormal pressure upon any part.

Brit'ish gum. See *Dextrin.*

B. oil. A variety of *Petroleum.*

B. vin'egar. The *Acetum* of the Br. Pharm.

Brit'ta. The *Allium schœnoprasum*, or chives.

Brit'tle. (Sax. *breótan*, to break.) Easily broken.

B. blad'der fern. The *Cystopteris fragilis.*

B. cup fern. The *Cystopteris fragilis.*

B. gum. See *Gum, brittle.*

Brit'tleness. (Same etymon.) The condition of being easily broken.

B. of bones. A condition of atrophy or degeneration of osseous structure occurring in certain cases of insanity, and in other diseases, which allows of easy fracture.

Brit'tlestars. The animals of the Order *Ophiuroidea.*

Brit'tleworts. The minute plants of the Nat. Order *Diatomaceæ.*

Bri'za. (Βρίζα; from βρίζω, to make to sleep.) Speltwheat. A kind of corn or bread causing drowsiness.

Also (G. *Zittergras*), a Genus of the Nat. Order *Gramineæ.* Quake, or quaking grass.

Brizoc'eras. (Βρίζα, a grain like rye; κέρας, a horn. F. *brizocère;* G. *Mutterkorn.*) The ergot of rye, *Secale cornutum.*

Broad. (Sax. *brád.* L. *latus;* Gr. εὐρύς; F. *large, grand;* I. *largo;* G. *breit.*) Wide.

B.-leav'ed laur'el. The *Kalmia latifolia.*

B.-leav'ed moor'wort. The *Andromeda mariana.*

B. lig'ament. (F. *ligament large;* G. *breites Mutterband.*) The wide expansion of peritoneum on each side of the uterus. See *Uterus, broad ligament of.*

Bro'ca, Paul. A French surgeon and anthropologist, born at Sainte Fay, Department of the Gironde, in 1824, died in Paris 1880.

B.'s convolu'tion. The third left frontal convolution of the brain; because of his observations on the connection between injury or disease of this part and the loss of articulate speech. See *Gyrus frontalis tertius.*

B.'s goniom'eter. (Γωνία, an angle; μέτρον, a measure.) An apparatus for measuring the facial angle.

B.'s occip'ital crotch'et. A form of hook for determining the point on the face where the prolonged occipital plane impinges.

B.'s re'gion. Same as *B.'s convolution.*

Broc'coli. (I. *broccoli*, pl. of *broccolo*, a sprout.) A name for a species of the Genus *Brassica.* See *Brassica oleracea botrytis.*

Broch'itas. (L. *brochitas*, from *brochus*, projecting.) The projection of the teeth in animals.

Broch'os. (Βρόχος, a noose.) A particular form of bandage, like a noose.

Also (L. *brochus*, projecting; G. *hervorstehend*), applied to one in whom the teeth project, or who has a prominent upper lip, or lower lip and chin.

Broch'thos. (Βρόχθος.) The throat. Also, a small kind of drinking vessel.

Broch'us. Same as *Brochos.*

Bro'die, Sir Ben'jamin Col'lins. An English surgeon, born at Winterslow, in Wiltshire, in 1783, died at Broome Park, Surrey, in 1863.

B.'s diseas'e. A term applied to a pulpy degeneration of the synovial membrane of joints, especially of the knee, described by Brodie.

Bro'dium. (G. *Brühe.*) Broth, or the liquor in which anything is boiled; also, any liquid vehicle of a medicine. The same as *Jusculum.*

B. sa'lis. (L. *sal*, salt.) A decoction of salt.

Broke'leak. The *Rumex hydrolapathum.*

Bro'ma. (Βρῶμα, food. G. *Speise.*) Food of any kind that is masticated and not drunk.

Also, a synonym of *Bromine.*

B. the'on. (Θεός, God.) The food of the gods, *i.e.* mushrooms.

Bro'mal. $CBr_3.CHO$. A thin, oily, colourless liquid, produced by acting on alcohol with bromine; it boils at 172° C. (341·6° F.), and is decomposed by alkalies into formic acid and bromoform. It has a penetrating odour and a pungent taste. Also called *Tribromaldehyde.*

B. hy'drate. $CBr_3.CHO+H_2O$. Formed on the addition of a small quantity of water to bromal. It melts at 53° C. (127·4° F.) Produces profuse secretion from mouth, nose, and eyes, diarrhœa, paralysis and convulsions, and death; the serous sacs always contain fluid. Externally it is an irritant. It has been used as a hypnotic, and in epilepsy. Dose, three grains.

Broma'lum hydra'tum. See *Bromal hydrate.*

Bro'mate. (F. *bromate;* S. *bromato;* G. *bromsäures Salz.*) A salt of bromic acid. The bromates, when heated, lose oxygen, and become bromides.

Bro'mated. Containing bromine.

B. cam'phor. See *Camphora monobromata.*

Broma'tion. (Βρωμάτιον, dim. of βρῶμα, food.) A light meal.

Bromatoec'crisis. (Βρῶμα, food; ἔκκρισις, secretion.) A synonym of *Lientery.*

Bromatog'raphy. (Βρῶμα; γράφω, to write.) A description of foods.

Bromatol'ogy. (Βρῶμα, food; λόγος, a discourse. F. *bromatologie;* I. and S. *bromatologia;* G. *Nahrungsmittellehre.*) The doctrine or consideration of food, its nature, quality, and uses.

Bromatom'etry. (Βρῶμα; μέτρον, a measure.) The measure of the quantity of food necessary for each day.

Brome. Same as *Bromine.*

B. grass. The *Bromus purgans.*

B. grass, soft. The *Bromus mollis.*

B. grass, ster'ile. The *Bromus sterilis.*

Bro'mel, O'laf. A Swedish botanist, born at Orebro in 1639, died at Götheborg in 1705.

Brome'lia. (In honour of *Olaf Bromel.*) A Genus of plants of the Nat. Order *Bromeliaceæ.*

B. ana'nas. The pine-apple, *Ananassa sativa.*

B. pin'guin. The pinguin. The fruit is very acid; a wine is made from it; the seeds are said to be anthelmintic.

The plant is also used as a detersive in the West Indies.

Bromelia'ceæ. (*Bromelia.* G. *Ananasgewächse.*) A Nat. Order of epigynous petaloid *Monocotyledons;* or a Family of the Order *Liliifloræ,* Series *Corollifloræ,* Class *Monocotyledones.* Monocotyledonous plants often epiphytes. Leaves persistent, rigid, crowded, sheathing at base; perianth arranged in two whorls, the outer leafy, the inner petaloid; stamens 6; anthers introrse; ovary 3-celled; style 1; fruit a berry or a capsule, often the fleshy berries are united in the form of a cone; seeds numerous; embryo at base of mealy albumen.

Bromelia'ceous. Having an arrangement of parts as in the Genus *Bromelia.*

Brome'liæ. Same as *Bromeliaceæ.*

Bro'melworts. The plants of the Nat. Order *Bromeliaceæ.*

Brome'tum. A synonym of *Bromide.*

B. ferro'sum. The *Ferri bromidum.*

B. hydrarg'yri. The *Hydrargyri bromidum.*

B. ka'licum. The *Potassii bromidum.*

B. potas'sicum. The *Potassii bromidum.*

Bromhy'drate. Same as *Hydrobromate.*

Bromhy'dric. Same as *Hydrobromic.*

B. e'ther. A synonym of *Ethyl bromide.*

Bro'mic. Of, or belonging to, bromine.

B. ac'id. (F. *acide bromique;* G. *Bromsäure.*) $H.BrO_3$. Liquid, uncrystallizable; decomposed by heat into bromine and oxygen. Obtained from barium bromate by the action of sulphuric acid.

Bro'mica. (*Bromine.*) Medicines containing bromine.

Bro'midated. (G. *bromhaltig.*) Containing bromine.

Bro'mide. A combination of bromine with a base. Bromides are known by the giving off of bromine as a red vapour when heated with potassium chromate and sulphuric acid. In solution chlorine gives an orange solution which, on mixing with ether, becomes colourless, the ether dissolving the bromine, and rising to the surface as a red layer.

B. of ammo'nium. See *Ammonii bromidum.*

B. of cad'mium. See *Cadmium bromide.*

B. of cal'cium. See *Calcii bromidum.*

B. of cam'phor. See *Camphora monobromata.*

B. of car'bon. See *Carbon bromide.*

B. of ce'rium. See *Cerium bromide.*

B. of e'thyl. See *Ethyl bromide.*

B. of i'ron. See *Ferri bromidum.*

B. of lith'ium. See *Lithii bromidum.*

B. of mer'cury. See *Hydrargyri bromidum.*

B. of mor'phia. See *Morphiæ hydrobromas.*

B. of potas'sium. See *Potassii bromidum.*

B. of so'dium. See *Sodii bromidum.*

B. of strych'nia. See *Strychniæ hydrobromas.*

B. of zinc. See *Zinc bromide.*

Bromidro'sis. (Βρῶμος, a stench; ἱδρώς, sweat. F. *bromidrose, sueur fètide;* G. *stinkender Schweiss.*) A fetid smell of the cutaneous exhalation.

B., gen'eral. This occurs occasionally when the person is otherwise well, and when there is no excess of secretion.

B., lo'cal. Occurs in the axilla, the feet, and the perinæum. Rigid cleanliness and disinfectants are indicated.

B. pe'dum. (L. *pes,* a foot.) The form accompanying excessive sweating of the feet. The odour has been supposed to depend on decomposition of the sweat in the stockings and shoes, and later it has been said to be caused by a bacterium, to which the specific name fœtidum has been given.

Bro'minated. (*Bromine.*) Containing or charged with bromine.

B. cam'phor. The *Camphora monobromata.*

Bro'mine. (L. *bromum,* from βρῶμος, a stench. F. *brome;* I. and S. *bromo;* G. *Brom.*) Symb. Br. At. weight 79·75. Sp. gr. at 0° C. (32° F.) 3·1872. Discovered by Balard in 1826. A dark red liquid, at ordinary temperatures volatile, odour suffocating; freezes at -22° C. (-7·6° F.) to a red crystalline metallic mass; boils at 63° C. (145·4° F.); slightly soluble in water, more so in alcohol, freely in ether. Obtained by passing a stream of chlorine through the mother-liquor of a saline spring, and then adding ether; the magnesium bromide is decomposed, and the ether dissolves the free bromine. Caustic potash is then added; the solution evaporated, ignited, and heated in a retort; bromine is given off as a deep red vapour, which is condensed by cold. Inhalation of its vapour produces great irritation, with profuse secretion from the eyes, nose, and fauces, with cough, hoarseness, and difficulty of breathing. Internally it acts as an irritant, producing congestion and softening of the stomach and duodenum, with vomiting, epigastric pain, difficulty of breathing, anxiety, and collapse. Used as a caustic in cancer and in hospital gangrene and diphtheria. Internally in bronchocele, syphilis, scrofula, and some skin diseases. Dose, two drops, largely diluted.

B. chlo'ride. (F. *chlorure de brôme;* G. *Chlorbrom.*) BrCl. Prepared by passing chlorine gas through bromine. It is a reddish-yellow, mobile liquid, very volatile, giving off dark yellow, strong smelling, tear-exciting vapours; a powerful bleaching agent. Used by Landolfi in cancer, both internally and externally. See *Landolfi's caustic.*

B., tests for. Its colour and odour; gives a yellowish precipitate with silver nitrate, which light turns violet; turns starch orange.

Bromin'ii chlori'dum. See *Bromine chloride.*

Bromin'ium, U.S. Ph. Bromine.

Brom'ion. (Βρόμιον.) A kind of plaster or cataplasm. These applications were also called *Acopa*, from ἄκοπος, not liable to corruption, and believed to restore from a state of fatigue and weariness to ease; it is described by Paulus Ægineta, Adams's Transl. vii, 19, *p.* 583, vol. iii, and Aëtius, *l.* xv. (Gorræus.) See *Acopa.*

Bro'mism. The condition produced by an overdose or too long continuance of bromine or a bromide, consisting in dry throat, watery eyes, acne, boils, hunger, great weakness, somnolence, and loss of sexual power; the latter is by no means always present.

Bromis'mus. Same as *Bromism.*

Bro'mium. A synonym of *Bromine.*

Brom'ley. Kent. There is a chalybeate spring here called St. Blaise's Well.

Bro'mo-chlora'tum. A disinfectant used in America, containing alum and calcium chloride 73 parts, magnesium bromide 1½ parts, sodium chloride 5 parts, and lime sulphate 1 part.

Bromochlo'roform. CCl_3Br. Obtained by heating chloroform with bromine to 160° C.—170° C. (320° F.—338° F.) It is a colourless liquid, boiling at 104° C. (219·2° F.), and decomposing slowly in the light.

Bromo'des. (Βρῶμα, food; ώδης, a suffix signifying fulness.) Having the property of, or being full of, nutriment.

Also (Βρῶμος, a stink; ώδης.) Stinking, full of a foul smell.

Also (Βρωμάομαι, to bray), bellowing, crying with a loud wail.

Bro'moform. (F. *bromoforme, bromètheride, bromoformyl;* S. *bromoforme;* G. *Bromoform.*) $CHBr_3$. Sp. gr. 2·9. A volatile liquid, oleaginous and inflammable; decomposed by caustic potash into potassium chloride and potassium formate. Prepared by the action of bromine and an alkali on alcohol. It has been used as an anæsthetic, but is irritating.

Bromog'raphy. (Βρῶμα, food; γράφω, to describe.) A description of food.

Bromohy'drate. Same as *Hydrobromate.*

Bromohy'dric. Same as *Hydrobromic.*

B. ac'id. Same as *Hydrobromic acid.*

Bro'mont. France; Departement du Puy de Dôme. Cold, weak, bicarbonated waters, with a trace of iron.

Bro'mous. (Βρῶμος, a stink.) Stinking, foul.

Bro'mum. A synonym of *Bromine.*

B. chlori'dum. Bromine chloride.

Bro'murated. Containing bromine.

Bro'muret. Same as *Bromide.*

Bro'muretted. Containing bromine.

Bromure'tum. (*Bromine.*) A bromide.

B. fer'ri, Belg. Ph. The *Ferri bromidum.*

B. ka'licum. (*Kali.*) Potassium bromide.

B. potas'sicum. Potassium bromide.

B. so'dicum. Sodium bromide.

Bro'mus. (Βρόμος; from βιβρώσκω, to eat.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Graminaceæ.* Spikelets panicled, awned, with three or more perfect flowers; stamens 2; styles 2.

Also, old name for the oat.

B. arven'sis, Linn. (L. *arvum*, an arable field.) A decoction of the roots is said to be vermicide.

B. cathar'ticus. (Καθαρτικός, purgative.) Inhabits Chili. Roots purgative.

B. cilia'tus. (L. *cilium*, an eyelash.) The *B. purgans.*

B. gla'ber. (L. *glaber*, smooth.) The *Triticum repens.*

B. mol'lis. (L. *mollis*, soft.) Inhabits England. Seeds said to produce giddiness in man, death in poultry.

B. pur'gans. (L. *purgans*, purging.) Found in North America. Root said to be actively purgative and emetic.

B. secali'nus. (L. *secale*, rye.) Said to be a narcotic poison, but probably incorrectly.

B. ster'ilis. (L. *sterilis*, barren.) Seeds are said to be vermifuge.

B. temulent'us. (L. *temulentus*, intoxicated.) The *Lolium temulentum.*

Bronchade'nes. (Βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes; ἄδηυ, a gland.) The bronchial glands.

Bronchadeni'tis. (*Bronchadenes.* F. *bronchadénite;* G. *Bronchialdrüsenentzündung.*) Inflammation of the bronchial glands.

Bronchadenoscir'rhus. (*Bronchadenes; scirrhus.* F. *bronchio-scirrhe* or *-squirrhe.*) Scirrhus of the bronchial glands.

Broncharc'tia. (L. *bronchia*, the bronchial tubes; *arcto*, to close.) Contraction or narrowness of a bronchus or of a bronchial tube.

Bronchec'tasis. Otherwise *Bronchiectasis.*

Bronch'i. (L. plural of *bronchus*, the windpipe.) Sometimes used for the two primary divisions of the trachea, each of which is called a bronchus; sometimes used to denote the bronchial tubes.

B., dilata'tion of. (F. *dilatation des bronches;* G. *Erweiterung der Bronchien.*) Same as *Bronchiectasis.*

B., lob'ular. (G. *lobuläre Bronchien.*) Same as *Bronchiole.*

B., plug'ging of. The complete filling up of the smaller bronchial tubes with viscid corpusculated secretion, with consequent degeneration of the bronchial wall.

B., ulcera'tion of. Ulceration of bronchial mucous membrane may arise from inflammation of mucous glands, from variolous pustules, from syphilis, from tubercular disease, from acute bronchial inflammation occurring in enteric or puerperal fever, it may be the result of pneumonic abscesses, of purulent infection or of gangrene of the lungs, and may be produced by the pressure of an aneurysm, a tumour, or a pleuritic effusion.

Bronch'ia. (Βρόγχια, the bronchial

tubes. G. *Luftröhrenäste.*) The bronchial tubes.

The branches or divisions of the trachea are never termed bronchi by Celsus and Aurelianus, but always bronchia.

Bronch'ial. (L. *bronchialis*, *bronchicus*. F. *bronchique;* I. *bronchiale;* S. *bronquial;* G. *bronchial*, *Luftröhrig.*) Relating to the bronchi or bronchial tubes.

B. ar'teries. (G. *Luftröhrenschlagadern.*) Usually one on the right side and two on the left, arising separately or conjointly from the thoracic aorta; they pass to the back of their respective bronchus, and accompany it by their branches in its repeated subdivisions. They are the nutritious arteries of the lung, supplying also the bronchial glands and in part the œsophagus.

B. asth'ma. Asthma with bronchitis, or excessive bronchial discharge.

Also, a synonym of ordinary spasmodic asthma.

B. breath'ing. (F. *souffle bronchique;* G. *Bronchialathmen.*) The respiratory sound heard in health over the bronchi on each side of the seventh cervical, and the two or three upper dorsal vertebræ in most people, and often at the sternal end of the clavicle. The sounds of inspiration and expiration are separated by a distinct interval. It differs only in intensity from the sound heard over the trachea, but in the quality of hollowness from vesicular breathing.

Bronchial breathing may be heard in any part of the chest, where it is not naturally present as a consequence of consolidation of the lung over a bronchial tube or a small cavity by pneumonic or other deposit, or by fluid in the pleura when not too great in quantity. Some have supposed that the cause of bronchial breathing is the movement to and fro of air in the bronchial tubes, where it is heard; others that the sound is laryngeal in origin, made intense by consonance in the bronchial tubes; still others, and these the majority, that the noise is made by the air passing through the narrow chink of the glottis, and conducted down the air-tubes. The consolidation of structure adds directly to the conductibility of the lung tissue, and indirectly aids in the recognition of sounds in the bronchial tubes by the destruction of the vesicular murmur.

B. casts. (G. *Abdrücke der Bronchialröhren.*) The exudation product of *Bronchitis, plastic.*

B. catarrh'. A very mild form of bronchitis affecting only the bronchi and the larger bronchial tubes. See *Bronchitis*, *acute.*

B. cells. The air-cells of the lung.

B. col'lapse. A synonym of *Pulmonary collapse;* and also of *Atelectasis.*

B. concre'tion. (L. *concresco*, to grow together. G. *Luftröhrenstein.*) Same as *Broncholith.*

B. cough. The reverberant character of the sound of the cough heard over a patch of consolidated lung.

B. expectora'tion. A term specially given to the expectoration of asthma, asphyxia, and such like grave interferences with breathing when, from a sort of churning process in the bronchial tubes, the secretion is much mixed with air in bubbles.

B. flux. (L. *fluxus*, a flow.) Same as *Bronchorrhœa.*

B. glands. (G. *Bronchialdrüsen*, *Luftröhrendrüsen.*) Ten or twelve lymphatic glands lying in the interspace of the bronchia and on the larger bronchial tubes. In early life they are pale red, afterwards they become grey, and subsequently often black.

B. hæm'orrhage. Bleeding from the surface of the bronchial mucous membrane, as in catarrh.

The term has also been specially applied to hæmoptysis from congestion of the bronchial capillaries, produced by incompetency of the tricuspid valve.

B. mus'cles. The circularly arranged fasciculi of unstriped muscular fibres which line in a more or less continuous fashion the bronchial tubes; in the bronchi muscular fibre is chiefly distributed in the space between the free ends of the cartilages.

B. nerves. The nerves of the bronchi arise from the recurrent branches of the pneumogastric; sympathetic filaments are also found.

The nerves of the bronchial tubes are derived from the posterior pulmonary plexus.

B. phthi'sis. (G. *Luftröhrenschwindsucht.*) Tuberculosis of the bronchial glands, in children chiefly, generally following a severe or several milder attacks of bronchitis. The cough becomes more frequent and paroxysmal; the breathing gets more oppressed; the superficial veins of the thorax are dilated; after several intermissions emaciation progresses rapidly, signs of tuberculous disease of lungs or other viscera become prominent, and the child dies from these, or occasionally recovery takes place slowly; caseous matter may occasionally be seen in the expectoration. Hæmorrhage has been known to occur. The bronchial glands are found in a state of caseous or tuberculous degeneration; some of them are softened and excavated. Ulceration of neighbouring structures may have taken place, and in the lungs or other organs tuberculous disease is advanced.

B. plex'us. The *Pulmonary plexus.*

B. pol'ypi. Fibrinous casts of a greater or less extent of bronchial tubes, consisting of a network of fibrin enclosing leucocytes. See *Plastic bronchitis.*

B. respira'tion. See *B. breathing.*

B. sep'tum. See *Bronchus, septum of.*

B. sound. Normal *B. breathing.*

B. spasm. The condition of spasmodic contraction of the muscular coat of the bronchial tubes, which is the essence of the paroxysm of asthma.

B. steno'sis. (Στενόω, to contract.) See *Bronchiostenosis.*

B. tu'bercle. Small miliary tubercular deposits in the mucous membrane or the walls of the bronchial tubes, occurring in cases of general tuberculosis, phthisis, and laryngeal phthisis.

B. tubes. (G. *Luftröhrenäste.*) The divisions and subdivisions of the primary bronchi; the division is usually dichotomous, and is continued until a pulmonary lobule is reached, each of which is supplied by a small bronchial tube, which undergoes further division into *lobular passages*, which have opening out from them the *air-cells.* The larger bronchial tubes have the same structure as the *bronchus* of each side, but on entering the lung the cartilages consist of plates and imperfect rings in all parts of the tube, and they cease in bronchial tubes of less than half a line in diameter. The fibrous coat becomes thinner as the tubes become smaller. The muscular coat completely surrounds the tubes, and continues to the smallest subdivisions. The elastic longitudinal fibrous bundles are found in all the sizes. The epithelium of the mucous membrane is columnar and ciliated, with here and there goblet cells. Mucous glands of various sizes are found in all the bronchial tubes. The bronchial tubes are developed in the interior of the primitive lung cavity in the form of cæcal tubes.

B. ulcera'tion. Ulceration of the mucous membrane of the bronchial tubes, due either to catarrhal inflammation or to tubercle; syphilitic ulceration is by some believed to occur. See *Bronchi*, *ulceration of*.

B. veins. (G. *Bronchialblutadern.*) They arise in the smallest subdivisions of the bronchial tubes, and follow their course to the bronchi; the right vein opens into the azygos vein, the left into the superior intercostal vein.

B. voice. Same as *Bronchophony.*

Bronchia'lis glan'dula. (L. dim. of *glans*, an acorn.) A synonym of the *Thyroid gland.*

Bronchiarc'tia. (L. *bronchia*, the bronchial tubes; *arcto*, to narrow.) Contraction of the bronchial tubes. See *Bronchiostenosis.*

Bronch'ic. (L. *bronchia.*) Belonging to the bronchial tubes.

Bronchiec'tasis. (Βρόγχια; ἔκτασις, dilatation. F. *bronchectasie;* G. *Erweiterung der Bronchen.*) Dilatation of the bronchial tubes. Saccular, cylindrical, and fusiform dilatations have been described. The commonest cause is chronic bronchitis, which produces relaxation of the walls and increased pressure from within, by reason of the cough; atelectasis and lobular pneumonia are believed to be causative agents. The diagnosis is often difficult; the symptoms are those of phthisis, with copious muco-purulent expectoration, often bloody, and not unusually fetid.

Bronchii'tis. Same as *Bronchitis.*

Bronchiocri'sis. (Βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes; κρίσις, the turning-point of a disease.) Paroxysmal attacks resembling hooping-cough occurring in tabes. (Roth.)

Bronch'iole. (L. dim. of *bronchia.*) A small bronchial tube, less than 1·5 millimeters in diameter, which is destitute of cartilage, but possesses elastic fibre and muscular tissue.

Bronchiopneumo'nia. (Βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes; πνεύμων, the lung.) Inflammation of the lungs, beginning in the bronchial membrane, and afterwards involving the parenchyma of the lung.

Bronchiorrhœ'a. See *Bronchorrhœa.*

Bronchiosteno'sis. (Βρόγχια; στένωσις, a being straightened, from στένω, to make narrow. G. *Verengerung der Bronchen.*) Narrowing of the bronchi or of the bronchial tubes from pressure or from thickening of mucous membrane.

Bronchis'mus. (F. *bronchisme.*) A term used by Marshall Hall to indicate spasm of the bronchial tubes.

Bronchit'ic. (Βρόγχια.) Of, or belonging to, bronchitis.

B. asth'ma. Same as *Bronchial asthma.*

B. dyspnœ'a. Dyspnœa or difficulty of breathing arising from bronchitis, with copious secretion.

Bronchi'tis. (Βρόγχια. F. *bronchite, catarrhe pulmonaire;* I. *bronchite;* S. *bronquitis;* G. *Lungencatarrh*, *Bronchialentzündung*, *Luftröhrenentzündung.*) Inflammation of the bronchial mucous membrane, with cough, more or less fever, alteration of voice, soreness of chest, and, subsequently, expectoration of cell-containing mucus, and then of a muco-purulent, or sometimes of a plastic, secretion.

B., acu'te. (G. *acute bronchialcatarrh.*) The disease ranges from a very trivial malady, which may be called *bronchial catarrh*, to a very severe disorder, largely dependent on the minuteness and the extent of the tubes involved. In severe cases the initiatory fever is often intense, the cough accompanied with considerable pain and dyspnœa; soon secretion occurs, at first scanty, thin, frothy, and saltish, sometimes blood-streaked, then yellowish, and, lastly, opaque, and often muco-purulent, and slow recovery occurs. Death may take place early, from the general tumefaction of the mucous membrane producing asphyxia, or, in the same manner, later on, from excessive secretion and inability to get rid of it, or a typhoid condition may occur, with a feeble irregular pulse, a cold clammy surface, and delirium. The natural respiratory murmur is obscured by sibilant, sonorous, and crepitant rhonchi. The pathological changes are: redness, swelling, and injection of the mucous membrane, sometimes ulceration, often infiltration of peri-bronchial connective tissue.

B., acu'te catar'rhal. Same as *B.*, *acute.*

B., asthen'ic. (Ἀσθενικός, weakly.) A form of chronic bronchitis with pneumonic conditions, and often cardiac complications.

Also, called peri-pneumonia notha.

B., cap'illary. (F. *bronchite capillaire.*) The form of bronchitis in which the ultimate divisions of the bronchial tubes in the whole or the greater part of the lungs are inflamed. It is much more common in children than adults, and is very often fatal. There is considerable fever, with flushed face, hacking cough, and dyspnœa, at the beginning; then the face becomes livid, the cough less frequent, but often paroxysmal, expectoration scanty, being mucus tinged with blood, and occasionally fibrinous shreds, more oppression of the breathing, and with the increase of asphyxial symptoms, somnolence, and death often in from five to eight days. The physical signs are those of bronchitis, with much subcrepitant rhonchus, and increased, or, at least, not decreased, resonance. The swelling of mucous membrane, which in a large bronchial tube is of small consequence, becomes in these minute channels of grave moment, and after death they are often found closed from engorgement of the lining membrane and accumulation of secretion; this is generally purulent, and sometimes fibrinous.

B., carbona'ceous. (L. *carbo*, coal.) A term for *Miners' phthisis.*

B., catarrh'al. Same as *Bronchitis.*

B., chron'ic. (F. *bronchorrhée chronique;* G. *chronische Bronchialcatarrh.*) Neglected acute attacks or recurrence of the disease produces such a liability that a bronchial attack comes on every winter, each one more troublesome than the last. Emphysema, dilatation of the bronchial tubes, dilated right heart, serous effusion in connective tissue, and subsequent disorder of liver and kidney, is not infrequently the future history. The expectoration is generally muco-purulent, sometimes fetid, occasionally absent. The percussion note is duller than natural, vesicular breathing is weak, sibilant and sonorous rhonchi are heard.

B., convul'sive. A synonym of *Hooping-cough*

B., croup'ous. Same as *B., plastic.*

B., diphtherit'ic. The extension of diphtheria to the bronchi with the consequent lung troubles.

B., dry. A term given to those cases of chronic bronchitis in which the secretion from the mucous membrane is almost entirely wanting.

B., epidem'ic. (Ἐπιδήμιος, prevalent amongst a people.) A synonym of *Influenza.*

B., exu'dative. (L. *exsudo*, to sweat out.) Same as *B., plastic.*

B., fe'tid. Those cases of chronic bronchitis in which the expectoration is copious, often bloody, and very offensive; supposed to be produced by remaining in a dilated tube. The odour has been known to depend on butyric acid.

B., fi'brinous. (*Fibrin.*) Same as *B., plastic.*

B., gout'y. A term applied to cases of bronchitis which appear to be caused by a gouty condition of body, and which thus have a constitutional origin.

B., mechan'ical. Bronchitis caused by the inhalation of dust, metallic particles, fine sand from a grindstone, cotton dust, and such like.

B., mem'branous. Same as *B., plastic.*

B., plas'tic. (Πλαστικός, fit for moulding. F. *pneumonie fibrineuse*, *bronchite fibrineuse.*) The expectoration of more or less extensive, solid, or hollow casts of the bronchial tubes in cases not of diphtheria or croup. The casts are composed of a fine network of fibrin, enclosing leucocytes and red corpuscles. The preliminary symptoms are those of local pneumonia; hæmoptysis is not unusual, cough generally suffocative. Attacks often return repeatedly, and, after some time, they may cease, or phthisis or pneumonia of a low form may supervene. The disorder is more common on the continent of Europe, and apparently much more fatal than in England.

B., pot'ters'. Called, locally, Potters' asthma. A form of chronic bronchitis common among the workers in the potteries, produced by unhygienic conditions, such as the cold, bleak climate, the dampness of the material in which many of them work, the dust which others are constantly breathing, the close, ill-ventilated workrooms of others. There is first oppression at the chest, then dyspnœa, afterwards cough, at first often dry, occasionally hæmoptysis.

B., pseudomem'branous. (Ψευδής, false; L. *membrana*, a skin.) The same as *B., plastic.*

B., pu'trid. Same as *B., fetid.*

B., rheumat'ic. An attack of bronchitis, which is supposed to depend on a rheumatic disposition, or on an attack of acute rheumatism.

B., se'nile. (L. *senilis*, belonging to old people. G. *Bronchialenzündung der alter Leute.*) A term applied to subacute or chronic forms of bronchitis occurring in aged persons.

B., suf'focative. A severe form of capillary bronchitis occurring in new-born children, and producing much dyspnœa and blueness of surface.

B., sum'mer. A term for *Hay asthma.*

B., vesic'ular. Same as *Vesicular pneumonia.*

Bronch'ius. (Βρόγχια.) The sterno-thyroid muscle.

B. mus'culus. The *Sterno-thyroideus* muscle.

Bronchlemmi'tis. (Βρόγχος, the windpipe; λέμμα, a sheath or membrane.) The name given to croup in Good's system.

Bronchoægoph'ony. (Βρόγχος; ἄιξ, a goat; φωνή, a voice.) Tremulous bronchophony.

Bronchoc'acē. (Βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes; κακός, bad.) Chronic bronchitis.

B. infant'ilis. (L. *infantilis*, belonging to infants.) Capillary bronchitis.

Bronchocatar'rhus. (Βρόγχια; κατάρροος, a running down.) Bronchial catarrh.

Bronch'ocele. (Βρόγχος, the windpipe; κήλη, a tumour. F. *bronchocèle;* I. and S. *broncocele;* G. *Kropf.*) Same as *Goitre.*

B., acu'te. Same as *Goitre, acute.*

B., aneurysmat'ic. Same as *Goitre, pulsating.*

B., cys'tic. Same as *Goitre, cystic.*

B., endem'ic. (Ἐν, among; δῆμος, a people.) A synonym of *Goitre.*

B., exophthal'mic. Same as *Goitre, exophthalmic.*

B., lymphat'ic. A synonym of ordinary *Goitre.*

B., pul'sating. Same as *Goitre, pulsating.*

B., scir'rhous. A term given to cancer of the thyroid gland.

B., sim'ple. Same as *Goitre, simple.*

B., vas'cular. Same as *Goitre, pulsating.*

Bronchocephali'tis. (Βρόγχια; κεφαλή, the head.) A synonym of *Hooping-cough.*

Bronchohæmorrha'gia. (Βρόγχος, the windpipe; αἱμορραγία, hæmorrhage.) An exudation of blood from the surface of the bronchial membrane.

Broncholemmi'tis. Same as *Bronchlemmitis.*

Bronch'olith. (Βρόγχια; λίθος, a stone.) A calcareous deposit in, or degeneration of, a bronchial gland.

Bronchomyco'sis. (Βρόγχια; μύκης, fungus. G. *Lungenpilzkrankheit.*) The production of parasitic fungi in the bronchial tubes. *Bacillus subtilis*, *Oidium albicans*, and *Aspergillus glaucus*, have been found in the bronchial tubes in many birds and mammals. There is no evidence to prove that these growths are disease-producing in man.

Bronchoparal'ysis. (Βρόγχια; παράλυσις, paralysis.) A synonym of *Asthma.*

Bronchoph'onism. Same as *Broncophony.*

Bronchoph'ony. (Βρόγχος, the windpipe; φωνή, the voice. L. *bronchophonia*; F. and G. *bronchophonie;* I. *bronchofonia;* S. *broncofonia.*) The clear resonance of the voice in the bronchi heard by means of the stethoscope. Heard in health over upper part of sternum and in interscapular region, and in greatly lessening degree in the further parts of the chest. Dr. Bristowe points out that bronchophony is the offspring of laryngeal intonation; pectoriloquy of oral articulate sounds. Bronchophony is produced in any part of the chest where it is not natural when the lung tissue over the bronchus is consolidated from any cause, and over cavities; it is due to increased conducting or reflecting capacity of the structure of the lung. This is called by Laennec bronchophonie accidentelle.

B., acciden′tal. Bronchophony as an unnatural condition. See under *Bronchophony.*

B., pectoril′oquous. (L. *pectus*, the breast; *loquor*, to speak.) A term for pectoriloquy.

B., snif′fing. A form which is characterised by a sniffing accompaniment.

B., strong. A synonym of *Pectoriloquy.*

B., whis′pered. Bronchophony heard when the patient whispers; it is often clearer than vocal bronchophony.

Bronch′oplasty. (Βρόγχια; πλάσσω, to form.) The operation for closing a tracheal fistula, which may be done either by paring the edges, and then inserting sutures or transplanting a slip of skin to fill up the gap.

Bronchopleur′isy. (Βρόγχια; πλευρῖτις, pleurisy.) A disease characterised by the simultaneous occurrence of bronchitis and pleurisy.

Bronchopneumo′nia. See *Bronchiopneumonia.*

Bronchorrhæ′mia. (Βρόγχια; ῥέω, to flow; αἷμα, blood.) Hæmorrhage from the bronchi or bronchial tubes.

Bronchorrha′gia. (Βρόγχια; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) Hæmorrhage from the bronchi or bronchial tubes.

Bronchorrhœ′a. (Βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes; ῥέω, to flow. F. *bronchorrhèe, pituite, flux muqueux;* I. and S. *broncorrea;* G. *Schleimfluss.*) A form of chronic bronchitis where the expectoration is very profuse, albuminous, and free of air, and either thin and watery, or thick and glutinous; the cough is paroxysmal, and often accompanied by great dyspnœa. It is frequent in old persons who have had repeated attacks of bronchitis, especially when there is some cardiac trouble.

B., acute′. Subacute bronchitis.

B., fe′tid. Fetid bronchitis.

Bron′chos. (Βρόγχος, the windpipe.) Suppression of the voice from a catarrh. Former name for a catarrh chiefly affecting the fauces.

Bronchos′tasis. (Βρόγχια; στάσις, a standing.) Bronchitis.

Bronchosten′ia. (Βρόγχια; στενός, narrow.) Narrowness of the bronchi or the bronchial tubes.

Bronchosteno′sis. Same as *Bronchiostenosis.*

Bronch′otome. (Βρόγχος, the windpipe; τομή, a cut, a knife. F. *bronchotome;* I. and S. *broncotomo;* G. *Bronchotom.*) A kind of flat trocar, consisting of a blade, double-edged near to the point, enclosed in a silver cannula. Used for opening the larynx or trachea.

Bronchot′omy. (Βρόγχος, the windpipe; τέμνω, to cut. F. *bronchotomie;* I. and S. *broncotomia;* G. *Luftröhrenschnitt.*) The operation of opening the air-passages for the removal of a foreign body, or for the admission of air. It is called *thyrotomy* when the opening is made by dividing the thyroid cartilage; *laryngotomy* when the opening is made through the cricothyroid membrane; *laryngotracheotomy* when made through the cricoid cartilage and the upper rings of trachea; and *tracheotomy* when the trachea is opened below the isthmus of the thyroid gland.

Bronchoty′phus. (Βρόγχια; *typhus.*) A term applied to those cases of typhus fever in which there is concomitant bronchial affection.

Bronchovesic′ular. Relating to the bronchial tubes and air vesicles.

B. respira′tion. The respiratory sounds heard in the chest.

Bronch′us. (Βρόγχος, the windpipe. F. *bronche;* I. *bronchi;* S. *bronquios;* G. *Luftröhrenast.*) This name is given to each of the two divisions of the trachea. The bronchi are composed of an elastic framework of cartilaginous bands, surrounding the tube in front and at the sides, but wanting behind, united to each other, and the tube completed behind by an extensible fibrous membrane, which encloses at that part a layer of unstriped muscular fibre and longitudinal bundles of elastic tissue. They are lined by a smooth, pale, rosy, mucous membrane, having a distinct basement membrane and layers of epithelial cells, of which the outermost are columnar and ciliated, and send processes down to the basement membrane, which join with processes of the connective-tissue corpuscles of the submucous tissue; between these processes spindle-shaped cells are found; other irregular cells are found in the deeper layer, and goblet cells are frequently seen. They are formed by end-bulgings of the tube, which is separated from the primitive alimentary canal to form the trachea.

B., left. (G. *linke Luftröhrenast.*) Narrower and longer and more oblique than the right; has nine to twelve cartilages, and is one and three quarter inches long; passes below the arch of the aorta, to enter the root of the left lung opposite the fifth dorsal vertebra; it crosses the descending aorta and the œsophagus, and has the left pulmonary artery at first above and then in front of it.

B., right. (G. *rechte Luftröhrenast.*) Wider and shorter and more horizontal in course than the left; has six to eight cartilages, and is one inch long; enters the right lung opposite the fourth dorsal vertebra, has the azygos vein curving round it, and the right pulmonary artery at first below and then in front of it.

B., sep′tum of. The point of junction of the inner walls of the bronchi looking from the inside of the trachea. As the left is the smaller bronchus the septum is more on that side, and the right bronchus is thus more in the line of the trachea, and more likely to receive a foreign body.

Bron′do. Raw beef seasoned with a mixture of spices, *aouazè.* Much eaten in Abyssinia.

Bron′gniart′s sys′tem of plants. Brongniart divided plants into *Cryptogamæ*, including Amphigenæ (Thallogens) and Acrogenæ; *Phanerogamæ*, including Monocotyledones, which are subdivided into Albuminose and Exalbuminose; Dicotyledones divided into Angiospermæ and Gymnospermæ. Under the Angiospermæ are included Gamopetalæ, subdivided into Perigynæ and Hypogynæ; and Dialypetalæ, subdivided also into Perigynæ and Hypogynæ.

Broni′a. Italy; in the Apennines. A mineral water containing small quantities of sodium and calcium carbonate.

Bron′tes. (Βροντή, thunder.) Another name for the *Belemnite*, or arrow-stone.

Bron′tolith. (Βροντή, thunder; λίθος, a stone; from the explosion which accompanies or precedes its fall.) An aërolite or meteroolite.

Brontol'ogy. (Βροντή; λόγος, a discourse.) A treatise on thunder.

Bronze. (I. *bronzo.* L. *æs;* Gr. χαλκός; F. *bronze;* S. *bronce;* G. *Erz.*) An alloy of copper and tin, the latter usually in the proportion of 10 per cent. or thereabouts. Sometimes zinc and a little lead are added.

B. age. (G. *Bronzezeit.*) That period which by some archæologists is believed to intervene between the stone age and the age of iron.

Bronz'ed. (Same etymon.) Having the appearance or colour of bronze.

B. skin. A term for *Addison's disease*, from the discolouration of skin which generally accompanies it.

Brood. (Sax. *bród.*) That which is bred or hatched, offspring.

B. cells. A term given to those animal cells which develop other cells in their interior.

B. or'gan of Bar'kow. A vascular plexus, which develops during incubation, in the abdominal walls of birds.

Brook. (Sax. *bróc*, a marsh.) A small stream.

B. weed. The *Samolus valerandi.*

Brook'lime. The *Veronica beccabunga.*

Broom. (Sax. *bróm*, from *bremen*, to prick. F. *genet;* I. *ginestra;* S. *ginesta;* G. *Ginster.*) The *Cytisus scoparius.*

B., Af'rican. The *Aspalathus.*

B. ash'es. The ashes from burnt broom-stalks. Formerly used as a diuretic.

B., but'cher's. The *Ruscus aculeatus.*

B., clo'ver. The *Baptisia tinctoria.*

B., com'mon. The *Cytisus scoparius.*

B., decoc'tion of. The *Decoctum scoparii.*

B., dy'ers'. The *Genista tinctoria.*

B., in'digo. The *Baptisia tinctoria.*

B. juice. The *Succus scoparii.*

B. pine. The *Pinus palustris.*

B.-rape. The Genus *Orobanche.*

B.-rape, Virgin'ian. The *Epiphegus virginiana.*

B., salt of. Obtained by dissolving broom ashes and evaporating the clear solution; it consists chiefly of potassium carbonate. Diuretic and antacid.

B., Span'ish. The *Sarothamnus junceus.*

B. tops. The same as *Scoparii cacumina.*

B., yel'low. The *Baptisia tinctoria.*

Broom'rapes. The plants of the Nat. Order *Orobanchaceæ.*

Bro'simum. (Βρώσιμος, eatable.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Artocarpaceæ.*

B. alicas'trum. (L. *alicastrum*, a kind of spelt.) The tree which yields the bread-nut, which, when roasted, is used instead of bread. The milky juice is poisonous.

B. galactoden'dron. (Γάλα, milk; δένδρον, a tree. G. *Kuhbaum.*) The *Palo de vaca*, or cow-tree, of South America. Grows on the dry slopes of the Cordilleras. Its juice is milky and nutritious.

B. spu'rium. (L. *spurius*, false.) Milk-wood. Hab. Jamaica. The milky juice is poisonous, and is made into birdlime.

B. u'tile. (L. *utilis*, useful.) The *B. galactodendron.*

Brossæ'a. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Ericaceæ.*

B. coccin'ea. (L. *coccineus*, scarlet.) Berries succulent, esculent.

Brossard'iere. France. Chalybeate and aperient waters.

Bro'tera corymbo'sa. The *Cardopatium corymbosum.*

Broth. (Sax. *broth*, from *breówan*, to brew.) A weaker soup, usually with vegetables added.

Mutton broth contains 33 per cent., beef broth 27 per cent., and pork broth 19 per cent. of the weight of raw meat and bone. The loss on knuckle of mutton is 30 per cent. on the meat, and 14 per cent. on the bone.

Broth'er. (Sax. *bróther.* L. *frater;* Gr. ἀδέλφος; F. *frère;* I. *frate;* G. *Bruder.*) A son of the same father and mother.

B., u'terine. (L. *uterus*, the womb.) A son of the same mother by another father.

Brot'terode. Germany; in Thuringia. A small town at the foot of the Inselsberg, 1780 feet above sea level. Recommended as a cure place for phthisis.

Brou. (F. *brou.* I. *mallo;* G. *Nussschale.*) The green envelope of the walnut. An extract is used as a stomachic and vermifuge.

Brough. Same as *Brow* in Scotland.

Brough'ton. Yorkshire. A sulphur spring containing sodium chloride.

Brou'quichons. The *Hydnum auriscalpium.*

Brous'sa. Turkey. Mineral waters from several springs, containing sodium, magnesium, and calcium chloride, sodium and calcium sulphate, free carbonic acid, nitrogen, and a little oxygen.

Brous'sais, Fran'çois Jo'seph Vic'tor. A French physician, born at St. Malo in 1772, died in 1838.

Brous'saïsm. (*Broussais.*) A general term given to the doctrines taught by Broussais. They were marked by an appeal to physiology in the explanation of morbid processes, and consisted mainly in the contention that irritation or excitation was the essential cause of disease, and especially an irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane.

Brous'saist. A believer in the doctrines of Broussais or *Broussaïsm.*

Broussone'tia. A Genus of the Nat Order *Moraceæ* or *Artocarpaceæ.*

B. papyrif'era. (L. *papyrus*, paper; *fero* to bear.) The paper-mulberry tree. The inner bark is used for making paper in China and the South Sea Islands.

B. tincto'ria. (L. *tinctorius*, belonging to a dyer.) Hab. South America, West Indies. The fruit is cooling and astringent, and forms an excellent gargle in ulceration of the mouth and throat. A salt is prepared from the ashes, which is said to afford immediate relief in gout and rheumatism.

Brow. Scotland; near Ruthwell, in Dumfriesshire. A mild chalybeate water.

Brow. (Sax. *brú.*) Used indefinitely, sometimes meaning the forehead, sometimes the eyebrow, sometimes this and the superciliary ridge.

B.-a'gue. Strictly supra-orbital neuralgia of malarious origin. Now used as synonymous with *Hemicrania* or *Megrim.*

B. pang. A synonym of *Hemicrania.*

B. presenta'tion. The position of the child in labour when the forehead occupies the front of the axis of motion.

Browal'lia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Scrophulariaceæ.*

B. demis'sa. (L. *demissus*, low lying.) Hab. Caraccas. A decoction is used in ringworm and other skin diseases.

Brown. (Sax. *brún.* F. *brun;* I. *bruno;* G. *braun.*) The name of a colour.

B. at'rophy of heart. See *Heart, brown atrophy of.*

B. gum. The inspissated juice of the *Eucalyptus resinifera.*

B. gum-tree. The *Eucalyptus resinifera.*

B. indura'tion of lung. See *Lung, brown induration of.*

B. mix'ture. The *Mistura glycyrrhizæ composita*, U.S. Ph.

B. mush'room. The common name for the *Cortinarius cinnamomeus.*

B. races. The brown races of Europe are characterised by dark eyes, absolutely black hair, and fair skin, which readily becomes a warm bronze tint by exposure to the sun. They include the Circassian, the Pelasgian or Albanian, the Ligurian, and the Basque races, with the Gipsies. In Africa the brown races are represented by the Berber and Semitic and many others; in India by the Rajpoots and Brahmans; in Persia by the Iranians.

B.-red. A synonym of *Colcothar.*

B. stud'y. Mason Good's *Aphelxia otiosa.*

Brown, John. The founder of the *Brunonian system.* Born at Lintlaws or Preston, Berwickshire, in 1735, died in London in 1788.

Brown, Robert. A botanist, born at Montrose in 1773, died in London in 1858. After him the movement called Brownian is named.

Brown'ea. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ.*

B. latifo'lia. (L. *latus*, broad; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. West Indies. Used as a styptic.

Brown'ian move'ment. A molecular motion, first described by Robert Brown, and named after him, although noticed by many previous observers. Granules when in a liquid of some viscosity are immobile, but when suspended in the limpid or watery fluid they are subjected to some influence as yet unknown, it may be currents in the fluid, or mutual attraction, or electrical conditions, which produce irregular movements of approximation and divergence. Organic and inorganic particles are equally affected. It has been suggested that there is an intimate connection between this movement and osmosis; in this instance movable solids move in a liquid, in the other a fixed solid causes currents in the liquid.

Brown'ism. See *Brunonian system.*

Brown'ist. Same as *Brunonian.*

Browns'town. Ireland; near Kilkenny. A disused chalybeate water.

Brown'wort. The *Scrophularia aquatica* and *S. nodosa.*

Bru'ca. Italy; near Catania. A mineral water, containing calcium and sodium carbonate, alumina, and hydrogen sulphide.

Bru'cea. (From Bruce, the traveller in Abyssinia, who brought the seeds from that country.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Simarubaceæ.*

B. antidysenter'ica. ('Αντί, against; *δυσεντερία*, dysentery.) An African tree, called in Abyssinia *Wooginoos*, having a bitter and astringent bark, esteemed as a remedy in dysentery and diarrhœa. It was at one time supposed that this tree yielded false angustura bark, but it is now known that the real source is *Strychnos nux vomica.*

B. ferrugin'ea. (L. *ferrugineus*, of the colour of iron rust.) Same as *B. antidysenterica.*

B. quassioi'des, Ham. (*Quassia;* εἶδος, likeness.) A Himalayan species. Bark and root used as a bitter.

B. sumatra'na. Hab. Sumatra, China. Used in dysentery.

Bruch, ag'gregate glands of. See *B., clusters of.*

B., clus'ters of. Lymph follicles found first in the lower animals, but said to exist in man in the conjunctiva of the lower eyelid, near the inner canthus, and beneath the membrana nictitans. They are closed sacs, surrounded by a capillary plexus, and in their neighbourhood are found lymphoid canals with lymph cells. They are the trachoma glands of Henle.

B., mem'brane of. A vitreous lamina, stated by Bruch and Faber to cover the posterior surface of the iris, like that on the inner side of the choroid. Alt denies its existence in man.

Bru'cin. (Mod. L. *brucia.* F. *brucine, vomicine;* I. and S. *brucina;* G. *Brucin.*) $C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4$. Colourless, efflorescent, rhombic prisms or lamellæ, containing four equivalents of water; easily soluble in alcohol, slightly in water, insoluble in ether. Strong sulphuric acid turns its solutions red, then yellow and greenish. Nitric acid forms a deep red, changing to violet on the addition of stannous chloride. The salts are very bitter, and have the same poisonous action as those of strychnin, but are not so active. Brucin is contained, along with strychnin, in the bark of *Brucea antidysenterica*, and the bark and seeds of *Strychnos nux vomica*, and the seeds of *Strychnos ignatii.* It is separated in the preparation of strychnine by cold alcohol.

B. sul'phate. Used in intermittent fevers.

B. solu'tion. A solution of one gramme of brucin in 1000 c.c. of distilled water. Used in testing for nitric acid in water.

Bruci'num. Same as *Brucin.*

Bruck'e's test for sug'ar. A test for traces of sugar in the urine. The urine is precipitated with normal acetate of lead, filtered, then basic acetate of lead added as long as any precipitate is formed, again filtered, and then precipitated with ammonia. The precipitate is washed with water, dried between bibulous paper, rubbed in a mortar with oxalic acid until a filtered specimen shows no turbidity; the filtrate is saturated with finely divided carbonate of lime, the mixture again filtered, the filtrate acidulated with acetic acid, evaporated to dryness, and then dissolved in a small quantity of water. It contains any sugar existing in the urine which may be detected by the ordinary tests.

Brück'enau. Bavaria; in the wooded valley of the Sinn, on the western declivity of the Rhön Mountain, fifteen miles from Kissingen. Altitude 915 feet. A pleasant, quiet place, in a mild climate, with a pure weak chalybeate water, containing a considerable amount of carbonic acid. Peat baths are employed. Used in anæmia; the Sinnbergerquelle is used in chronic bronchitis, scrofula, and calculous disorders.

Bru'court. France; near Caen. Waters containing calcium and sodium sulphate, sodium chloride, and carbonic acid.

Brug'heas. France; Departement de l'Allier. Cold bicarbonated waters, containing a little sodium carbonate.

Bruguie'ra gymnorrhi'za. The *Rhizophora gymnorrhiza.*

Bruise. (Old F. *bruiser*, to break.) A contusion with ecchymosis. The accompanying discoloration is produced by oxidation and other changes in the effused blood; it may not appear for some hours or a day or two after the injury, and may last for several days or two or three weeks.

B. root. The *Stylophorum diphyllum.*

B. wort. The *Saponaria officinalis*, and the *Bellis perennis.*

Bruis'ing. (Same etymon.) A term applied to reduction of vegetable or other drugs to a coarse powder.

Bruis'sement. (F. *bruissement*, rustling. G. *Schnurren.*) Corvisart's term for the sound called purring tremor, or the frémissement cataire of Laennec.

Bru'it. (F. *bruit*, a noise, or report. L. *strepitus;* I. *strepito;* S. *ruido;* G. *Geräusch.*) The term used in France to denote the sounds heard in the chest by mediate or immediate auscultation. The word is so commonly used here that it seems well to describe the different varieties.

B. anèvrys'mal. The loud, rough sound heard over an aneurysm. It is most distinct in a tubular aneurysm, and is sometimes double.

B. arté'riel. (F. *artèriel*, arterial.) Arterial bruit. The conducted heart's sounds heard in the larger arteries.

B. cos'to-hep'atique. (L. *costa*, a rib; *ἧπαρ*, the liver.) A sound supposed to depend on the collision of the ribs with the liver.

B. d'air'ain. (F. *airain*, brass.) Bruit of brass. A variety of metallic tinkling. See *Bell sound.*

B. de chiq'uenaude. (F. *chiquenaude*, a fillip. G. *Nasenstübergeräusch.*) A noise as of a fillip on the nose, being the sound in a tortuous or contracted artery during cardiac systole.

B. de choc. (F. *choc*, a shock.) A single or double noise, accompanied by an impulse, heard when, on auscultating the gravid uterus, the head of the fœtus or some other part is brought into sharp contact with the uterine wall under the stethoscope.

Also, used in the same sense as *B. de chiquenaude.*

B. de clapo'tement. (L. *clapoter*, to splash. G. *Glucksengeraüsch.*) Splashing bruit. Produced by percussion or succussion in a large vomica, a dilated stomach, or a serous or other cavity, when it contains both fluid and air.

B. de cla'quement. (F. *claquement*, clapping.) Clapping bruit. The noise produced by the sharp shock of contact.

B. de collis'ion. (L. *collido*, to clash. G. *klimperndes Geräusch.*) A sound of hard bodies striking each other when they are made to move in the cavities in which they are.

B. de cra'quement. (F. *craquement*, crackling. G. *Krachengeräusch.*) Crackling sound, as in roughnesses of the pleural or pericardial surface, or as in the inspiratory sound in emphysema.

B. de cuir neuf. (F. *cuir*, leather; *neuf*, new. G. *Neuledergeräusch.*) New leather sound. A creaking sound heard in pericarditis or pleurisy.

B. de dia'ble. (F. *diable*, a humming-top. G. *Kreiselgeräusch, Nonnengeräusch.*) A term for a humming sound or murmur produced by the circulation in the veins, being usually confined to the internal jugulars, and more especially to the right one; believed to be caused by diminution of the mass of the blood; so named after a French toy, which produced a somewhat similar sound.

B. de drap'eau. (F. *drapeau*, a flag. G. *Fahnengeräusch.*) A sound like the rustling of a flag waved in the air; heard in nasal polypus when the person breathes strongly. It is heard also in croup when false membranes are detached and are moved in respiration.

B. d'etril'le. (F. *etrille*, a currycomb. G. *Striegelgeräusch.*) A harsh cardiac valvular murmur.

B. de flot. (F. *flot*, a wave.) A gurgling murmur coinciding with the movements of the heart, said to depend on the presence of air and fluid in the pericardium.

B. de forge. (F. *forge*, a smithy. G. *Schmiedegeräusch.*) A blowing murmur, synchronous with the arterial diastole, heard in varicose aneurysm.

B. de frois'sement. (F. *froissement*, rumpling.) A crumpling noise supposed to be caused by the rubbing of thick false membranes on the pleura, or by the compression in expiration of indurated pulmonary parenchyma of differing density or containing small cavities.

B. de frô'lement. (F. *frôlement*, rustling. G. *streifendes Geräusch.*) Rustling sound, heard when the pericardium or pleura is somewhat roughened.

B. de frott'ement. (F. *frottement*, rubbing. G. *Reibungsgeräusch.*) Rubbing murmur heard in pericarditis and pleurisy, and sometimes in peritonitis, and in the subscapular region from muscular action. A similar sound is heard in the gravid uterus, and is caused by fœtal movements.

B. de frou-frou. (F. *frou-frou*, the rustling of silk. G. *Lockpfeifengeraüsch.*) A respiratory râle suggesting the noise of its name.

B. de gal'op. (F. *galop*, a gallop.) A cantering action of the heart, in which the first sound is preceded by a feeble præsystolic murmur, heard chiefly at the apex. It is supposed by its describer, Potain, to be connected with granular kidneys.

B. de gre'lot. (F. *grelot*, a small bell. G. *Schellengeräusch.*) A râle originating in the to-and-fro movement of a foreign body in the respiratory channels.

B. de lime. (F. *lime*, a file. G. *Feilengeräusch.*) Filing sound. Valvular murmurs of the heart of a roughish character.

B. de mou'lin. (F. *moulin*, a mill. G. *Wassermühlengeräusch.*) A splashing murmur heard in connection with the heart's action, said by Morel-Lavallée to be pathognomonic of traumatic hydropneumopericarditis.

B. de parch'emin. (F. *parchemin*, parchment.) The sound as if of two pieces of parchment rubbed against each other. A cardiac valvular murmur.

B. de piaul'ement. (F. *piauler*, to whine or mew. G. *Miauengeräusch.*) A cardiac murmur like the mewing of a cat.

B. de pot fêlé. (F. *pot*, a jug; *fêler*, to crack. G. *Geräusch des gesprungenen Topfes.*) Cracked-pot sound, produced at times by a sharp percussion over cavities during expiration, and also in healthy lungs in yielding chests.

B. de ra'clement. (F. *racler*, to scrape.) Scraping sound. An intensified friction sound.

B. de râpe. (F. *râpe*, a rasp. G. *Raspelgeräusch.*) Rasping sound. A harsh cardiac valvular murmur.

B. de rap'pel. (F. *rappel*, a call. G. *gespaltener Herzton.*) An apparent reduplication of the second sound of the heart occurring in mitral constriction, described by Bouillaud. According to later observers, it is a divided diastolic murmur.

B. de roue hydraul'ique. (F. *roue*, a wheel; *hydraulique*, belonging to hydraulics.) Water-wheel noise. Same as *B. de moulin.*

B. de rou'et. (F. *rouet*, a spinning-wheel.) A modification of the cephalic souffle heard in the neighbourhood of the unclosed anterior fontanelle; it is a continuous soft hum, with or without periodical increases.

B. de scie. (F. *scie*, a saw. G. *Sägegeräusch.*) The sound of the saw, similar to the *B. de râpe*, but more rough, both being most generally indicative of a diseased state of the valves, causing contraction of the orifice of the heart.

B. de sif'flement. (F. *sifflement*, hissing. G. *Pfeifengeräusch.*) A cardiac valvular murmur, as of hissing.

B. de souf'fle. (F. *souffle*, breath. G. *Blasegeräusch.*) A sound as when a large shell is held to the ear. It may be cardiac, vascular, or respiratory.

B. de souf'fle à dou'ble cou'rant. (F. *à*, with; *double*, twofold; *courant*, current.) Same as *B. de diable.*

B. de souf'fle con'tinu. (F. *continu*, continuous.) A bruit de souffle heard in the veins.

B. de souf'fle or'dinaire. (F. *ordinaire*, ordinary.) The intermittent bruit de souffle as heard in the arteries. Called by Laennec chant des arteres when it possessed a musical note.

B. de souf'flet. (F. *soufflet*, bellows.) The sound of the bellows, heard in cases of enlargement of the heart, or of contraction of its orifices, and passing by insensible gradations into the *B. de râpe* and *B. de scie*, all three originating from the same causes.

B. de souf'flet ceph'alique. See *Souffle, cephalic.*

B. de sou'pape. (F. *soupape*, a valve. G. *Klappengeräusch.*) Valve sound. A bronchial inspiratory whistle, followed by a dry crackling rattle; originated at the orifice of a cavity.

B. de susur'rus. (L. *susurrus*, a low gentle noise.) A soft murmur heard in erectile tumours, arterio-venous aneurysms, and such like.

B. de taf'fetas. (F. *taffetas*, a kind of light silk.) A respiratory râle, like the tearing of silk, heard in bronchial asthma at the commencement of pneumonic consolidation.

B. de tirail'lement. (F. *tiraillement.* G. *zerrendes Gerausch.*) A respiratory râle, simulating the noise of a sharp pull on anything.

B. de tremblo'tement. (F. *trembloter*, to tremble.) Barth's term for *B. de drapeau.*

B. de va et vient. (F. *va*, from *aller*, to go; *vient*, from *venir*, to come.) A systolic and diastolic murmur heard in stenosis, with insufficiency of the aortic valves.

B. dias'tolique. Same as *Murmur, diastolic.*

B. du cœur. (F. *cœur*, the heart.) The sounds of the heart.

B. du cœur fe'tal. (L. *fœtus*, offspring.) The sounds of the heart of the fœtus in utero.

B. hu'morique. (L. *humor*, fluid.) The dull sound on the percussion of a liquid.

B. hy'datique. (F. *hydatique*, belonging to an hydatid.) A mixed noise and vibratory sensation perceived by the hand and obtained occasionally on percussing an hydatid cyst.

B. hydro'aërique. Same as *B. hydropneumatique.*

B. hydropneu'matique. (Ὕδωρ, water; *πνεῦμα*, wind.) The sounds produced by auscultation or percussion of cavities, which contain both air and liquid.

B. infé'rieur. (F. *inférieur*, lower.) The first sound of the heart.

B. met'allique. Metallic tinkling.

B. mus'culaire. (F. *musculaire*, belonging to muscle.) The first sound of the heart, from its supposed cause. Also see *Murmur, muscular.*

B. mu'sical. Musical cardiac or lung sounds.

B. pericar'dique. Friction sound in pericarditis.

B. peridias'tolique. Same as *Murmur, peridiastolic.*

B. perisys'tolique. Same as *Murmur, perisystolic.*

B. pla'centaire. The sound heard in the abdomen of a pregnant woman over a certain part of the uterus, varying from a soft whiff to a harder note. At one time it was supposed to be originated in the placenta, hence its name. It is now believed to have its seat in the walls of the uterus, and is called *Uterine souffle.*

B. prédias'tolique. Same as *Murmur, prædiastolic.*

B. présys'tolique. Same as *Murmur, præsystolic.*

B. res'piratoire. (F. *respirer*, to breathe.) The breath sounds as heard in health.

B. ro'tatoire. (F. *rotatoire*, rotatory.) The sound which accompanies the contraction of the cardiac ventricles.

Also, a term applied to a sound heard on applying the ear to the naked chest, which is not the respiratory murmur; it resembles the rolling of the wheels of a heavy carriage, and depends on contraction of the muscular fibrillæ.

B. Sko'dique. (G. *Skoda'sche Schall.*) The percussion note which Skoda called tympanitic. Dr. Gee believes the term to be synonymous with clearness of note.

B. supé'rieur. (F. *supérieur*, upper.) The second sound of the heart.

B. sys'tolique. Same as *Murmur, systolic.*

B. tricuspid'ien. (G. *Halsvenengeräusch.*) The murmur heard in the veins of the neck; so called because it is alleged to be caused by the tricuspid valves.

B. tym'panique. (L. *tympanum*, a drum.) Drum sound. A sonorous and clear percussion note.

B. vein'eux. A venous murmur.

B. vesic'ulaire. Vesicular breathing.

Bru'mal. (L. *bruma*, mid-winter; for *brevma*, from *brevio*, to shorten. F. *hyémal;* G. *winterlich.*) Pertaining to the midst of winter. Applied to certain plants (*Brumales plantæ*) which flower in the season corresponding to our winter.

Brumasar. Arabic for *Argentu*, or *Luna*. See *Soloma.*

Brumati. A glass vessel. (Ruland.)

Brumel'li. The *Fraxinus excelsior*, or ash.

Bru'mous. Same etymon and meaning as *Brumal.*

Brunel'la. Same as *Prunella.*

Brunes'cent. (Mod. Lat. *brunesco*, to become brown. G. *braunlich.*) Brownish.

Brunfel'sia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Solanaceæ.*

B. america'na. (F. *bois plié bâtard.*) Trumpet flower, rain flower. Hab. West Indies. Fruit of the size of a large nut, soft, smooth, of an orange colour, and of agreeable taste. A syrup of the fruit is used in obstinate diarrhœa.

B. uniflo'ra. (L. *unus*, one; *flos*, a flower.) Hab. Brazil. The root is used as an antisyphilitic and emmenagogue. It produces abortion.

Brunia'ceæ. Heath-like shrubs, with small, imbricated, rigid, entire, exstipulate leaves. Calyx imbricated; petals and stamens 5, inserted on the calyx; anthers 2-celled, extrose, bursting longitudinally; ovary 1—3-celled, with 1—2 anatropous ova in each cell; style simple or bifid; fruit 1- or 2-celled; seeds with a minute embryo in fleshy albumen. They are epigynous calycifloral exogens.

Bru'niads. The plants of the Nat. Order *Bruniaceæ.*

Brunn's glands. Brunner's glands.

Brun'neous. (Sax. *brún*, brown.) Of a dark brown colour.

Brun'ner, Jean Con'rad. A Swiss anatomist, born at Diessenhofen, near Schaffhausen, in 1653, died at Mannheim in 1727.

B.'s glands. Duodenal glands. Small racemose glands of the upper part of small intestine in mammals, and in sharks and rays. In man, found chiefly near the pylorus, sparingly distributed at the lower end of duodenum and beginning of jejunum. They are embedded in the submucous tissue, and have a few muscular fasciculi between the acini; they open on the surface of the mucous membrane by minute pores. The epithelium of acini and duct is cylindrical and flattened. They secrete a viscid fluid containing mucus, which has no action on fats, but whose purpose is not known.

Brunn'thal. A cold water bathing establishment near Munich.

Brunonia'ceæ. Herbs. Leaves entire, radical; flowers in heads, surrounded by an involucre; calyx inferior, 5-pointed; corolla 5-pointed, withering; stamens hypogynous; anthers slightly united; ovary superior, 1-celled; ovule solitary, erect; style single; stigma with an indusium; fruit enclosed in the hardened calyx. Hypostaminous corollifloral exogens.

Bruno'niads. The plants of the Nat. Order *Brunoniaceæ.*

Bruno'nian. (F. *brownien.*) Belonging to the ideas of *Brown, John.*

B. sys'tem. Applied to a system of the practice of physic, formed by Dr. John Brown, a Scotch physician, and contemporary of Cullen, consisting in the assumption that the body possesses a peculiar property of excitability; that every agent capable of acting on it during life does so as a stimulant; that these stimulants (or the excitement caused by them) when they are duly in exercise, produce the healthy performance of the natural functions; that when excessive they produce exhaustion, or direct debility; when deficient, the effect is an accumulation of excitability, or indirect debility; from one or other of which states of debility all diseases were supposed to arise.

Bruno'nianism. Same as *Brunonian system.*

Brunsvig'ia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Amaryllidaceæ.*

B. toxica'ria, Ker. (L. *toxicum*, poison.) Hab. Cape of Good Hope. The juice of the bulb is an acrid poison, producing violent vomiting. It is added by the natives to their arrow poison.

Bruns'wick black. A solution of asphalte in drying oil or turpentine, with or without the addition of a solution of india rubber, in mineral naphtha. Used in the mounting of microscopic objects.

B. green. Crude copper chloride; also called *Friesland green.*

Bru'nus. Erysipelas. (Ruland.)

Bruscan'dula. The *Humulus lupulus*, or hop-plant; also, the Genus *Lupinus*, or the lupin.

Brus'cus. Same as *Ruscus.*

Brush. (F. *brosse*, a brush, from Low Lat. *brustia.*) An implement for cleaning things.

B.-burn. A wound produced by rapid and severe friction of the surface of the body, as when it comes in contact with a strap in rapid motion, or with the ground or hard snow in a slip on a mountain side. The skin is ground away, and the subjacent structures killed.

B., croup. A brush, on a long curved wire, made of a squirrel's tail, with the hairs directed to the handle. Used for removing false membranes from the larynx and trachea, and for applying local remedies.

B. discharge'. A term applied to that form of luminous electric discharge in which the light appears to diverge in fine radii from the conductor; its presence depends on the physical conditions of the conductor and of surrounding objects.

B., larynge'al. A brush, pointed or square, made of camels' or squirrels' hair, fixed on a handle bent an inch from the brush at a right angle. Used to apply remedies to the interior of the larynx.

B., metal'lic. A bundle of fine wires fixed in an insulating handle. Used for faradisation of less sensitive parts in anæsthetic conditions.

B.-sha'ped. Having the form of a brush; same as *Aspergilliform.*

B., stom'ach. Same as *Excutia ventriculi.*

Bru'ta. (L. *brutus*, stupid.) A term synonymous with *Edentata.*

Also, a term applied to animals not endowed with reason.

Also, a tree known only in the East, and resembling the cypress; also said to be a kind of *Sabina*, or savin.

Also, an old term for a certain force or power of celestial influence by which instinct is manifested in brute animals.

Bru'tia pix. Used by Pliny, *H. N.* xv, 7, for a thick, resinous kind of pitch used by the ancients; from the Brutii, a people of Italy, in whose country it abounded.

Bruti'no. Turpentine. (Quincy.)

Brutobon. An ointment used by the Greeks, but not now known, according to J. H. Velschius.

Bru'tole. (Fr.) See *Brytole.*

Bru'tua. The *Cissampelos pareira*, or *Pareira brava.*

Bruxanel'li. (Ind.) A tall tree of Malabar, the bark of which is diuretic, the root antiarthritic; its juice, mixed with butter, is applied to boils.

Bruy'eres. France. A carbonated chalybeate water.

Bry'a. (Βρύον, a moss.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ.*

B. eb'enus. (Ἔβενος, ebony.) Hab. West Indies. An oil distilled from the wood is used for toothache.

Brya'ceæ. (Βρύον, a moss.) Mosses. A Suborder of the Order *Stegocarpæ*, Nat. Order *Musci.* Sporangium dehiscing transversely by the separation of the operculum, or irregularly.

Also, a synonym of *Stegocarpæ.*

Bryaspar'agi. (Βρύον, the blossom of the hop; ἀσπάραγος, asparagus shoots. G. *Hopfensprossen.*) The early shoots of the hop.

Bryce's test. A test of the genuineness of the vaccine virus, consisting in the re-vaccination of a child from the eruption already resulting from the first vaccination, when, if the virus be genuine, the second vaccination is said to overtake the first.

Bry'cetus. Otherwise *Brychetus.*

Brycheth'mus. (Βρυχηθμός, from βρύχω, to roar.) Rumbling of the intestines.

Bry'chetus. (Βρυχετός, the ague, from βρύχω, to grind the teeth.) A name of a pernicious malarial fever.

Bry'chius. (Βρύχιος, the depths of the sea.) Term applied by Hippocrates to deep-seated veins.

Bry'eæ. (Βρύον, a moss.) Same as *Bryaceæ.*

Bryg'ma. Otherwise *Brygmus.*

Bryg'mus. (Βρυγμός, from βρύχω, to grind the teeth. G. *Zähneknirschen.*) Stridor dentium, grinding of the teeth, or the peculiar noise made by gnashing or grating of the teeth, in epilepsy and other convulsive diseases, arising from spasm of the muscles of the lower jaw.

Bryin'eæ. (Βρύον, a moss.) One of the Subclass of the Class *Musci*, according to some, consisting of the true mosses, the other being *Sphagnaceæ.*

Bry'ogens. (Βρύον, a moss; γεννάω, to produce.) A section of *Cryptogamia*, including mosses and liverworts.

Bryoï'dea. See *Bryaceæ.*

Bryoïd'in. A crystalline bitter and fusible resin, obtained by treating elemi with alcohol.

Bryol'ogy. (Βρύον, moss; λόγος, a discourse. G. *Laubmooskunde.*) The science or botany of mosses.

Bry'onē. Same as *Bryonia.*

Bryo'nia. (Βρύω, to burst forth, from its rapid growth. F. *bryone;* G. *Zaunrübe.*) Bryony. A Genus of plants of the Nat. Order *Cucurbitaceæ.*

B. abyssin'ica. The root, when fresh, is said to be poisonous, but esculent when cooked.

B. africa'na, Thunb. Hab. Cape of Good Hope. Used by the Hottentots as an emetic, cathartic, and diuretic, in skin diseases, dropsy and syphilis.

B. al'ba, Linn. (L. *albus*, white.) Inhabits the South of Europe. Monœceous; root yellowish. A tincture has been recommended in diphtheria.

B. america'na. The *Convolvulus mechoacanna.*

B. callo'sa, Rottl. (L. *callosus*, thick-skinned.) Stem filiform, rough; leaves on long petioles, cordate, 3—5-lobed, toothed, scabrous; berries globose; flowers yellow. Coromandel. Seeds, mixed with oil, are used as a vermifuge.

B. cordifo'lia. (L. *cor*, the heart; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. Ceylon. Used as a cooling medicine and an expectorant. (Waring.)

B. dioi'ca, Jacq. (Δίς, twice; οἶκος, a house; meaning stamens and pistils in separate flowers. F. *bryone*, *navet du diable*, *navet galant*, *vigne blanche*, *couleuvrée;* I. *brionia;* G. *Zaunrübe.*) Stem long, branched, weak, with tendrils; leaves alternate, palmate, rough on both sides; flowers in short axillary racemes, greenish white; fruit a globular red berry. The root is large, fusiform, fleshy, succulent, whitish, marked with circular striæ, of an acrid taste, and disagreeable odour. It is irritant, and a drastic purgative and an emetic. Used externally to bruises, muscular rheumatism, and glandular swellings; internally in dropsy, bronchitis with serous effusion, hooping-cough, and epilepsy. Sold by herbalists as white bryony and mandrake. Both root and berries have produced death; the former was fatal in four hours, the latter in thirty. Symptoms were giddiness, intoxication, vomiting, diarrhœa, and coma. Decoction of galls is said to be an antidote.

B. epigœ'a, Rottl. (Επίγαιος, upon the earth.) Stem glabrous; leaves fleshy, on longish petioles, cordate, 3-lobed, very hairy; male flowers shortly racemose at the end of a long peduncle; female flowers short, peduncled, solitary; berry ovate, rostrate, glabrous; seeds white. Coromandel. Root bitter; once supposed to be Calumba root. Used externally in castor oil, with cummin seed and onions, for rheumatism. Internally for dysentery and syphilis. A popular internal and external remedy for snake-bites in India.

B. ficifo'lia. The *Trianosperma ficifolia.*

B. filifor'mis. (L. *filum*, a thread; *forma*, shape.) Hab. Nepaul. Seeds given to feverish conditions in children.

B. gla'bra, Roxb. (L. *glaber*, smooth.) The *B. epigœa.*

B. heterophyl'la. (Ἕτερος, the other, different; φύλλον, a leaf.) Hab. China. Used in phthisis and dysentery. (Waring.)

B. lacinio'sa. (L. *laciniosus*, full of projecting points.) Hab. India. The juice of the leaves is used in liver disorders, and in cough and flatulence. The whole plant is esteemed a tonic.

B. mechoacan'na al'ba. (L. *albus*, white.) The *Convolvulus mechoacanna.*

B. mechoacan'na ni'gra. (L. *niger*, black.) The *Exogonium purga.*

B. mechoacan'na ni'gricans. (L. *nigricans*, blackish.) The *Exogonium purga.*

B. ni'gra. (L. *niger*, black.) The *Tamus communis.* Also, the *B. alba.*

B. palma'ta. (L. *palma*, the palm.) Hab. Ceylon. An oil is extracted from it, which is used in wounds and bruises. (Waring.)

B. peruvia'na. The *Exogonium purga.*

B. pilo'sa, Roxb. (L. *pilosus*, hairy.) The *B. rostrata.*

B. rostra'ta, Rottl. (L. *rostratus*, beaked.) Stem slender, hairy; leaves on longish petioles, rounded, cordate, toothed, pubescent; male flowers usually two together on a long slender peduncle; female flowers solitary; berries ovate, hairy;

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seeds black. Root small, and of light grey colour. Is used in piles, and as a demulcent in humoral asthma.

B. rudera'lis. (L. *rudus*, rubbish.) The *Bryonia dioica.*

B. sca'bra. (L. *scaber*, rough.) Hab. India, Cape of Good Hope. Gently aperient. Used in coughs. (Waring.)

B. scabrel'la. (Mod. L. *scabrellus*, dim. of *scaber*, rough.) Hab. India. Given in flatulence. (Waring.)

B. scrobicula'ta. (L. *scrobiculus*, a little ditch.) Hab. Abyssinia. Used for tapeworm. Said to be sedative.

Bry'onin. $C_{48}H_{80}O_{19}$. A glucoside obtained from *Bryonia alba* and *B. dioica* by percolation with alcohol, and treated with plumbic subacetate. It is a white or slightly coloured granular substance, bitter, soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in ether. An active purgative.

Bryon'itin. A crystallisable substance found in bryony root.

Bry'ony, black. The *Tamus communis.*

B., black-ber'ried. The *Bryonia alba.*

B., red-ber'ried. The *Bryonia dioica.*

B. wa'ter, com'pound. The *Alcoolatum bryoniæ compositum.*

B., white. The *Bryonia alba*, and also, the *B. dioica.*

B., wild. The *Sycios angulatus.*

Bryoph'ilous. (Βρύον, moss; φιλέω, to love. F. *bryophile.*) Growing on or amidst moss.

Bryophyl'lum. (Βρύον; φύλλον, a leaf.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Crassulaceæ.*

B. calyci'num. (Κάλυξ, a cup.) Hab. Moluccas, India. Used for abdominal pains, and as a poultice in hernia.

Bryophy'ta. (Βρύον; φυτόν, a plant.) A synonym of *Muscineæ.*

Bryoplas'tic. (Βρύον, moss; πλάσσω, to form. F. *bryoplaste.*) Diseases characterised by productions which approach more or less closely to vegetable forms, as warts, polypi, fungus.

Bryor'etin. A product, along with hydrobryoretin and glucose, of the action of sulphuric acid on bryonin.

Bryozo'a. (Βρύον, moss; ζῷον, an animal. F. *bryozoaires.*) A term synonymous with *Polyzoa.*

Bryozoa'ria. (Βρύον; ζωάριον, dim. of ζῷον, an animal.) A synonym of *Polyzoa.*

Bryth'rion. A malagma, or cataplasm, in former use, described by Paulus Ægineta. (Hooper.)

Bry'tia. (Βρύτια, the refuse of olives or grapes after pressing.) The lees of grapes.

Brytolatu'ra. (Βρῦτον, beer. F. *brytolature;* I. *britolatura;* G. *Bierauszuge, Arzneibiere.*) Béral's term for beers medicated with roots and herbs.

Bry'tole. (Βρῦτον, beer or ale.) A French term for a preparation made by macerating some medicinal substance in beer; also called *Brutole.*

Bryto'lea. (Βρῦτον, beer. F. *brytolé;* I. *britolea;* G. *Arzneibier.*) Same as *Brytolatura.*

Brytol'ica. (Βρῦτον. G. *Bierverbindungen.*) Applied by Béral to combinations of beer for medical use, as in *Brytolea, Brytolatura.*

Brytoloti'va. (Βρῦτον.) Solutions in beer for medical use in lotions and clysters.

Bry'ton. (Βρῦτον, from βρύω, to germinate; because the grain germinates in the process of malting.) Old term for a kind of potion made from barley; said to be what is now called ale or beer.

Bry'um. (Βρύον, a tree moss.) A Genus of the Nat Order *Bryaceæ.*

B. trique'trum. (L. *triquetrum*, three-cornered.) Hab. France. Used as an astringent in hæmorrhage.

Bu-. (Βου-, a form of βοῦς, an ox.) Used in composition to express size or excess.

Buat'rica. A false spelling of *Buiatrica.*

Bu'ba. The same as *Bouba.*

Bu'balus. (Βούβαλος.) The buffalo, *Bos bubalus.*

Bubastecor'dium. (L. *Bubastis*, the Egyptian deity, also called Bast, and supposed to occupy the same position as Artemis; *cor*, the heart.) The *Artemisia vulgaris.*

Bubas'ticum. An ulcer which arises chiefly on the superficial parts in children. Aëtius, iv, 21.

Bub'ble. (Sw. *bubbla*, a bubble.) A skin or bladder of water filled with air or gas.

B. fe'ver. A synonym of *Pemphigus* or *Pompholyx.*

Bub'bling. (Same etymon.) Gurgling. Applied to a sound like the bursting of a bubble.

B. rhonch'us. See *Rhonchus, bubbling.*

Bu'bē. A pustule.

Bu'bendorf. Switzerland; not far from Basel, 1200 feet above sea level. Two springs, of a temperature of 13° C. (55·4° F.), containing calcium carbonate 2·3 grains, and magnesium chloride ·09 grain, in 16 ounces.

Bu'bo. (Βουβών, the groin. F. *bubon;* I. *bubbone;* S. *bubon;* G. *Drüsengeschwulst, Leistenbeule, Schambeule.*) An inflammatory enlargement of a lymphatic gland, produced by venereal or other inoculation, or by simple irritation; usually occurring in the groin, but not necessarily so.

B., abdom'inal. That which is placed above the fold of the groin.

B., acu'te. A bubo arising rapidly, with much redness and pain.

B., amygd'aloid, in'dolent. (Ἀμυγδάλη, an almond; εἶδος, form.) A painless, hard, almond-shaped venereal inguinal bubo.

B., consec'utive. A bubo not manifesting itself until after the occurrence of a chancre or gonorrhœa.

B., constitu'tional. A venereal bubo manifesting itself some time after the occurrence of primary symptoms, when constitutional affections have been developed.

B., creep'ing. A bubo which, having burst, spreads to a greater or less extent along the neighbouring skin by semicircular advances, healing on one margin whilst it extends on the other. The cicatrix is always thin and blue.

B., cru'ral. (L. *cruralis*, belonging to the leg.) A bubo which is situated well below the fold of the groin.

B., gonorrhœ'al. A bubo resulting from the reflected irritation of a gonorrhœa.

B., in'dolent. (G. *schmerzlos Bubo.*) A bubo which remains hard, and does not tend to suppuration.

B., in'durated. A bubo caused by the absorption of syphilitic poison.

B., infect'ing. A syphilitic bubo.

B., in'guinal. (L. *inguen*, the groin.) An enlargement of one or more lymphatic glands of the groin.

B., inoc'ulable. Same as *B., syphilitic.*

B., mul'tiple, in'dolent. A syphilitic enlargement of the whole series of inguinal glands.

B., parot'id. A term for *Mumps.*

The term has also been used to describe inflammation of the parotid gland, following an acute infectious fever, most commonly typhus. It almost invariably ends in suppuration.

B., pestilent'ial. A term for *Plague.*

B., pri'mary. (F. *bubon d'emblée.*) A bubo which is believed to arise from absorption of syphilitic poison without the occurrence of a chancre.

B., prim'itive. Same as *B., primary.*

B., pu'bic. A bubo very near the pubes.

B., scrof'ulous. A scrofulous enlargement of a lymphatic gland.

B., stru'mous. (*Struma.*) Same as *B., scrofulous.*

B., sup'purating. A bubo in which pus has formed.

B., sympathet'ic. A bubo resulting from irritation without infection.

B., syphilit'ic. A bubo resulting from absorption of venereal poison.

B., vene'real. Same as *B., syphilitic.*

B., vir'ulent. Same as *B., syphilitic.*

Bu'bon. (Βουβών, the groin; because one of the species was used as a remedy for tumours in that region.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Umbelliferæ.*

B. cop'ticum. (L. *copticus*, belonging to Coptos, now Coft, an Egyptian town.) The *Ptychotis ajowan.*

B. gal'banum. An arborescent South African species, at one time supposed to be the source of galbanum.

B. macedon'icum. (F. *persil de Macedoine, P. de roches;* S. *ipposelino;* I. *salsa macedonica;* G. *Macedonische Petersilie.*) Macedonian parsley. Hab. Turkey and North Africa. The seeds differ from common parsley in the pericarp being thin, membranous, and without marked rays. The seeds have been used in epilepsy.

Bubon d'em'blée. (F. *emblée*, at the first onset.) The same as *Bubo, primary.*

Bubo'na. The nipple. (Dunglison.)

Bubonadeni'tis. (Βουβών; *adenitis.* F. *bubonadénite;* G. *Leistenentzündung.*) Inflammation of the inguinal glands.

Bubonal'gia. (Βουβών; ἄλγος, pain. F. *bubonalgie;* G. *Leistenschmerz.*) Pain in the groins.

Bubon'cus. (Βουβών; ὄγκος, a tumour.) Bubo; a swelling in the groin.

Bubo'nium. (Βουβώνιον, from βουβών, the groin; because esteemed efficacious in diseases of that region.) A species of starwort, but which is uncertain. Called also *Aster atticus, Asterion*, and *Asteriscus.*

Bubon'ocele. (Βουβών, the groin; κήλη, a tumour. F. *bubonocèle;* G. *Leistenbruch.*) A species of hernia in which the part protrudes at the abdominal ring; synonymous with inguinal hernia. By some authors, bubonocele is synonymous with inguinal hernia of whatever variety, or in whatever part of the course; by others, it is restricted to inguinal hernia when in the inguinal canal.

Bu'bonoid. (*Bubo;* εἶδος, form. G. *bubonähnlich, beulenartig.*) Resembling a bubo.

Bubonon'cus. (Βουβών, the groin; ὄγκος, a swelling.) Bubo.

Bubonop'anus. (Βουβών; L. *panus*, a swelling.) A bubo.

Bubonorix'is. Same as *Bubonorrhexis.*

Bubonorrhex'is. (Βουβών, the groin; ῥῆξις, a rupture or fracture.) A term applied by Paulus Ægineta to a bubonocele when attended with rupture of the peritoneum, that is, without a hernial sac.

Bubon'ulus. (Dim. of *bubo.*) Inflammation of the lymphatic glands of the dorsum penis.

Bu'bon-u'pas. The *Upas antiar.*

Bubro'nia guazu'ma. The *Guazuma tomentosa.*

Bu'buline. (L. *bubulus*, of the ox.) A substance obtained by Morin from the action of alcohol on cow-dung. Probably a mixture of nitrogenous principles. Precipitated by metallic salts, alum, and tannin.

Bubun'culus. Same as *Bubonulus.*

Bu'caros. A name of *Terra portugallica.*

Buc'ca. (L. *bucca*, the cheek. F. *joue;* I. *guancia;* S. *carrilo;* G. *Backe, Wange.*) The hollow part of the cheek which stands out in the act of blowing; also, the cheek itself.

Also, the vulva.

B. sacca'ta. (L. *saccus*, a bag.) The cheek pouch for the temporary reception of food in some Rodentia and Quadrumana.

Buc'ca dei Fio'ri. Italy; near to the Maremma. Mineral waters, 29° C. (84·2 F.), containing sodium chloride 21·6 grains, sodium carbonate 6·5, sodium sulphate 2·5, in a pint, with some nitrogen and carbonic acid. Used in the neighbourhood in malarious disorders.

Buccac'raton. (L. *buccea*, a morsel; κράω, to eat; or κεράννυμι, to mix.) A term used by Lindenus, *Exerc.* ix, 65, for a portion of bread soaked in wine, which anciently served for breakfast.

Buc'cal. (L. *bucca*, the cheek. F. *buccal.*) Of, or belonging to, the cheek or mouth.

B. ar'tery. (F. *sus-maxillaire*, Ch.; G. *Backenarterie.*) A branch of the internal maxillary, running obliquely forwards on the buccinator muscle with the buccal nerve, supplying the buccal muscles and anastomosing with branches of the facial artery.

B. glands. (F. *glandes buccales;* G. *Backendrüsen.*) Small, racemose, mucous glands lying between the mucous membrane of the cheek and the buccinator muscle. Whether they secrete anything else but mucus is not known.

B. lymphat'ic glands. The lymphatic glands on the surface of the buccinator muscle, through which the superficial lymphatics of the frontal region pass on their way to the submaxillary lymphatic glands.

B. mem'brane. The mucous membrane which lines the interior of the mouth.

B. nerve of fa'cial. (G. *Backenlippenzweigen.*) Buccal branches are given off from the facial nerve to the buccinator and orbicularis oris muscles; they give branches as they pass to the masseter, the zygomaticus major, the levator anguli oris, and the nasal muscles. They anastomose with the infra-orbital branches of the temporofacial division of the facial and with the buccal nerve of the inferior maxillary.

B. nerve of infe'rior max'illary. (F. *buccolabial*, Ch.; G. *Backennerv.*) A branch of the inferior maxillary. It pierces the external pterygoid muscle, and supplies a branch to it, and afterwards two or three to the temporal muscle, close to the insertion of which it lies. It divides into two branches, which join the facial nerve, and supply the integument, the buccinator muscle, and the mucous membrane. It is chiefly sensory.

B. nerve, supe'rior. (L. *superior*, upper.) The *B. nerve of facial.*

B. opera'tion. Furneaux Jordan's operation for removal of the tongue, in which the cheek is divided first from the angle of the mouth to the ramus of the jaw.

B. pouch. (L. *sacculus buccalis; F. abajoue;* S. *abazoues;* G. *Häugebacke, Backentasche.*) A pouch situated on each side of the mouth, between the cheek and the jaw, in some Cheiroptera, Rodents, and Quadrumana, which serves to contain food. It becomes filled when the masseter is relaxed, and is emptied by the contraction of that muscle.

B. sal'ivary papil'la. The prominent opening of the duct of the parotid gland in the cheek.

B. vein. Its branches accompany those of the artery, and it joins the facial vein below the angle of the mouth.

Bucca'les gland'ulæ. See *Buccal glands.*

Buc'cea. (L. *buccea*, a mouthful. G. *Bissen.*) Term signifying as much as may be held within the cheeks, a mouthful. The same as *Buccella.* (Ruland and Johnson.)

Buccel'aton. (L. *buccella*, a small mouthful; dim. of *buccea*, a mouthful.) A purgative medicine, consisting of scammony, opium, and aromatics, made up in form of a loaf, or of a thick electuary. Aëtius, iii, 100; Paulus Ægineta, vii, 5.

Buccel'la. (L. *buccella.*) A little mouthful.

Applied formerly to a polypus in the nose; because it was supposed to be a portion of flesh parting from the bucca, or cheek, and finding its way into the nose. (Ruland and Johnson.)

B. purgato'ria. (L. *purgatorius*, purgative. G. *Purgurbissen.*) A purgative morsel.

Buccella'tio. (L. *buccella*, a small mouthful.) The application of a pledget of lint to arrest hæmorrhage. Fallopius, *de Vuln. part. v*, ii, *c.* 10.

Buc'cia. (It.) The boiled and pressed pulp of the olive after expression of the oil. It still contains from 22 to 28 per cent. of oil, and is used as a fuel.

Bucci'na. (L. *buccina*, a shepherd's horn.) The spongy bones of the nasal cavities.

Buccina'to-pharynge'al mem'brane. The pterygo-maxillary ligament.

Buc'cinator. (L. *buccino*, to sound a trumpet. F. *buccinateur alvéolo-labial*, Ch.; I. *buccinatorio;* S. *bucinador;* G. *Backenmuskel.*) A thin flat muscle, which occupies the cheek. It arises from the pterygo-maxillary ligament, from the alveolar processes of the upper and lower pairs opposite the molar teeth, and is inserted into the orbicularis oris at the angle of the mouth where the middle fibres decussate. It squeezes food between the teeth, and is used in such actions as blowing a trumpet, from which it derives its name. It is supplied by a branch of the inferior maxillary nerve.

B. nerve. The buccal nerve of the inferior maxillary.

Buccin'idæ. (L. *buccinum*, a shell-fish like a trumpet.) A Family of the Division *Siphonostomata*, Order *Prosobranchiata*, Section *Branchifera*, of the Class *Gasteropoda*, distinguished by a shell notched anteriorly, or with the canal abruptly reflected, producing a kind of varix on the front of the shell. (Woodward.)

Buc'cinum. (L. *buccinum*, a shell-fish, so called from its likeness to *buccina*, a trumpet; from βυκάνη, a trumpet.) A Genus of the Family *Buccinidæ.* Shell oval, with a large aperture; columella and peristome smooth and not dentated.

B. unda'tum. (L. *undatus*, made in the form of waves. F. *buccin;* G. *Trompetenschnecke.*) The whelk. Used as an article of food; the calcined shell was formerly used as an absorbent; and, filled with salt and then burnt in an earthen pot, as a dentifrice.

Buc'co. (L. *bucco*, a babbler; from *bucca*, the cheek.) One who is wide-mouthed, or who has distended cheeks.

In composition, a prefix signifying relationship to the cheek.

Also, a synonym of *Buchu.*

B.-la'bial nerve. (L. *labium*, the lip.) The buccal nerve of the internal maxillary.

Also, by some, restricted to the terminal branch of the buccal nerve of the internal maxillary.

B.-la'bial, supe'rior. The buccal nerve of the facial.

B.-pharynge'al. (Φάρυγξ, the throat.) Relating to the mouth and the pharynx.

B.-pharynge'al aponeurosis. (Ἀπονευρώσις, the end of a muscle.) A synonym of the *Pterygo-maxillary ligament.*

Buc'cula. (Dim. *bucca*, the cheek.) The fleshy portion under the chin; used by Bartholin, iii, 11, *p.* 532.

Also, a small mouth.

Buc'cule. (L. *buccula*, a cheek. G. *Unterkinn.*) The fatty tissue forming a double chin.

Buce'a. The inner white epiderm of beans. (Schlickum.)

Bucel'las. A white Portuguese wine, containing, according to Brande, 18·49 parts by volume of alcohol, of sp. gr. ·825 at 60° F., in 100 parts of wine.

Buceph'alon, red-fruit'ed. The *Trophis americana.*

Bucephalop'sis haimea'nus. (Βοῦς, an ox; κεφαλή, the head; ὤψ, the eye.) A larval form of a trematode worm found in the *Cardium rusticum.*

Buceph'alous. (Βοῦς, an ox; κεφαλή, the head. F. *bucéphale.*) Like the head of an ox from its size or appearance.

Buceph'alus polymor'phus. (Βοῦς; κεφαλή; πολύς, many; μορφή, form.) A larval form of trematode worm found in various species of Unio and Anodonta.

Bu'ceras. (Βοῦς, an ox; κέρας, a horn; from the likeness of its seed to a horn. G. *Bockshorn.*) Name used by Hippocrates, *de Morb. Mul.* xciii, i, 24, for the *Trigonella fœnum græcum*, or fenugreek.

B. fœ'num græ'cum. The *Trigonella fœnum græcum.*

Bu'ceros. Same as *Buceras.*

Buchin'ho. The fruit of *Luffa purgans.*

Bu'chu. The name given by the natives at the Cape of Good Hope to, and the pharmacopœial name of the leaves of, the *Barosma betulina*, *B. crenulata*, and *B. serratifolia*. *B. pulchella* and

B. betulina are more especially used by the Hottentots. They are smooth, greyish green, toothed, marked with pellucid dots at the indentations and apex, having a powerful odour and a warm camphoraceous taste. Buchu leaves contain a volatile oil, smelling like peppermint, which throws down at a low temperature barosma camphor; a body similar to rutin has also been observed. Diuretic stimulant, and stomachic stimulant. Used in chronic inflammation of mucous membrane of urinary passages, and in atonic dyspepsia. At the Cape, buchu is administered in gout and rheumatism; and infused in brandy or vinegar it is used in sprains, bruises, and muscular rheumatism.

B., false. The leaves of the *Empleurum serrulatum* have been imported for buchu. They are distinguished from those of *Barosma serrulata* by being narrower, with the teeth more deflected, and the point acute and wanting a gland.

B. fo'lia, B. Ph. (L. *folium*, a leaf. F. *feuilles de bucco;* G. *Buccoblätter.*) Buchu leaves. See *Buchu.*

B., large. The leaves of *Barosma crenata*, *B. crenulata*, and *B. betulina.*

B. leaves. See *Buchu.*

B., long. The leaves of *Barosma serratifolia* and *Empleurum serratifolium.*

B., short. The leaves of *Barosma betulina.*

Bu'cida. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Combretaceæ.*

B. bu'ceras. (Βοῦς, an ox; κέρας, a horn.) Olive bark tree. Hab. West Indies. The bark is astringent.

B. capita'ta. (L. *capitatus*, having a head.) Yellow sanders. Hab. Jamaica. A decoction is used in syphilis.

Buck. (Sax. *bucca*, a he-goat.) The male of the deer, goat, hare, and other animals.

B.-bean. (By some said to be a corruption of *bog bean*, from its place of growth; by others held to be a derivation of Dutch *bocksboonen*, or G. *Bocksbohne*, from *Scharbock*, the scurvy, and *bohne*, a bean; a remedy against scurvy.) The *Menyanthes trifoliata*, or water-trefoil.

B.-bean, Amer'ican. The *Menyanthes verna.*

B.-ber'ry. The *Vaccineum stamineum.*

B.'s horn plan'tain. The *Plantago coronopus.*

B. mast. (Eng. dialect, *buck*, beech; Sax. *mæst.*) The seeds of the beech tree, *Fagus sylvatica.*

B. yam. The *Dioscorea triphylla.*

Buck'et fe'ver. A term for Dengue fever.

Buck'eye. The *Æsculus hippocastanum.*

B., red. The *Æsculus paria.*

Buck'ho. A synonym of *Buchu.*

Buckland'eæ. A Tribe of the Nat. Order *Hamamelacea*, having several ovules in each cell.

Buck'rams. The *Allium ursinum.*

Buck'thorn. (A translation of L. *spina*, a thorn; *cervina*, belonging to a deer, its old name; or a modification of G. *buxdorn*, a translation of πυξάκανθα, which was perhaps the same plant.) The *Rhamnus catharticus*, or purging buckthorn.

B., dy'er's. The *Rhamnus infectorius.*

B., Pal'estine. The *Rhamnus paliurus.*

B., purg'ing. The *Rhamnus catharticus.*

B., sea. The *Hippophaë rhamnoides*, the berries of which are used in sauces, and are said to possess narcotic properties.

Buck'u. A synonym of *Buchu.*

Buck'wheat. (Eng. dialect *buck*, for *beech;* Sax. *bóc*, beech; G. *buche*, beech. F. *sarrasin;* I. *saggina*, *grano saraceno;* G. *Buchweizen.*) The *Polygonum fagopyrum*, called buckwheat, as if beechwheat, from the resemblance of its seeds to beech mast. The seeds are nutritive, and are used largely in Eastern countries, and in smaller quantities in Europe, to make bread or puddings, but they are deficient in nitrogenous principles and in fat. Buckwheat flour contains, in 100 parts, starch 79·894, nitrogenous principles 2·645, dextrin 2·85, sugar ·914, fat ·943, and water 12·754.

B., climb'ing. The *Polygonum convolvulus.*

B., east'ern. The *Polygonum divaricatum.*

Buck'wheats. The plants of the Nat. Order *Polygonaceæ.*

Bucne'mia. (Βου, a particle of increase; κνήμη, the leg.) A disease of the leg, distinguished by tense, diffuse, inflammatory swelling.

B. sparganot'ica. (Σπαργανόω, to wrap in swaddling clothes.) The swelled leg of the puerperal state, or phlegmasia dolens.

B. trop'ica. (Τροπικός, the tropics.) The disease otherwise called Barbadoes leg, and elephantiasis arabum.

Bucra'nion. (Βοῦς, an ox; κρανίον, a head; from a supposed likeness of its flower to an ox's head.) A name for the Genus *Antirrhinum*, or snap-dragon. (Quincy.)

Buc'ton. The hymen, according to Severinus Piriæus, in *Opusc. Phys. Anat.* i, 5, *p.* 47.

Bud. (Old F. *boter*, to push. F. *bouton*, *bourgeon;* I. *bottone;* S. *boton;* G. *Knospe.*) A conical body at the termination of the stem or a branch of plants, and at the axils of the leaves, which contains the axis and its appendages in a rudimentary state.

B., acces'sory. A bud or buds in addition to, and by the side of, the one normal bud.

B., adventit'ious. (L. *adventitius*, foreign.) A bud which is produced in an abnormal and irregular position, as on the root of a plant, on a leaf, or on the stem.

B., a'pical. (L. *apex*, the extreme end of a thing.) A bud placed at the extremity of the axis of a plant.

B., em'bryo. An adventitious bud when enclosed in the bark, as in the cedar of Lebanon.

B., flesh'y. A bud the scales of which are thick and succulent, as in the tiger lily. Also called *Bulbil.*

B., flow'er. An unexpanded blossom.

B., la'tent. (L. *lateo*, to lie hid.) A bud in which there is no apparent external structure when not growing, such as is seen on the horse-chestnut.

B., leaf. A bud which develops leaves, and serves for the growth of the stem.

B., mix'ed. A bud which develops both leaf and flower.

B., na'ked. A bud without scales or other protection.

B., nor'mal. A single bud at the termination of a stem or branch, or in the axil of a leaf.

B. ru'diment. Term applied by Pringsheim to a cell formed, by the growth of septa, from the distended part of the tube just below the 3—6-celled apex of the proembryo in Chara.

B. scales. The outer dry scales of a bud which are aborted leaves; they serve to protect the inner part of the bud from cold and moisture.

B., sca'ly. A bud possessing external scales in its period of rest.

B., subpeti'olar. (L. *sub*, under; *petiolus*, a little foot.) A bud which is enveloped by the base of the petiole of a leaf, as by a sheath, as in the plane tree.

B., ter'minal. (L. *terminalis*, belonging to a boundary.) The same as *B.*, *apical.*

B.-varia'tion. The appearance of new characters in particular buds, which develop differently from the other shoots of the same stock. There are two forms. In one case the abnormal shoot of a stock, which itself belongs to a variety, resembles or reverts to the primitive form; in the other case new characters, not previously displayed, arise on particular shoots of a stock.

Bu'da. See *Ofen.*

Bud'ding. (Same etymon as *Bud.* F. *gemmation;* G. *Knospung.*) The mode of propagation of a plant by introducing and keeping fixed a bud under the bark.

A process of the division of living cells. The nucleus first divides: one of the segments approaches the cell wall; a protrusion occurs there, includes the small nucleus, and forms a bud, which finally separates as a complete cell.

Buddle'ia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Scrophulariaceæ.*

B. america'na. Hab. South America, West Indies. Used in emollient baths and fomentations. (Waring.)

B. brazilien'sis. Hab. Brazil. Used for mucilaginous poultices. (Waring)

B. globo'sa, Lam. (L. *globosus*, round like a ball.) Hab. Mexico. Used as a stimulant.

B. madagascaren'sis. Hab. Madagascar. Used in asthma, cough, and catarrh. (Waring.)

B. polys'tachys. (Πολύς, many; στάχυς, an ear of corn.) Hab. Abyssinia. Given for tapeworm. (Waring.)

B. verticilla'ta. (L. *verticillus*, the whirl of a spindle.) Hab. Mexico. Used as an application to wounds.

Bud'ram. (Welsh.) Oatmeal steeped in water for twenty-four to thirty-six hours till it begins to ferment, then skimmed and boiled to the consistence of gruel.

Bue. France; Hautes Pyrénées, near St. Sauveur. A weak chalybeate water.

Buec'phlysis. (Βοῦς, an ox; ἐκφλύω, to rush forth.) Cow-pox.

Bue'na. (*Bueno.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Rubiaceæ.*

B. hexan'dra, Pohl. (*Hexandra*, having six stamens; from ἕξ, six; ἀνήρ, a man.) Hab. Brazil. Bark bitter and febrifuge.

B. obtusifo'lia, De Cand. (L. *obtusus*, blunt; *folium*, a leaf.) Bark used as a mild febrifuge.

Buff. (Contr. of F. *bufle*, a buffalo.) A pale yellowish colour like the tanned and dressed skin of a buffalo, called buff-leather.

B., inflam'matory. The buffy coat of coagulated blood.

Buf'falo. (S. *bufalo.* F. *buffle;* I. *bufalo;* G. *Büffel*, *Büffelochs.*) The *Bos bubalus.* Buffalo beef is dark in colour and strong in flavour.

Buf'feli. A ring made of the horn of a buffalo, which is worn on the ring finger to cure the cramp. (Parr.)

Buf'fon, George Louis le Clerc, Comte de. Born at Montbard, in Burgundy, 1707; died, from stone in the bladder, 1788. French naturalist. He wrote the 'Histoire naturelle.'

Buf'fy coat. (L. *corium phlogisticum*, *crusta pleuritica;* F. *couenne inflammatoire*, *couenne pleuritique;* I. *cotenna;* S. *costra inflammatoria;* G. *Speckhaut.*) The upper layer of the clot in coagulated blood, which, under certain circumstances, contains no red corpuscles, and thus is colourless, or nearly so. It consists of fibrin and white corpuscles. It is always formed when the red corpuscles run together and so fall rapidly to the bottom of the vessel, and, except in the pregnant female, is not found to occur in the healthy human blood. The buffy coat is formed in inflammatory conditions, in chlorosis, and in all conditions of blood which make the liquor sanguinis lighter or the red corpuscles proportionably heavier. In conditions where the fibrin is actually in excess the surface of the buffy coat becomes concavely cupped. In some animals, as the horse, the blood naturally coagulates so strongly that a buffy coat is always formed when blood is let. It is also found in those cases in which the coagulation of blood is retarded by such artificial means as cold.

Bu'fo. (Βοῦς, an ox; φένω, to slay; they were supposed to be deadly to oxen.) A Genus of the Order *Anoura*, Class *Amphibia.* Body squat; limbs short; gait heavy; back warty; maxilla without teeth.

B. vulga'ris. (L. *vulgaris*, common. F. *crapaud commun;* I. *rospo;* S. *sapo;* G. *Kröte.*) The common toad, formerly believed to be of great efficacy in medicine; the flesh dried and powdered was supposed to be powerfully diuretic and diaphoretic, and was given in dropsy; the living animal was applied to carbuncles and to cancer to draw out the virulent matter, and was alleged to swell visibly with the absorbed virus. The whole animal dried was worn about the neck as an amulet; it was believed to have a gem in its head (*Bufonite*), to which extraordinary virtues were attributed.

Bufo'nes exsicca'tæ. (L. *bufo*, a toad; *exsiccatus*, dried. G. *getrocknete Kröten.*) Dried toads. See *Bufo vulgaris.*

Bufon'idæ. (L. *bufo*, a toad.) A Family of the Group *Oxydactyla*, Order *Batrachia.* They are also described as a Section of the Order *Anoura*, of the Class *Amphibia;* as a Family of the *Opisthoglossa platydactyla*, and in other ways. Body squat; skin warty and glandular; toothless; tongue attached by its anterior extremity to the mandible; pupils transverse; hind limbs not much larger than the fore limbs; toes of hind feet only slightly webbed.

Bu'fonite. The toad-stone, believed formerly to be generated in the head of the toad, or to be vomited by the same animal; they were also called Chelonites, and other names, for equally good reasons. Toad-stones were in fact the teeth of several species of fossil fish, chiefly the anarrhicas and sparus; they had extraordinary properties attributed to them, were supposed to possess great alexipharmic virtues, and to cure the bite of poisonous animals when applied to the part, according to Aldrovandus, *de Insectis*, iv, 3, *m.* 469.

Bug. (Welsh *bwg*, a hobgoblin. F. *punaise;*

I. *cimicc;* S. *chinche;* G. *Wanze.*) The *Cimex lectularius.* The bite of a bug produces a raised, circular, flattened papule, having a red point in the centre produced by the puncture.

B., ag'aric. (F. *agaric fausse orange;* G. *Fliegenschwamm.*) The *Agaricus muscarius.* Used formerly to destroy bugs.

B. bane. The *Cimicifuga racemosa.*

B., har'vest. The *Acarus autumnalis,* or *Leptus autumnalis.* Probably this insect is a larval form of a *Tetranychus* or a *Trombidium.*

Bugan'tia. A chilblain.

Bu'gle. (L. *bugilla,* the Roman name of this plant.) The *Ajuga reptans.*

B., com'mon. The *Ajuga reptans.*

B., moun'tain. The *Ajuga pyramidalis.*

B., pyram'idal. The *Ajuga pyramidalis.*

B., wa'ter. The *Lycopus virginicus.*

B. weed. The *Lycopus virginicus.*

B., yel'low. The *Ajuga chamæpitys.*

Bu'gloss. (Βοῦς, an ox; γλώσσα, the tongue; from the resemblance of its leaves. F. *buglose;* I. *buglossa;* S. *buglosa;* G. *Ochscnzunge.*) The *Anchusa officinalis, A. italica,* and *Lycopsis arvcnsis.*

B., cow'slip. The *Pulmonaria officinalis,* from its likness in leaf and flower respectively to the two plants.

B., creep'ing. The *Lycopsis vesicularia.*

B., dy'ers'. The *Anchusa tinctoria.*

B., gar'den. The *Anchusa officinalis.*

B., small wild. The *Lycopsis arvensis.*

B., stone. The *Echium italicum.*

B., up'right. The *Ajuga pyramidalis,* or *Bugula.*

B., vi'pers. The *Echium vulgare.*

Buglos'sa. See *Bugloss.*

Buglos'sum. The bugloss. Also, an old name for the sole, *Solea vulgaris.*

B. angustifo'lium ma'jus. (L. *angustus,* narrow; *folium,* a leaf; *major,* greater.) The *Anchusa officinalis.*

B. horten'se. (L. *hortensis,* belonging to a garden.) The *Anchusa officinalis.*

B. latifo'lium. (L. *latus,* broad; *folium,* a leaf.) The *Borago officinalis.*

B. sati'vum. (L. *sativus,* that which is sown.) The *Anchusa officinalis.*

B. sylves'tre. (L. *sylvestris,* belonging to a wood.) The *Anchusa officinalis.*

B. tincto'rum. (L. *tinctorius,* belonging to a dyer.) The *Anchusa tinctoria.*

B. vulga're ma'jus. (L. *vulgaris,* common; *major,* greater.) The *Anchusa officinalis.*

Bu'gula. (Probably a dim. of *Buglossa.*) The *Ajuga pyramidalis.*

B. chamæ'pitys. (Χαμαί, on the ground; πίτυς, a pine tree.) The *Ajuga chamæpitys.*

B. pyramida'lis. (L. *pyramidalis,* like a pyramid.) The *Ajuga pyramidalis.*

B. rep'tans. (L. *repto,* to creep.) The *Ajuga reptans.*

Buïat'rica. (Βοῦς, an ox; ἰατρικός, belonging to medicine. G. *Rindviehheilkunde.*) The medical treatment of cattle diseases.

Buid'he Chon'nael. Same as *Blefed.*

Builth. Wales; Brecknockshire. Picturesquely situated on the Wye. There are three springs, a chalybeate, a sulphur, and a strong salt spring, besides others in the neighbourhood. The salt spring contains 66 grains of sodium chloride and 11 grains of calcium chloride, in the pint. Used in dyspepsia and liver diseases.

Buis'ard. France. A mineral water, containing calcium chloride and carbonate.

Bu'lam fe'ver. Name given on the African coast to yellow fever.

Bula'ma boil. An inflamed and painful boil common on the west coast of Africa, caused by the larva of an undetermined insect.

Bula'ta. Same as *Balata.*

Bulb. (Βολβός, a bulb. F. *bulbe;* I. and S. *bulbo;* G. *Knolle, Zwiebel, Bolle.*) In Botany, a subterranean bud with fleshy scales, sending off roots from below and a stem above; or it may be looked upon as a very short stem, producing roots below, and leaves in the form of scales above. Confined to Monocotyledons.

Also, a generic term in Biology for several more or less rounded structures.

B., aor'tic. (I. *bulbo dell' aorta;* G. *Aortenzwiebel.*) The anterior and upper of the three original divisions of the rudimentary tubular heart of the embryo; from it are developed the primitive aortic arches, which, as well as the bulb, are permanent in some animals.

Also, the enlargement at the commencement of the aorta. See *Aortæ radix.*

B., arte'rial. Same as *B., aortic.*

B., ar'tery of. (G. *Zwiebelarterie.*) A short branch arising from the internal pudic artery between the layers of the subpubic fascia; it passes transversely inwards, pierces the bulb of the urethra and ramifies within it; it gives a branch to Cowper's gland. It varies in size, is sometimes double and sometimes absent.

B., au'ditory. The membranous labyrinth and the cochlea are together so called.

B., cen'tral. The bulbous extremity of a nerve-fibril in a corpuscle of Krause.

B., coat'ed. (Low. L. *cota,* a garment.) Same as *B., tunicated.*

B., den'tal. (F. *bulbe dentaire;* I. *bulbo del dente.*) The papilla which is developed at the bottom of the primitive dental groove, and which, projecting into the descending enamel germ, becomes the tooth pulp.

B. of cor'pus caverno'sum. A slight enlargement near the junction of each corpus cavernosum with its fellow.

B. of cor'pus spongio'sum. The posterior bulbous portion of the corpus spongiosum penis, called *B. of urethra.*

B. of eye. The globe of the eye.

B. of feath'er. The papilla at the bottom of the feather follicle of the skin, on which the feather rests.

B. of fe'male. The *B. of vestibule.*

B. of for'nix. The *Corpus albicans* of each side.

B. of hair. (F. *bulbe du poil;* I. *bulbo del pelho;* G. *Haarknopf, Haarzwiebel.*) The soft enlargement of the root end of the hair.

B. of o'vary. By Rouget, this term is applied to the plexus of veins and to the arteries of the ovary.

By Sappey, it is applied to the body of the ovary itself.

B. of Rou'get. Same as *B. of ovary.*

B. of spi'nal mar'row. The medulla oblongata.

B. of throat. The tonsils.

B. of tooth. See *B., dental.*

B. of ure'thra. (G. *Harnröhrenzwiebel.*) The posterior rounded end of the *corpus spongiosum* of the penis.

B. of vagi'na. The *B. of vestibule.*

B. of ves'tibule. (G. *Schwellkörper des Vorhofes.*) An elongated oval mass, about an inch long, lying on each side of the vestibule of the vagina, and consisting of a venous plexus. Together they are the analogue of the bulb of the male urethra. The bulb of the vestibule is covered internally with mucous membrane, and externally by part of the constrictor vaginæ muscle.

B., olfac'tory. (L. *olfacio*, to smell. I. *bulbo olfattorio;* G. *Riechkolben*, *Riechnervenkolben.*) The anterior oval termination of the olfactory tract, consisting chiefly of grey substance, and giving origin to the branches of the olfactory nerve, which pass through the foramina in the cribriform plate of the ethmoid.

B., rachid'ian. ('Ράχις, the spine.) The medulla oblongata.

B., sca'ly. A bulb with narrow, thickish, imbricated scales, as the lily.

B., specif'ic grav'ity. See *Specific gravity bulb.*

B., tu'nicated. (L. *tunicatus*, provided with a coating.) A bulb with broad, enfolding fleshy scales, as the onion.

Bulba'ceous. (L. *bulbus.* F. *bulbacé;* G. *zwiebelartig*, *zwiebeltragend.*) Applied to a bulb-bearing plant.

Bul'bar. (Same etymon.) Relating to a bulb.

Also, and especially in the term bulbar paralysis, relating to the bulbus rachidicus or medulla oblongata.

B. disea'ses. A term under which some authors include epilepsy and bulbar paralysis.

B. paral'ysis. See *Paralysis, bulbar.*

Bul'bi. (Plural of L. *bulbus*, a bulb.) A term applied to rounded eminences or parts of organs.

B. forni'cis. (*Fornix.*) The *Corpora albicantia.*

B. prio'rum cru'rum forni'cis. (L. *prior*, first; *crus*, a leg.) The *Corpora albicantia.*

B. vestib'uli. (L. *vestibulum*, an entrance.) See *Bulb of vestibule.*

Bul'biceps. (L. *bulbus; caput*, the head. G. *zwiebelkopfig.*) Bulbous-headed.

Also, a stem with a bulbous base.

Bulbif'erous. (L. *bulbus*, a bulb; *fero*, to bear. F. *bulbifére;* G. *Zwiebeltragend.*) Having or bearing bulbs.

Bul'biform. (L. *bulbus; forma*, shape. G. *zwiebelförmig.*) Having the shape of a bulb.

Bul'bil. (L. dim. *bulbus*, a bulb. F. *bulbille;* G. *Zwiebelknospe.*) A small, solid, or scaly bud, growing in the axils of the leaves of a plant, which, being detached from it, becomes developed and produces a new individual.

The term is also applied in Chara to a mass of isolated underground nodes with greatly abbreviated whorls.

Bulbillif'erous. (L. *bulbillus; fero*, to bear. F. *bulbillifère;* G. *bulbillentragend.*) Bearing bulbils.

Bulbil'lus. Same as *Bulbil.*

Bulbi'ne. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Liliaceæ.*

B. planifo'lia, R. and S. (L. *planus*, flat; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. Europe. Said to be a purgative.

Bulbip'arous. (L. *bulbus; pario*, to bring forth.) Same as *Gemmiparus.*

Bulb'let. (Dim. of *bulb.*) Same as *Bulbil.*

Bulbocastan'eum. Same as *Bulbocastanum.*

Bulbocas'tanum. (Βολβός, a bulb; *κάστανον*, a chestnut.) The *Bunium bulbocastanum*, so called because its root is bulbous, and has the flavour of a chestnut.

Bulbocaverno'sus. (L. *bulbus*, a bulb; *cavernosus*, cavernous; in reference to the bulb of the urethra and the cavernous bodies of the penis.) The accelerator urinæ muscle.

Bulbocav'ernous glands. (Same etymon.) Cowper's glands.

Bulboco'dium. (Βολβός, a bulb; *κώδιον*, a skin.) The *Narcissus pseudonarcissus.*

Bulbo'dium. (L. *bulbus.*) A synonym of *Corm.*

Bulbogem'ma. (L. *bulbus; gemma*, a bud.) The same as *Bulbil.*

Bul'bonach. The *Lunaria rediviva.*

Bulbophyl'lum. (L. *bulbus*, a bulb; *folium*, a leaf.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Orchidaceæ.*

B. nu'tans. (L. *nuto*, to nod.) Hab. Madagascar. Used as an emollient.

Bulborrhex'is. (Βολβός, a bulb; *ῥῆξις*, a breaking.) Rupture of the globe of the eye.

Bul'bosin. A bitter, uncrystallisable principle, soluble in water and in absolute alcohol, insoluble in ether; obtained from the *Agaricus bulbosus*, and to which, according to Boudier, its poisonous properties are due; it is said to differ from amanitin.

Bulbo'sus. Same as *Bulbous.*

Bulbotu'ber. (L. *bulbus; tuber*, a bump. G. *Knollzwiebel*, *Zwiebelknolle.*) A tuberculated bulbous underground dilated stem, with very few scales; also called *Corm.*

Bulbourethra'lis. (Βολβός, a bulb; *οὐρήθρα*, the urethra.) The accelerator urinæ muscle.

Bul'bous. (L. *bulbosus.* G. *zwiebelartig*, *ausgeschwollen*, *knollig.*) Of a rounded form. Bearing, or having the structure of, a bulb.

B. ag'aric. See *Agaricus bulbosus.*

B. ba'sed. Swollen at the base.

B. crow'foot. The *Ranunculus bulbosus.*

B. fing'ers. Enlargement of the ends of the fingers, with incurvation of the nails, seen in phthisical people and in cases of cyanosis.

B. por'tion of ure'thra. See *Urethra, bulbous portion of.*

Bul'buli. Plural of *Bulbulus.*

Bul'bulus. (L. dim. of *bulbus.* G. *Zwiebelchen.*) A small bulb, such as develops in the angles of the scales of a growing or propagating bulb.

Also, the same as *Bulbil.*

B. thra'cus. (L. *bulbus*, a bulb; *thracus*, belonging to Thrace.) The bulbous edible root of *Cyperus esculentus.*

Bul'bus. (Βολβός, a bulb.) A bulb; a bulb-shaped structure.

B. al'lii, U.S. Ph. (L. *allium*, garlic. F. *ail;* G. *Knoblauch.*) The bulb of *Allium sativum.*

B. aor'ticus. Same as *Bulb, aortic*, and *Aortæ radix.*

B. arterio'sus. (*Arteria.*) The *Bulb, aortic.*

B. caro'tis commu'nis. (L. *communis*, common.) An enlargement of the upper part of the carotid artery, which occurs in about 33 per cent. of adults. It is not perceptible during the first year or two of life. A similar enlargement is sometimes found at the commencement of the external or internal carotid artery.

B. ce'pæ. (L. *cepa*, an onion.) The onion; the bulb of the *Allium cepa.*

B. cine'reus. (L. *cinereus*, ashen-grey colour.) A synonym of *Bulb, olfactory.*

B. col'chici. Colchicum root. See *Colchici cormus.*

B. esculen'tus. (L. *esculentus*, eatable.) Probably the *Allium ascalonicum.*

B. forni'cis. (L. *fornix*, an arch.) A synonym of each of the *Corpora albicantia.*

B. glandulo'sus. (L. *glandulosus*, full of glands.) The *Proventriculus.*

B. medul'læ spina'lis. (L. *medulla*, marrow; *spinalis*, belonging to the spine.) The medulla oblongata.

B. oc'uli. (L. *oculus*, the eye. F. *bulbe de l'œil;* G. *Augapfel.*) The eyeball.

B. olfacto'rius. See *Bulb, olfactory.*

B. ova'rii. (L. *ovarium*, the ovary.) See *Bulb of ovary.*

B. pi'li. (L. *pilus*, hair.) See *Bulb of hair.*

B. rachid'icus. (Ῥάχις, the spine.) A synonym of the *Medulla oblongata.*

B. scil'læ. The bulb of *Scilla maritima.*

B. ure'thræ. (Οὐρήθρα, from οὐρέω, to pass urine.) See *Bulb of urethra.*

B. vagi'næ. (L. *vagina*, a sheath, the vagina.) The *Bulb of the vestibule.*

B. ve'næ jugula'ris. (L. *vena*, a vein; *jugulum*, the throat. G. *Drosseladerzwiebel.*) The enlargement of the jugular vein at its commencement; it occupies a depression in the temporal bone.

B. vestib'uli. (L. *vestibulum*, from *vestio*, to cover.) See *Bulb of vestibule.*

B. victoria'lis lon'gæ. (L. *victorialis*, belonging to the mountain St. Victoire; *longus*, long. G. *langer allermannsharnisch.*) The bulb of the *Allium victoriale.*

B. vomito'rius. (L. *vomitorius*, emetic.) The *Hyacinthus muscari.*

Bule'sis. (Βούλησις, a willing. G. *Streben, Wille.*) The will.

Bul'ga. (L. *bulga*, a bag.) The vulva; also the womb.

Bulg'ing. (Old Sw. *bulgja*, to swell out.) Protrusion, a circumscribed swelling out. Applied to such occurrences as the prominence seen in the early stage of a hernia, or the projection of a part of the chest walls in thoracic aneurysm.

Buli'mia. (Βου, a particle of augment; λιμός, hunger. F. *boulimie, faim canine, addéphagie;* I. *bulimo;* G. *Heisshunger, Gefrässigkeit.*) A morbid hunger, chiefly occurring in idiots and maniacs, in which the patients eat so inordinately that regurgitation or vomiting occurs, and then they eat again; the so-called canine hunger. The older writers paid great attention to this condition. Cullen distinguished three species.

B. cynorex'ia. (Κύων, a dog; ὄρεξις, appetite.) Same as *B. emetica.*

B. emet'ica. (Ἐμετικός, provoking sickness.) In which there is desire of food in great quantity, which is immediately vomited up again.

B. helluo'num. (L. *helluo*, a glutton.) In which the craving for food is the only disorder.

B. syncopa'lis. (Συγκοπή, a swoon.) In which the sense of hunger is preceded and caused by fainting.

Bulimi'asis. Same as *Bulimia.*

Buli'mic. (Same etymon.) Relating to *Bulimia.*

Buli'mus. Same as *Bulimia.*

Bu'limy. Same etymon and meaning as *Bulimia.*

Bulith'os. (Βοῦς, an ox; λίθος, a stone.) A bezoar, or intestinal concretion, found in the kidneys, gall-bladder, or urinary bladder of the ox. (Castellus.)

Bull. (From Sax. *bellan*, to bellow. F. *taureau;* I. *toro;* S. *toro;* G. *Stier.*) The male of the *Bos taurus.*

B.'s eye condens'er. See *Condenser, bull's-eye.*

B.'s foot. The *Tussilago farfara*, from the shape of its leaf.

B.'s hoof. The *Murucuja ocellata.*

B.'s liv'er. The *Fistulina hepatica.*

B. segg. Pool sedge. The *Typha latifolia.*

B.'s tongue. The *Fistulina hepatica.*

B. weed. (O. E. *boll*, a globular body.) The *Centaurea nigra.*

B. wort. Pool wort. The *Scrophularia.* Also, *Ammi majus.*

Bul'la. (L. *bulla*, a bubble of water. F. *bulle;* I. *bolla;* G. *Blaze, Wasserblase.*) A bleb. A more or less circular elevation of the epidermis, caused by effusion of a serous or sero-purulent fluid; produced by disease or vesicants. A bulla differs from a vesicle only in its size, and may be from half an inch in diameter to the size of a Tangerine orange.

Also, a term applied to the tympanic element of the temporal bone, when, as in the dog, it forms a large bubble-like appearance.

Bul'lace. (Gael. *bulaisteur.*) The *Prunus communis*, var. *insititia.*

Bul'læ. (L. plural of *bulla*, a water-bubble. F. *bulles;* G. *Blasen.*) An Order in the classification of skin diseases by Willan, including pemphigus and pompholyx.

Also, large vesicles or blebs, or appearances resembling them.

B. rotun'dæ cervi'cis u'teri. (L. *bulla*, a bubble; *rotundus*, round; *cervix*, the neck; *uterus*, the womb.) The glands of Naboth.

Bul'late. (L. *bullatus*, inflated, having a bubble. G. *blasig.*) Blistered; having blebs or blisters; inflated.

Applied to leaves where the surface rises above the veins, convex on one side, concave on the other, as the Savoy cabbage.

Bull'dog for'ceps. Forceps with a spring catch, a fenestrated wide blade, tapering rapidly, and the extremity of one blade pointed, of the other notched, for the reception of the point. They are used for taking hold of the cut ends of bleeding vessels.

Bulles'cence. (L. *bulla*, a bubble.) A term applied to the condition occurring in leaves when the intervenous structure arises above the veins, as in the Savoy cabbage.

Bulles'cent. Same as *Bullate.*

Bul'let. (F. *boulet*, a bullet; from L. *bulla*, a stud.) A ball-shaped missile for a gun.

B. detec'tor. An instrument to enable the presence of a leaden bullet to be detected at the bottom of a deep wound, or when embedded in bone. Much ingenuity was directed to this object in connection with the well-known case of Garibaldi, where Nélaton discovered the bullet by a probe made of porcelain, which was coloured by the metal. Lacomte Lüers employs a small canula forceps, by which a piece of metal can be pinched off, whilst Liebreich employs two wires—the poles of a battery—connected with a galvanometer, the needle of which moves when contact with a metal is effected.

B. extrac'tor. (G. *Kugelschraube.*) A kind of gimlet which, guarded by a canula, is inserted into the wound and screwed into the bullet.

B. for'ceps. Forceps with long handles and short-toothed blades, that is, having the hinges near the extremity. Used for extracting bullets.

Bull'fist. (Perhaps a corruption of *Bovista.*) A name of several species of *Lycoperdon.*

Bullica'me. See *Viterbo.*

Bullif'erous. (L. *bulla; fero*, to bear. F. *bullifére; G. blasentragend.*) Bearing blisters or vesicles.

Bul'lock. (Sax. *bulluca*, a little bull. F. *bœuf;* I. *bue;* G. *Ochs.*) The castrated male of the domesticated *Bos taurus.*

B.'s blood. Has been used as a remedy in anæmia, phthisis, and general debility. It may be drunk warm, or may be concentrated and taken in the form of pill.

B.'s heart. The *Anona reticulata.*

B.'s lung'wort. The *Verbascum thapsus*, so called because it was used in chest diseases of oxen.

Bul'lose. (L. *bulla*, a water bubble.) Same as *Bullate.*

Bul'lous. (Same etymon.) Having blebs or blisters.

B. disea'ses. In Tilbury Fox's classification, herpes and pemphigus.

Bulls and cows. The *Arum maculatum.*

Bull'segg. (*Segg* for *sedge.*) The *Typha latifolia.*

Bul'lula. (Dim. of *bulla*, a bubble. G. *Bläschen.*) A small bleb or blister.

Bul'lule. (Dim. of *Bulla.*) A small bleb or blister.

Bull'wort. (More probably poolwort, from the habitat.) The *Scrophularia aquatica*, and also, the *Ammi majus.*

Bul'ly tree. The *Achras sapota.*
Also, the *Bumelia nigra.*

Bul'rush. (Polerush or poolrush. F. *jonc d'eau; I. giunco; G. glatte Binse.*) The *Typha latifolia.*
And also, the *Scirpus lacustris.*

Bul'rushworts. The plants of the Nat. Order *Typhaceæ.*

Bu'lung. The Javanese name of the *Fucus vesiculosus.*

Bumam'mus. (Βου, a particle of increase; μάμμη, the mother's breast. G. *Grossbeerig.*) Having large berries like a nipple.

Bumas'thon. (Βου, a particle of increase; μασθός, for μαστός, the breast.) Excessive size of the female breast.

B. pen'dulum. (L. *pendulus*, hanging.) A large female breast hanging down.

Bumas'tus. (Same etymon.) Same as *Bumasthon.*

Also (G. *grossbeerig*), bearing large berries like a large nipple.

Bum'ble-bee. (Old Dutch *bommelen*, to buzz.) A name given to the species of the Family *Bombidæ;* also called *Humble-bee.*

Bum'blekite. The *Rubus fruticosus.*

Bumel'ia. (Βουμελία, a kind of ash.) The *Fraxinus excelsior.*

Bumel'ia. (Same etymon.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Sapotaceæ.* Tropical trees or shrubs, with a bitter astringent bark; some of the species supply *Balata.*

B. lycioï'des, Gaertn. (Λυκοειδής, wolf-like.) Hab. Carolina. Fruit used in diarrhœa.

B. monta'na. (L. *montanus*, belonging to a mountain.) Red bully tree. Hab. Jamaica. Bark used as a substitute for cinchona.

B. ni'gra. (L. *niger*, black.) Bully tree. Hab. West Indies. Used instead of cinchona, and as an application to foul ulcers; supplies bastard balata.

B. salicifo'lia. (L. *salix*, a willow; *folium*, a leaf.) Willow-leaved sapota. Hab. West Indies. Used as a substitute for cinchona. Also called *Achras salicifolia.*

Bump'ing. (Welsh *pwmpio*, to thumb.) The sudden jump or jar occurring when certain liquids are boiled in glass vessels. It may be prevented by putting into the vessel small angular fragments of glass, by giving the lower part of its interior a metallic coating, or by passing a slow current of air or carbonic acid through a fine-pointed glass tube to the bottom of the fluid.

Bu'na. The *Coffæa arabica.*

Buncho'sia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Malpighiacea.*

B. armeni'aca. (L. *armeniacus*, Armenian.) Hab. Peru. Seeds poisonous.

Bun'combe. United States. A county of North Carolina, in which there are mineral springs. (Dunglison.)

Bun'dle. (Sax. *byndel*, dim. of *bund*, a thing bound up.) A thing or things tied or gathered up into one package.

B. sheath. (G. *Gefassbündelscheide, Strangscheide.*) A term applied by Sachs to partially or entirely closed envelopes or sheaths, composed of fundamental tissue, which accompany the fibro-vascular bundles of plants.

Bun'du. Otherwise *Bonduc.*

Bun'duhr. The *Corylus avellana.*

Bune'wand. The *Heraclium spondylium.*

Bung'arum pa'mah. The native Indian name of the *Bungarus fasciatus.*

Bung'arus. A Genus of venomous snakes of the Family *Elapidæ*, Suborder *Proteroglypha*, Order *Ophidia.* Hab. India, Ceylon, and China. The characters of the Genus are—Body rather elongated; tail comparatively short; head more or less dilated, depressed, with broad rounded muzzle, scarcely distinct from neck, which is not dilatable; eye small, with round pupil; rostral shield broader than high, reaching to upper surface of snout; anterior frontals half the size of posterior, vertical 5-sided; occipitals tapering behind; nostrils rather wide between two nasals; soreal none; one præ-, two postoculars; seven upper labials, the third and fourth entering the orbit; scales smooth, moderately imbricated, disposed in oblique rows, forming fifteen longitudinal series round the body, those of the vertebral series are very broad, hexagonal; ventrals between 200 and 250; anal and subcaudal entire; scales without apical groove; maxillary bone with a fang in front, a second small simple tooth at some distance behind the fang. The Bungari are diurnal terrestrial snakes, living in holes in the ground; fang shorter, and therefore bite less dangerous, than that of the Cobra, since it can be more easily excised.

B. annula'tus. (L. *annulatus*, furnished with a ring.) A synonym of *B. fasciatus.*

B. arcua'tus. (L. *arcuatus*, part. of *arcuo*, to bend like a bow.) A variety of *B. cæruleus.* The upper parts of the animal present narrow white streaks, arranged in pairs.

B. can'didus. (L. *candidus*, glistening.) A synonym of the *B. cæruleus.*

B. cæru'leus. (L. *cæruleus*, dark blue.) The krait. The first temporal shield is considerably longer than high; ventrals 201 to 221, subcaudals 38 to 56; lower parts uniform white; upper parts bluish or brownish black, uniform, or with more or less numerous very narrow white cross streaks, not quite so broad as a scale, and generally radiating from a white vertebral spot; no collar; ventral surface sometimes livid or yellow. This snake is common all over India. It may attain a length of four or five feet. Next to the Cobra it is the snake most destructive to human life in India.

B. fascia'tus. (L. *fascia*, a band.) A species found in Burmah, Rangoon, and India. Body trigonal, with sharp dorsal ridge and declining sides; body with alternate broad, black, and yellowish rings extending across the belly; there are about twenty-five to thirty-three black rings; head black anteriorly, and on the sides separated from the triangular surface by a yellow V-like mark; lower parts and throat uniform yellow. Length sometimes over six feet. Bite very dangerous.

B. liv'idus. (L. *lividus*, of a leaden colour.) A variety of *B. cæruleus.* The upper parts of the animal are uniform blackish brown.

Bun-hal'di. The Hindustani name of the root of the *Curcuma aromatica.*

Bu'nias. (Βουνιάς. G. *Zackenschote.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cruciferæ.*

Also, the *Brassica napus*, or wild navew.

B. caki'le. The *Cakile maritima.*

B. eruca'go, Linn. (L. *eruca*, a kind of colewort.) Hab. Europe. Acrid and diuretic; also used as a sternutatory.

Bu'nioïd. (Βουνιάς, a kind of turnip; εἶδος, like.) Turnip-like; applied to a form of scirrhous cancer from its shape.

Bun'ion. (Βουνός, a little hill. L. *tubera verrucosa;* F. *oignon;* I. *bunione;* G. *Schwiele.*) An enlarged bursa on the foot; generally on the metatarso-phalangeal articulation of the great or little toe, occasionally over the scaphoid. Produced by crowding of the toes in a too tight boot, or by injury. In time the joint ends of the bones become thickened, the bursa becomes inflamed, and may suppurate, and a troublesome ulcer be left. The boots or shoes should be broad soled, with a short waist. The bunion should have pressure taken off it by a pad, and the absorption of its contents may be attempted by iodine or mercuric iodide.

Buni'tes vi'num. (L. *vinum*, wine.) Name for wine made of bunium 2 drs., and must 4 pints.

Bu'nium. (Βουνός, a little hill; from its place of growth, or from its tuberous root.) A Genus of plants of the Nat. Order *Umbelliferæ.* Fruit oblong, crowned with styles; carpels with 5 slender ribs, and 2 or 3 elongated vittæ between them; petals obcordate, with an inflected point. This word was anciently applied as a name of the turnip; also a name for the *Petroselinum sativum*, wild parsley, and the *Seseli montanum.*

Also, the same as *Bunion.*

B. bulbocas'tanum. (Βολβός, a bulb; κάστανον, a chestnut. F. *noix de terre.*) The root is named earth-nut, hawk-nut, kipper-nut, and pig-nut; it is as large as a nutmeg, hard, tuberous, whitish, nutritious, and has a sweetish taste; it has been supposed useful against strangury and bloody urine.

Also, called *Carum bulbocastanum.*

B. car'vi. The *Carum carui.*

B. cop'ticum. The *Ptychotis coptica.*

B. ferula'ceum. (*Ferula.*) The tubers are eaten in Greece under the name of Topana.

B. flexuo'sum, With. (L. *flexuosus*, full of turns.) The *Conopodium denudatum.*

B. mi'nus. (L. *minor*, less.) The *B.* or *Carum bulbocastanum.*

Bun'nian. Otherwise *Bunion.*

Bun'sen. A German physicist, who died in 1871.

B.'s absorptiom'eter. (L. *absorptio*, a sucking down; *metrum*, a measure.) An apparatus contrived for the determination of the amount of a gas capable of being absorbed by water.

B.'s bat'tery. Zinc-carbon battery. It consists of a vessel of earthenware containing dilute sulphuric acid, into which is placed a cylinder of zinc, open at both ends; within this is placed a porous earthenware vessel, containing nitric acid and a solid cylinder of carbon. The carbon forms the positive, and the zinc the negative, pole.

B.'s burn'er. A tube of metal placed over a small gas burner, having opposite to the jet at its lower end holes for the admission of air, which, mixing with the gas, secures its perfect combustion, and a smokeless, very hot flame, when lighted at the top of the tube.

B.'s photom'eter. (Φῶς, light; μέτρον, a measure.) A circular spot is made on a bibulous paper screen, by means of a solution of spermaceti in naphtha; the spot appears translucent, and when illuminated from the front it appears darker, from behind lighter, than the surrounding paper. A light of a definite intensity, say a wax candle of known size, is placed behind the screen. The light to be tested is placed at such a distance in front of the screen that the spot is of the same brightness as the rest of the paper, and thus the relative illuminatory power of lights is obtained.

Bunt. The *Tilletia caries.*

Bun'weed. The *Senecio jacobæa.*

Bun'yon. Otherwise *Bunion.*

Buophthal'mia. A synonym of *Buphthalmos.*

Buoy'ancy. (Eng. *buoy*, from Dut. *boei*, from Low. L. *boia*, a clog.) The quality of floating; lightness.

B. of liq'uids. The vertical upward pressure of the lower layers of a liquid on those above, the result of the pressure of liquids being exerted in all directions.

Bupei'na. (Βου, a particle of augment; πεῖνα, hunger.) Bulimia, or voracious hunger.

Bu'phane toxica'ria. The *Amaryllis disticha.*

Buphthal'mi her'ba. (Βοῦς, an ox; ὀφθαλμός, the eye; L. *herba*, springing vegetation.) The *Anthemis tinctoria.*

Buphthal'mia. A synonym of *Buphthalmos.*

Buphthal'mos. (Βου, a particle of augment; or βοῦς, an ox; ὀφθαλμός, the eye. F. *buphthalmie, œil de bœuf;* S. *buftalmia;* G. *Ochsenauge.*) A synonym of *Keratoglobus.*

Buphthal'mum. (Βοῦς, an ox; ὀφθαλμός, an eye; from the fancied resemblance of its flower. G. *Rindsauge.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ.*

Also, the plant ox-eye, *Anacyclus radiatus.*

B. cre'ticum. (L. *creticus*, Cretan.) The *Anthemis pyrethrum*, or pellitory of Spain.

B. german'icum. (L. *germanicus*, German.) The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*, or great ox-eye daisy.

B. ma'jus. (L. *major*, greater.) Same as *B. germanicum.*

B. olera'ceum. (L. *oleraceus*, resembling herbs.) A plant said to be used as a potherb in Cochin China.

B. salicifo'lium. (L. *salix*, a willow; *folium*, a leaf.) Willow-leaved ox-eye. A plant said to be slightly narcotic, and the leaves of which are tonic and stimulant, and are used in Persia as tea.

B. spino'sum. (L. *spinosus*, prickly.) The plant supposed to be the *Hyophthalmus*, or hog's-eye; either the *Eryngium maritimum*, or the *Pallenis spinosa.*

B. stearopten. Obtained by distilling the flowers of *B. sulicifolium.* It forms yellow, silky, acicular crystals, melting at about 35° C. (95° F.) to a yellowish oil of pleasant odour, faintly acid reaction.

Buphthal'mus. (Same etymon.) The *Sempervivum tectorum.*

Also, the same as *Buphthalmos.*

Bupi'na. (Βου, a particle of augment; πεῖνα, hunger.) A synonym of *Bulimia.*

Bupleurin'eous. An old Division of the *Umbelliferæ*, having the characters of *Bupleurum.*

Bupleuroï'des. (*Bupleurum*, the herb hare's-ear.) A name for the *Bupleurum rotundifolium.*

Bupleu'ron. The *Bupleurum rotundifolium.*

Bupleu'rum. (Βου, intensive; πλευρόν, a rib; its leaves having large ribs. F. *l'oreille de lièvre;* G. *Hasenohrlein.*) A Genus of plants of the Nat. Order *Umbelliferæ.* Hare's ear. Fruit ovate, oblong, crowned with the styles; carpels with 5 prominent ribs; petals roundish, entire, with an involute retuse point.

B. falca'tum. (L. *falcatus*, sickle-shaped.) Falcate-leaved hare's-ear. Hab. Europe. Root is aperient. Used in snake-bites.

B. frutico'sum, Linn. (L. *fruticosus*, shrubby.) Hab. South Europe. Fruit carminative and diuretic.

B. perfolia'tum. (L. *per*, through; *folium*, a leaf.) The *B. rotundifolium.*

B. rotundifo'lium, Linn. (L. *rotundus*, round; *folium*, a leaf.) The round-leaved hare's-ear. Hab. Europe. Stem branched above; universal involucre wanting, partial involucres mucronate; leaves perfoliate, roundish oval. Formerly celebrated for curing ruptures, and as an astringent and diuretic.

Bupres'tidæ. (Βούπρηστις, a poisonous beetle.) A Family of the Group *Pentamera*, Order *Coleoptera.* Body long, brightly coloured; prothorax with a flattened appendage; head small; antennæ eleven-jointed, dentate; abdomen with five ventral plates; larvæ live in wood.

Bupres'tis. (Βοῦς, an ox; πρήθω, to blow out; because if eaten among the grass by cattle it kills them.) An insect (Gr. βούπρηστις) used by Galen, *de Simpl. Med. Temp. ac Fac.* xi, 1, § 45, vol. xii, *p.* 365, *ed.* Kühn, resembling the *Cantharis*, supposed to be the *Mylabris cichorii.*

Also, a Genus of pentamerous *Coleoptera.*

Also, a name of a pot-herb used by the Greeks.

Bur. Old term, used by Helmontius, *tr. Elementa*, *n.* 13, for a supposed mineral juice, or seminal liquor, originating in putrefied water, and causing the generation of plants; it was called the first issue, stock, or generation of minerals.

The common name for the rough head of the *Arctium lappa*, and similar rough involucra.

B., les'ser. The *Xanthium strumarium.*

B. marigold. The *Bidens cernua*, from its burr-like seed-vessels.

B. pars'ley. The *Caucalis daucoides*, from its burr-like seed-vessels.

B., prai'rie. The *Silphium terebinthaceum.*

B. reed. The *Sparganium ramosum*, from its burr-like seed-vessels.

B. reed, great. The *Sparganium ramosum.*

B. this'tle. The *Arctium minus.*

B. weed. The *Arctium minus.*

B. wort. The *Ranunculus acris.*

Bu'rac. Old term for borax, and for all kinds of plants. (Ruland.)

Bur'bot. The *Gadus lota;* a source of supply of some kinds of *Oleum morrhuæ.*

Bur'dach, Karl Fried'rich. A German anatomist, born at Leipzic in 1776, died at Breslau in 1847.

B. col'umns of. The posterior median columns of the spinal cord.

B., slen'der fascic'ulus of. Same as *B., columns of.*

Bur'dock. (F. *bourre*, a flock; G. *Docke*, a flock.) The plants *Arctium lappa* and *Lappa minor.*

B., broad-leav'ed. The *Xanthium strumarium.*

B., great. The *Lappa major.*

B., small. The *Xanthium strumarium.*

Burd'wan fe'ver. An endemic malarious fever observed in Burdwan; intensified by overcrowding, insufficient food, and poverty.

Burette'. (F. *burette*, dim. of Old F. *buire*, a vase.) A glass tube of various shapes, closed at one end, moulded into a lip at the other, and graduated so that a definite amount of its contents may be withdrawn or measured. Used in volumetric analysis.

Burg-furing-mushk. (Hind.) The dried leaves of *Dorema ammoniacum*, used as a stimulant. Dose, 20—30 grains.

Bur'goo. Same as *Burgout.*

Bur'gout. A form of oatmeal gruel boiled to a moderate consistence and eaten with butter.

Also (Arab.), the grain of wheat boiled with leaven and afterwards dried in the sun. It will keep good for years, and is eaten with bullu or oil.

Bur'gundy. (F. *Bourgogne.*) A district of Central France.

B. pitch. (F. *poix blanche*, *poix jaune;* G. *Weisspech.*) *Pix burgundica.* A resinous exudation from incisions through the bark of the *Abies excelsa*, melted in hot water and strained through a cloth. Hard and brittle, yet gradually taking the form of the vessel in which it is kept; opaque, varying in colour, generally dull reddish brown; of a peculiar somewhat empyreumatic perfumed odour, and aromatic taste without bitterness; gives off no water when heated; nearly soluble in rectified spirit. A compound of resin and palm oil is often substituted. Used as a plaster basis.

B. wine. The wine grown in the Burgundy districts, both red and white. It is stronger and fuller bodied than claret, and, for that reason, is believed to be of service in anæmic conditions of body. It contains an average of seven to fourteen per cent. of alcohol.

Buri'na. Pix or pitch. (Ruland.)

Bu'ris. Name used by Avicenna, iii, *fen.* 2, *tr.* 1, *c.* 3, for what was called a scirrhous hernia, which probably meant a scirrhous enlargement or induration of the testicle.

Burmannia'ceæ. Herbaceous plants without true leaves, or with radical tufted ones. Flowers hermaphrodite, regular; perianth tubular, regular, superior; stamens distinct, inserted into tube of calyx, either 3 with introrse anthers, or 6 with extrorse anthers; ovary inferior, 1-celled, with 3 parietal placentæ, or 3-celled with axile placentæ; style 1; stigmas 3; capsule 1—3 celled; seeds numerous, very small; embryo solid.

A Nat. Order of epigynous petaloid *Monocotyledons*, or a Family of the Order *Gynandræ*, Class *Monocotyledones.*

Burman'niads. The plants of the Nat. Order *Burmänniaceæ.*

Bur'meister, Her'mann. A distinguished entomologist of the early part of the present century.

B.'s classifica'tion of an'imals. Irregular, Infusoria; Regular, Radiata; Symmetrical, Mollusca, Arthrozoa, Osteozoa.

Bur'mie. (Hind.) The *Taxus baccata.* Used in India as a scent and an aphrodisiac.

Burn. (Sax. *bærnan*, to scorch with heat. F. *brulure;* Gr. καυσις; L. *ustio;* I. *abbruccia-mento;* S. *quemadura;* G. *Brandwunde.*) A lesion of some part of the body produced by the action of heat. Dupuytren divided burns into six classes:

1. The result of a momentary application, or of no great temperature, in which there is only redness and pain.
2. When there is vesication and loss of cuticular substance, followed or not by suppuration.
3. When the cuticle is destroyed, but a portion only of the corium.
4. When there is complete destruction of the whole depth of skin. The cicatrix after healing often produces deformity by contraction.
5. When the superficial muscles are destroyed.
6. When the whole thickness of the limb is destroyed.

There is more constitutional disturbance when the trunk is injured than when the limbs are burnt. At first, in a severe burn there is great depression, with congestion of internal organs, which may cause death. Reaction may set in after two or three days; there is much fever, and inflammation of lungs and brain, or ulceration of the duodenum, may prove fatal. When eschars are separating, or after extensive vesication, there is often much suppuration, which may prove fatal by exhaustion or intercurrent pneumonia or bronchitis.

Burn'ea. A name of common pitch.

Bur'net. (I. *brunezza*, swarthy; in reference to its brown flowers.) The *Poterium officinale.*

B. blood'wort. (From its power of stanching blood.) The *Sanguisorba officinalis.*

B., Can'ada. The *Sanguisorba canadensis.*

B., sal'ad. The *Poterium sanguisorba.*

B., small. The *Poterium sanguisorba.*

B. sax'ifrage. The *Pimpinella saxifraga.*

Bur'nett, Sir W. An English naval medical officer.

B.'s disinfect'ing flu'id. A solution of zinc chloride.

Bur'nia. A name of common pitch.

Burn'ing. (Sax. *bærnan*, to scorch with heat.) The act of being burnt; very hot.

Also, an old English name, it is thought, for gonorrhœa; also called *Brenning.* See *Combustion.*

B. bush. The *Euonymus atropurpureus.*

B. glass. A convex lens, so called because, if powerful enough, by its means the calorific rays of direct sunshine may be sufficiently concentrated to set fire to a combustible material on which they are focussed. Heat obtained in this manner has been used as a caustic.

B. of the feet. A term applied by some authors to a febrile disorder attacking the Sepoys during the Burmese wars of 1824-6, of which the most distressing symptom was intense burning heat of the soles of the feet. Later writers have doubted the existence of a special disease of this kind, but believe it to be a form of beriberi.

Burn'isher. (Old F. *burnir*, to make brown, to polish.) An instrument of varied shape and of highly-polished hard steel, used for polishing the surface of the gold stopping of a tooth.

Burns. A Scottish anatomist of the eighteenth century.

B., lig'ament of. The inner extremity of the superior cornu of the saphenous opening of the fascia lata, which is attached to Gimbernat's ligament at the spine of the pubes.

Burnt brass. See *Æs ustum.*

B. al'um. See *Alumen ustum.*

B. ear. The *Ustilago carbo.*

B. harts'horn. (F. *corne de cerf calcinée.*) *Cornu ustum*, *Cornu cervi calcinatum.* Pieces of stag's horn burnt to whiteness; it is chiefly calcium phosphate. It was used in rickets, and in relaxations of the bowels.

B. holes. The *Pemphigus gangrenosus.*

B. horn. See *Cornu ustum.*

B. rhu'barb. See *Rheum ustum.*

B. sponge. (F. *éponge calcinée;* G. *gebrannter Schwamm.*) *Spongia usta.* Sponge burnt carefully in a close vessel and powdered. It is composed chiefly of calcium phosphate and carbonate, sodium iodide and carbon. It was used in goitre and scrofula, the iodide being the active remedy.

Bu'row's opera'tion. A mode of removal of tumours of the face, whereby a deformity from a scar is prevented. It consists in the removal of the tumour by including it in a triangular incision enclosing a surface which is to be quite denuded of skin; the base line is then extended in healthy structures to three times its original length, and a triangular piece of skin of the same size as the other, but on the opposite side of the base line, is to be removed; the angles of skin left are to be dissected up, attached to the adjacent angle of the skin-denuded triangles. This operation is adapted also to the removal of scars.

Bur'quism. A term for *Metallotherapy*, from its introducer, M. Burq.

Burr. A rough pronunciation of the letter *r*, called also *Rotacism.*

Also, the lobe of the external ear.

Also, the circular projecting ring at the base of a deer's horn.

B. seed, branch'ed. The *Sparganium ramosum.*

Bur'rage. The *Borago officinalis.*

Bur'rhi spir'itus matrica'lis. (L. *matricalis*, belonging to the womb.) Burrhus's spirit for disorders of the womb; composed of myrrh, olibanum, amber, mastich, and spirit of wine.

Burro'ne. Italy; near Castelnuovo. A mild chalybeate, with free carbonic acid.

Bur'sa. (Βύρσα, a hide.) A bag or purse. The scrotum.

B. abducto'ris dig'iti min'imi pe'dis. A bursa found between the abductor minimi digiti of the foot and the tuberosity of the fifth metatarsal bone in 14 per cent. of subjects.

B. acromia'lis. A bursa situated between the inner surface of the deltoid and the greater tuberosity of the humerus.

B. anconæ'i. A bursa found beneath the anconæus muscle in from 12 to 28 per cent. of subjects.

B. an'guli inferio'ris scap'ulæ. A bursa found in 7 per cent. of subjects at the inferior angle of the scapula.

B. an'guli superio'ris scap'ulæ. A bursa found in 8 per cent. of subjects at the insertion of the levator scapulæ, or in the uppermost part of the m. serratus anticus major.

B. anseri'na. A bursa situated beneath the insertion of the sartorius and gracilis muscles. It may communicate with the *B. semimembranosa*, and thus indirectly with the knee-joint.

B. aorticotrachea'lis. A bursa found between the lower part of the trachea and the aorta.

B. bicipita'lis radia'lis. A small bursa situated between the insertion of the biceps cubiti and the tubercle of the radius.

B. bicip'itis. (L. *biceps*, having two heads. G. *Zwischenhöckerschleimbeutel.*) The process of the synovial membrane of the shoulder-joint which invests the tendon of the biceps, and thus preserves the integrity of the membrane.

B. bicip'itis cru'ris. A bursa situated between the tendon of the biceps femoris and the ligamentum collaterale laterale longum.

B. bicipitofibula'ris. The same as *B. bicipitis cruris.*

B. bicipitogastrocnemia'lis. A bursa rarely found between a sesamoid bone in the outer head of the gastrocnemius and the tendon of the biceps.

B. brachia'lis infraspina'ti. A bursa found in 28 per cent. of subjects beneath the humeral attachment of the infraspinatus muscle and the bone.

B. brachia'lis infraspina'ti. The same as *B. infraspinata.*

B. calca'nea. A bursa situated between the tendo Achillis and the posterior surface of the tuberosity of the os calcis.

B. carpi'na vola'ris. A bursa frequently found between the tendon of insertion of the flexor carpi ulnaris and the os pisiforme.

B. cho'lera. (Χολή, gall.) The gall-bladder.

B. cincula'ris. A bursa found in 25 per cent. of subjects at the spine of the scapula between the bone and the trapezius muscle.

B. coccyge'a. A bursa found between the tendinous band which constitutes the posterior insertion of the sphincter ani externus and the apex of the os coccygis.

B. copula'trix. (L. *copulatrix*, she who couples. G. *Samentasche.*) A sac or pouch present in many Condylopoda, in which the seminal fluid is preserved after copulation.

B. coracobrachia'lis. A bursa situated between the tendon of origin common to the biceps and the coracobrachialis muscles and the apex of the coracoid process of the scapula.

B. coracoclavicula'ris latera'lis poste'rior. A bursa occurring in about 15 per cent. of subjects behind and beneath the coracoclavicular ligament.

B. coracoclavicula'ris media'lis. A bursa found between the upper surface of the coracoid process and the inferior rough surface of the acromial extremity of the clavicle.

B. coracoï'dea. A bursa formed by a separated portion of the subscapular bursa, which occurs in about 87 per cent. of subjects, and is situated beneath the root of the coracoid process.

B. cor'dis. (L. *cor*, the heart.) The pericardium.

B. costoclavicula'ris. A bursa occasionally found in the ligamentum costoclaviculare.

B. cricothy'reo-thyreoï'dea. A bursa found occasionally between the thyroid body and the cricothyroid muscle.

B. cubita'lis extenso'ris car'pi radia'lis bre'vis. A bursa found in from 10—57 per cent. of subjects between the origin of the extensor carpi radialis brevis and the supinator muscle.

B. cubita'lis interos'sea. A bursa occurring in about 20 per cent. of cases between the tendon of the biceps brachii and the tuberosity of the radius, the adjoining surface of the upper end of the ulna and the supinator brevis muscle.

B. cubitoradia'lis. The same as *B. cubitalis interossea.*

B. deltoi'dea. (L. *mucus*, slime; and Δ, the Greek letter D.) A bursa subjacent to the deltoid separating it from the joint, and not communicating with it.

B. entia'na. (*Ent*, the original describer.) The duodenal segment of the intestine in Elasmobranch fishes.

B. epiplo'ica. (Ἐπίπλοον, the omentum.) A synonym of *B. omentalis.*

B. extenso'ris car'pi radia'lis bre'vis. A bursa situated between the extensor carpi radialis brevis muscle and the third metacarpal bone. It exists in from 70 to 90 per cent. of subjects.

B. extenso'ris car'pi radia'lis lon'gi.

A bursa which is present in 20 per cent. of subjects between the extensor carpi radialis longus and the second metacarpal bone.

B. extenso'ris car'pi ulna'ris. A bursa found in 30 per cent. of cases between the flexor carpi ulnaris and the os pisiforme.

B. extenso'ris digito'rum pe'dis bre'vis. A bursa beneath the short extensor of the toes; it is found in 6 per cent. of subjects

B. extenso'ris hal'lucis bre'vis. A bursa found in connection with the short extensor of the great toe in 12 per cent. of subjects.

B. Fabric'ii. (*Fabricius.*) A cæcal process opening into the posterior extremity of the cloaca in birds. During the first period of fœtal life the duct of the corpora Wolffiana opens into it. Its mucous membrane contains a large number of Peyer's glands.

B. fibula'ris. The same as *B. bicipitis cruris.*

B. flexo'ris car'pi ulna'ris. A bursa found between the tendon of the flexor carpi ulnaris muscle and the pisiform bone in 30 per cent. of subjects.

B. fos'sæ infraclavicula'ris. A bursa found frequently in front of the coracoid process and the coraco-clavicular fascia.

B. gastrocne'mii latera'lis. A bursa lying beneath the outer head of the gastrocnemius muscle, and found in from 14 to 17 per cent. of subjects.

B. gastrocne'mii media'lis. A bursa lying beneath the inner head of the gastrocnemius muscle. It is entirely independent of the bursa semimembranosa in 50 per cent. of subjects.

B. gemel'li superio'ris. A bursa existing between the tendon of the gemellus superior and the pyriformis. It is present in 25 per cent. of cases.

B. genua'lis ante'rior. The same as *B. anserina.*

B. genua'lis latera'lis exter'na. A bursa found in 16 per cent. of subjects between the external intermuscular septum of the fascia lata, ligamentum iliotibiale, and the external condyle of the femur.

B. genua'lis latera'lis exter'na infe'rior. The same as *B. bicipitis cruris.*

B. genua'lis latera'lis inter'na infe'rior. The same as *B. anserina.*

B. genua'lis latera'lis inter'na me'dia. A bursa found in 52 per cent. of subjects beneath the ligamentum collaterale mediale of the knee.

B. genua'lis latera'lis inter'na supe'rior. A bursa found in 13 per cent. of subjects at the lower extremity of the adductor magnus muscle.

B. genua'lis poste'rior. The same as the *B. semimembranosa.*

B. glute'i max'imi. A bursa existing between the glutæus maximus and the femur. That of one side fails in 42 per cent. of subjects, and both in 17 per cent.

B. glute'i me'dii. A bursa existing between the glutæus medius and the trochanter major of the femur. It is absent in 20 per cent. of subjects.

B. glute'i min'imi. A bursa existing beneath the pyriformis, or between the tendon of this muscle and that of the gemellus superior in 25 per cent. of subjects.

B. gluteofascia'lis. The same as *B. gluteofemorales.*

B. gluteofemora'lis. A bursa between the glutæus maximus and the femur. It is absent on one side in 42 per cent., and on both sides in 17 per cent.

B. gluteotrochanter'ica. A large bursa situated between the glutæus maximus and the surface of the great trochanter.

B. humera'lis flexo'ris digito'rum subli'mis. A bursa found occasionally beneath the upper part of the flexor sublimis digitorum.

B. humerotricipita'lis. A bursa found on the posterior surface of the humerus in 8 per cent. of subjects.

B. hyoi'dea. The same as *B. subhyoidea.*

B. ili'aca. The same as *B. subtendinea.*

B. iliocostocervica'lis. A bursa found over the tubercle of the first rib in 80 per cent. of cases.

B. iliocostocervica'lis. A bursa situated between the iliocostalis dorsi muscle and the transverse process of the seventh cervical vertebra.

B. iliopectine'a. A bursa situated between the psoas and iliac muscles in front, and the iliopectineal eminence and the hip-joint, with which last it often communicates, behind.

B. iliopso'as. A bursa existing between the iliopsoas muscle and the trochanter minor. It is present in 17 per cent. of subjects.

B. infragenua'lis. The same as *B. infrapatellaris.*

B. infrapatella'ris. A bursa situated between the tendo patellæ and the tuberosity of the tibia.

B. infrapatella'ris profun'da. A bursa found in front of the ligamentum patella in 40 per cent. of subjects.

B. infrapatella'ris superficia'lis infe'rior. A bursa found in front of the tuberosity of the tibia in 20 per cent. of subjects; it is either subcutaneous or is covered by the fascia.

B. infrapatella'ris superficia'lis supe'rior. A bursa found beneath the skin in front of the ligamentum patellæ in 40 per cent. of subjects.

B. infraspina'ta. A bursa situated beneath the tendon of insertion of the infraspinatus muscle into the middle facet of the great tuberosity of the humerus.

B. infraspina'ti. A bursa situated beneath the infraspinatus muscle. It is frequently absent.

B. intermetacarpophalange'a. See *Bursæ intermetacarpophalangeæ.*

B. intermetatarsophalange'a. See *Bursæ intermetatarsophalangeæ.*

B. intertubercula'ris. (L. *inter*, between; *tuberculum*, dim. of *tuber*, a knot.) A synonym of *B. bicipitis.*

B. intramuscula'ris pectora'lis majo'ris. A bursa found in 8 per cent. of cases within the substance of the pectoralis major muscle.

B. intraserra'ta. A bursa found between the insertions of the upper division of the serratus anticus major muscle in 9 per cent. of subjects.

B. intratendino'sa olec'rani. A bursa found in 58 per cent. of subjects within the tendinous tissue superjacent to the anconeus.

B. ischiad'ica. A bursa situated between the tendon of the obturator internus muscle and the groove of the ischium, in which it glides.

B. ischiad'ica glute'i max'imi. A bursa found between the glutæus maximus and the tuber ischii in 42 per cent. of subjects.

B. latis'simi dor'si. A bursa situated between the latissimus dorsi and the lower border of the teres major muscle when these muscles are in contact.

B. masseter'ica. A bursa occasionally found between the anterior and posterior portions of the masseter muscle.

B. metacarpophalange'a. See *Bursæ metacarpophalangeæ.*

B. mucilagino'sa. (L. *mucilago.*) Same as *B. mucosa.*

B. muco'sa. (F. *bourse muqueuse;* I. *borsa;* S. *bolsa;* G. *Schleimbeutel.*) A synovial sac of discoidal form interposed between muscles, tendons, or skin, and bony prominences, for the purpose of lessening friction. Bursæ mucosæ are often lined with true synovial membrane, but not always; and sometimes they have direct communication with the joint which they protect.

About 27—30 of the bursæ mucosæ are constant, and about 170 occur occasionally, so that the total number in the two halves of the body is about 400. The occasional bursæ are generally developed as the result of unusual friction of muscles against each other or adjoining parts. Some, as those which form on the shoulder when heavy weights are frequently borne, are pathological. There is a gradual passage from loose connective tissue, the meshes of which are filled with fluid, to the perfect bursa lined with endothelium.

B. obturato'ria inter'na. A bursa existing in 38 per cent. of subjects, and found nearer to the trochanter major than the usual bursa ischiadica.

B. obturato'ris exter'ni. A bursa found in connection with the obturator muscle. It exists in 11 per cent. of cases.

B. obturato'ris inter'ni circumflex'a. The same as *B. ischiadica.*

B. obturato'ris inter'ni ova'lis. The same as *B. obturatoria interna.*

B. olec'rani. A bursa situated between the skin and the olecranon; it is rounded or elliptical, and 4 cm. long (1½ inch).

B. omenta'lis. (L. *omentum.*) The cavity of the lesser omentum, exhibited by blowing through the foramen of Winslow.

B. omen'ti majo'ris. A synonym of the great omentum.

B. omen'ti mino'ris. A synonym of the lesser omentum.

B. ovar'ica. (G. *Eierstocktasche.*) A bursa situated between the superior part of the broad ligament of the uterus and the tubal surface of the ovary. It extends towards the middle line in a horizontal groove between the inner part of the tube and the ligamentum ovarii.

B. pas'toris. (L. *pastor,* a shepherd.) Shepherd's purse. The *Capsella bursa pastoris,* from the form of its seed-vessels.

B. pas'toris mi'nor. (L. *minor,* lesser.) The *Teesdalia iberis.*

B. patel'læ. (F. *patella,* a plate, the knee-pan.) The synovial bursa between the patella and the skin.

B. patel'læ amplifica'tæ. (L. *patella,* the knee-pan; *amplifico,* to enlarge.) Housemaid's knee.

B. patella'ris. The same as *B. præpatellaris subcutanea.*

B. patella'ris latera'lis. One or occasionally two bursæ found in 8 per cent. of subjects on the outer side of the patella.

B. patella'ris latera'lis exter'na. The same as *B. patellaris lateralis.*

B. patella'ris præligamento'sa. The same as the *B. infrapatellaris superficialis superior.*

B. patella'ris præspino'sa. The same as *B. infrapatellaris superficialis inferior.*

B. patella'ris prætubero'sa. The same as *B. infrapatellaris superficialis inferior.*

B. patella'ris profun'da. The same as *B. præpatellaris subtendinosa.*

B. patella'ris subcuta'nea. The same as *B. præpatellaris subcutanea.*

B. pectine'a. A bursa found at the insertion of the pectineus muscle in 57 per cent. of subjects.

B. pectora'lis mino'ris. A bursa frequently found at the insertion of the pectoralis minor into the humerus.

B. peronæa'rum commu'nis. A bursa situated between the tendon of the peronæus brevis and the external malleolus. It communicates with the bursa of the peronæus longus above.

B. pharynge'a. (G. *Schlundtasche.*) A median pouch or enlargement of the pharynx, about three fifths of an inch long (15 mm.) and a quarter of an inch (6 mm.) wide, occasionally found between the upper part of the pharynx and the spinal column. It opens usually by a narrow aperture at the lower border of the tonsil. It projects upwards towards the body of the occipital bone, and ends blindly in front of the pharyngeal tubercle. It is a remnant of that projection of the pharyngeal mucous membrane from which the anterior lobule of the hypophysis cerebri is developed.

B. phrenicohepat'ica ante'rior. When the free border or the posterior surface of the plica ligamentosa triangularis sinistri is (pathologically) adherent to the peritoneal investment of the diaphragm a sac is formed, which is closed everywhere except to the right. It is found in from 10 to 48 per cent. of cases.

B. phrenicohepat'ica poste'rior. When the free border or the anterior surface of the plica ligamentosa triangularis sinistri is (pathologically) adherent to the peritoneal investment of the diaphragm a sac is formed, which is closed everywhere except to the right. It is found in 3 per cent. of cases.

B. poplite'a. A bursa found behind the knee-joint between the fibrous capsule and the oblique origin of the popliteus muscle. It communicates with the part of the joint above the external semilunar cartilage by means of a fissure, which is limited anteriorly by the border of this cartilage, and behind by the tendinous origin of the popliteus.

B. postcalca'nea profun'da. The same as *B. calcanea.*

B. postcalca'nea subcuta'nea. A bursa situated between the skin and the tendo Achillis opposite the os calcis.

B. postcalca'nea superficia'lis. The same as *B. postcalcanea subcutanea.*

B. postgenua'lis exter'na. The same as *B. gastrocnemii lateralis.*

B. præmenta'lis. A bursa situated between the skin and the anterior and lower part of the inferior maxilla.

B. præpatella'ris latera'lis inter'na subligamento'sa. The same as *B. præpatellaris medialis profunda.*

B. præpatella'ris me'dia. The same as *B. præpatellaris subfascialis.*

B. præpatella'ris media'lis profun'da. A bursa found in 10 per cent. of subjects beneath the fascia covering the inner part of the patella.

B. præpatella'ris media'lis superficia'lis. A bursa found on the inner side of the patella superficial to the fascia in 8 per cent. of cases.

B. præpatella'ris profun'da. The same as *B. præpatellaris subtendinosa.*

B. præpatella'ris secun'da. The same as *B. præpatellaris subfascialis.*

B. præpatella'ris subaponeurot'ica. The same as *B. præpatellaris subtendinosa.*

B. præpatella'ris subcuta'nea. A bursa found beneath the skin in front of the patella.

B. præpatella'ris subfascia'lis. A bursa found between the fascia lata and the tendon of the quadriceps extensor femoris in 29—45 per cent. of subjects.

B. præpatella'ris subtendin'ea. The same as *B. præpatellaris subtendinosa.*

B. præpatella'ris subtendino'sa. A bursa found in 10 per cent. of cases between the patella and a thin layer of the tendon of the quadriceps extensor muscle.

B. præpatella'ris superficia'lis. The same as *B. præpatellaris subcutanea.*

B. præpatella'ris ter'tia. The same as *B. præpatellaris subtendinosa.*

B. pyrifor'mis. A bursa found either beneath the tendon of the pyriformis muscle or between its tendon and that of the gemellus superior muscle, in 25 per cent. of subjects.

B. quadra'ti fem'oris. A bursa found between the quadratus femoris and the trochanter minor.

B. retrocondyloï'dea exter'na me'dia. A bursa found between a sesamoid bone of the external head of the gastrocnemius and the tendon of the biceps. It is of rare occurrence.

B. retrocondyloï'dea exter'na subcuta'nea. A bursa occasionally, but rarely, found between the skin and the outer head of the gastrocnemius muscle.

B. retroepicondyloï'dea latera'lis profun'da. The same as *B. gastrocnemii lateralis.*

B. retroepicondyloï'dea latera'lis pro'pria. The same as *B. gastrocnemii lateralis.*

B. retroepitrochlea'ris media'lis hu'meri. A bursa rarely found to the inner side and behind the inner condyle of the humerus.

B. sacra'lis. A bursa situated between the skin and lumbo-dorsal fascia covering the sacrococcygeal articulation.

B. sarto'rii pro'pria. A bursa between the sartorius muscle and the lower end of the adductor magnus. It is found in 13 per cent. of subjects.

B. semimembrano'sa. A bursa situated between the semimembranosus muscle and the internal condyle of the femur. It often communicates with the cavity of the knee-joint, the opening being most patent in flexion. It also covers the tendinous origin of the inner head of the gastrocnemius to the extent of one inch and a half.

B. semimembrano'sa pro'pria. A bursa between the tibia and the tendon of the semimembranosus muscle. It may either be independent or a process of the bursa semimembranosa.

B. semimembrano'si. A bursa occasionally found between the semimembranosus muscle and the internal condyle of the femur. It generally communicates with the synovial sac of the knee-joint.

B. semimembrano'si supe'rior. A bursa found between the semimembranosus and the tuber ischii. It exists in 17 per cent. of subjects.

B. semimembrano'so-gastrocnemia'lis. The same as *B. semimembranosa.*

B. si'nus tar'si. A bursa, found in 42—49—56 per cent. of subjects, situated in the sinus tarsi and extending beyond to the lateral surface of the neck of the astragalus, beneath the tendon of the extensor digitorum longus and the tendinous band of the ligamentum cruciatum tarsi (Wurzel), which connects the fibrous sheath of the latter with the ligamentum interosseum in the sinus tarsi. This bursa is bounded posteriorly by the first joint of the foot, and in front extends as far as the astragalo-scaphoid articulation, with which it communicates in 5 per cent. of subjects.

B. sternohyoï'dea. A bursa occasionally found between the sternohyoid muscle and the thyrohyoid membrane.

B. subachille'a. The same as *B. calcanea.*

B. subacromia'lis. A bursa which appears to be a process of the *B. subdeltoidea* above the tendon of the supraspinatus muscle.

B. subcalca'nea. The same as *B. subcutanea calcanei.*

B. subcap'ite latera'li mus'culi rec'ti fem'oris. A bursa found in 28—44 per cent. of subjects beneath the external head of the rectus femoris.

B. subcla'via. A bursa occasionally found between the clavicle, the tendon of the subclaviu smuscle, and the ligamentum costoclaviculare.

B. subcrura'lis. The same as *B. suprapatellaris.*

B. subcuta'nea acromia'lis. A bursa found between the acromion process of the scapula and the skin in 15 per cent. of subjects.

B. subcuta'nea calca'nei. A bursa situated between the posterior part of the fascia plantaris and the tuberosity of the os calcis.

B. subcuta'nea capit'uli ul'næ. A bursa found in 27 per cent. of subjects between the skin and the head of the ulna.

B. subcuta'nea con'dyli radia'lis hu'meri. A bursa found in from 2—7 per cent. of subjects over the outer condyle of the humerus.

B. subcuta'nea con'dyli ulna'ris hu'meri. A bursa found in 17 per cent. of subjects between the skin and the inner condyle of the humerus.

B. subcuta'nea fibula'ris. A bursa found occasionally between the skin and the head of the fibula.

B. subcuta'nea ge'nu. (L. *subcutanea ; sub*, beneath ; *cutis*, the skin ; *genu*, the knee.) A bursa placed between the tendo patellæ and the skin.

B. subcuta'nea latis'simi dor'si. A bursa found between the skin and the latissimus dorsi muscle.

B. subcuta'nea malle'oli latera'lis. A bursa found between the skin and the outer malleolus in 54 per cent. of cases.

B. subcuta'nea malle'oli media'lis. A bursa found between the skin and the inner malleolus in 38 per cent. of subjects.

B. subcuta'nea olec'rani. A bursa found beneath the skin over the olecranon in 60 per cent. of subjects. It is present on the right side alone in 5 per cent., on the left side alone in 3 per cent.

B. subcuta'nea os'sis navicula'ris. A bursa found both on the dorsal and on the plantar surface of the scaphoid bone.

B. subcuta'nea planta'ris capit'uli hal'lucis. A bursa between the skin and the plantar surface of the head of the first metatarsal bone. It is found in 80 per cent. of subjects.

B. subcuta'nea planta'ris capit'uli os'sis metatar'si quin'ti. A bursa between the skin and the plantar surface of the head of the fifth metatarsal bone. It occurs in 50 per cent. of subjects.

B. subcuta'nea proces'sus styloï'dei ra'dii. A bursa found occasionally only between the skin and the styloid process of the radius.

B. subcuta'nea supra'protuberan'tiam occipita'lem exter'nam. A bursa situated between the skin and the external occipital protuberance.

B. subcuta'nea trochan'teris majo'ris. A bursa found between the skin and the trochanter major in 31 per cent. of subjects.

B. subcuta'nea tu'beris is'chii. A bursa occasionally, though rarely, found between the skin and the tuber ischii.

B. subcuta'nea ulna'ris os'sis metacar'pi quin'ti. A bursa situated between the skin and the ulnar surface of the fifth metacarpal bone.

B. subdeltoï'dea. A bursa found beneath the deltoid muscle.

B. subgemel'laris. A bursa found beneath the gemelli in 6 per cent. of subjects.

B. subhyoï'dea. A bursa situated between the skin and the pomum Adami.

B. subili'aca. The same as *B. subtendinea.*

B. subligamento'sa. The same as *B. infrapatellaris.*

B. sublingua'lis. A bursa believed by some anatomists to exist on the outer surface of the genioglossus muscle, and to afford an explanation of ranula.

B. subpatella'ris. (L. *sub*, beneath ; *patella*, the knee-pan.) A bursa placed between the tendo patellæ and the tibia. The same as *B. infrapatellaris.*

B. subscapula'ris. (L. *sub*, under ; *scapula*, the shoulder-blade.) A bursa beneath the tendon of the subscapularis muscle, communicating with the synovial membrane of the shoulder-joint by an opening on the inner side of the capsular ligament.

This bursa is found in 11 per cent. of subjects.

B. subserra'ta. A bursa occasionally found between the serratus magnus and the upper angle of the scapula.

B. subtendin'ea. A small bursa situated between the tendon of the iliac muscle and the trochanter minor muscle.

B. subtendino'sa mus'culi brachia'lis inter'ni. A bursa, rarely found, beneath the tendon of the coracobrachialis muscle.

B. subtendino'sa mus'culi pectora'lis majo'ris. A bursa found in 33 per cent. of subjects beneath the tendon of the pectoralis major.

B. subtendino'sa mus'culi peronæ'i ter'tii. A bursa, rarely found, beneath and near the insertion of the peronæus tertius.

B. subtendino'sa mus'culi subscapula'ris. A bursa found in 11 per cent. of subjects beneath the tendon of the subscapularis muscle.

B. subtendino'sa mus'culi supraspina'ti. A bursa, rarely found, beneath the tendon of the supraspinatus muscle.

B. subtendino'sa mus'culi tere'tis mino'ris. A bursa, rarely found, beneath the tendon of the teres minor.

B. subtendino'sa mus'culi tricip'itis bra'chii. The same as *B. subtendinosa olecrani.*

B. subtendino'sa olec'rani. A bursa situated beneath the fascia covering the olecranon in from 3 to 37 per cent.

B. supraacetabula'ris. A bursa found above the acetabulum in 31 per cent. of subjects.

B. supraanconæ'a intratendino'sa. The same as *B. intratendinosa olecrani.*

B. supracondyloï'dea inter'na. A bursa frequently communicating with the knee-joint, situated beneath the inner head of the gastrocnemius muscle.

B. supracondyloï'dea media'lis. A bursa covered by the inner head of the gastrocnemius, and often a mere process of the synovial membrane of the knee-joint. It exists as an independent cavity in 39 per cent. of subjects.

B. supracoracoï'dea latera'lis. The same as *B. coracoclavicularis lateralis posterius.*

B. supracoracoï'dea latera'lis ante'rior. The same as *B. pectoralis minoris.*

B. supracoracoï'dea media'lis ante'rior. The same as *B. fossæ infraclavicularis.*

B. supragenua'lis. The same as *B. suprapatellaris.*

B. suprapatella'ris. A bursa situated beneath the muscles above the knee-joint in about 11 per cent. of subjects; it does not communicate with the cavity of the knee-joint.

B. suprapatella'ris intramuscula'ris. A bursa found in 13 per cent. of subjects between the cruralis and rectus femoris muscle, two or three centimetres above the patella.

B. supraxiphoï'dea. A bursa or lacuna in the connective tissue, situated at the lower extremity of the ensiform process of the sternum, behind the linea alba.

B. synovia'lis. (L. *synovia.*) Same as *B. mucosa.*

B. synovia'lis iliocostocervica'lis. The same as *B. iliocostocervicalis.*

B. tenso'ris fas'ciæ la'tæ. The same as *B. genualis lateralis externa.*

B. tenso'ris ve'li palati'ni. A bursa situated between the tendon of the tensor palati and the hamular process of the internal pterygoid plate.

B. ter'etis majo'ris. A bursa found between the tendon of the teres major and the lesser tuberosity of the humerus in 57 per cent. of subjects.

B. tes'tium. (L. *testis*, a testicle.) The bag of the testicles; a term for the scrotum.

B. thyreohyoï'dea. The same as *B. subhyoidea.*

B. thyreohyoï'dea latera'lis. A bursa frequently found between the greater cornu of the hyoid bone and the thyrohyoid muscle.

B. thyreotrachea'lis. A bursa found between the isthmus of the thyroid gland and the trachea.

B. tibia'lis anti'ci. A bursa found on the inner side of the first tarsal bone in 42 per cent. of cases.

B. trochanter'ica. The *B. gluteofemoralis.*

B. trochanter'ica mus'culi glute'i me'dii ante'rior. A bursa situated between the tendon of the glutæus medius and the outer part of the trochanter major of the femur. It is often double.

B. trochantĕr'ica mus'culi glute'i me'dii poste'rior. A bursa found in 67 per cent. of subjects between the tendon of the gluteus medius and that of the pyriform muscle.

B. trochanter'ica mus'culi glute'i min'imi. A bursa situated between the tendon of insertion of the glutæus minimus and the trochanter major.

B. trochanter'ica profun'da. The same as *B. trochanterica.*

B. tuberosoischiad'ica. A bursa situated between the tendon of the obturator muscle and the groove of the ischium in which it glides.

B. ulnoradia'lis. A bursa existing between the ulna and the radius, sometimes termed *B. cubitalis interossea.* It is found in from 20 to 50 per cent.

B. viri'lis. (L. *virilis*, belonging to a man.) The scrotum.

Bur'sæ. (L. *bursa*, a sac.) A term usually used alone to signify *B. mucosæ.*

Also, see *Bursa.*

B. dorsa'les articula'res metacarpophalange'æ profun'dæ. Bursæ, not always present, situated beneath the extensor tendons on the metacarpal phalanges of the fingers. When present they communicate with the joint of the phalanx in 25 per cent. in the case of the thumb, and in 50 per cent. of the remaining fingers.

B. dorsa'les pe'dis subcuta'neæ. Bursæ found rarely between the skin and the extensor tendons over the first joints of the toes.

B., drop'sy of. (G. *Wassersuch der Schleimbeutel.*) Effusion into a bursa mucosa.

B., for'eign bod'ies in. Small flattened bodies found in the fluid of an enlarged bursa, consisting probably of consolidated lymph; a friction sound is often noticed, produced by their movement.

B. gluteofemora'les. Two or three small bursæ situated between the tendon of the glutæus maximus below the great trochanter, the bones, and the adjoining muscles.

B., inflamma'tion of. Inflammation may occur from injury or other cause in any bursa; it is most common in the most exposed, as that over the patella. It may result in effusion of serum or in the production of pus, or in the thickening of the walls of the sac by fibrinous deposit and infiltration.

B. intermetacarpophalange'æ. Bursæ found in the second interosseous interstice in 25 per cent. of subjects, in the third in 58 per cent., and in the fourth in 17 per cent. of cases.

B. intermetatarsophalange'æ. Bursæ found between the heads of the metatarsal bones. That between the first and second exist in 95 per cent. of subjects, that between the second and third in 98 per cent., that between the third and fourth in 95 per cent., and that between the fourth and fifth in 20 per cent. of cases.

B. lumbrica'les ma'nus. The same as *B. intermetacarpophalangeæ.*

B. lumbrica'les pe'dis. A synonym of *B. intermetatarsophalangeæ.*

B. metacarpophalange'æ. Bursæ placed either on the volar or dorsal surface of the metacarpal phalangeal articulation. They may be subcutaneous and superficial, or subtendinous and deep. The subcutaneous dorsal of the first finger occurs in 40 per cent., of the second in 53 per cent., of the third in 66 per cent., of the fourth in 66 per cent., and in the fifth in 27 per cent. of subjects. A subtendinous or deep metacarpophalangeal bursa is only occasionally present. When present it communicates with the joint in the case of the thumb in 25 per cent, and in the other fingers in 50 per cent. of subjects. The subcutaneous volar bursa occurs in the case of the thumb in 6 per cent., of the forefinger in 20 per cent., in the middle finger in 27 per cent., and occasionally only in the ring and little fingers.

B. muco'sæ. See *Bursa mucosa.*

B. musculo'rum interosseo'rum ma'nus. Bursæ found beneath the interossei muscles of the hand. That which is most frequently present is beneath the second dorsal interosseous muscle.

B. musculo'rum interosseo'rum pe'dis. Bursæ found beneath the interosseous muscles of the foot. That beneath the second dorsal is found in 3 per cent. of cases; that beneath the third dorsal in 7 per cent.; that in connection with the first plantar in 47 per cent., with the second plantar in 57 per cent., and with the third plantar in 13 per cent. of cases.

B. musculo'rum lumbrica'lium pe'dis accesso'riæ. Bursæ found in connection with the lumbricales muscles. That in connection with the first exists in 17 per cent., with the second in 25 per cent., and that with the third in 17 per cent. of cases.

B. musculo'rum lumbrica'lium subtendino'sæ. Bursæ found between each of the extensor tendons and the first joints of the toes.

B. planta'res. Bursæ found in connection with the interossei muscles; that connected with the first plantar occurs in 47 per cent. of subjects, with the second in 57 per cent., and with the third in 13 per cent. of subjects.

B. subcuta'neæ dorsa'les articulatio'num metacarpophalange'æ. Bursæ found between the skin and the metacarpophalangeal articulations. That of the thumb occurs in 40 per cent. of subjects; that of the forefinger in 53 per cent.; that of the middle finger in 66 per cent.; that of the ring finger in 66 per cent.; and that of the little finger in 27 per cent. of subjects.

B. subcuta'neæ dorsa'les phalan'gium secundo'rum digito'rum ma'nus. Bursæ found between the skin and the second joint of the fingers. Such a bursa exists in the thumb in 80 per cent. of subjects, in the ring finger in 87 per cent. of subjects, and is constant in the index, middle, and ring fingers.

B. subcuta'neæ dorsa'les phalan'gium tertio'rum digito'rum ma'nus. Bursæ found between the last articulations of the fingers and the skin. These exist in 7 per cent. of subjects in the case of the second and fourth fingers.

B. subcuta'neæ planta'res articulatio'num metatarsophalan'gium. Bursæ occasionally found between the skin and the metatarsophalangeal articulations.

B. subcuta'neæ proces'sus spino'si vertebra'rum cervica'lium. Bursæ found beneath the skin over the spinous processes of the lower cervical vertebræ, especially of the seventh or *Vertebra prominens.*

B. subcuta'neæ vola'res articulatio'num metacarpophalan'gium. Bursæ found between the skin and the volar surface of the metacarpophalangeal articulations. That of the thumb is present in 6 per cent. of subjects; that of the forefinger in 20 per cent.; that of the middle finger 27 per cent.; and those of the ring and little fingers occasionally only.

B. subcuta'neæ vola'res phalan'gium primo'rum digito'rum. Bursæ situated between the skin and the volar surface of the first phalanges of the fingers. They are found in 9 per cent. of subjects.

B. subtendino'sæ pe'dis. Bursæ found occasionally beneath the tendons covering the first joints of the toes.

B. subtendino'sæ dorsa'lis articulatio'num metacarpophalan'gium. The same as *B. dorsales articulares metacarpophalangeæ profundæ.*

B. synovia'les accesso'riæ. (L. *synovia; accessorius*, accessory.) Term applied to the synovial bursæ found in and between various muscles of the head, trunk, and extremities.

B. synovia'les subcuta'neæ. Bursæ situated in various parts of the body between the skin and bony or cartilaginous projections, as the olecranon, angle of the jaw, thyroid cartilage.

B. tu'mor. (L. *tumor*, a swelling.) A thickening of the walls of a bursa mucosa. Same as *Bursal tumour.*

Bur'sal. (Same etymon.) Of, or belonging to, a bursa.

B. ab'scess. Suppuration, the result of inflammation of a bursa.

B. syno'vial mem'brane. See *Synovial membrane, bursal.*

B. tu'mour. A hard swelling, usually over the patella, consisting of thickening of the bursal sac over the patella, or of a deposit of fibrous material in its cavity, or of a gradual consolidation of the contents of the bursa, or from deposit of urate of soda in gout.

Bursa'lis. (Same etymon.) Belonging to a bursa; shaped like a bag or purse.

B. mus'cle. A muscle found in the orbit of birds and lizards, the tendon of which is attached to the membrana nictitans; it draws the lid over the eye.

Also, the same as *B. musculus.*

B. mus'culus. (L. *musculus*, a muscle.) The *Obturator internus* muscle.

Bursal'ogy. (Βύρσα, a bag; λόγος, a discourse.) The doctrine or consideration of the bursæ mucosæ.

Bursa'rius. Same as *Bursalis.*

Bur'ser, Jo'achim. A botanist born at Camentz in 1593, and was professor of physic and medicine in the Academy of Soroe in Denmark.

Burse'ra. (*Burser.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Amyridaceæ*, or *Terebinthaceæ.*

B. acumina'ta, Willd. (L. *acumino*, to make pointed.) A tree growing in the Antilles, which furnishes *Caragna resin.*

B. balsamif'era, Pers. (L. *balsamum*, balsam; *fero*, to bear.) A tree growing in the Antilles which furnishes the balsamiferous resin of Gommart.

B. gummif'era, Jacq. (L. *gummi*, gum; *fero*, to bear.) A tropical South American tree which furnishes *Gommart* or *Cachibou resin.*

B. panicula'ta, Lam. (L. *panicula*, a tuft.) The *Canarium commune*, or *Colophonia mauritiana;* latterly it has been called *Boswellia mauritiana.*

Bursera'ceæ. A Subtribe of the Nat. Order *Terebinthaceæ.* Ovary containing 2 ovules; ovules with a superior micropyle and a ventral raphé.

Also, a synonym of *Amyridaceæ.*

Burser'idæ. A Tribe of the Nat. Order *Amyridaceæ*, in which the ovary is more than one-celled.

Bur'serine. A white pulverulent resinous substance obtained from *Cachibou resin*, the balsam of the *Bursera gummifera.*

Bursic'ula. Same as *Bursicule.*

Bursic'ulate. (Βύρσα, a bag.) Like a purse. Furnished with a *Bursicule.*

Bur'sicule. (Dim. *bursa*, a pouch. G. *Beutelchen.*) A small pouch; a small sac excavated in the rostellum to receive the retinacula of the pollinia of orchids.

Bursifo'liate. (L. *bursa; folium*, a leaf.) Having pouch-shaped leaves.

Bur'siform. (L. *bursa*, a purse; *forma*, shape. G. *taschenförmig.*) Purse-shaped. A flattened sphere.

Bursi'tis. (*Bursa.* G. *Schleimbeutelentzündung.*) Inflammation of a bursa mucosa.

Burst'wort. (From its supposed efficacy in ruptures.) The *Herniaria glabra.*

Bur'sula. (Dim. of L. *bursa*, a bag.) The scrotum.

Burt'scheid. (Borcette.) Germany; a suburb of Aix-la-Chapelle. Height 500 feet. A rather close town, with fair accommodation; not so pleasant as Aix-la-Chapelle, but much cheaper. There are sulphurous and weak alkaline saline springs of 59° C. (138·2° F.) to 71° C. (159·8° F.) They contain less sulphur than those of Aix-la-Chapelle. The sulphur springs are used in skin diseases, in dyspepsia, liver disorders, and gravel. The saline in scrofula, gout, and rheumatism.

Bur'unhem. A name of *Monesia.*

Buscati'na. (Βοῦς, an ox; σκατός, for σκάτους, gen. of σκῶρ, dung.) The odoriferous principle of cow-dung which imparts to cowhouses their peculiar odour.

Buscori'na. (Βοῦς; σκῶρ, dung.) Same as *Buscatina.*

Buseli'num. (Βου, intensive; σέλινον, parsley.) The *Daucus carota*, or carrot.

Bush. (Dan. *busk*, a shrub. F. *buisson;* I. *cespuglio;* G. *Busch*, *Strauch.*) A small shrubby tree, a thicket. In Botany, a shrub which is low and branched at the base is called a bush.

B.-bas'il. The *Ocimum caryophyllatum*, or *O. minimum.*

B. honeysuck'le. The *Diervilla trifida.*

B., Jew. The *Pedilanthus lithymaloides.*

B. tea. The leaves of *Cyclopia genistoides* and *C. latifolia.*

Busignarg'ues. France; Departement de l'Herault. A mild chalybeate water.

Busk. Russian Poland; in the neighbourhood of Cracow. Mineral waters, temp. 13° C. (55·4° F.), containing magnesium iodide 1·3, magnesium chloride 8·7, magnesium sulphate 29, sodium chloride 154, in 22,400 parts, with some hydrogen sulphide and nitrogen.

Bu'sot. Spain; near Alicante. A pleasant place, but hot in summer, with earthy waters of a temperature of 41° C. (105·8° F.) Used in chronic rheumatism and dyspepsia.

Bus'sang. France; Vosges. A cold carbonated chalybeate water, containing a little arsenic. Used in gastralgia, dyspepsia, chlorosis, and anæmia.

Bus'siares. France; Departement de l'Aisne. Cold weak bicarbonated waters.

Bus'sii spir'itus bezoar'dicus. The bezoardic spirit of Bussius; made by distilling spirit of hartshorn, or of ivory, sal ammoniac, crude potash, amber, oil of cedar, and alcohol.

Bus'tard. (Through Old F. *bistard*, from L. *avis*, a bird; *tarda*, fem. of *tardus*, slow. F. *outarde;* I. *ottarda;* G. *Trappe.*) The *Otis tarda.* The flesh is much esteemed.

Butal'anine. $C_5H_{11}NO_2$. A substance homologous with glycocol and with leucine, found in the spleen and pancreas of oxen. It sublimes without decomposition, and forms large colourless prisms, which are very slightly soluble in alcohol and water.

Bu'tane. (G. *Butylwasserstoff.*) C_4H_{10}. A paraffin, gaseous under 1° C. (33·8° F.), occurring in petroleum and in the distillation of some coals. It is anæsthetic.

Butch'er, Rich'ard G. A Dublin surgeon of the present century now living.

B.'s saw. A narrow-bladed saw on a frame, so arranged that it can be set at any angle. Used in resections of joints.

Butch'er. (Old F. *bocher*, one who kills he-goats; from Old F. *boc*, a he-goat.) One who kills animals for food.

B.'s broom. The *Ruscus aculeatus*, or knee-holly, because butchers made besoms of it.

B.'s prick'wood. The *Rhamnus frangula*, from its use for skewers.

Bute. Scotland. An island at the mouth of the Frith of Clyde. Mild, equable, and moist climate. Range of temperature not extreme. Snow seldom falls heavily in winter, and does not stay long; heat in summer less than on the mainland. Few fogs. Protected from east winds to a great extent.

Bute, John Stu'art, Earl of. Born 1713, died 1792. A celebrated botanist.

Bu'tea. (*Bute.*) A Genus of the Suborder *Papilionaceæ*, of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ.*

B. frondo'sa, Roxb. (L. *frondosus*, leafy.) Bastard teak. Leaves pinnately trifoliate; leaflets large, roundish ovate; racemes simple, many-flowered; calyx segments short, slightly acute; corolla pubescent; legume flat, with a solitary apical seed. Seeds used as a vermifuge, and locally in ringworm. Flowers used as a fomentation in dysuria. Yields a gum called *Butea kino.*

B. gum. Same as *B. kino.*

B. ki'no. Pulos kino. Gummi rubrum astringens formerly; now this name is applied to an Eucalyptus gum. It is brittle, ruby red, inodorous, astringent, soluble in water, partly in alcohol. Used externally as an astringent. Given in chronic diarrhœa and pyrosis.

B. parviflo'ra, Roxb. (L. *parvus*, small; *flos*, a flower.) Supplies an astringent gum like that of the *B. frondosa.*

B. seeds. The seeds of the *B. frondosa.* Used as an anthelmintic.

B. super'ba, Roxb. (L. *superbus*, proud.) Twining shrub, with pinnate trifoliate leaves; leaflets roundish; racemes simple; legumes flat, with one apical seed; calyx segments short, acuminate. Also yields *Butea kino.*

Bu'teæ gum'mi. (L. *gummi*, gum.) The *B. kino.*

Bu'teo. A Genus of the Family *Falconidæ*, Order *Acciptres*, or *Raptores.* The buzzards.

B. vulga'ris, Linn. (L. *vulgaris*, common. F. *buse vulgaire;* I. *bozzago;* G. *Buszaar.*) The common buzzard. The testicles, boiled with honey, were used against male impotence.

Bu'tic ac'id. The same as *Arachidic acid.*

Bu'tiga. A swelling of the whole face; also called *Gutta rosea* or *rubra.* (Ruland.)

Bu'tin. One of the solid constituents of butter, according to Heintz, probably *Arachin.*

Butoma'ceæ. (*Butomus.* G. *Blumenbinsen.*) A Nat. Order of hypogynous petaloid *Monocotyledons.* Aquatic plants, with parallel-veined leaves, triseriate petaloideous flowers, and superior ovary with numerous ovules attached to a parietal network.

Bu'tomads. The plants of the Nat. Order *Butomaceæ.*

Bu'tomon. (Βούτομον.) The *Iris pseudacorus.*

Bu'tomus. (Βούτομος, from βοῦς, an ox; τέμνω, to cut. So called because it was said to cut the mouths of oxen eating it.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Butomaceæ.*

B. umbella'tus, Linn. (*Umbel.* F. *jonc fleuri;* G. *Wasserviole.*) The flowering rush. Hab. Europe, Asia. Plant acrid; leaves aperient; root and seeds used in snake-bites. From the farina of the root a bread is made. A decoction of the leaves is said to be diuretic, and useful in dropsy and in splenic disease.

But'ter. (Sax. *butera;* from L. *butyrum;* from βούτυρον, from βοῦς, cow; τυρός, cheese. F. *beurre;* I. *butiro;* S. *manteca;* G. *Butter.*) The oily portion of milk obtained by the churning of cream or new milk; this mechanical action breaks the walls of the fat-globules, and causes the contents to adhere to each other. It consists of the glycerides of stearic, palmitic, and oleic acids, with smaller quantities of those of butyric, capric, caproic, and caprylic acids. Fresh butter contains 4 to 15 per cent. of water, ·5 to 2·5 per cent. of salt, 3 to 5 per cent. of casein, and from 86 to 92 per cent. of fat. When fresh, butter is usually very easily digested. It speedily becomes rancid in hot weather, from decomposition set up by the casein which it contains. Butter is adulterated with water, starch, salt, and animal fats.

The term butter is given to several solid vegeable oils and to certain metallic chlorides.

B. and eggs. The *Linaria vulgaris*, from the colour of its flowers.

B., bambar'ra. A name of *Shea butter.*

B., bam'bouc. A name of *Shea butter.*

B. bur. The *Petasites vulgaris.*

B., caca'o. A concrete oil obtained from the decorticated seeds of the *Theobroma cacao* by pressure and heat. It is pale yellow, of a bland and agreeable taste; melts at 33° C. (91·4° F.) It is composed of stearin and palmitin, with a small quantity of olein, and perhaps arachic acid. It is used for making suppositories. See *Oleum theobromæ.*

B., chi. A name of *Shea butter.*

B., chigom'ier. A name of *Chiquito butter.*

B., chiqui'to. A product of the *Combretum butyrosum*, a native of South-Eastern Africa. It is rather hard, white, and of an aromatic odour. Used in food.

B., co'coa-nut. Cocoa-nut oil. See *Oleum cocois.*

B., cro'ton. Obtained by heat from the seeds of the *Stillingia sebifera.* A tallowy substance used for candles.

B., di'ka. Same as *Dika bread.*

B., ful'wa. A concrete oil expressed from the seeds of the *Bassia butyracea*, a native of India. It is used externally in rheumatism.

B., ga'lam. A name of *Shea butter.*

B., ghee. See *Ghee.*

B., il'lipe. See *Illipé oil.*

B., ko'kum. The *Mangosteen, oil of.*

B., mahdu'ca. A name of *Shea butter.*

B., mah'wa. A name of *Shea butter.*

B., man'go. A concrete oil obtained from the seeds of the *Mangifera indica.*

B., moun'tain. A natural alum, but rarely found; it is yellowish and unctuous.

B. nut. The *Juglans cinerea.*

B., nut'meg. A name of *Mace, oil of.*

B.-nut tree. The *Bassia butyracea.*

B. of an'timony. Trichloride of antimony.

B. of tin. A crystalline mass formed by the addition of one third of its weight of water to tetrachloride of tin or stannic chloride.

B. of zinc. The chloride of zinc.

B., palm. A concrete oil, of orange-yellow colour, extracted from the fruits of the *Elais guineensis* and the *E. melanococca.* Used in the manufacture of soap and candles.

B., shea. A concrete oil, extracted by boiling, from the seeds of the *Bassia Parkii.* Used largely as food by different African races.

B. teeth. The incisor teeth.

B. tree, In'dian. The *Bassia butyracea.*

B., veg'etable. The concrete oils obtained from various trees, such as the species of Bassia, Combretum, Elais, and others.

B., wax. A solid oil obtained by the distillation of wax, and employed as a resolvent.

But'terbur. The *Petasites vulgaris.*

But'terby. Durham, on the river Wear. A sulphur water containing sodium chloride; now almost disused.

But'tercup. A name for the Species of *Ranunculus.*

But'terflower. The Genus *Ranunculus*, or crowfoot.

But'terfly. (Sax. *buttor-fleoge;* perhaps from Old Dutch *boter-schijte*, yellow excrement. F. *papillon;* I. *farfalla;* G. *Schmetterling.*) The imago of the species of *Diurnal lepidoptera.*

B. or'chid. The *Habenaria bifolia.*

B. root. The root of *Asclepias decumbens.*

B. satyr'ion. The *Habenaria bifolia.*

B.-weed. The *Asclepias tuberosa.*

But'termilk. (F. *babeurre*, *lait de beurre;* I. *siero;* G. *Buttermilch.*) The residue of milk after butter is obtained by churning. It consists of nitrogenous matter 4·1, fat ·7, lactose 6·4, salts ·8, water 88·0 per cent. Used in gastrodynia and neuralgic disorders, rickets, and diabetes.

But'ternut. The *Juglans cinerea*, or white walnut.

But'ters. (Βούτυρον.) Fixed oils having a softish solid consistence at an ordinary temperature; also called *Fats.*

But'terweed. The *Erigeron canadense.*

But'terwort. The *Pinguicola vulgaris*, or Yorkshire sanicle, from the property its leaves possess of coagulating milk, or from its greasy feel.

But'terworts. The plants of the Nat. Order *Lentibulariaceæ.*

Büt'tner, Da'vid S. A. Born 1724 at Chemnitz, died in 1768. He was professor of botany in the University of Göttingen.

Buttne'ria. Same as *Byttneria.*

Buttneria'ceæ. See *Byttneriacea.*

But'tock. (Eng. *butt*, an end; with dimin. suffix *ock;* from Old F. *bot*, an end. L. *clunis;* Gr. πυγή; F. *fesse;* I. *natica;* S. *nalga;* G. *Hintertheil*, *Hinterbacke*, *Steiss.*) The protuberant termination of the trunk behind. The breech or haunch.

But'ton. (Old F. *boton*, a bud, a button, from O. F. *boter*, to push out. F. *bouton;* I. *bottone;* G. *Knopf.*) A small round knob; an article for fastening parts of dress together.

B., bach'elor's. The *Ranunculus aconitifolius*, and also the *Lychnis vespertina.*

B. bush. The *Cephalanthus occidentalis.*

B. cau'tery. See *Cautery, button.*

B. of Alep'po. Same as *Aleppo evil.*

B. of Bis'kra. Same as *Aleppo evil.*

B. of Crete. Same as *Aleppo evil.*

B. of Na'ples. A term for a bubo.

B. scur'vy. An epidemic of cachectic disease, observed in the South of Ireland, accompanied by button-like excrescences on the skin.

B., snake'root. The *Eryngium yuccæfolium;* and also the *Liatris spicata.*

B., snake'weed. The *Eryngium aquaticum.*

B. su'ture. See *Suture, button.*

But'tonhole frac'ture. An incomplete fracture of bone, in which a missile has perforated or driven a piece out of the bone.

But'tonwood shrub. The *Cephalanthus occidentalis.*

Butu'a. The *Cissampelos pareira*, or *Pareira brava.*

Bu'tyl. (Βούτυρον, butter; ὕλη, matter.) C_4H_9. A hypothetical radicle supposed to exist

LEEDS SCHOOL OF

in the tetryl or tetracarbon series of alcohols and ethers.

B. al'cohol. $C_4H_{10}O$. Exists in four isomeric conditions. It is obtained by fractional distillation from the molasses of beet-root sugar. It is a colourless liquid, boiling at 110° C. (230° F.), of sp. gr. 8032, smelling somewhat like amyl alcohol, and burning with a smoky flame.

B. car'binol. The normal primary pentyl alcohol.

B. hy'dride. C_4H_{10}. A rectified hydrocarbon obtained from American petroleum. It is a colourless liquid, boiling at 0° C. (32° F.), sp. gr. 600. It has anæsthetic properties when inhaled, but is unsafe.

Butyl'amine. $C_4H_{11}N$. Primary butylamine exists under three forms: normal butylamine $CH_3 . (CH_2)_3 . NH_2$; isobutylamine $CH(CH_3)_2 . CH_2 . NH_2$; and katabutylamine $(CH_3)_3C . NH_2$.

Butylchlo'ral. A colourless oily liquid, of a peculiar odour, rather like chloral.

B. hy'drate. Same as *Chloral butylicum.*

Buty'phus. (Βοῦς, an ox; *typhus*. G. *Rinderpest.*) A term for the cattle plague.

Butyra'ceous. (L. *butyrum*, butter. F. *butyracé*, *butyreux*; G. *butterartig.*) Of the nature, appearance, or consistence, of butter.

Bu'tyrate. (L. *butyrum.*) A combination of butyric acid with a base.

B. of ethyl'ic e'ther. Same as *Butyric ether.*

B. of glyc'erin. The substance called butyrine found in butter.

B., so'dium. A salt of butyric acid, found in the sweat of many animals, and occasionally in that of man.

Bu'tyric. (L. *butyrum*, butter.) Of, or belonging to, butter.

B. ac'id. (G. *Buttersaure.*) $C_4H_7O . OH$. A viscid liquid with a rancid smell, solidifying at 12° C. (−10·4° F.) and boiling at 163° C. (325·4° F.) It is found in the pulp of the fruit of a few trees, such as the *Ceratonia siliqua*, *Sapindus saponaria*, and *Tamarindus indica*, in the seeds of *Heracleum giganteum* and *Partinaca sativa*, and is otherwise widely distributed throughout the vegetable kingdom. In animals it is found free or combined with bases in perspiration, the juice of flesh, urine, and in many decomposing matters, such as the contents of the large intestine. Combined with glycerin, it occurs in cows' and goats' milk, and in many fatty substances. It is obtained from the fermentation of sugar in contact with putrid cheese when kept alkaline by chalk. The sugar solution becomes thick, lactic acid is then produced, and subsequently butyric acid.

B. e'ther. $C_4H_5O . C_8H_7O_3$. Prepared by agitating a mixture of 100 parts of butyric acid, 100 of alcohol, and 50 of sulphuric acid. The ether is removed from the surface, washed with water, and treated with calcium chloride. It boils at 110° C. (230° F.), is freely soluble in alcohol, slightly in water, and smells like the pineapple; it is used to communicate this flavour.

B. fermenta'tion. The process which occurs when butyric acid is formed from the fermentation of sugar. See *B. acid.*

Bu'tyrin. (L. *butyrum*, butter.) Butyrate of glycerin. It is an oily fluid at ordinary temperatures, solid at 0° C. (32° F.) It smells of heated butter. It is soluble in alcohol.

Bu'tyroid. (Βούτυρον, butter; εἶδος, form.) Resembling butter.

B. tu'mour. A galactocele in which the fluid portions have been absorbed.

Butyrom'eter. (Βούτυρον, butter; μέτρον, a measure.) A graduated tube, in which milk is shaken up with ether until the fatty matter is dissolved by it; on the addition of alcohol, in a quantity equal to the ether, the butter is separated, and, floating on the surface, its relative proportion can be read off.

Another form depends for its action on the solution of the casein in strong acetic acid, and thus the separation of the butter.

Bu'tyrose. (L. *butyrum.* F. *butyreux*; G. *butterreich.*) Having the characters of, or appertaining to, butter.

Bu'tyrum. (Βούτυρον, butter; from βούς, a cow; τυρός, cheese.) Butter.

B. amygdala'rum dul'cium. (L. *amygdala*, an almond; *dulcis*, sweet.) A synonym of *Confectio amygdalæ.*

B. antimo'nii. (F. *beurre d'antimoine*; G. *Spieszglanzbutter.*) Chloride of antimony, or antimonious chloride.

B. antimo'nii liq'uidum. (L. *liquidus*, fluid.) Antimonious chloride.

B. caca'o. See *Butter, cacao.*

B. caca'o phosphora'tum. A mixture of one part of phosphorus in eighty of cacao butter.

B. ce'ræ. (F. *beurre de cire*; G. *Wachsbutter.*) Same as *Oleum ceræ.*

B. insul'sum. (L. *insulsus*, unsalted.) Unsalted butter. Used occasionally as a local application.

B. nucis'tæ. (L. *nux*, a nut.) Butter of nutmeg. The *Oleum myristicæ expressum.*

B. saturn'i. (L. *Saturnus*, Saturn, a name for lead.) Butter of lead. The *Unguentum plumbi acetatis.*

B. stan'ni. (L. *stannum*, tin. F. *beurre d'etain*; G. *Zinnbutter.*) Chloride of tin.

B. stib'ii. (L. *stibium*, a sulphuret of antimony.) Butter of antimony; chloride of antimony.

B. sulphu'ris. (G. *Schwefelbutter.*) Sulphur monochloride.

B. vacci'num. (L. *vaccinus*, from cows.) The butter of cow's milk.

B. zin'ci. Butter, or chloride, of zinc.

Buxa'ceæ. (L. *buxus*, the box tree.) An order of which the box tree is the type, but which is usually included in the Nat. Order *Euphorbiaceæ.*

Bux'eæ. A Tribe of the Nat. Order *Euphorbiaceæ*, having the ovules in pairs, and the stamens inserted beneath the rudimentary ovary.

Bux'eous. (L. *buxus*, the box tree. G. *buchsbaumartig.*) Yellowish, with the colour of boxwood.

Bux'in. An alkaloid obtained from the box tree, *Buxus sempervirens.* It has a bitter taste, and excites sneezing. Soluble in alcohol and boiling water. Also said to be identical with *Bebeerin.*

B. sul'phate. A yellow substance, soluble in water. Used as a tonic and stomachic, and as a substitute for quinine in ague.

Buxin'eæ. The same as *Buxaceæ.*

Buxi'num. Same as *Buxin.*

B. sulfu'ricum. Same as *Buxin sulphate.*

Bux'ous. (L. *buxus.* G. *buchsbaumähnlich.*) Having the characters of, or similar to, the box tree.

Bux'ton. England; Derbyshire. Climate bracing, but somewhat wet and cold. Altitude 1000 feet; on the limestone. Indifferent thermal waters, of 28° C. (82·4° F.), containing little solid matter, but a large quantity of nitrogen, 63 cub. in. to the pint. The waters are drunk for dyspepsia and vesical disorders, but they are mainly used for baths in chronic gout and rheumatism.

Bux'us. (Πύξος; from πυκάζω, to grow thick, or hard.) The box tree. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Euphorbiaceæ*. Flowers monœcious, axillary; male flowers one bract at base; stamens 4; female flowers 3 bracts at base; styles 3; capsule 3-celled, each 2-seeded.

B. sempervi'rens, Linn. (L. *semper*, always; *virens*, partic. of *vireo*, to be green. F. *buis;* I. *bosso;* S. *box;* G. *Buchsbaum.*) The box tree. Leaves opposite, oval, entire, leathery, smooth, persistent; anthers ovate, sagittate. The leaves have a strong, nauseous, bitter taste, are aperient, and have been used in decoction in dropsy, asthma, and worms; the wood has been supposed to be diaphoretic, diuretic, and alexipharmic. The bark has been used in rheumatism and syphilis. The leaves are said to have been used as an adulterant of uva ursi.

Bu'zias. Hungary; between Temesvar and Lugos. Several chalybeate mineral springs are here, varying considerably in the amount of iron they contain.

Buz'zard. (F. *busard*, or *buse;* from Low L. *busio*, L. *buteo*.) The *Buteo vulgaris*.

Buz'zing. (Eng. part. of *buzz*, formed by imitation of the actual sound which it expresses. F. *bourdonnement;* I. *bucinamento;* S. *zumbido;* G. *Summen.*) A humming, as of bees; applied to a similar sound heard as if in the ears under certain circumstances, as the taking an over-dose of quinine.

By'arus. A plexus of blood-vessels in the brain, the *rete mirabile* of sheep.

By'kow. Russia; circle of Isum. A water containing sodium sulphate, and free carbonic acid.

By'nē. (Βύνη, malt for brewing.) An old term for macerated barley in a state of germination, as described by Aëtius, xxx, 29. See *Malt*.

Byre'thrum. Name for a kind of cap for the head, containing cephalic drugs, according to Forestus, v, *Obs.* 132.

By'ron ac'id springs. A town in Genesee County, New York. The water is a nearly pure dilute sulphuric acid. It is powerfully astringent and tonic. (Dunglison.)

Byr'sa. (Βύρσα, a hide.) A piece of leather to spread plasters on. (Quincy.)

Also, same as *Bursa*.

Byrsodep'sicon. (Βυρσοδεψέω, to tan hides.) Cotton wool saturated with a tanning material. Applied by the ancients to the abdomen.

Byrsodep'sicum princip'ium. (Βυρσοδεψικός, for tanning; L. *principium*, a principle. G. *Gerbstoff.*) Tannic acid.

Byrson'ima. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Malpighiaceæ*.

B. chrysophyl'la. (Χρυσός, gold; φύλλον, a leaf.) Hab. Brazil. Bark astringent. (Waring.)

B. continuifo'lia. (L. *continuus*, hanging together; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. Mexico. The bark is used in skin diseases.

B. crassifo'lia, De Cand. (L. *crassus*, thick; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. French Guiana. Used as a febrifuge and against the bite of the rattlesnake; also, in abscess of the lungs. (Waring.)

B. spica'ta. (L. *spicatus*, part. of *spico*, to furnish with a point.) Berries acid and astringent. Used in dysentery.

B. verbascifo'lia. (L. *verbascum*, the plant of that name; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. French Guiana. Used as a local astringent to clean ulcers and heal wounds. (Waring.)

Bysau'chen. (Βύω, to stuff full; αὐχήν, the neck.) A stiff neck. A short-necked person.

Bys'ma. (Βύσμα, a plug.) A cork, a stopper.

Byssa'ceæ. (L. *byssus*, cotton.) An Order of fungoid plants, according to Fries.

Byssa'ceous. (L. *byssus*, cotton. F. *byssacé;* G. *schimmelartig*, *flaumfederig.*) Resembling a byssus; consisting of fine entangled threads.

Byssif'erous. (L. *byssus; fero*, to bear. F. *byssifère.*) Having a byssus.

Bys'sine. (Βύσσος, cotton.) Made of, or resembling, silk.

Byssocau'sis. (Βύσσος, cotton; καῦσις, a burning. F. *byssocausis.*) Term for burning produced by the use of the byssus as a moxa.

Bys'soïd. (Βύσσος; εἶδος, form. G. *schimmelartig*, *flaumig.*) Resembling a byssus.

Byssophthi'sis. (L. *byssus*, cotton; *phthisis*. F. *byssophthisie;* G. *Baumwollenschwindsucht.*) Phthisis or consumption of the cotton-spinner.

Bys'sus. (Βύσσος, a kind of very fine linen. F. *byssus.*) Fine flax; cotton wool, charpie, silk.

A Genus of Fungi, now included in *Penicillium* and *Mucor*.

Also, the thread-like stipe of some fungi.

Also, a tuft of silky threads, of a chitinous character, secreted by a special gland in the foot of certain lamellibranchiate mollusca for the purpose of attachment to a rock or other surface.

Also, the *Pudendum muliebre*.

B. gland. (G. *Byssusdrüse.*) An organ in the foot of certain lamellibranchiate molluscs which secretes the *Byssus;* it is a tongue-like process, grooved at its base.

Bys'tini antid'otus. (Ἀντίδοτος, a remedy.) A corroborant and diuretic medicine anciently in use.

By'thus. (Βαθός, depth.) An old term for the hypogastric region.

Bytte'ra febrifu'ga. Same as *Bittera febrifuga*.

Byttne'ria. (*Büttner.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Byttneriaceæ*.

B. corda'ta, Lamb. (Mod. L. *cordatus*, heart-shaped.) Hab. Peru. The leaves are applied to the bites of spiders.

Byttneria'ceæ. Trees or shrubs. Leaves simple, alternate; calyx 4—5-lobed, valvate; stamens hypogynous; filaments more or less united; anthers 2-celled, introrse; ovary composed of 4—10 carpels, united, and a central column; style simple; stigmas equal in number to carpels; ovules 2 in each cell; fruit capsular; cotyledons plaited or spiral. It is a Nat. Order of thalamifloral angiospermous *Dicotyledons*.

Byttne'riads. The plants of the Nat. Order *Byttneriaceæ*.

C.

C. Abbreviation of compositus, compound. Also, of Centigrade, or Celsius, a scale of thermometry.

Also, signified nitre.

Also, used in prescriptions for calx, lime.

Also, the chemical symbol of carbon.

C.C. Cornu cervi, hartshorn.

Also, an abbreviation of concisus, cut; and contusus, bruised.

C.C.U. Cornu cervi ustum, burnt hartshorn.

C.M. Abbreviation of Cras mane, to-morrow morning.

Ca. The chemical symbol of calcium.

Caa. A Brazilian word signifying herb, and specially used to designate the *Ilex paraguaiensis.*

Caa-aguay-mi. A Paraguayan name of a species of *Styrax*, having aromatic balsamic properties. (Waring.)

Caa-apia. Brazilian name for the *Dorstenia braziliensis.*

Caa-ataja. A Brazilian plant, which is bitter and reputed a good purgative; supposed to be a species of *Gratiola.*

Caa-bera. A Paraguayan name of a plant of the *Asparagineæ*, producing a resin like dragon's blood. (Waring.)

Caa-bera-mi. A Paraguayan name for a labiate plant, of strong balsamic odour and aromatic taste, which is used in snake-bites and as an antiseptic. (Waring.)

Ca'abo. The Brazilian name of the *Mimosa sensitiva* and *M. pudica.*

Caa-cambay. (S. *lechetrenza.*) A Paraguayan name for one of the *Euphorbiaceæ*, with a caustic, milky juice, applied to foul ulcers; the leaves are used as a poultice to indolent tumours.

Caa-cica. The *Euphorbia capitata.*

Caa-curura. A Paraguayan name of a verbenaceous plant, the decoction of which is used in baldness, erysipelas, sore throat, and intermittents. (Waring.)

Caa-ghuju-yo. Brazil. A species of *Gratiola.* Bitter; used as a purgative. (Dunglison.)

Caa-hay. Paraguay. A species of *Portulacca*, the leaves and roots of which are used in decoctiou in dysentery, malignant fevers, and inflammation of the kidneys and bladder. (Waring.)

Caa-imbe. Paraguay. A species of *Cheiranthus*, the aromatic petals of which are used in hooping-cough. (Waring.)

Caa-imbe-mi. (S. *nardo celtico.*) Paraguay. A species of valerian. Root and flowers aromatic, stimulant, tonic, and diuretic. (Waring.)

Caa-nambuy-guazu. (S. *enula.*) Paraguay. A species of Inula. Root large, fleshy, of pungent taste. Boiled in wine it is used as a poultice in lumbago. Used as stimulant and tonic in malignant fevers. (Waring.)

Caa-ngay. Paraguay. A kind of wild chicory, used instead of taraxacum. (Waring.)

Caa-opia. Brazilian name for the *Hypericum bacciferum.*

Caa-peba. A name of the *Cissampelos pareira*, the *C. glaberrima*, the *Pothomorpha peltata*, and *P. umbellata.*

Caa-petay-hubay. (S. *nastuerzo silvestro.*) Paraguay. A species of nasturtium; also, the *Parietaria officinalis.* Used as a diuretic. (Waring.)

Caa-pita-guazu. (S. *consuledo.*) Paraguay. A species of *Symphytum*, the root of which is astringent. (Waring.)

Caa-ponga. Brazilian name for the *Inula crithmoides.*

Caa-poni-mi-quiru. Paraguay. A species of *Glechoma.* Aromatic, bitter, and slightly astringent. Used in chest affections. (Waring.)

Caa-quiri. Paraguay. A species of *Fumaria.* Used as an emmenagogue. (Waring.)

Caa-ro'ba. Same as *Caroba.*

Caa-ruru. (S. *fitolacca.*) Paraguay. A species of *Phytolacca.* Used as a purgative. (Waring.)

Caa-tay. (S. *yerba sanguinaria.*) Paraguay. A species of *Polygonum.* Used as an astringent. (Waring.)

Caa-ti-hubæ. (S. *escabiosa negra.*) Paraguay. A species of *Scabiosa.* Supposed to be a specific in lepra and scabies. (Waring.)

Caa-yupe. (S. *tanaceto.*) Paraguay. A species of *Tanacetum*, having a strong balsamic odour, and used as a stimulant and vermifuge. (Waring.)

Cab. (Arab.) An alchemical term for aurum or gold.

Cabacal'li bark. A product of British Guiana. Said to be a good dressing for ulcers. Source unknown. (Waring.)

Cabacin'ha. A name of the fruit of *Luffa purgans.*

Caba'da. Same as *Cadaba.*

Cabal. A Portuguese beverage, made by infusing bruised raisins in white wine.

Cab'ala. See *Kabbala.*

Cabalatar. Same as *Cabalator.*

Cabalator. Old term for nitre

Cabal'han. A Mexican plant, species unknown. Used for poisoning arrows, and as an antidote against white hellebore.

Cab'alist. See *Kabbalist.*

Caballa'tion. The *Cynoglossum officinale.*

Cab'alline. (L. *caballus*, a horse.) Of, or belonging to, a horse.

C. al'oes. See *Aloë caballina.*

Cab'anis. A Swiss physician, born 1757, died 1808.

C., pal'let of. A shovel-shaped instrument, composed of two plates of silver pierced by holes, jointed and movable on each other, used to seize the extremity of the probe introduced into the nasal canal in the operation for lachrymal fistula done according to the method of Méjean.

Cab'aret. (F. *cabaret*, a wine shop.) The *Asarum europæum*, because it is said to be used by drinkers to produce vomiting.

Cab'bage. (Old F. *cabus*, great-headed; from L. *caput*, a head. F. *chou*; I. *cavolo*; S. *col*; G. *Kohl.*) The generic name of the *Brassica oleracea* and many of its cultivated varieties. The cabbage, when boiled, is largely used as an article of food, and is a valuable antiscorbutic. The leaves put into a vessel, with alternate layers of salt, pressed, allowed to remain until they are sour, form the *Sauer-kraut* of the Germans. The fresh leaves have been used as an application to foul ulcers.

Also, a name of the fruit bud of the *Cocos nucifera.*

C., cow. The *Nymphæa odorata.*

C., I'rish. The *Dracontium fœtidum.*

C. palm. The *Areca oleracea*, and the *Euterpe montana*, and the *Andira inermis.*

C., red. A garden variety of *Brassica oleracea*, used chiefly as a pickle.

C. rose. The *Rosa centifolia.*

C., Savoy'. A variety with bullate leaves.

C., sea. The *Crambe maritima.*

C., skunk. The *Dracontium fœtidum.*

C., swamp. The *Dracontium fœtidum.*

C. tree. The *Andira*, or *Geoffrœa inermis.* Also, the *Cacalia kleinia*, or carnation tree, a native of the Canary Islands.

C.-tree bark. The bark of *Andira inermis.* Used as an anthelmintic. It is cathartic, emetic, and narcotic.

C., tur'nip. A variety with a large fleshy enlargement of the stem, somewhat like a turnip, and used as food in the same way. Also called *Kohl-rabi.* The *Brassica oleracea caulorapa.*

C., wa'ter. The *Nymphæa odorata.*

C., white. The ordinary garden variety of *Brassica oleracea.*

Cabba'gium. (G. *Wurmrinde.*) The bark of the *Andira inermis*, and *A. retusa.*

Cabeb. (Arab.) Old term for scales of iron. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Cabebi. Same as *Cabeb.*

Cabel. (Arab.) Fæces.

Ca'bob pep'per. Cubebs, fruit of *Cubeba officinalis.*

Cabomba'ceæ. A Nat. Order of thalamifloral Exogens; or Subfamily of the Family *Nymphæaceæ*, Order *Polycarpieæ*, having cyclic flowers, numerous monomerous ovaries, each with two or three ovules having sutural placentæ. A synonym of *Hydropeltideæ.*

Cab'otz. The *Brayera anthelmintica.*

Cabra'lia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Meliaceæ.*

C. canjera'na. Hab. Brazil. The bark is employed in intermittent fevers and dropsy.

Cabulator. (Arab.) Old term for sal nitrum.

Cabureib'a. The native name of the tree supplying balsam of Peru.

Cabureici'ba. Balsam of Peru.

Cac'abum. (Κάκαβος, a three-legged pot. G. *Kessel.*) A pot in which anything is boiled.

Cac'abus. Same as *Cacabum.*

Cacæ'mia. (Κακός, bad; αἷμα, blood.) A diseased or unhealthy condition of the blood.

Cacaërom'eter. (Κακός, bad; ἀήρ, air; μέτρον, a measure. F. *cacaëromètre;* G. *Luftverderbnissmesser.*) An instrument for measuring noxious gases.

Cacæsthe'sis. (Κακός; αἴσθησις, sensation. F. *cacæsthèse;* G. *Kakästhese.*) Term for bad or morbid sensation.

Cacafer'ri. Ferrous carbonate.

Cac'agogue. See *Caccagogue.*

Cacalexite'ria. (Κακός; ἀλέξω, to ward off.) Applied to remedies which drive away noxious humours, or which counteract poisons.

Caca'lia. (Κακαλία, a plant mentioned by Dioscorides and Pliny as being serviceable in coughs; and variously supposed to be a Bupleurum, a Mercurialis, and a Cacalia. G. *Pestwurz.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ.*

C. alliarifo'lia. (*Alliaria*, the hedge-mustard; L. *folium*, a leaf.) The *C. alpina.*

C. alpi'na, Jacq. (L. *alpinus*, alpine.) The strange colt's foot; supposed to possess desiccative virtues, and to be the κακαλία of Dioscorides.

C. anteuphor'bium. ('Αντί, against.) An African plant, supposed to be an antidote to the euphorbium.

C. gla'bra. (L. *glaber*, smooth.) The *C. alpina.*

C. hasta'ta. (L. *hastatus*, armed with a spear.) A plant which grows in Siberia, is violently purgative, and said to be antisyphilitic.

C. klein'ii, Linn. Hab. India. A decoction of the leaves is used as an alterative in syphilis, rheumatism, and lepra.

C. odo'ra. (L. *odorus*, sweet smelling.) A species used in Arabia for fumigating the chambers of the sick in smallpox.

C. pen'dula. (L. *pendulus*, hanging.) A species, the expressed juice of which is used in Arabia against diseases of the ear.

C. sarracen'ica. The *Senecio cacaliaster.*

C. sonchifo'lia, Wall. (L. *sonchus*, the sow thistle; *folium*, a leaf.) Used in India as a condiment. Its juice, mixed with arrack, is given to favour the eruption of smallpox, and alone it is employed externally as resolvent and suppurative, and as an application to inflamed eyes.

Ca'camum. Improperly used for *Cancamum.*

Cacan'che. Same as *Cacocynanche.*

Cacan'thrax. (Κακός, bad; ἄνθραξ, a carbuncle.) Malignant pustule.

Cac'anus. A plant, mentioned by Paulus Ægineta and Galen, probably identical with Cacalia.

Caca'o. Same as *Cocoa.*

C. antilla'num. Cocoa of the Antilles, the fruit of *Theobroma cacao.*

C., black. The *Colocasia esculenta.*

C. but'ter. Same as *Oleum Theobromæ.*

C. but'ter, med'icated. Cacao butter 28 oz., yellow wax 4, balsam of Peru and benzoic acid, of each 1 dr. Melt and mix. Used for chapped hands.

C. caraccen'se. (F. *cacao-caraque.*) Cocoa from Caraccas. Seeds largish, rounded, sometimes a little mouldy in flavour.

C., is'land. Same as *C. antillanum.*

C. lagar'to. The *Theobroma pentagona.*

C. mi'nus, Gärt. A synonym of *Theobroma cacao.*

C.-red. A substance found in the seeds of cocoa after the sweating process; it is soluble in water and alcohol.

C. se'men, Belg. Ph. (L. *semen*, seed.) The fruit of *Theobroma cacao.*

C. tabula'ta. (L. *tabula*, a board.) Chocolate in cakes.

C. theobro'ma. The *Theobroma cacao.*

C. tree. The *Theobroma cacao.*

C., wild. The *Carolinea princeps.*

Cacaoste'arin. (Στέαρ, suet.) Same as cocoa butter.

Cacapho'nia. (Κακός, bad; φωνή, the voice.) Hoarseness, roughness, or other unnatural condition of the voice.

Cacaphrodi'te. (Κακός; ἀφροδίτη, Venus.) A name for syphilis.

Cacaph′thæ. (Κακός; ἄφθα, thrush.) A malignant form of aphthæ or thrush.

Caca′tion. (L. *caco*, to go to stool.) The act of defæcation.

Cacato′ria fe′bris. (L. *cacatorius*, from *caco*.) A species of intermittent fever in which there is diarrhœa, sometimes accompanied by tormina.

Cac′atory fe′ver. See *Cacatoria febris.*

Cacava′ta. A term for cocoa.

Caca′vi. A term for cocoa.

Also, the *Jatropha manihot.*

Cac′cagogue. (Κάκκη, excrement; ἄγω, to lead along.) That which promotes intestinal action.

Applied to ointments which, when rubbed on the anus, produced defæcation.

Cac′cio cot′to. Italy; in the district of Vollcra. A mineral water containing sodium chloride and calcium sulphate, with free carbonic acid and nitrogen.

Caccion′dë. A pill, of which the basis is catechu, recommended by Baglivi in dysentery.

Cacedo′nium tar′tarum. The peccant matter in the human body secreted but not immediately expelled.

Cacente′ria. (Κακός, bad; ἔντερον, an intestine. F. *cacentérie;* G. *Darmfaule.*) A putrid state of the bowels, as in dysentery.

Cacephebote′sia. (Κακός; ἐφηβότης, puberty. F. *cacéphébotésie;* G. *Kakephäbotäsia.*) Disease occurring at puberty.

Cach′alot. (*Biscayan*, from *cachau*, which in the Cantabrian dialect signifies a tooth. S. *cachalote;* G. *Grosskopf;* Dan. *kaskelot;* Swed. *kaselot;* Greenland *kigutilik.*) The spermaceti whale, *Physeter macrocephalus.* This animal is a monophyodont, and has about twenty-seven conical teeth in the lower jaw.

The flesh, dried and smoked, is eaten by the Esquimaux; the intestines are also eaten; the blubber supplies oil, and the tendons and aponeuroses furnish gelatine; spermaceti is obtained from the head, and ambergris is formed in the intestines.

Cachang-parang. A Sumatran bean given in pleurisy; probably the *Mimosa scandens.*

Cachec′tic. (Καχέκτης, in a bad habit of body. F. *cachectique.*) Of, or belonging to, the state called cachexia.

C. disea′ses. Diseases supposed to be dependent upon a morbid condition of blood.

Cachelco′ma. (Κακός, bad; ἕλκος, a sore.) A foul or a malignant ulcer.

Cachelcoporphyroty′phus. (*Cachelcoma; porphyrotyphus.*) Term for porphyrotyphus accompanied by sloughing ulcers.

Cachen-laguen. The *Chironia chilensis.*

Cachex′ia. (Κακός, bad; ἕξις, a habit. F. *cachexie;* I. *cachessia;* S. *caquexia;* G. *Kachexie.*) A depraved condition of the body, in which nutrition is everywhere defective; used generically with an adjectival qualification, as syphilitic, cancerous, scorbutic, to denote the special cause. Formerly it was synonymous with chlorosis.

C. africa′na. (L. *Africanus*, African.) The desire of dirt-eating among the negroes. Also, called *Pica* and *C. aquosa.*

C., al′kaline. The bad health caused by taking large quantities of alkalies for a long period, and evidenced by pallor, breathlessness, emaciation, and anæmia, accompanied sometimes by increase of latent diseases, such as phthisis.

C. aquo′sa. (L. *aquosus*, watery. F. *cachexie aqueuse.*) A term given to an anæmic condition leading to serous effusions, and often accompanied by perversion of appetite, seen in hot climates, and specially among negroes. It has received many names, such as white tongue, stomach disease of negroes, dirt-eating, negro cachexy, intertropical anæmia, and many others. Doubtless many different disorders have been included under this name, such as the results of malaria or of intestinal worms.

The term is also given to the condition in cattle and sheep produced by *Fasciola hepatica.*

C. calculo′sa. (L. *calculosus*, full of stones.) The conditions tending to the formation of urinary calculus.

C. cancerat′ica. (L. *canceraticus*, like a cancer.) The conditions accompanying the formation of cancer, such as loss of strength and flesh, and yellowish or brownish colouration of the skin; at one time the impairment of nutrition, known by the term cancerous cachexia, was supposed to be present before the occurrence of the local disease.

C., can′cerous. Same as *C. canceratica.*

C. cardi′aca. (Καρδιακός, belonging to the heart.) The special conditions of disorder attaching to persons the subjects of heart disease, such as venous obstructions, deficient arterialisation of the blood, dyspeptic conditions, and dropsical effusions.

C. chlorot′ica. A synonym of *Chlorosis.*

C., drop′sical. A condition described as exhibiting pallor and dryness of skin, puffiness of eyelids, anasarca of lower limbs, and difficulty of breathing on any exertion.

C. dysthet′ica. (Δύσθετος, in bad condition.) A bad habit of body, from some disorder of the blood.

C. exophthal′mica. Same as *Exophthalmic bronchocele.*

C., gaol. The dyscrasia often produced by close confinement in prison.

C. icter′ica. (Ἴκτερος, jaundice.) Jaundice.

C. lymphat′ica farcimino′sa. (*Lymphatic;* L. *farciminum*, farcy.) Farcy.

C., marsh. The condition of body produced by exposure to marsh miasmata.

C. mercuria′lis. (L. *mercurialis*, belonging to mercury.) A term formerly applied to cases of tertiary syphilis where mercury had been administered in large quantities and great destruction of tissue, in soft palate, bone, and other parts, had ensued.

C. palus′tris. (L. *paluster*, marshy.) Same as *C., marsh.*

C. rena′lis. (L. *renalis*, belonging to the kidney.) Albuminuria and its accompanying symptoms.

C. rhachit′ica. (Ῥαχῖτις, a spinal complaint.) The early signs of impaired nutrition preceding the full development of rickets. They are essentially emaciation, profuse perspiration of head and upper part of body during sleep, intolerance of bed coverings, and tenderness or great painfulness on being touched.

C. saturni′na. (L. *Saturnus*, Saturn, a name for lead.) Chronic lead-poisoning.

C. scorbu′tica. (*Scorbutus.*) The condition of body leading to purpura.

C. scrofulo'sa. (L. *scrofulæ*, a swelling of the glands of the neck.) Scrofula.

It is usually described as being denoted by a thin, pale skin, often marked with cicatrices or eruptions, especially about the nose, a thick upper lip, a narrow chest, large abdomen, flabby muscles, and large joints.

C. splen'ica. (Σπληνικός, belonging to the spleen.) The condition of body induced by miasmata. Leucocythæmia.

C., stru'mous. (L. *struma*, a scrofulous tumour.) Same as *C. scrofulosa.*

C. syphiloi'dea. (*Syphilis ;* εἶδος, likeness.) A term given to the condition also called *C. mercurialis.*

C. uteri'na. (L. *uterinus*, belonging to the womb.) Leucorrhœa.

C. vene'rea. (L. *Venus*, the goddess of love.) Syphilitic disease.

C. veno'sa. (L. *venosus*, venous.) A condition of body in which the venous circulation is supposed to be torpid.

C. vir'ginum. (L. *virgo*, a virgin.) Chlorosis.

Cachex'iæ. Cachectic diseases; the name of a Class of Cullen's Nosology, being diseases in which there is a depraved state of the whole, or greater part, of the body; without any febrile or nervous disease, as the primary one.

Cachex'y. Same as *Cachexia.*

Cach'ibou res'in. A white or brownish, aromatic, bitter resin, often in triangular masses, the product of the *Bursera gummifera.*

Cach'iman. The fruit of the *Anona muricata.*

Cachim'ia. See *Cachymia.*

Cachinlag'ua. The *Chironia chilensis.*

Cachinna'tion. (L. *cachinno*, to laugh loudly.) Immoderate laughter; a symptom in mania, and hysteria.

Cachi'ri. A fermented liquor obtained from the root of a species of manihot.

Cach'lex. (Κάχληξ.) A little stone or calculus, found in waters or on the sea-shore, which, when heated on the fire, and cooled in whey, gives an astringent quality to the liquid, which makes it useful in dysentery. (Galen.)

Cacho're. A synonym of *Catechu.*

Cachos. An Oriental fruit, apparently of a Solanum, which is reputed to be lithontriptic. (Dunglison.)

Cachou'. A term for *Catechu.*

Cach'rys. (Κάχρυς.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Umbelliferæ*, having acid and sialagogue properties.

Also, a term for parched barley.

C. libano'tis, Linn. (Λιβανωτίς, rosemary.) Hab. Africa and South Europe. Aromatic and astringent; seeds acrid.

C. marit'ima. (L. *maritimus*, maritime.) The *Crithmum maritimum.*

C. odontal'gica, Pall. ('Οδούς, a tooth; ἄλγος, pain.) The root has been used against toothache.

Cachu'. A synonym of *Catechu.*

Cachun'de'. A medicine in great repute among the Chinese and Indians, described by Ros. Lentilius, *Miscell. Med. Pract. part* iii, *p.* 113, and composed of aromatics, perfumes, medicinal earths, and precious stones, the whole made into a stiff paste and formed into figures that are dried for use. Of these the chief persons in China usually keep a small piece in their mouths as a cordial, and as a means of rendering the breath fragrant. This substance is valued as a medicine in nervous complaints, and as aphrodisiac and a prolonger of life, the two grand objects of most Eastern medicines.

Cachu'tic ac'id. (*Cachou.*) Same as *Catechutannic acid.*

Cachym'ia. Old term for an imperfect metallic body, or immature ore of metal, not saline, nor metalline, but almost metallic.

Ca'cia fer'rea. (L. *ferreus*, made of iron.) The same as *Cochlea ferreum.*

Caco'a. Another spelling of *Cocoa.*

Cacoæsthe'sis. See *Cacæsthesis.*

Cacoalexete'rian. (Κακός, evil; ἀλεξητήριος, driving back.) Having power to drive back, or protect against, mischief; applied to medicines and preparations.

Cacoalexete'rium. (Κακός, evil; ἀλεξητήριον, a remedy.) A term in former use, according to Helmontius, *de Peste*, § *Preservatio*, synonymous with *Alexiterium.*

Cacochol'ia. (Κακός, bad; χολή, bile.) Old term for a vitiated condition of the bile.

Cac'ochri. See *Cacochroi.*

Cac'ochroi. (Κακός; χρόα, colour.) Diseases in which the colour of the skin is changed.

Cacochy'lia. (Κακός, bad; χυλός, chyle.) Term for indigestion or depraved chylification.

Cacochy'lous. (Κακός, bad; χυλός, chyle.) Producing bad chyle. Applied to food of difficult digestion, as cacochylous aliments, aliments that produce bad chyle.

Cacochy'mia. (Κακός, bad; χυμός, juice or humour.) Old term for an unhealthy state of the humours.

C. plum'bea. (L. *plumbeus*, belonging to lead.) Lead poisoning.

C. scorbu'tica. Purpura.

C. scrofulo'sa. Scrofula.

C. vene'rea. Syphilis.

Cacochy'mica fe'bris. (*Cacochymia; febris*, a fever.) A remittent or intermittent fever, supposed to arise from a depraved state of the humours.

Cacochy'micous. (Κακός, bad; χυμός, juice or humour.) Causing or producing a vitiation or depraved condition of the humours.

Cacochy'mous. Same as *Cacochymicous.*

Cacocne'mius. (Κακός; κνήμη, the leg.) One who has diseased legs.

Cacocol'pia. (Κακός; κόλπος, the vagina. F. *cacocolpie.*) Term for a putrid condition of the vulva.

Cacocore'ma. (Κακός, bad; κόρημα, a purge.) Old term for a medicine which purges off depraved humours.

Cacocynan'che. (Κακός; κυνάγχη, sore throat.) Term for angina maligna.

Cacodæ'mon. (Κακός, bad; δαίμων, a god.) An old term for an evil spirit, supposed to influence and afflict with disorders the bodies of men. Formerly used as a name for nightmare.

Cacodæmonoma'nia. (Κακός; δαίμων; μανία, madness.) A term applied to that form of delusional insanity in which a person believes himself to be, or to be inhabited by, the devil or some evil spirit.

Caco'des. (Κακός; ὄζω, to smell. G. *übelriechend.*) Having a bad smell. Offensive matter discharged by the bowels, the stomach, or by foul ulcers.

Caco'dia. (Κακωδία, a bad smell.) Having a bad smell.

Cacodonti'a. (Κακός; ὀδούς, a tooth.) A bad condition of the teeth.

Cac'odyl. (Κακώδης, ill-smelling; ὕλη, matter.) $As_2(CH_3)_4$. Arsendimethyl. Constitutes, with its oxidation products, alkarsin, or Cadet's fuming liquid. A colourless, transparent, oily liquid, boiling at 170° C. (338° F.), and crystallising at 6° C. (42·8° F.); it takes fire easily in the air, and is a very energetic poison. It is obtained by decomposing cacodyl chloride by zinc, dissolving out the zinc chloride with water, and removing the water from the cacodyl by calcium chloride.

C. chlo'ride. $As(CH_3)_2Cl$. Obtained by distilling alkarsin with hydrochloric acid. A colourless, non-fuming liquid, exhaling a very poisonous vapour.

C. cy'anide. $As(CH_3)_2Cn$. Obtained by distilling alkarsin with hydrocyanic acid. A colourless, ethereal liquid above 33°C. (91·4° F.); below that temperature it is a lustrous solid in 4-sided prisms. Boils at 140° C. (284° F.), slightly soluble in water. Intensely poisonous in vapour.

Cacodyl'ic ac'id. (Same etymon.) $(CH_3)_2AsO_2H$. The result of the oxidation of cacodyl in the presence of water. Brilliant, colourless, square prisms; permanent in dry, deliquescent in moist air. Not poisonous.

Cacoë'thes. (Κακός, bad; ἦθος, manner or disposition.) A bad habit of body, or a disorder of a bad character.

Cacoë'thic. (Same etymon.) Ill-conditioned. Used to ulcers or disorders which do not answer to remedies.

Cacoë'thous. Same as *Cacoethic.*

Cacogalac'tia. (Κακός; γάλα, milk.) A condition in which the milk is bad.

Cacogalac'tica. (Same etymon.) One who has bad milk.

Cacogal'ia. Same as *Cacogalactia.*

Cacogen'esis. (Κακός, bad; γένεσις, origin. F. *cacogénésie.*) Term for false, morbid formation, either a monstrosity, or a pathological product.

Cacoglos'sia. (Κακός, bad; γλῶσσα, the tongue. F. *cacoglossie;* G. *Zungenfäule.*) Putrid state of the tongue.

Cacomelias'mus. (Κακός; μέλος, a limb. F. *cacoméliasme;* G. *eine üble Beschaffenheit der Glieder.*) A bad condition of the limbs.

Cacome'tra. Same as *Metrocace.*

Cacome'tria. Same as *Metrocace.*

Cacom'etrum. Same as *Cacaëromcter.*

Cacomor'phia. (Κακός, bad; μορφή, form. G. *missbildung.*) Malformation or deformity.

Cacomorpho'ma. (Κακός; μόρφωμα, form.) Term for a morbid alteration.

Cacomorpho'sis. (Κακός; μόρφωσις, a shaping.) The progress of cacomorphoma.

Caconych'ia. (Κακός; ὄνυξ, the nail.) A morbid state of a nail.

Cacoparonych'ia. (Κακός; *paronychia.*) Malignant paronychia.

Cacopathi'a. (Κακός, bad; πάθος, affliction.) Old term, used by Hippocrates, for a severe affection or malady of the mind; as melancholy.

Cacopharyn'gia. (Κακός; φάρυγξ, the pharynx.) A putrid condition of the pharynx.

Cacoph'ony. (Κακός, bad; φωνή, the voice.) Old term for a harsh, grating, or discordant state of the voice.

Cacophthal'mia. (Κακός; οφθαλμία.) Malignant inflammation of the eye.

Cacopla'sia. (Κακός; πλάσσω, to form.) The formation of diseased structures, as cancer, in consequence of a depraved condition of the system generally.

Cacoplas'tic. (Κακός, bad; πλάσσω, to form.) Morbid deposits that are of an imperfect organisation or structure.

Cacopneumo'nia. (Κακός; *pneumonia.*) Same as *Pneumonosaprosis.*

Cacopra'gia. (Κακός, bad; πράσσω, to do.) Old term for a diseased or depraved condition of the viscera by which nutrition is carried on.

Cacoprax'is. The same as *Cacopragia.*

Cacoproc'tia. (Κακός; πρωκτός, the anus.) Same as *Proctocace.*

Cacore'ma. Same as *Cacocorema.*

Cacorrhachi'tis. (Κακός; *rhachitis.*) Term for a disease of the vertebral column.

Cacorrhin'ia. (Κακός; ῥίν, the nose.) A putrid condition of the nose.

Cacorrhyth'mic. (Κακός, bad; ῥυθμός, order.) Old term, applied to an irregular or disorderly pulse as to its rhythm.

Caco'sis. (Κακόω, to corrupt; also, to afflict.) An old term (Gr. κάκωσις), used by Hippocrates, for a bad habit of body.

Cacosit'ia. (Κακός, bad; σιτίον, food.) An aversion from food.

Cacos'mia. (Κακός; ὀσμή, a smell.) Having a bad smell.

Cacoso'mium. (Κακός; σῶμα, the body.) A lazaretto for leprous and other incurable diseases.

Cacosom'nia. (Κακός; L. *somnus*, sleep.) Sleeplessness.

Cacosperma'sia. (Κακός; σπέρμα, seed.) A depraved condition of the semen.

Cacosperm'ia. Same as *Cacospermasia.*

Cacosphyx'ia. (Κακός, bad; σφύξις, the pulse.) A bad or irregular state of the pulse.

Cacosplanch'nia. (Κακός; σπλάγχνον, the bowel.) A depraved condition of the digestive organs.

Cacostom'achus. (Κακός, bad; στόμαχος, the stomach.) That which hurts the stomach. Formerly applied to improper food.

Also, a disordered condition of stomach.

Cacostomatosphre'sia. (Κακός; στόμα, a mouth; ὄσφρησις, a smell.) A bad odour from the mouth.

Cacostom'ia. (Κακός, bad; στόμα, a mouth.) Same as *Stomacace.*

Cacos'tomus. (Κακός, bad; στόμα, the mouth.) An old term for one who has a bad or diseased mouth, or fœtid breath.

Cacothana'sia. (Κακός; θάνατος, death.) Term for a severe death, or that attended by the more violent symptoms of pain, convulsions, &c.; the opposite of euthanasia.

The term has also been used to denote death rendered more painful by the *nimia diligentia medici;* when active drugs are given to patients with a hopeless malady.

Cacoth'elin. $C_{20}H_{22}N_4O_9+H_2O$. An alkaloid produced by the action of nitric acid on brucin.

Cacoth'esis. (Κακός; θέσις, a placing.) A bad or faulty position of any part, or of the whole body.

Cacothy'mia. (Κακός, bad; θυμός, the mind.) A disordered or depraved state of mind.

Cacotrib'ulus. (Κακός; τρίβολος, a three-pronged implement, a caltrop.) The *Centaurea calcitrapa.* (Hooper.)

Cacotrich'ia. (Κακός; θρίξ, hair.) Disease of the hair.

Cacotroph'ia. (Κακός, bad; τροφή, nourishment.) Imperfect or disordered nourishment of a part.

C. folliculo'rum. (L. *folliculus*, a small bag.) A cachectic disease of the hair follicles, dependent on mal-nutrition; occurring generally over the whole body, especially on the outer sides of the limbs, on the back, the sides of the face, and the forehead. It consists of solid, red, firm, raised papules, the size of a pin's head, over the site of the hair follicles; the hairs are generally absent, and the few that are present are dry, twisted, and shrivelled. The disease usually occurs in strumous or phthisical females, although it is not restricted to them; it often produces considerable irritation.

Cacot'rophy. (Κακός, bad; τρέφω, to nourish.) Disordered or imperfect nutrition.

Ca'cou. A term for a cretin.

Also, a synonym of *Catechu.*

Cacou'cia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Combretaceæ.*

C. coccin'ea. (L. *coccineus.*) Hab. South America. A perennial climbing shrub, having emetic and cathartic properties.

Cac'ozyme. (Κακός; ζύμη, leaven.) A term applied to a particle of matter, organised or not, which is supposed to be the active agent in the production of infectious disease, either by its propagation or by acting as a ferment.

Cacta'ceæ. (*Cactus.* G. *Kaktusgewächse.*) A Nat. Order of epigynous, calycifloral Exogens; or a Family of the Order *Opuntinæ.* Succulent plants, usually spiny and leafless; stems globular, columnar, flattened, or angular; flowers sessile; sepals and petals usually many, alike, epigynous; stamens numerous, with long filaments and versatile anthers; ovary inferior, fleshy, one-celled, with parietal placentæ; style one; stigmas several; fruit succulent; seeds numerous, exalbuminous.

Cac'tal alli'ance. Same as *Cactales.*

Cacta'les. In Lindley's system epigynous Exogens, with dichlomydeous polypetalous flowers, parietal placentæ, and an embryo with little or no albumen. It includes the Nat. Orders *Homaliaceæ*, *Loasaceæ*, and *Cactaceæ.*

Cac'teæ. Same as *Cactaceæ.*

Cac'tiform. (L. *cactus; forma*, likeness.) Resembling certain Cacti, as the *Spongia cactiformis.*

Cactoï'deæ. (Κάκτος; εἶδος, likeness.) Same as *Cactaceæ.*

Cac'tos. The plant known to the ancients under this name was a thorny plant, the downy seeds of which, called pappus, were regarded as poisonous. It was probably the artichoke, *Cynara scolymus*, or the cardoon, *C. carduncalus.*

Cac'tus. (Κάκτος, a thorny plant. F. *cactier;* I. *cacto;* G. *Fackeldistel.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cactaceæ.* Succulent plants. Some of the species have been used as antiscorbutics.

C. coccinel'lifer. (L. *coccinella*, the cochineal insect; *fero*, to bear.) The *Opuntia cochinillifera.*

C. fi'cus in'dica. (L. *ficus*, a fig; *indicus*, Indian.) The *Opuntia ficus indica.*

C. grandiflo'ra. (L. *grandis*, great; *flos*, a flower.) A tincture has been used with success in functional palpitation. Four ounces of the fresh stems and flowers are macerated for a month in a pint of alcohol. Dose, 1—5 drops, three times a day.

C. melocac'tus. The *Melocactus communis.*

C. opun'tia. The *Opuntia vulgaris.*

Cacu'balum. The berry-bearing chickweed. (Quincy.)

Cacubay'. A disease of Jamaica, probably leprosy.

Cacu'men. (L. *cacumen*, the extreme end. G. *Spitze*, *Gipfel.*) A ridge; the top, summit, or highest point of anything.

Also, the highest point of the superior vermiform process of the cerebellum.

Cacu'mina. (Plural of *Cacumen*, the extreme end.) The tops of a plant.

C. sabi'næ. See *Sabinæ cacumina.*

C. scopa'rii. See *Scoparii cacumina.*

Cacu'minate. (L. *cacumen.* G. *zugespitzt.*) Having a point or fine end.

Cacurg'ia. (Κακουργία, ill-doing.) Perversity of function.

Cada'ba. A Genus of plants of the Nat. Order *Capparidaceæ.*

C. farino'sa. (L. *farinosus*, mealy.) The young shoots are said to be an antidote against venomous bites. (Dunglison.)

C. in'dica, Linn. (L. *indicus*, Indian.) The root is said to be aperient and anthelmintic.

Cada'ver. (L. *cado*, to fall. F. *cadavre;* G. *Leichnam.*) A body deprived of life; a corpse, carcase, or dead body.

Cadaver'ic. (L. *cadaver*, a dead body.) Of, or belonging to, a dead body.

C. hyperæ'mia. Hypostatic hyperæmia, or the red stains of the depending parts of a dead body.

C. rigid'ity. Rigor mortis.

Cadaveri'nus. Same as *Cadaveric.*

Cadaverisa'tion. (L. *cadaver*, a dead body.) The condition of paleness, coldness and insensibility of a finger or other small part of the body, popularly known as *dying* of the part.

Cadavero'sus. Same as *Cadaverous.*

Cadav'erous. (L. *cadaverosus.* Gr. νεκρώδης; F. *cadavereux;* I. *cadaveroso;* S. *cadaverico;* G. *leichenartig*, *tödtenahnlich.*) Belonging to, or resembling, the dead body.

Cad'dis. Soft lint. (Quincy.)

Cade. The French name of the *Juniperus oxycedrus*, the oil of which is called Huile de Cade. See *Oleum juniperi empyreumaticum.*

Cade'ac. France; Departement des Hautes Pyrénées. A cold spring, containing sodium and hydrogen sulphide and sodium chloride, with minute quantities of iodine and bromine.

Cadeji-indi. The *Folia malabathri* of old pharmacologists; the leaves of *Cinnamomum tamala* and *C. eucalyptoides.*

Cadelari. The *Achyranthes aspera* and *A. prostrata.*

Cadel-avanacu. The *Croton tiglium.*

Ca'det - Gas'sicourt, Lou'is Claude. A French chemist, born in Paris in 1731, and died there in 1799.

C.'s fu'ming liq'uid. A synonym of *Alkarsin.*

Ca'dia. A Genus of plants of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ*, growing in Egypt.

C. purpu'rea, Forsk. (L. *purpureus*, purple.) The leaves applied to the abdomen are used in colic.

C. va'ria, Forsk. (L. *varius*, variegated.) Used as *C. purpurea.*

Cadi'va insa'nia. (L. *cadivus*, falling; *insania*, senselessness.) Epilepsy.

Cad'mia. (Καδμεία, or *καδμία*, calamine. F. *cadmie*; S. *cadmia*; G. *Ofenbruch.*) A soot which collects on the sides of melting-pots, according to Dioscorides.

Also, a name applied to several metallic substances, calamine, cobalt, tutty.

Also, a yellow pigment containing cadmium sulphide.

C. arsenica'lis. A white pulverulent oxide, which forms on the surface of the arsenious acid of commerce.

C. artificia'lis. (L. *artificialis*, artificial.) Tutty.

C. factit'ia. (L. *factitius*, made by art.) Tutia, or tutty.

C. forna'cum. (L. *fornax*, a furnace.) Tutia, or tutty.

C. fos'silis. (L. *fossilis*, that which is dug up.) Calamina, or calamine.

C. lapido'sa. (L. *lapidosus*, stony.) Calamina, or calamine.

C. metal'lica. (L. *metallicus*, metallic.) Cobalt.

C. nati'va. (L. *nativus*, natural.) Cobalt.

Also, the *Lapis calaminaris*, or calamine.

C. natura'lis. (L. *naturalis*, natural.) Calamine.

C. of Gau'bius. Flowers of zinc.

Cadmif'erous. (*Cadmium*; *fero*, to bear.) Containing cadmium.

Cad'mii iodi'dum, B. Ph. (F. *iodure de cadmium*; G. *Jodcadmium.*) CdI_2. At. weight 366. Iodine and cadmium filings are mixed in a moist condition in the proportion of 127 to 56. It consists of flat, white, pearly micaceous crystals, melting at 310° C. (590° F.) It is soluble in water and alcohol. Astringent; seldom used internally; locally as an ointment, instead of iodide of lead, in enlarged glands, nodes, and chronic joint affections.

C. sul'phas, U.S. Ph. (F. *sulfate de cadmium*; G. *schwefelsaures Cadmium.*) $CdSO_4 . 4H_2O$. Formed by dissolving cadmium oxide or carbonate in dilute sulphuric acid. Transparent colourless crystals, astringent, rough in taste, efflorescent. Astringent and emetic. Used locally in conjunctivitis, corneal opacities, and gonorrhœa, in solution of ½ grain to 4 grains to an ounce of water. Ointment, 2 grains to 80 grains of lard.

Cad'mium. (Καδμία, calamine, in which it was first observed.) Symb. Cd. Atom. weight 111·6, vapour density 55·8. Found in zinc ores. Like tin, but harder; very malleable; sp. gr. 8·667; melts at 315° C. (599° F.) It is dyadic, and forms but one series of compounds. It is used in the manufacture of some tooth-stoppings.

C. bro'mide. $CdBr_2$. A salt used in photography. It has been taken by mistake for ammonium bromide, and produced vomiting, burning in throat and stomach, diarrhœa, and great exhaustion.

C. ioda'tum. See *Cadmii iodidum.*

C. i'odide. See *Cadmii iodidum.*

C. ni'trate. $Cd(NO_3)_2 + 4H_2O$. Fibrous crystals, deliquescing in the air, and soluble in alcohol.

C. pois'oning. Soluble salts are poisonous, producing giddiness, vomiting, purging, slowness of pulse and respiration, coma, and convulsions.

C. salts. Fixed caustic alkalies give a white precipitate, insoluble in excess; ammonia gives a white precipitate, soluble in excess; alkaline carbonates give a white precipitate of cadmium carbonate, insoluble in excess; hydrogen sulphide and ammonium sulphide throw down yellow cadmium sulphide.

C. sul'phate. See *Cadmii sulphas.*

C. sulphu'ricum, G. Ph. (G. *Schwefelsaures Kadmiumoxyd.*) See *Cadmii sulphas.*

Cadoc. A synonym of *Bonduc.*

Cad'tchu. A synonym of *Catechu.*

Cadu'ca membra'na Hunte'ri. (L. *caducus*, falling; *membrana*, a membrane.) The membrana decidua, and called after William Hunter.

Also, called simply caduca.

C. pas'sio. (L. *passio*, a suffering.) A synonym of *Epilepsy*, the falling sickness.

Caducase. Vertigo. (Quincy.)

Caducibranchia'ta. (L. *caducus*, falling; *βράγχια*, the gills.) A Suborder of the Order *Urodela*, Class *Amphibia*, having deciduous gills, opisthocælous vertebræ, and double vertebral transverse processes.

Caducibranch'iate. (L. *caducus*; *βράγχια*, the branchiæ.) Applied to those Amphibia, in which the branchiæ disappear when the animal arrives at adult age.

Caduciflo'rous. (L. *caducus*; *flos*, a flower.) Plants in which the corolla falls at an early period.

Cadu'city. (L. *caducitas.* F. *caducité*; I. *caducità*; S. *caducidad*; G. *Hinfälligkeit.*) Weak old age; the period of human life which extends from 70 to 80 years of age, and which precedes decrepitude.

Cadu'cous. (L. *cado*, to fall. F. *caduc*; G. *abfällig*, *hinfällig.*) Falling off; dead.

In Botany, applied to a calyx which falls off when the blossom expands, as in the poppy.

Cadu'cus. (L. *caducus*, falling.) Falling off.

C. mor'bus. (L. *morbus*, a disease.) The falling disease; epilepsy.

Cadur'cus. (L. *cadurcum*, a coverlet of Cadurcian (Cahors in France) linen, then a bed so ornamented, and a marriage bed.) A term for the vulva.

Cad'us. (Κάδος.) An ancient wine vessel, containing about eleven gallons and a quarter, equal to the *Metreta attica.*

Cæ'ca. (L. *cæcus*, blind.) A term applied generally to blind tubes, or tubes with one end closed.

C. foram'ina. (L. *foramen*, an opening.) See *Foramen cæcum anterius* and *F. cæcum posterius.*

C., intesti'nal. Two long blind tubes connected with the upper part of the large intestine in birds, the use of which in unknown.

C., pylor'ic. (Πυλωρός, the pylorus.) A series of blind tubes, varying in number from one to fifty, found immediately behind the pyloric valve in the stomach of most fishes. They have been supposed to represent the pancreas.

Cæ'cæ hæmorrho'ides. (L. *cæcus*, blind; *hæmorrhoid.*) Blind piles.

Cæ'cal. (L. *cæcus.*) Blind; closed at one end. Of, or belonging to, the cæcum.

C. appen'dix. See *Appendix cæci vermiformis.*

C. ar'tery. A branch of the ilio-colic artery, which supplies the cæcum.

C. her'nia. (G. *Blinddarmbruch.*) A protrusion of the cæcum through the right abdominal ring. There is usually no sac, sometimes there is a partial sac at the upper part; the tumour is large, irregular, and generally, when seen, irreducible.

Cæca'trix. The same as *Cicatrix.*

Cæ'citas. (L. *cæcus*, blind.) Blindness.

C. crepuscula'ris. (L. *crepusculum*, twilight.) A synonym of *Hemeralopia.*

C. diur'na. (L. *diurnus*, belonging to the day.) A synonym of *Nyctalopia.*

C. mi'nor. (L. *minor*, less.) A synonym of *Amaurosis.*

C. noctur'na. (L. *nocturnus*, belonging to the night.) A synonym of *Hemeralopia.*

C. verba'lis. (L. *verbalis*, belonging to words.) Word blindness. A condition in which, from unilateral destruction of the nervous centre of sight, a person, although able to speak and write words, is unable to understand anything that is written. This condition often occurs in conjunction with *Surditas verbalis.*

Cæci'tidis. (*Cæcum*, the intestine of that name.) A synonym of *Typhlitis.*

Cæci'tis. (*Cæcum.*) A synonym of *Typhlitis.*

Cæ'citude. (L. *cæcitudo.*) Blindness.

Cæ'cum. (L. *intestinum cæcum*, from *cæcus*, blind. F. *cæcum*; I. *cieco*; S. *ciego*; G. *Blinddarm.*) The beginning of the large intestine, so called because it is prolonged behind the opening of the ileum into a cul-de-sac. It is the widest part of the large intestine, being 2½ inches wide. It lies in the right iliac fossa, covered by peritoneum, except behind, where it lies on the iliacus muscle. On its left side the ileum opens, protected by the ileo-cæcal valve, and below is the appendix vermiformis. It is supplied by a branch of the ilio-colic artery, and its nervous supply is derived from the plexuses of sympathetic nerves around the mesenteric arteries.

The cæcum is present in most mammals and birds, in many reptiles, but not in fishes.

Also, applied to any blind tube. See *Cæca.*

C., phleg'mon of. (Φλεγμονή, an inflamed tumour.) Perityphlitis.

Cæ'cus. (L. *cæcus*, blind.) Blind. Applied to canals, &c., that are closed at one end, as the intestinum cæcum, or blind gut.

Cæ'la-do'lo. The *Torenia asiatica.*

Cæ'li do'num. (L. *cælum*, heaven; *donum*, the gift.) The *Chelidonium majus*, from its excellent qualities.

C. ro'sa. (L. *rosa*, a rose.) The rose of heaven, *Lychnis cœli rosa.*

Cæmenta'tion. (L. *cæmentum*, stone from the quarry.) See *Cementation.*

Also, any tenacious substance which, when placed between two bodies, causes them to adhere.

C. cu'prum. (L. *cuprum*, copper.) Copper precipitated from its solution by iron.

Cæmen'tum. (L. *cæmentum*, stone as hewn out of the quarry.) The cement of the teeth.

Cænesthe'sis. (Καινός, new; αἴσθησις, perception.) A term given to that feeling in the body generally which induces, on the one hand, sensations of lightness and elasticity, and on the other, of lassitude and weariness, without the intervention of muscular labour or disease. It has been spoken of as a sixth sense.

Cæno'tus. The *Erigeron canadense.*

Cænozo'ic. Same as *Cainozoic.*

Cæ'pa. The onion, *Allium cepa.*

Cæru'lein. (L. *cæruleus*, dark blue.) Same as *Azulene.*

Cærules'cent. (L. *cæruleus*, dark blue.) Sky blue.

Cæru'leum. (L. *cæruleus*, dark blue. G. *Himmelblau.*) A sky, or deep blue, or Prussian colour.

C. berolinen'se. (G. *Berlinerblau.*) Berlin or Prussian blue. A synonym of *Ferric ferrocyanide.*

C. borus'sicum. (Mod. L. *Borussia*, Prussia.) Prussian blue. A synonym of *Ferric ferrocyanide.*

Cæru'leus. (L. *cæruleus.*) Blue, sky blue.

C. mor'bus. (L. *morbus*, disease.) The blue disease. Cyanosis.

Cæru'lic ac'id. (Same etymon.) An acid of coffee, by some regarded as an oxidation product of caffetannic acid.

Cæruli'na. Same as *Cærulein.*

Cærulo'sis. (L. *cæruleus*, dark blue.) A blueness.

C. neonato'rum. (Νέος, new; L. *natus*, born.) The blue disease of new-born children; *Cyanosis.*

Cæsalpi'neæ. A Suborder or a Family of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ.* Petals monosymmetrical, not papilionaceous, imbricated in æstivation, the upper petal exterior; flowers in panicles or racemes.

Cæsalpi'nia. (In honour of *Cæsalpinus.*) A Genus of plants of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ*, Suborder *Cæsalpineæ*, several species of which supply the Brazil wood used for dyeing. The legumes of most are astringent.

C. bon'duc, Roxb. A species often confounded with *Guilandina bonducella*, and from which it is distinguished by its glabrous leaflets, very unequal at the base, by the absence of stipules, and by its yellow seeds.

C. bonducel'la. The *Guilandina bonducella.*

C. brazilien'sis. Furnishes brazilettin, an inferior Brazil wood.

C. coria'ria, Willd. (L. *coriarius*, belonging to leather.) Hab. India. Divi-divi. The legumes contain a large quantity of tannin. In powder they are used as an antiperiodic and as an astringent. A decoction is used as an injection in bleeding piles.

C. cris'ta. (L. *crista*, a crest.) The source of braziletto, an inferior Brazil wood.

C. echina'ta. (L. *echinatus*, prickly.) The source of the true Brazil wood. Somewhat astringent, but only used as a colouring agent. According to some, it is from the wood of this tree that they collect *Goa powder.*

C. morin'ga. The root is used as a diuretic.

C. nu'ga. The root is used as a diuretic.

C. oleosper'ma. (L. *oleum*, oil; *sperma*, seed.) The seeds yield an oil.

C. pap'ai. Pi-pi. Legumes are astringent.

C. sap'pan, Linn. (F. *brésillet des Indes.*) Hab. India. The wood is used in decoction or extract as an astringent. The latter in doses of 10—15 grains twice daily.

Cæsa'rea sec'tio. See *Cæsarian section.*

Cæsa'res. Childrên brought into the world by the Cæsarean operation.

Cæsa'rian sec'tion. (L. *sectio cæsarea*, from *cædo*, to cut; or named after Julius Cæsar, who is said to have been removed from his mother by abdominal section. F. *accouchement*, or *opération césarienne;* I. *parto* or *taglio cesareo;* S. *operacion cesarea;* G. *Kaiserschnitt.*) The operation for the removal of the child from the uterus by means of an incision through the abdominal walls into that organ. It is adopted when the pelvic cavity is so small that there is no reasonable belief that the child can be extracted, or when the mother has died suddenly, and it is hoped that the child may still be living, The causes of pelvic contraction calling for the operation are mollities ossium, rickets, distortion from fracture of the pelvis, exostosis, spondylolisthesis, tumours, cancer of cervix uteri. The amount of contraction of conjugate diameter of the pelvis justifying the operation is generally stated by English obstetricians to be 1·5″; in Germany a diameter of 2·5″ has been held to be too small for an attempt to extract the child. The best time for operation is believed to be a few days before the expected time for the beginning of labour. The os should be dilated some hours before the operation to secure a free passage for discharges; the bladder and rectum should be emptied. An incision is made through the abdominal parietes, from just below the umbilicus, to about 2·5″ above the pubes, bleeding vessels are to be tied, and the abdominal walls kept closely applied to the uterus by the hands of an assistant to keep back the intestines; the uterus is to be cut through in the middle line, and in its middle third, so as to avoid the fundus and the cervical region, where a superabundance of circular fibres would cause the wound to gape. If the placenta be underneath, it must be separated as far as its edge, the membranes ruptured, and the child extracted by the feet; the placenta is then removed, a large bougie or the finger is passed through the os uteri into the vagina to secure a passage for the blood and fluids, and the uterus induced to contract by pressure and by ice. It is generally advised to bring the uterine walls together by an uninterrupted suture, with one end of the silk hanging out of the vagina, or with carbolised catgut; the abdominal walls are to be closed by suture and dressings applied. The maternal mortality is great—85 per cent. See also *Porro's operation.*

Cæsa'riate. (L. *cæsaries*, the hair. G. *behaart.*) Having hair.

Cæsa'ries. (L. *cæsaries*, akin to Sans. *keça*, hair. G. *Haupthaar.*) The hair of the head.

Cæsarot'omy. (*Cæsarian;* τομή, section.) A synonym of *Cæsarian section.*

Cæ'sious. (L. *cæsius*, bluish-grey; G. *blaulich, hechtblau.*) A dull light bluish-grey, or greenish-grey, or lavender colour. Old term for glaucoma.

Cæ'sium. (L. *cæsius*, bluish-grey.) Cs. At. weight 132·5. A monad alkaline metal, discovered by Bunsen and Kirchhoff, by the aid of the spectroscope, in the residue of mineral waters. It occurs very sparingly; its salts burn with a blue flame. It is the most electropositive of metals. The metal has not yet been obtained in the pure state.

Cæso'nes. A term applied to those born by means of the Cæsarian operation.

Cæspitel'lose. Diminutive of *Cæspitose.*

Cæs'pitose. (L. *cæspes*, turf, a clump. G. *rasenförmig, rasenständig.*) Growing in tufts; tufted.

Cæspit'ulus. (L. dim. of *cæspes.*) A small tuft.

Cæsul'læ. (Lat.) Having grey eyes.

Cæt'chu. A synonym of *Catechu.*

Caf. Old name for *Camphora*, or camphor.

Caf'a. Same as *Caf.*

Caf'al. A term for agrimony.

Caf'ar. Same as *Caf.*

Caf'ein. The same as *Caffein.*

Caf'fa. A term for camphor.

Caffe'a, U.S. Ph. The same as *Coffee.*

Caffean'ic ac'id. An acid of coffee. By some, regarded as an oxidation product of caffetannic acid.

Caffeel'ic ac'id. An acid of coffee. By some, regarded as an oxidation product of caffetannic acid.

Caffei'a. The same as *Caffein.*

Caffe'ic. (F. *café*, coffee.) Of, or belonging to, coffee.

C. ac'id. $C_9H_8O_4$. Formed by boiling caffetannic acid with potash. Brilliant yellowish prisms or plates, soluble in hot water and alcohol. The aqueous solution reduces a hot solution of silver nitrate; it is coloured green by ferric chloride, changing to red on the addition of sodium carbonate.

Caffe'idin. (F. *cafeidine.*) $C_7H_{12}N_4O$. A strong uncrystallisable base, obtained by treating caffein with barium hydrate. It is soluble in water and alcohol.

Caffeidi'na. Same as *Caffeidin.*

Caffe'in. (F. *café*, coffee; *cafeïne;* I. *caffeina;* S. *cafeino;* G. *Kaffein.*) $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2$. Methyl-theobromine. An alkaloid identical with that found in the leaves and seeds of *Caffea arabica*, the leaves of the species of *Thea*, the leaves of *Ilex paraguaensis*, the fruit and leaves of *Paullinia sorbilis*, in *Cola acuminata*, *Ilex cassine*, and other plants. It consists of silky needles containing one equivalent of water, soluble in 74 parts of cold water and 165 parts of alcohol, melting at 225° C. (437° F.) and subliming, without change, at a higher temperature. A poisonous dose in animals produces cerebral excitement, irregular movements, quick breathing, muscular weakness, then tetanic and clonic convulsions, slowness and irregularity of heart's action, and death from paralysis of respiration. In moderate dose, it produces in man increased mental activity and wakefulness, quickness of pulse, restlessness, and muscular tremors. It has been used in nervous headaches, priapism, and in opium poisoning, and as a diuretic. Dose, two grains.

C. arse'niate. A salt which has been used as an antiperiodic.

C. cit'rate. Prepared by dissolving caffein in citric acid and evaporating. Has been used in migraine. Dose, one grain.

C. hydrobro'mate. A salt which has been said to have diuretic properties.

C. vale'rianate. Used in hysterical vomiting, migrain, hooping-cough, and as a nervine tonic.

Caffe'ina. Same as *Caffein.*

Caf'feone. A brown, aromatic, volatile, oil, produced in the roasting of coffee berries; slightly soluble in water, easily in ether.

Caffeotan'nic ac'id. Same as *Caffetannic acid.*

Caffetan'nic ac'id. (F. *acide cafétannique.*) $C_{35}H_{38}O_{24}$, doubtful. Found in coffee berries, in Paraguay tea, and in cahinca. A colourless, gummy, easily soluble mass, giving with ferric salts a green colour. Perhaps the same as *Chlorogenic acid.*

Caf'fre bread. The edible seeds of various species of *Encephalartos.*

C. corn. The seeds of *Panicum spicatum.*

Caf'fres. See *Kaffres.*

Caf'ta. The Arabian name of the young shoots of *Catha edulis*, or of a preparation made from them.

Cafurs. A term for camphor.

Cafu'zo. A mixed breed between a white man and an Indian of Brazil, in which the hair is very curly and coarse enough to form a large bristly mass sticking up like a mop.

Cagas'trum. Used by Paracelsus to express the germ of, or the morbific, matter which generates diseases that are not congenital nor hereditary, but arise from corruption, viz. pleurisy, pestilence, and fever.

Cagosan'ga. The ipecacuanha plant, *Cephaëlis ipecacuanha.*

Cag'ot. A term given in some parts of France to a *Cretin.* See also *Cagots.*

Cag'ots. (Probably *can* or *ca got*, a provincial corruption of *Canis gothus*, a Gothic dog, from their supposed descent from the Visigoths.) A people found in the Basque provinces, Béarn and Gascony. They have high cheek-bones, prominent noses with large nostrils, straight lips; the lobule of the external ear is wanting. In the middle ages they were excluded from all political and social rights, and were compelled to wear a special dress.

Cagu'a. A term for vegetable ivory.

Caguacu-apara. The American bezoar deer. (Quincy.)

Cahin'ca. A name, adopted from the Brazilian Indians, of the root of several species of *Chiococca.* It consists of twisted, longitudinally wrinkled pieces, varying in size from that of a quill to that of the little finger; the cortical part is bitter, acrid, and astringent in taste; the inner ligneous part tasteless. It contains cahincic acid, a green, bad-smelling, fatty matter, a yellow colouring matter, a coloured viscid matter, and caffetannic acid in the bark. It is tonic, diuretic, purgative, and emetic, sometimes producing nausea and griping. It has been used in snake-bite and in rheumatism; in dropsy it had a great reputation, which time has not sustained.

Cahin'cæ ra'dix. (L. *radix*, a root.) The root called *Cahinca.*

Cahin'cetin. $C_{22}H_{34}O_3$. A compound which, along with a non-crystallisable sugar, is formed by the action of hydrochloric acid on cahincic acid.

Cahin'cic ac'id. (F. *acide caïncique;* G. *Caïncasäure.*) $C_{40}H_{64}O_{18}$. A colourless, prismatic substance, of a very bitter taste and without odour, slightly soluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol. Used as a diuretic in dropsy.

Cahincig'enin. $C_{14}H_{24}O_2$. A compound formed, along with butyric acid, by the action of potassium hydrate on cahincetin.

Cahin'cin. Same as *Cahincic acid.*

Cai'chu. A name of *Catechu.* (Quincy.)

Cai'eput. A synonym of *Cajuput.*

Cail-ce'dra. The *Swietenia senegalensis.*

Cail-ce'drin. The bitter febrifuge principle contained in the bark of the *Swietenia senegalensis.*

Caina'na root. A synonym of *Cahinca.*

Caina'num. A synonym of *Cahincic acid.*

Cain'ça. A synonym of *Cahinca.*

Cain'cine. Cahincic acid.

Caini'to. The star apple; the edible fruit of the *Chrysophyllum cainito.*

Cainozo'ic. (Καινός, new; ζωϊκός, of animals.) Applied, in Geology, to the post-Tertiary and Tertiary strata of the earth as containing recent forms of life.

Caipa schora. A cucurbitaceous plant of Malabar, the unripe fruit of which is emetic, and the juice of the ripe fruit is drunk by the natives with a little nutmeg, to remove hiccough.

Caira. The *Mimosa japonica.*

Cai'ro. Egypt. A winter residence for chest affections, having a dry and generally a mild winter climate, but with some vicissitudes and often much dust. In summer it is intolerantly hot. It is unfavorable for those liable to pulmonary congestion or hæmoptysis.

Cait'chu. A synonym of *Catechu.*

Cajan. A decoction of the *Phaseolus creticus.*

Caja'nus. A Genus of the Suborder *Papilionaceæ*, Nat. Order *Leguminosæ.*

C. bic'olor, De Cand. (L. *bicolor*, two-coloured. F. *pois d'Angole.*) A species the seeds of which are used as food in the Antilles.

C. fla'vus, De Cand. (L. *flavus*, yellow. F. *pois d'Angole.*) A species the seeds of which are used as food in the Antilles.

C. in'dicus, Spreng. (L. *indicus*, Indian.) Pigeon pea or dholl. The seeds are used as food; in excess they have produced diarrhœa, but in moderation they are said to be somewhat constipating.

Caj'eput. Same as *Cajuput.*

Caj'eputene. $C_{10}H_{16}$. A hydrocarbon obtained by repeatedly distilling cajeput oil with anhydrous phosphoric acid.

Caj'eputol. Same as *Cajuput oil.*

Caju-nassi. The *Strychnos colubrina* or the *S. ligustrina.*

Caj'uput. (Malay, *caju-puto*, white tree.) The pharmacopœial name of the *Melaleuca minor.*

C. oil. See *Cajuputi oleum.*

Caj'uputene. $C_{10}H_{16}$. The hydrocarbon of which oil of cajeput is the hydrate. It is pleasant to the smell, slightly soluble in alcohol, and boils between 160° C. (320° F.) and 165° C. (329° F.)

Cajupu'ti o'leum. (L. *oleum*, oil. F. *essence de cajeput;* S. *caieput;* G. *Cajeputöl.*) Distilled from the leaves of the *Melaleuca minor.* $C_{10}H_{16}.H_2O$. Very mobile, transparent; sp. gr. ·919; boils at 175° C. (347° F.); of a fine green colour, a camphoric odour, and an aromatic taste. Externally, it is a rubefacient; internally, stimulant, antispasmodic, and diaphoretic. Used in spasmodic affections of the intestinal canal and in rheumatism; also in chronic catarrh of mucous membranes generally.

Caju-ular. The *Strychnos colubrina* or the *S. ligustrina.*

Cak. An Arabic name in Sennaar for a little-known disease, possibly of the nature of pellagra or ergotism.

Cake-meal. Linseed meal obtained by grinding the cake after the expression of the oil; the *Lini farina*, B. Ph.

Caki'le. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cruciferæ.*

C. marit'ima, Linn. (L. *maritimus*, belonging to the sea. G. *Mecrsenf.*) Purple sea rocket. An antiscorbutic.

Cakilin'eæ. A Family of the Section *Pleurorrhizeæ*, Nat. Order *Cruciferæ*, having the fruit short, deeply two-jointed, the upper joint dagger-shaped.

Cal. Alchemical name of orpiment, arsenious sulphide; also, of vinegar.

Cala'ba bal'sam. Same as *C. resin.*

C. resin. (F. *buume de Marie.*) Obtained from *Calophyllum calaba*. Green, of a strong but not disagreeable odour. Used in the Antilles as a vulnerary, and as a substitute for copaiba balsam.

Cal'abar. A district, of no definite boundary, on the west coast of Africa, in the Bight of Benin.

C. bean. The seed of the *Physostigma venenosa.* See *Physostigmatis faba.*

Cal'abarin. An alkaloid found in the Calabar bean. The liquid from which eserin has been separated is precipitated by subacetate of lead and ammonia, the filtrate is evaporated, the residue treated with alcohol, precipitated with phosphotungstic acid, and this decomposed with baryta. It is distinguished from eserin by its solubility in water. It produces tetanus in frogs. Also used for impure eserin.

Cal'abash. (Port. *calabaco*, a gourd.) The dried shell of a gourd. Used as a receptacle.

C. gourd. The *Lagenaria vulgaris.*

C. nut'meg. The *Monodora myristica.*

C., sweet. The *Passiflora laurifolia.*

C. tree. The *Crescentia cujete.*

C. tree, nar'row leav'ed. The *Crescentia cujete.*

Cala'brian man'na. See *Manna.*

Caladie'æ. A Tribe of the Nat. Order *Araceæ.* Stamens and pistils numerous, contiguous, or separated by the rudimentary bodies; anther cells with a thick connective.

Cala'dium. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Araceæ*, possessing underground corms, which, when cooked, are esculent.

C. bic'olor. (L. *bicolor*, two-coloured.) The corms, when cooked, are eaten as food.

C. esculen'tum. (L. *esculentus*, eatable.) The *Colocasia esculenta.*

C. pœ'cile. (Ποικίλος, many-coloured.) Esculent. Same as *C. bicolor.*

C. sagittæfo'lium, Willd. (L. *sagitta*, an arrow; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. West Indies. Roots are eaten, when boiled, and also the leaves.

C. segui'num, Vent. A native of India. The juice has been given in gout and rheumatism, and to women as an anaphrodisiac. A tincture is used in pruritus vulvæ.

C. viola'ceum. (L. *violaceus*, violet-coloured.) Esculent. Same as *C. bicolor.*

Cala'ë. Name formerly in use for a species of Indian tin, which is reduced by exposure to the fire into a kind of cerussa, such as is made of lead and European tin.

Calaem. Same as *Calaë.*

Calaemum. Same as *Calaë.*

Calaf. The *Salix ægyptiaca.*

Calage'ri. A name of the seeds of the *Vernonia anthelmintica.* See *Calagirah.*

Calagi'rah. A name of the seeds of the *Nigella indica.* They have been confounded with the seeds of *Calageri.*

Calagua'la. The *Polypodium calaguala.*

C. india'na. The *Acrostichum huacsaro.*

Calagua'læ ra'dix. (L. *radix*, a root.) The root of *Polypodium calaguala.*

Calahua'la. The same as *Calaguala.*

Calamagros'tis. (Κάλαμος, a reed; ἄγρωστις, a kind of grass.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Gramineæ.*

C. lanceola'ta, Roth. (L. *lanceolatus*, lance-shaped. G. *Riethgras.*) Reed grass. Root diuretic and emmenagogue.

Calamandri'na. The *Teucrium chamædrys.*

Calama'rian. (L. *calamus*, a reed.) Of, or belonging to, a reed.

Cal'amary. The *Loligo vulgaris.*

Calam'bac. Indian name for *Aloëxylon agallochum.*

Calam'bouc. Same as *Calambac.*

Calame'don. (Καλαμηδόν, like a broken reed.) Old term for different kinds of fracture, longitudinal, but lunated at the extremity, oblique, and comminuted. (Gorræus.)

Cal'ament. The *Melissa calamintha.*

Calamif'erous. (L. *calamus*; *fero*, to bear. F. *calamifère*; G. *federtragend.*) Formed of cylindrical tubes, like reeds or feathers, united in tufts, as the *Spongiæ calamiferæ.*

Calam'iform. (L. *calamus*; *forma*, likeness. F. *calamiforme*; G. *federförmig.*) Formed like a reed or feather.

Calami'na. See *Calamine.*

C. præpara'ta. (L. *præparatus*, prepared.) See *Calamine, prepared.*

Calamina'ris. Belonging to calamine.

C. la'pis. (L. *lapis*, a stone.) A term for calamine.

Cal'amine. (As if *calapida*, from *cadmia lapidosa*, an ore of zinc; or from *calamus*, a reed, inasmuch as it forms reed-like filaments in the furnace when melted. L. *calamina*; F. *calamine*; S. *calamina*; G. *Galmei.*) A native impure zinc carbonate found in crystalline and transition rocks and in the carboniferous and oolitic formations. Mineralogists call zinc silicate also by this name. Calamine is a compact, dull, earthy substance, varying in colour from greyish to reddish or brownish. Sp. gr. 3·4 to 4·4.

C., prepa'red. The native mineral is heated to redness, powdered, and elutriated. It is salmon-coloured, and contains iron oxide. It is often adulterated largely with barium sulphate and chalk. Used as a mild astringent and exsiccant in excoriations and superficial ulcerations, in eczema, and intertrigo.

Cal'amint. (Καλάμινθος, from καλός, beautiful; μίνθα, mint.) The *Calamintha officinalis.*

C., com'mon. The *Culamintha officinalis.*

C., field. The *Culamintha nepeta.*

C., les'ser. The *Calamintha nepcta.*

C., moun'tain. The *Calamintha grandiflora.*

C., spot'ted. The *Calamintha nepeta.*

C., wa'ter. The *Mentha arvensis.*

Calamin'ta humil'ior. (L. *humilis*, lowly.) A synonym of *Glechoma hederacea.*

Calamin'tha. (Καλός, beautiful; μίνθα, mint. F. *calament;* S. *calaminto.*) A Genus of the Tribe *Satureineæ*, Nat. Order *Labiatæ.* Herbs or shrubs.

C. ac'inos. (Ἄκινος.) Basil thyme, wild basil. Stimulant, diaphoretic, and expectorant.

C. an'glica. (L. *anglicus*, English.) The *Calamintha nepeta.*

C. aquat'ica. (L. *aquaticus*, living in water.) The *Mentha arvensis.*

C. clinopo'dium, Benth. (Κλινοπόδιον, from κλίνη, a bed; πούς, a foot; so called because its tufts are like the knobs on a bed-foot.) Hab. Europe, Asia, America. It is somewhat aromatic, and has been used as a cephalic and tonic.

C. erec'ta virginia'na. (L. *erectus*, upright; *virginianus*, Virginian.) The *Cunila mariana.*

C. grandiflo'ra, Mönck. (L. *grandis*, great; *flos*, a flower.) Mountain calamint. Hab. Italy. Used as a carminative.

C. hedera'cea. (L. *hederaceus*, of ivy.) The *Glechoma hederacea.*

C. humil'ior. (L. *humilis*, lowly.) The *Glechoma hederacea.*

C. magniflo'ra. (L. *magnus*, great; *flos*, a flower.) The *C. grandiflora.*

C. mag'no flo're. (L. *magnus*, great; *flos*, a flower.) The *C. grandiflora.*

C. monta'na. (L. *montanus*, belonging to a mountain.) The *C. officinalis.*

C. nep'eta, Link. (L. *Nepeta*, a city of Etruria.) Used as an aromatic and carminative in popular medicine.

C. officina'lis, Mönch. (L. *officina*, a workshop. F. *calament des montagnes;* G. *Kalaminthmelisse, Bergmünze.*) Calamint. Perennial. Leaves ovate, dentate, pubescent; cymes secund, more or less unilateral. Hab. Europe, North Africa, West Asia. The plant has an agreeable odour, and is sometimes used as a stomachic and sudorific.

C. officina'rum. (L. *officina*, a workshop.) The *C. officinalis.*

C. palus'tris. (L. *paluster*, marshy.) The *Mentha aquatica.*

C. parviflo'ra. (L. *parvus*, small; *flos*, a flower.) The *C. nepeta.*

C. pule'gio odo're. (L. *pulegium*, pennyroyal; *odor*, a scent.) The *C. nepeta.*

C. trichot'oma. (Τρίχα, in three parts; τέμνω, to cut.) The *C. nepeta.*

C. vulga'ris. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) The *C. officinalis.*

Calamis'trum. (L. *calamistrum*, a curling-iron.) A double row of short, closely-set, curved bristles on the upper surface of the metatarsus of each of the fourth pair of legs of the females of certain spiders. Its use is to card the silk obtained from the fourth pair of spinners.

Calami'ta. The *Styrax calamita.*

C. bianc'a. (I. *bianco*, white.) The white loadstone. A name for a very adhesive kind of white bole, which was formerly supposed alexipharmic and aphrodisiac.

Cal'amule. (Dim. *calamus.* F. *calamule;* G. *Federchen.*) A small reed or feather.

Cal'amus, U.S. Ph. (Κάλαμος, a reed.) The rhizome of the *Acorus calamus.* Used as a stimulant tonic in flatulence and digestive torpor.

Also, the quill of a bird's feather.

Also, formerly applied to the stalk of any plant.

C. alexandri'nus. (L. *alexandrinus*, Alexandrian.) The stalk of a plant growing in India and Egypt, supposed to be the *Andropogon nardus.* An antihysteric and emmenagogue.

C. aromat'icus. (L. *aromaticus*, fragrant.) The *Acorus calamus*; but the plant so designated by Dioscorides is believed to be a species of *Andropogon.*

C. aromat'icus ve'rus. (L. *verus*, true.) The *C. alexandrinus.*

C. dra'co. (L. *draco*, a dragon.) The fruit of this species is the chief source of the resin called dragon's blood.

C. in'dicus. (L. *indicus*, Indian.) The *Saccharum officinarum.*

C. odora'tus. (L. *odoratus*, sweet smelling.) The *Acorus calamus*, *Andropogon martini*, and *A. citratus.*

C. oil. See *Oleum calami.*

C. ro'tang. A plant erroneously supposed to yield dragon's blood.

C. sacchari'nus. (L. *saccharum*, sugar.) The sugar-cane, *Saccharum officinarum.*

C. scripto'rius. (L. *scriptorius*, belonging to a writer. F. *plume à écrire;* G. *Schreibfeder.*) The hinder termination of the median furrow of the floor of the fourth ventricle where bounded by the posterior pyramids.

C. vulga'ris. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) The *Phragmites communis*, or common reed; and also, *Acorus calamus.*

Calan'dra. A Genus of the Family *Curculionidæ*, Group *Cryptopentamera*, Order *Coleoptera.*

C. grana'ria. (L. *granaria*, a granary.) The corn weevil. A beetle which does much damage to stored corn.

Cal'appite. (Malay, *calappa*, the cocoa-nut tree.) A stony concretion sometimes found in the inside of the cocoa-nut; also, called a vegetable bezoar. The Malays wear them as amulets of great virtue.

Calasay'a. The same as *Calisaya.*

Calathia'na vio'la. (Καλαθίς, a little basket.) The *Gentiana pneumonanthe.*

Cal'athide. (Καλαθίς, a little basket. F. *calathide;* G. *Blüthenkorb.*) Used by Mirbel and Cassini for a kind of inflorescence composed of sessile flowers thickly placed upon a common involucre. Adopted by Link, but applied by him only, to compound flowers which, before florescence or during the night, are enveloped totally by the common calyx.

Calathid'iflore. (L. *calathus*, a little basket; *flos*, a flower.) An involucre when it surrounds a clinanthium charged with sessile flowers, or nearly so, somewhat resembling a small basket.

Calathid'ium. (Καλαθίς, a little basket. G. *Blüthenkörbchen.*) A term for the flower-head of *Compositæ*, or for the involucre alone.

Calath'iform. (L. *calathus*, a wicker basket; *forma*, shape. G. *korbförmig*, *napfförmig.*) Cup-shaped.

Cal'athine. (Κάλαθος, a vase-shaped basket.) Cup-like.

Calath'iphore. (Καλαθίς, a little basket; φέρω, to bear. F. *calathiphore;* G. *Blüthenkorbtrager.*) The part which, in the *Compositæ*, bears the calathidia of the capitulum.

Cal'athis. Same as *Calathidium.*

Cala'zia. (Χάλαζα, a hail-stone.) A precious stone with white spots, like hail, in it. (Quincy.)

Cal'bala. A synonym of *Kabbala.*

Calbia'num. A plaster, the composition of which is not known, mentioned by Myrepsus. (Hooper.)

Calcad'inum. Term for zinc sulphate; also, for red ink. (Randf.)

Cal'cadis. Zinc sulphate; also, according to some, the *Sal alkali.* The same as *Calcadinum.*

Calca'neal. (L. *calcaneum*, the heel.) Of, or belonging to, the *Calcaneum.*

Calca'nean. (L. *calcaneum.*) Belonging to the heel.

C. ar'teries, inter'nal. Several large branches of the posterior tibial artery before it divides, which supply the inner plantar muscles and the fat and integument of the heel; they anastomose with the peroneal and internal malleolar arteries.

Calca'neo-astrag'alal articula'tion. The astragalo-calcaneal articulation.

C.-astrag'alal lig'aments. The astragalo-calcaneal ligaments.

C.-cu'boid articula'tion. The synovial joint and ligaments which unite the anterior face of the calcaneum to the posterior of the cuboid bone.

C.-cu'boid lig'aments. These consist of a dorsal or superior ligament connecting the anterior and upper surface of the calcaneum with the cuboid, an inferior ligament divided into a superficial part, the long plantar ligament, and a deeper part, the short plantar ligament, and the internal or interosseous ligament closely connected with the external calcaneo-scaphoid ligament.

C. fib'ular lig'ament. (*Fibula*, the bone of that name.) The middle portion of the external lateral ligament of the ankle-joint.

C.-sca'phoid lig'aments. Two ligaments which connect the calcaneum and scaphoid: the inferior or plantar, which passes from the front of the calcaneum to the inferior surface of the scaphoid; and the external or dorsal, or interosseous, which is attached to the ridge of the calcaneum, which separates the articular surfaces for the astragalus and the cuboid, and is inserted into the outer side of the scaphoid.

C.-ta'lar. (L. *calcaneum*, the bone of that name; *talus*, the ankle-bone, the astragalus.) Belonging to the os calcis and the astragalus.

C.-ta'lar lig'aments. The *Astragalo-calcaneal ligaments.*

Calca'neum. (L. *calcaneum*, from *calx*, the heel. Gr. πτέρνα; F. *calcanèum;* I. and S. *calcaneo;* G. *Fersenbein, Fersenknochen.*) The bone of the heel. Articulates above with the astragalus, in front with the cuboid bone. It consists of a large posterior part, *tuber calcis*, with a constricted part, *neck*, in front, and two *tubercles* inferiorly. The internal surface is concave, having in front a flattened process, the *sustentaculum tabi.* The upper surface has two articular facets for the astragalus; anterior surface concave vertically, convex transversely, articulates with the cuboid; inferior surface presents a rough anterior *tubercle.* It is very long in some monkeys and frogs.

Calcanth'os. Same as *Chalcanthos.*

Calcanth'um. Same as *Chalcanthum.*

Calcan'tum. A kind of red ink. (Quincy.)

Cal'car. (L. *calcar*, a spur; from *calx*, the heel, on which the spur is fixed. F. *éperon;* G. *Sporn.*) The *Calcaneum.*

A spur-like process of the calcaneum of bats, which gives attachment to the wing membrane.

Also, applied to the rudiments of the hind limbs in certain snakes.

The horny projection found on the tarsi of some Gallinaceæ; also, called the spur.

Also, a spur-like process in some Rotifera.

A posterior projection of the base of the corolla or calyx of some flowers. The nectariferous spur.

The ergot of rye, from its shape.

C. a'vis. (L. *avis*, a bird.) The *Hippocampus minor.*

Cal'carate. (Same etymon. F. *éperonné;* G. *gespornt.*) Spurred, or having spurs; applied to corollæ.

Calca'reo-ferru'ginous. (L. *calx*, lime; *ferrum*, iron.) Containing lime and ferric oxide.

C.-magne'sian. Containing lime and magnesia.

C.-sab'ulous. (L. *sabula*, coarse sand.) Containing lime and the *débris* of quartz.

C.-silic'ious. (L. *silex*, flint.) Containing lime and flint.

Calca'reous. (L. *calx*, lime. F. *calcaire;* I. and S. *calcareo;* G. *kalkartig.*) Of, or belonging to, or of the nature of, lime.

C. degenera'tion. See *Degeneration, calcareous.*

C. earth. Lime.

C. infarc'tion. (L. *infarcio*, to stuff with.) A term applied to that condition of the kidney in which deposits of phosphate, or, more rarely, carbonate of lime, are found in the connective tissue of the kidney.

C. metas'tasis. (Μετάστασις, a being put into a different place.) A condition of acute calcareous deposit in organs, such as the lungs or intestinal mucous membrane; according to some, connected with kidney change, whereby the excretion of calcareous salts is obstructed.

C. spar. Crystalline calcium carbonate.

Calca'reus carbo'nas. Calcareous carbonate; a synonym of *Chalk.*

Calca'ria. (L. *calx.*) Lime.

C. bisulfuro'sa. Calcium bisulphide.

C. carbol'ica. Same as *Calcis carbolas.*

C. carbon'ica. Chalk, carbonate of lime.

C. carbon'ica anima'lis. (L. *animalis*, living.) Carbonate of lime prepared from animal structures, such as shells, madrepores, crabs' eyes, cuttle-fish bones, or egg-shells.

C. carbon'ica cru'da, Russ. Ph. (L. *crudus*, raw.) Prepared chalk, *Creta præparata.*

C. carbon'ica nati'va. (L. *nativus*, natural. G. *weisse Kreide.*) Chalk.

C. carbon'ica præcipita'ta, G. Ph. (G. *präcipitirter kohlensauren Kalk.*) The *Calcis carbonas præcipitata.*

C. carbon'ica solu'ta. (L. *solutus*, dissolved.) The *Aqua calcariæ carbonicæ.*

C. caus'tica. (Καυστικός, capable of burning.) Quicklime.

C. chin'ica. Quinate of lime contained in cinchona bark.

C. chino'vica. Quinovate of lime. Used in diarrhœa.

C. chlora'ta, G. Ph. (G. *Chlorkalk.*) Chlorinated lime.

C. chlorin'ica. Chlorinated lime.

C. exstinc'ta. (L. *extinctus*, part. of *exstinguo*, to quench.) A synonym of *Calcis hydras.*

C. glycerina'ta. Quicklime 3, glycerin 150 parts, digest with a gentle heat, and, on cooling, add chloric ether 3 parts. Used as an application to burns.

C. hy'drica. ("Υδωρ.) Slaked or hydrated lime, *Calcis hydras.*

C. hydrochlo'rica. (G. *chlorcalcium.*) Calcium chloride.

C. hydroiod'ica. The *Calcii iodidum.*

C. hydrosulfura'ta. Same as *Calcium sulphite.*

C. hypochloro'sa. Chlorinated lime.

C. hypophosphor'ica. A synonym of *Calcis hypophosphis.*

C. hypophosphoro'sa. The *Calcis hypophosphis.*

C. lac'tica. Same as *Calcium lactate.*

C. muriat'ica. (L. *muria*, brine.) The *Calcii chloridum.*

C. oxymuriat'ica. A synonym of *Chlorinated lime.*

C. phenyl'ica. (*Phenyl.*) A synonym of *Calcis carbolas.*

C. phosphor'ica, G. Ph. (G. *phosphorsaure Kalkerde.*) A synonym of *Calcis phosphas.*

C. phosphor'ica ac'ida. The acid phosphate of lime. See *Calcium tetrahydrogen phosphate.*

C. phosphor'ica ex os'sibus. (L. *ex*, out of; *os*, a bone.) Bone phosphate. See *Calcis phosphas.*

C. phosphor'ica mellit'ica. (L. *mel*, honey.) Phosphate of lime mixed with fermenting milk, and, after standing for eight days, evaporated to the consistence of honey. Given in rickets.

C. pu'ra. (L. *purus*, pure.) Lime. See *Calcium monoxide.*

C. pu'ra liq'uida. (L. *liquidus*, fluid.) Lime water.

C. sacchara'ta. (L. *saccharum*, sugar. F. *saccharate de chaux ;* G. *Zuckerkalk.*) A concentrated solution of sugar is shaken with calcium hydrate, filtered, and precipitated with alcohol. It contains 86 parts of sugar and 14 of lime. Used instead of lime water; and given in poisoning by carbolic and oxalic acids.

C. solu'ta. (L. *solutus*, part. of *solvo*, to dissolve.) Lime water, *Liquor calcis.*

C. stibia'to-sulfura'ta. Three drachms of sulphuret of antimony, half an ounce of sulphur, and two ounces of lime, powdered, mixed, and exposed to heat for an hour in a well-luted crucible. A yellowish powder, now disused.

C. subphosphoro'sa. Same as *Calcis hypophosphis.*

C. sulfocarbol'ica. See *Calcium sulphocarbolate.*

C. sulfura'ta. Same as *Calcium sulphide.*

C. sulfura'to-stibia'ta. Same as *C. stibiato-sulfurata.*

C. sulfu'rica. Calcium sulphate.

C. sulfuro'sa. Same as *Calcium sulphite.*

C. sulphu'rica us'ta, G. Ph. (L. *ustus*, part. of *uro*, to burn. G. *gebrannter Gyps.*) Burnt sulphate of lime, *Plaster of Paris.*

C. us'ta, G. Ph. (L. *ustus*, burnt. G. *gebrannter Kalk.*) Quicklime, *Calx.*

Calca'riæ a'quæ. (L. *aqua*, water.) Lime water.

C. chlo'rum. Chlorinated lime.

C. hypophos'phis. A synonym of *Calcium hypophosphite.*

Calcarif'erous. (L. *calx*, lime; *fero*, to bear.) Containing, or mingled with, lime.

Also (L. *calcar*, a spur), bearing spurs.

Calcar'iform. (L. *calx*, lime; *forma*, likeness.) Having a calcareous, rhomboidal appearance.

Also (L. *calcar*, a spur), formed like a spur.

Cal'carine. (L. *calcar*, a spur.) Spur-like.

C. sul'cus. See *Sulcus, calcarine.*

Cal'caris flos. (L. *calcar*, a spur; *flos*, a flower.) *Delphinium*, or larkspur.

Calca'rius la'pis. (L. *lapis*, a stone.) The limestone.

Cal'cas. The *Arum colocasia.*

Cal'catar. Same as *Calcadinum.*

Cal'caton. A troche containing arsenic.

Calcatrep'ola. Name, used by Paracelsus, for the *Delphinium*, or larkspur.

Calcatrep'pola. A synonym of *Centaurea calcitrapa.*

Calcatri'pæ flo'res. (L. *flos*, a flower.) The blue, bitterish, mucilaginous flowers of the *Delphinium consolida.* Used as an expectorant and a vulnerary.

Calcatrip'pa. Same as *Calcatrepola.*

Calce'don. See *Chalcedon.*

Calcedon'icus. See *Chalcedonic.*

Calce'iform. (L. *calceus*, a shoe; *forma*, likeness. G. *schuhförmig.*) Somewhat like a shoe.

Cal'cena. Concretions of the tartrate of lime, which form in the human body. Paracelsus, *de Tartaro*, ii, 1.

Cal'cenon. Same as *Calcena.*

Calceno'nia. A synonym of *Calcena.*

Calceno'nius. Term, applied by Paracelsus, *de Tartaro*, ii, 3, to the blood when supposed to abound in tartrate of lime; whence such was called calcined blood.

Cal'cenos. Same as *Calcenonius.*

Calceola'ria. (L. *calceolus*, a little slipper. F. *calceolaire ;* G. *Pantoffelblume.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Scrophulariaceæ.* The slipper-wort.

C. corymbo'sa. (L. *corymbus*, a cluster of flowers.) Used in Peru as a purgative and diuretic.

C. pinna'ta, Linn. (L. *pinnatus*, feathered, pinnate.) Used in Peru as laxative and emetic.

C. rugo'sa, Ruiz and Pavon. (L. *rugosus*, wrinkled.) Used in Chili as a vulnerary.

C. scabiosæfo'lia, Sims. (L. *scabiosus*, rough; *folium*, a leaf.) Used in Peru as an emetic.

C. trif'ida, Ruiz and Pavon. (L. *trifidus*, three-cleft.) Used as febrifuge.

Cal'ceolate. (Same etymon. G. *schuhförmig.*) Slipper-shaped.

Calceos'toma. A Genus of the Sub-order *Polystoma*, Order *Trematoda.*

C. el'egans. Parasitic on the branchiæ of *Sciæna aquila* and *S. umbra.*

Cal'ces. (L. *calx*, lime.) A synonym of oxides, especially of the earthy metals, from their frequent similarity to lime.

Calce'tus. Same as *Calcenos.*

Cal'ceum equi'num. (L. *calceus*, a

shoe; *equinus*, belonging to a horse.) The *Tussilago farfara*, from the shape of its leaf.

Calchith'ius. Verdigris. (Quincy.)

Cal'cia. A synonym of *Calcaneum*.

Cal'cic. (L. *calx*, lime.) That which belongs to, or resembles, calcium.

Also, the adjectival form of calcium, and used instead of it, as calcic hydrate for calcium hydrate, calcic sulphate for calcium sulphate.

Cal'cico-. (L. *calx.*) A prefix in several compound terms, applied by Berzelius to double salts resulting from the combination of a calcic salt with another, indicated by the terminal portion of the epithet, as *Calcico-ammonicus*.

Cal'cides. A Family of simple bodies, having *Calcium* for their type.

Calcid'icum. A medicine into which arsenic was introduced as an ingredient. (R. and J.)

Calcif'erous. (L. *calx*, lime; *fero*, to carry. G. *Kalkführend*, *Kalkhaltig*.) Containing, or bearing, lime or earthy salts.

C. bod'ies. The lacunæ of bone.

C. canal's. The canaliculi of bone.

Calcifica'tion. (L. *calx*, lime; *fio*, to become.) The deposit of earthy and other salts in a structure or tissue. See *Degeneration, calcareous*.

Also, the normal deposit of earthy matter in a growing structure, as in a tooth or bone.

Cal'ciform. (L. *calx*, a small stone; *forma*, shape.) Pebble-shaped.

Also (L. *calx*, the heel) having a projection like a heel.

Calcif'raga. (L. *calx*, lime, or stone; *frango*, to break; because believed to break or crumble down the stone in the bladder.) *Scolopendrum*, or spleenwort, according to Scribonius Largus, *n.* 150. The *Calcifraga* of Pliny is supposed to be the *Globularia alypum* of modern botanists, and by some it has been used synonymously with *Saxifraga*.

Cal'cifying. (L. *calx*, lime; *fio*, to become.) Producing, or becoming infiltrated with, lime, or calcareous matter.

C. seg'ment. A thick, glandular sacculus, or dilatation of the lower part of the oviduct in birds, which secretes the substance forming the shell; it is sometimes called the uterus.

Calcig'enous. (L. *calx*, lime; γεννάω, to generate. G. *Kalkzeügend*.) Applied to the common metals which, with oxygen, form a calx, or earthy-looking substance.

Calcig'erous. (L. *calx; gero*, to carry.) Bearing, or holding, lime or earthy salts.

C. cells. The outermost cells of the dentine of the tooth.

Calcigra'dus. (L. *calx*, the heel; *gradus*, a step.) One who walks on his heel.

Cal'cii bromi'dum. See *Calcium bromide*.

C. carbo'nas precipita'ta. See *Calcis carbonas præcipitata*.

C. chlori'dum, B. Ph. (F. *chlorure de calcium;* G. *salzsaurer Kalk*.) $CaCl_2$. Hydrochloric acid is neutralised by calcium carbonate, with the addition of a solution of chlorinated lime and slaked lime; the solution is filtered, evaporated to solidity, and the salt dried at 204·4° C. (400° F.) It is very deliquescent, soluble in twice its weight of water, and in alcohol. It is colourless, slightly translucent, hard, friable, and of a bitter, acrid taste. The hydrate crystallises from a saturated solution in 6-sided prisms. With ice it forms a powerful freezing mixture, reducing temperature to −48° C. (−54·4° F.) When strongly heated it becomes anhydrous, and is used to dry gases. It occurs in the water of many springs, and in sea water. Used in scrofula and rickets, in uterine and ovarian tumours. Dose, 10 to 30 grains. In large doses it is a gastro-intestinal irritant.

C. chlorure'tum. A synonym of *C. chloridum*.

C. hy'dras. See *Calcis hydras*.

C. hypochlo'ris. A name formerly given to chlorinated lime, *Calx chlorata*.

C. hypophos'phis, U.S. Ph. Same as *Calcis hypophosphis*, B. Ph.

C. hyposul'phis. See *Calcium hyposulphite*.

C. i'odas. See *Calcium iodate*.

C. iodi'dum. See *Calcium iodide*.

C. oxychlorure'tum. A synonym of *C. chloridum*.

C. oxi'dum. See *Calcium, monoxide*.

C. phos'phas præcipita'ta, U.S. Ph. Same as *Calcis phosphas*, B. Ph.

C. protochlorure'tum. A synonym of *C. chloridum*.

C. sul'phas. See *Calcium sulphate*.

C. sul'phas us'ta. (L. *ustus*, burnt.) Plaster of Paris.

C. sulphi'dum. See *Calcium sulphide*.

C. sul'phis. See *Calcium sulphite*.

C. sulphure'tum. Same as *Calcium sulphide*.

Calcina'tio. See *Calcination*.

C. philosoph'ica. (Φιλοσοφικός, philosophic.) Alchemical term applied to the process of rendering bony or horny matter brittle and pulverisable, by suspending it for some hours over boiling water.

C. si'ne ig'ne. (L. *sine*, without; *ignis*, fire.) Same as *C. philosophica*.

C. spagyr'ica. (*Spagyric.*) Same as *C. philosophica*.

Calcina'tion. (L. *calx*, lime. F. *calcination;* I. *calcinazione;* S. *calcinacion;* G. *Kalcinerung*.) The application of such an amount of heat to saline, metallic, or other substances, as to deprive them of moisture and organic or volatilizable matter, but not sufficient to fuse them. It was formerly used to indicate the formation of an oxide of a metal by exposure to the air.

Calcina'tum ma'jus. (L. *major*, greater.) A term used by the alchemists for whatever was dulcified by their art, and not so by nature, as lead, mercury.

C. ma'jus pote'rii. (L. *major; Poterius*.) Precipitated mercury. Mercury dissolved in aquafortis, and precipitated by salt water; applied by Poterius to obstinate ulcers.

C. mi'nus. (L. *minor*, less.) Alchemical term applied to anything naturally sweet, as sugar, honey, mauna.

Cal'cine. (F. *calciner*, from Low L. *calcino*, to reduce to lime or a calx. G. *verkalken*.) To subject a body to great heat in order to drive off its water and more volatile parts.

Cal'cined. (Same etymon. F. *calciné;* G. *calcinirt*.) That which has been subjected to calcination.

C. blood. Same as *Calcenonius*.

C. magne'sia. A synonym of *Magnesia usta*.

C. mer'cury. Same as *Hydrargyrum oxydum rubrum*.

Calcino'nia. Same as *Calcenonia.*

Calcino'nius. Same as *Calcenonius.*

Calcip'arous. (L. *calx*, lime; *pario*, to produce.) Producing, or bearing, lime, or earthy salts.

Calciphy'ta. (L. *calx; φυτόν*, a plant.) Applied by Blainville to a Class of his *Pseudozoa*, containing organised phytoid bodies composed of an internal fibrous and an external cretaceous substance, as the *Coralline.*

Cal'cis cre'mor. (L. *calx*, lime; *cremor*, cream.) The cream of lime. An old term for the pellicle formed on the surface of lime water by exposure to the air, which consists of calcium carbonate.

C. bichlorure'tum. The *Calcii chloridum.*

C. carbo'las. Carbolate of lime. Calcium hydrate 4 parts, carbolic acid 10 parts; mix. Used in chronic diarrhœa. Dose, two grains.

C. carbo'nas. Same as *Calcium carbonate.*

C. carbo'nas du'rus. (L. *durus*, hard.) Marble.

C. carbo'nas friab'ilis. (L. *friabilis*, easily broken.) Chalk.

C. carbo'nas præcipita'ta, B. Ph. (G. *frischgefällter kohlensaurer Kalk.*) Hot solutions of calcium chloride and sodium carbonate are mixed, and the precipitate washed and dried until no precipitate is given with silver nitrate. A white powder, free from grit. Antacid. Dose, 10 to 40 grains or more.

C. he'par. (Ἧπαρ, the liver.) Calcium sulphuret, from its colour.

C. hy'dras. (F. *chaux hydratée*, *chaux éteinte;* G. *gelöschter Kalk.*) $Ca(OH)_2$. Slaked lime. A soft, white, bulky powder, soluble in cold water, freely soluble in syrup. Formed when water is added to quicklime. Much heat is evolved, and watery vapour, carrying particles of lime, is given off; it contains 24·32 per cent. of water. Used as a pharmaceutical agent in the preparation of certain alkaloids and other drugs; and, in solution, as lime water.

C. hypochlor'is. A synonym of *Calx chlorata.*

Also, *Calcium hypochlorite.*

C. hypophos'phis, B. Ph. (G. *unterphosphorigsaurer Kalk.*) $Ca(PO_2H_2)_2$. Formed during the boiling of phosphorus with calcium hydrate and water. It is pearly white, and crystallises in flattened prisms. Bitter and nauseous to the taste. Has been used in phthisis with doubtful advantage, in loss of nerve power, in scrofula, and bone diseases. Dose, 5—10 grains three times a day.

C. liniment'um. Carron oil. Equal parts of lime water and olive oil mixed together form calcium oleate and margarate. Used locally to burns and scalds.

C. li'quor. *Aqua calcis*, lime water. Two ounces of slaked lime added to a gallon of water, the clear liquor poured off after twelve hours. Antacid and astringent in dyspepsia with diarrhœa and vomiting, and in pyrosis; locally in leucorrhœa and gleet. Dose, 2—8 ounces.

C. li'quor sacchara'tus. One ounce of slaked lime and two ounces of sugar are added to one pint of water. The clear solution is decanted after twelve hours. One part lime in 50. Used as liquor calcis. Dose, 1—3 drachms in water or milk.

C. mu'rias. Same as *Calcii chloridum.*

C. oxymu'rias. The *Calcii chloridum.*

C. phos'phas, B. Ph. $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$. (F. *phosphate de chaux hydratée;* G. *phosphorsaure Kalkerde.*) Calcium phosphate is prepared by dissolving bone ash in dilute hydrochloric acid, precipitating by solution of ammonia, and washing and drying the precipitate under 100° C. (212° F.) It is a light, white, amorphous powder, insoluble in water, soluble in nitric, hydrochloric, and acetic acids. Deficiency of calcium phosphate in the food produces in animals weakness and bad health, and sometimes bone disease. It has been given in rickets, caries of bone, phthisis, scrofula, ununited fracture, tertiary syphilis, and menorrhagia. Dose, 10—20 grains thrice daily.

C. phos'phas præcipita'ta. See *Calcii phosphas precipitata.*

C. sul'phas. See *Calcium sulphate.*

C. sul'phis. See *Calcium sulphite.*

C. sulphure'tum. The *Calcium sulphide.*

C. vi'vi flo'res. (L. *vivus*, living; *flos*, a flower.) See *C. cremor.*

Cal'cis os. (L. *calx*, the heel; *os*, a bone.) The bone of the heel. The *Calcaneum.*

Calcispong'iæ. (L. *calx*, lime; *spongia*, a sponge.) An Order of the Class *Spongia*, having a calcareous skeleton.

Calcitari. Old term for alkaline salt. (Quincy.)

Cal'cite. (L. *calx*, lime.) A term applied to minerals composed of the crystalline varieties of carbonate of lime.

Calcite'a. Ferrous sulphate. (Quincy.)

Calciteo'sa. Lithargyrum, or litharge. (Quincy.)

Cal'cithos. Verdigris. (Quincy.)

Calci'tis. An old term. Vitriol burnt to redness.

Calcitra'pa. (I. *calcatreppo*, from L. *calco*, to tread down; Mod. L. *trappa*, a snare, or L. *tribulus*, a thistle. The name was probably first applied to the iron-pointed sphere thrown down before cavalry to injure the horses' feet, and thence transferred to the spiny heads of the plant.) The *Centaurea calcitrapa;* also, *Delphinium consolida.*

C. hippophæs'tum. (Ἱππόφαιστον, an unknown plant.) The *Centaurea calcitrapa.*

C. lanugino'sa. (L. *lanuginosus*, downy.) The *Cnicus benedictus.*

C. officina'lis. (L. *officina*, a workshop.) The *Centaurea calcitrapa*, St. Barnaby's thistle.

C. sic'ula. (L. *siculus*, Sicilian.) The *Centaurea solstitialis.*

C. solstitia'lis. The *Centaurea solstitialis.*

C. stella'ta. (L. *stellatus*, starry.) The *Centaurea calcitrapa.*

Calcitra'pic ac'id. A name given by Colignon to a very bitter substance obtained from the *Centaurea calcitrapa.* It is an impure product.

Calcitrapoi'des. Old name for the montpellier star thistle, which has lanceolate and entire leaves. A species of centaurea.

Cal'cium. (L. *calx*, lime.) Ca. At. weight 39·9; sp. gr. 1·5778. Very abundant in compounds, never free. Light yellow metal, hard, very ductile; quickly oxidises, decomposes water, burns with a bright flash. Prepared by fusing calcium, strontium, and ammonium chlorides in a porcelain crucible, in which there is an iron cylinder connected with the positive pole of a battery, and a carbon point with the negative; calcium collects round the carbon point.

C. ac'etate. See *Acetate of lime.*

C. antimo'nio-sulphura'tum. The *Calcaria stibiato-sulphurata.*

C. benzo'ate. See *Lime, benzoate of.*

C. bisul'phide. Same as *C. disulphide.*

C. bisul'phite. A solution of hydrated calcium sulphite in aqueous sulphurous acid; it is made by passing sulphur dioxide into milk of lime. It is used as an agent in stopping fermentation and putrefaction.

C. broma'tum. Same as *C. bromide.*

C. bro'mide. (F. *bromure de calcium;* G. *Bromcalcium.*) CBr_2. Formed by the direct union of calcium and bromine, or by dissolving lime in hydrobromic acid. Deliquescent and soluble in alcohol.

Used, as the other bromides, in epilepsy, hysteria, and insomnia, than which it is said to act more quickly.

C. bromi'dum. See *C. bromide.*

C. car'bonate. (F. *carbonate de chaux;* I. *carbonato di calce;* G. *kohlensaurer Kalk.*) $CaCO_3$. Exists, in a more or less pure state, in the form of chalk, marble, and limestone, of which the more ancient are without organic remains, while the more recent are composed of the calcareous envelopes of Foraminifera. These rocks often contain cavities, in which huge crystals of the salt occur. It is found in plants, in the bones and shells of animals, and in a crystalline form in the sacculus vestibuli of the ear. It is almost insoluble in pure water, readily soluble in water which contains carbonic acid; on this depends the hardness of waters. It is dimorphous in its forms, *calc spar* and *arragonite.*

C. car'bonate, precip'itated. See *Calcis carbonas præcipitata.*

C. carbon'icum. Same as *C. carbonate.*

C. carbon'icum nati'vum. (L. *nativus,* natural.) Chalk.

C. carbon'icum pu'rum. (L. *purus,* pure.) The *Calcis carbonas præcipitata.*

C. chlo'rate. $Ca(ClO_3)_2$. Formed when chlorine is transmitted through milk of lime or potassium chlorate is precipitated with calcium silicofluoride. It is very deliquescent.

C. chlora'tum. Same as *Calcii chloridum.*

C. chlora'tum crystallisa'tum. Crystallised calcium chloride from a watery solution.

C. chlora'tum fu'sum. A term applied to calcium chloride after being exposed to heat.

C. chlora'tum sic'cum. (L. *siccus,* dry.) Same as *Calcii chloridum.*

C. chlo'ride. See *Calcii chloridum.*

C. chlori'dum. Same as *Calcii chloridum.* Also, a synonym of chlorinated lime, *Calx chlorata.*

C. chlo'ruret. Chlorinated lime.

C. chlorure'tum. Chlorinated lime.

C. diox'ide. CaO_2. Is obtained by treating lime with hydrogen dioxide. It consists of microscopic quadratic tables or prisms, soluble with difficulty in water, insoluble in alcohol, and efflorescent in the air.

C. disul'phide. CaS_2. Obtained when milk of lime is boiled with an excess of sulphur, filtered, and allowed to cool, when it throws down yellow crystals, soluble in water.

C. fluora'tum. See *C. fluoride.*

C. flu'oride. CaF_2. (G. *Fluorcalcium.*) Fluor spar. Occurs abundantly in nature in metalliferous veins. It is a constituent of bones and of the enamel of the teeth, and of the ashes of plants. Insoluble in water. Used in retarded dentition and rickets.

C. hy'drate. See *Calcis hydras.*

C. hydri'odate. The *Calcium iodide.*

C. hydrosulfura'tum. Same as *C. sulphite.*

C. hydrosul'phide. (G. *Schwefelwasserstoffcalcium, Schwefelcalcium.*) $Ca(SH)_2$. Same as *C. sulphydrate.*

C. hydrox'ide. $Ca(OH)_2$. Same as *C. hydrate.*

C. hypochlo'rite. $Ca(OCl)_2$. A compound which occurs in the form of unstable feathery crystals, and which, according to one hypothesis, is a constituent, along with calcium chloride, of chloride of, or chlorinated, lime. See *Chlorinated lime.*

C. hypochloro'sum. Same as *C. hypochlorite.*

C. hypophos'phite. See *Calcis hypophosphis.*

C. hyposul'phite. Ca_2HSO_2. Calcium hydrate in water is boiled with sulphur and filtered; sulphurous oxide gas is passed through the solution, the clear liquid is decanted and evaporated to crystallisation. It occurs in 6-sided efflorescent crystals. Has the power of preventing fermentation and destroying the lower vegetable organisms. Used in sarcina ventriculi, and in epiphytic diseases.

C. i'odate. (F. *iodate de chaux;* G. *iodsaurer Kalk.*) $Ca(IO_3)_2.6H_2O$. Obtained by adding an excess of a filtered aqueous solution of chlorinated lime to an alcoholic solution of iodine kept cool. It occurs in flat, colourless, shining needles, slightly soluble in water, almost insoluble in alcohol.

C. ioda'tum. A former name of *Calcium iodide.*

C. i'odide. CaI_2. A solution of iron iodide is treated with milk of lime; the liquid is filtered and evaporated to crystallisation. It is in white pearly plates, often yellow from excess of iodine, deliquescent, and very soluble in water. Used instead of potassium iodide. Given in scrofulous phthisis and erysipelas, and to arrest suppurative discharges. It is said to stop putrefaction. Dose, 1—3 grains after each meal.

C. iodobro'mide. Has been used with apparent success in exophthalmic goitre.

C. lac'tate. (F. *lactate de chaux;* G. *milchsaurer Kalk.*) $Ca(C_3H_5O_3)_2.2C_3H_6O_3$. A white granular mass, soluble in water and alcohol. Used as an easily assimilable form where lime is indicated.

C. lactophos'phate. A solution of calcium phosphate in water by means of lactic acid. Dose, 2—5 grains.

C. monosulfura'tum. A synonym of *C sulphite.*

C. monosul'phide. Same as *C. sulphide.*

C. monox'ide. (L. *calx viva;* F. *chaux, chaux vive;* I. *calce;* S. *cal viva;* G. *Ätzkalk, gebrannter Kalk.*) CaO. Quicklime, caustic lime; an alkaline earth. Obtained by exposing chalk or limestone, calcium carbonate, to a red heat, by which the carbonic acid is expelled. Lime obtained in this manner is impure from mineral admixture. Pure lime may be formed by igniting to whiteness, in a platinum crucible, artificial calcium carbonate. It is white, hardish, infusible, and phosphorescent at a high temperature. When moistened with water it develops heat, crumbles into hydrate, and is said to be slaked. Exposed to the air it absorbs moisture and carbonic acid. Lime is a caustic, and, as such, it was used to sloughy ulcers. It forms part of the officinal caustic, *Potassa cum calce.*

C. mu'riate. Same as *Calcii chloridum.*

C. ni'trate. $Ca(NO_3)_2$. Made by saturating chalk with nitric acid. In its anhydrous state it is a white porous mass, which, after being heated and exposed to sunshine, becomes luminous in the dark. It is very deliquescent, and is soluble in alcohol. It forms the white efflorescences on walls into which urine has soaked. In its anhydrous state it is used for drying organic substances instead of calcium chloride.

C. orthophos'phate, monohy'drogen. $HCaPO_4+2H_2O$. Obtained as a white crystalline precipitate when calcium chloride and sodium phosphate in solution are mixed. It occurs in urinary concretions, and forms the stellar phosphate crystals deposited from urine.

C. orthophos'phate, nor'mal. The tribasic *C. phosphate.*

C. ox'alate. $C_2CaO_4+4H_2O$. A white powder formed by the addition of oxalic acid, or an oxalate, to a soluble calcium salt; it is insoluble in water and in acetic acid, soluble in nitric acid. It occurs in the urine and in plant cells in minute octahedral or dumbbell-shaped crystals.

C. ox'ide. Same as *C. monoxide.*

C. oxychlor'uret. The *Calcium chloride.*

C. oxyda'tum. Caustic, or quick-lime, *C. monoxide.*

C. oxyda'tum hydra'tum. Slaked lime, *Calcis hydras.*

C. oxymu'riate. The *Calcium chloride.*

C. oxysulfura'tum, Ph. Aust. (F. *foie de sulfure impure;* G. *fünffach Schwefelcalcium.*) Calcium hydrate 3 parts, flowers of sulphur 1, water 5. The mixture is heated and evaporated, when there results a brown sulphurous-smelling mass. Used in a bath for scaly skin diseases.

C. phos'phate. (F. *phosphate de chaux des os;* I. *fosfato di calce;* G. *Kalkphosphat.*) Several distinct salts of calcium and phosphoric acid are known. The salt used in medicine is the tribasic phosphate or bone phosphate, $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$; a second tribasic calcium phosphate, HCa,PO_4, is gelatinous. Both these salts occur in bones. Calcium phosphate is found in the bones, teeth, nails, and hair, and either free, in solution, or combined with albuminous principles, in the blood and other animal fluids, and it occurs in the urine. It dissolves in acids, in water charged with carbonic acid, ammoniacal and other salts.

C. phos'phate, precip'itated. Same as *Calcis phosphas.*

C. phos'phate, tetrahy'drogen. $H_4Ca(PO_4)_2$. Acid phosphate of lime; obtained by dissolving bone phosphate in phosphoric acid and crystallising. Given in disease of bone and caries of teeth.

C. phos'phide. Ca_2P_2. Little is known of this salt.

C. phosphor'icum. Same as *Calcis phosphas.*

C. phosphor'icum ex os'sibus. (L. *ex*, out of; *os*, a bone.) Bone phosphate. See *Calcis phosphas.*

C. phos'phuret. A brown substance produced when phosphorus in vapour is passed over lime heated to redness. It is a mixture of calcium phosphide and calcium pyrophosphate.

C. poi'soning. Death has occurred from drinking water in which a large quantity of lime had been mixed. It is caustic and irritant. Antidote, solutions of alkaline sulphates.

C. protochlo'ruret. Same as *Calcii chloridum.*

C. protoxichlo'ruret. Same as *Calcii chloridum.*

C. protox'ide. Quick-lime, *C. monoxide.*

C. quinquesulfura'tum. Same as *C. oxysulfuratum.*

C. salts, tests for. Alkaline carbonates give white insoluble precipitates of chalk.

Soluble oxalates give a white precipitate of calcium oxalate, insoluble in acetic acid.

Calcium chloride dissolved in alcohol causes it to turn reddish.

C. sarcolac'tate. (Σάρξ, flesh.) $2[Ca(C_3H_5O_3)_2]+9H_2O$. A salt of sarcolactic acid, the variety of lactic acid occurring in dead muscle.

C. sulfura'to-stibia'tum. The *Calcaria sulfurato-stibiata.*

C. sul'phate. $CaSO_4$. Occurs in the anhydrous state, and also, in considerable abundance, crystallised with two molecules of water, as *Gypsum;* when in large monoclinic crystals it is called *Selenite.*

C. sul'phide. (F. *sulfure de chaux;* G. *Schwefelcalcium.*) CaS. Obtained by heating calcium sulphate with powdered coal. When pure it is a white, insoluble mass, smelling of hydrogen sulphide; it is often coloured from impurities.

C. sul'phite. $CaSO_3$. Obtained by adding a solution of a normal sulphite to one of a calcium salt, or by passing sulphurous acid gas through milk of lime. It is a white powder, soluble in 800 parts of water. It dissolves in sulphurous acid, from which it crystallises in six-sided needles. It arrests fermentation and putrefaction, and has been applied to foul ulcers and favus crusts, and has been used as a depilatory. Internally it is not much used, from its insolubility.

C. sulphocar'bolate. $Ca2C_6H_5SO_4.6H_2O$. Occurs in shining scales. Used as sodium sulphocarbolate.

C. sulphura'tum. Same as *C. sulphide.*

C. sul'phuret. Same as *C. sulphide.*

C. sulphy'drate. CaH_2S_2. Prepared by passing hydrogen sulphide through a mixture of two parts of slaked lime and three of water. The muddy fluid is used as a depilatory.

Cal'cocos. A synonym of *Bell-metal.*

Calcoï'dea ossic'ula. (L. *calx*, the heel; εἶδος, likeness; *ossiculum*, a small bone.) Term applied by Fallopius to the cuneiform bones of the tarsus, according to Bartholin, *Anat.* iv, 21, *p.* 756.

Calcokeu'menos. (L. *æs ustum.* G. *Kupferschlag.*) Burnt copper, or the oxide of copper. (Ruland.)

Calcosubphalange'us min'imi dig'iti. (L. *calx*, the heel; *sub*, under; *phalanx.*) A synonym of *Abductor minimi digiti pedis.*

Cal'cotar. Green vitriol, ferrous sulphate.

Calc-spar. (L. *calx*, lime.) Crystalline calcium carbonate.

Cal'culi cancro'rum. (L. *calculus*, a stone; *cancer*, a crab.) Crabs' eyes.

Cal'culifrage. (L. *calculus*, a stone;

frango, to break.) A name for an instrument introduced into the bladder for breaking down calculi.

Calculif′ragous. (Same etymon.) Applied to medicines having power to break or reduce calculus in the bladder.

Cal′culous. (L. *calculosus.* F. *calculeux;* I. *calcoloso;* S. *calculoso;* G. *steinig.*) Having, or belonging to, a calculus.

C. disea′ses. (F. *affections calculeuse;* I. *calcolosa affezione;* G. *Steinkrankheit*, *Steinleiden*, *Steinbeschwerde.*) Diseases referable to presence of a calculus.

C. nephri′tis. See *Nephritis, calculous.*

C. ox′ide. A synonym of *Cystic oxide.*

C. phthi′sis. Disease of the lung, accompanied by broncholiths or pneumoliths.

C. pyeli′tis. See *Pyelitis, calculous.*

Cal′culus. (L. *calculus*, a small stone. Gr. λίθος, λιθίδιον; F. *calcul;* I. *calcolo;* S. *calculo;* G. *Stein.*) A stone. A generic term for concretions forming accidentally in the animal body.

Also, a term applied to any branch of mathematics which may involve or lead to calculation, except pure geometry.

C., al′ternating. (L. *alterno*, to interchange with.) A urinary calculus consisting of laminæ of different chemical composition.

C., al′vine. (L. *alvus*, the belly, excrement.) Same as *C., intestinal.*

C., ammoni′aco-magne′sian phos′phate. Same as *C., triple phosphate.*

C., arthrit′ic. (Ἀρθρῖτις, gout.) Same as *Chalk-stones.*

C., artic′ular. (L. *articulus*, a joint.) A synonym of *Chalk-stones.*

C., aur′al. (L. *auris*, the ear. F. *calcule de l'oreille;* G. *Ohrstein.*) Hardened masses of cerumen in the external auditory canal.

C., bezoar′dic. A synonym of *Bezoar.*

C., bil′iary. Same as *Gall-stone.*

C., blood. Coal-black bodies, varying in size from a coriander seed to a horse-bean, have been found by Dr. Scott Alison in the pelvis of an atrophied kidney. They were hard and friable; they dissolved in ammonia; and, when treated with a saline solution, amorphous forms, as of blood-corpuscles, were seen.

C., bone earth. A synonym of phosphate of lime calculus.

C., breast. See *C., lacteal.*

C., bronch′ial. (Βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes.) A smooth, more or less globular concretion formed in a dilated bronchial tube.

C., cæ′cal. (*Cæcum.*) A concretion in the intestinum cæcum or in the appendix cæci vermiformis; it may consist of calcium carbonate and phosphate, with more or less fæcal matter, and may contain foreign substances, such as seeds of fruit, bone, or entozoa. Dry semi-transparent masses of mucus are sometimes found in the appendix.

C., car′bonate of lime. Urinary vesical calculi of this composition are rare in man, but common in the herbivora. Usually they are described as of the size of a pea, white, lamellar, and sometimes hard; they effervesce on the addition of acids. A concretion of this material has been found in the kidney, and not infrequently in the prostate gland.

C., choles′terine. A variety of *Gall-stone.*

C., com′pound. A urinary calculus composed of several constituents.

C., cys′tic bil′iary. (Κύστις, a bladder.) A gall-stone in the gall-bladder.

C., cys′tic ox′ide. (Κύστις.) Same as *C., cystine.*

C., cys′tine. (Κύστις. I. *calculo di cystina.*) A rare urinary calculus, greenish, waxy, smooth, unlaminated, of glistening fracture, and semitransparent appearance. It is soluble in ammonia, and crystallizes from the solution in hexagonal plates. See also *Cystine.*

C., den′tal. (L. *dens*, a tooth.) Same as *Tartar.*

C., encyst′ed. A urinary calculus which has become included in a sacculus developed in the walls of the bladder; or, perhaps, enclosed in a new deposit of false membrane. A calculus may be known to be encysted if the sound strike it at times but not at others, if the stone always appear to be fixed in one situation, and if the beak of the instrument cannot be made to pass round it so as to isolate it, but a kind of tumour projecting through the walls of the bladder is felt around or on one side of the point where the calculus is struck (Erichsen).

C., fat′ty. Same as *C., urostealith.*

C., fel′leous. (L. *felleus*, of bile.) Same as *Gall-stone.*

C., fi′brinous. Very rare urinary calculus, consisting of a yellow, waxy, organic substance, closely allied to fibrin; soluble in potash and hot acetic acid, insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether.

C., fis′tulous. A urinary calculus found in a fistula communicating with the urethra or bladder; occasionally of large size; usually composed of triple phosphate and organic matter.

C., fix′ed. A urinary calculus which has become adherent to the wall of the bladder.

C., fu′sible. A urinary calculus of triple phosphate and phosphate of lime, sometimes making up the entire mass, sometimes alternating with other deposits, and sometimes forming a crust to a uric acid nucleus. It fuses under the blowpipe flame with a readiness proportionate to the amount of triple phosphate in its composition. Dissolved in dilute hydrochloric acid, and ammonia added in slight excess, the mixed phosphates are deposited in crystals and recognised by the microscope.

C., fu′sible phos′phate. Same as *C., fusible.*

C., gas′tric. (Γάστηρ, the stomach. F. *calcul gastrique;* I. *calcolo gastrico;* G. *Magenstein.*) A concretion of hair or such like.

C., hepat′ic. (Ἧπαρ, the liver.) A gall-stone formed in a bile duct in the substance of the liver.

C., hepatocys′tic. (Ἧπαρ; κύστις, a bladder.) A gall-stone in the hepatic duct.

C., impact′ed. (L. *impactus*, part. of *impingo*, to drive into. F. *calcul chatonné;* I. *calcolo incastonato;* G. *eingckeilter Stein.*) A urinary calculus which has become arrested in the ureter or the urethra in the course of its natural expulsion.

C., incar′cerated. (L. *in*, in; *carcero*, to imprison.) An encysted or a fixed urinary vesical calculus.

C., intesti′nal. (L, *intestina*, the bowels. F. *calcul intestinal.*) Concretions formed from the undigested parts of the intestinal contents, such as husks of the oat, and other vegetable *debris*, hair, string, or other foreign matters, mixed with lime salts, and sometimes magnesian

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salts. These concretions are uncommon in man, but frequent in the lower animals, forming bezoars. They produce sometimes serious obstruction.

C., joint. Same as *Chalk-stones.*

C., lach'rymal. (L. *lachryma*, a tear. F. *calcul lachrymal.*) Same as *Dacryolith.*

C., lac'teal. (L. *lac*, milk. F. *calcul mammaire ;* I. *calcolo latteo ;* G. *Milchstein.*) A concretion in the mammary gland, consisting of inspissated milk.

C., lith'ic ac'id. Same as *C., uric acid.*

C., lung. Same as *C., pulmonary.*

C., mam'mary. (L. *mamma*, the breast.) Same as *C., lacteal.*

C., Meibo'mian. Yellowish-white concretions, consisting of inspissated secretion of the Meibomian follicles, and often some calcareous matter, projecting on the under or conjunctival surface of the eyelids, and sometimes producing considerable irritation.

C., mul'berry. (F. *calcul mûraux ;* I. *calcolo moriali ;* G. *Maulbeerstein.*) A term applied, from its resemblance to the fruit of this name, to the *C., oxalate of lime.*

C., na'sal. (L. *nasus*, the nose. G. *Nasenstein.*) A concretion found in the nasal fossa. It may originate in the fossa or form around a dacryolith or a foreign body; it consists generally of phosphate and carbonate of lime.

C., nu'cleus of. (L. *nucleus*, a kernel.) The central part of a calculus. It is usually of different structure to the rest of the stone, and is commonly lithic acid; it may happen, especially in phosphatic calculi, that there is no nucleus, or its place may be taken by a foreign body accidentally introduced into the bladder.

C. of ear. See *C., aural.*

C. of veins. Same as *Phlebolith.*

C., ox'alate of lime. (F. *oxalate de chaux ;* I. *ossalato di calce ;* G. *oxalsaurer Kalk.*) Dark brown, rounded, moderate-sized, rough, tuberculated, and very dense. The colour sometimes approaches to black, and the tubercles are occasionally so sharp as to be like small thorns. On section the appearance is of wavy, imperfect lamellæ. Sometimes, especially when renal, this calculus is smooth, and like a hemp-seed; sometimes it is crystalline throughout, and of a pale brown colour; and sometimes it is milk-white and smooth. It is soluble, without effervescence, unless carbonate of lime is present, in dilute acid, from which a white precipitate, insoluble in acetic acid, is thrown down by ammonia. It blackens and gives off an unpleasant smell when heated, and afterwards becomes white, being converted into carbonate of lime. A urinary calculus.

C., pancreat'ic. (Πᾶν, all; κρέας, flesh.) A concretion in a pancreatic duct, varying in size from a pin's head to a filbert, and sometimes occurring in great numbers. It is chiefly composed of calcium chloride.

C., phos'phate of lime. A very rare urinary calculus; it is moderately hard and smooth. When of renal origin it is usually pale brown, with laminæ loosely adherent, and contains much animal matter; it is composed of neutral phosphate. When of vesical origin it is usually soft, irregular in shape, and often consisting of small crystalline masses, held together by tenacious mucus. It is composed of "bone earth," a mixture of the two calcium phosphates. When heated it turns black, and gradually becomes white; it is infusible, except at a very high temperature indeed; soluble, without effervescence, in dilute nitric acid, from which it is thrown down as a gelatinous precipitate; soluble in acetic acid by ammonia.

C., phosphat'ic. A calculus composed of phosphate of lime, of triple phosphate, or of the two substances combined in various proportions.

C., pine'al. The sandy matter in the pineal gland, called *Acervulus cerebri.*

C., podag'ric. (Ποδάγρα, gout in the feet.) A synonym of *Chalk-stones.*

C., præpu'tial. (*Præpuce.* F. *calcul préputial ;* I. *calcolo prepuziale ;* G. *Vorhautstein.*) A calculus which forms under the prepuce in cases of phymosis, from retention of some urine there. Indeed, a case has been recorded of the removal of 426 calculi from that position at one time.

C., prostat'ic. (F. *calcul prostatique ;* I. *calcolo prostatico ;* G. *Prostatastein.*) A calculus formed in the ducts of the prostate gland, composed of phosphate or carbonate of lime, and animal matter; seldom single, ashy grey in colour, smooth, polygonal from rubbing or pressure, and usually not very large, varying from a poppy-seed to a plum-stone. It gives rise to perinæal pain and weight, obstruction to the passage of the urine, and mucus in the urine. It may sometimes be felt from the rectum and by the sound before it enters the bladder.

C., pros'tato-vesi'cal. See *C., vesico-prostatic.*

C., pul'monary. (L. *pulmo*, the lung. F. *calcul pulmonaire ;* G. *Lungenstein.*) A calcareous mass found in the lungs, and consisting of tubercle which has undergone a retrograde metamorphosis, or, according to some, of a pulmonary lobule, the cheesy infiltration of which has undergone calcification. The salt is chiefly calcium phosphate and carbonate.

C., re'nal. (L. *ren*, the kidney. F. *calcul renal ;* G. *Nierenstein.*) See *Renal calculus.*

C., sal'ivary. (L. *saliva*, spittle. F. *calcul salivaire ;* I. *calcoli salivali ;* G. *Speichelstein.*) Occurs most commonly in Wharton's duct, but is also found in the ducts of the submaxillary and parotid glands. It is composed chiefly of carbonate of lime, with some carbonate of magnesia and phosphate of lime, and mucus. A salivary calculus obstructs the duct in which it lies, causing distension and paiu.

C., sanguin'eous. (L. *sanguis*, blood.) Same as *C., blood.*

C., scro'tal. (L. *scrotum.* F. *calcul scrotal ;* G. *Hodensackstein.*) Very rarely a calculus seems to form in the bladder to find its way through the urethra into the scrotum, and thence to be removed by ulceration or excision. One weighing 26 oz. has been recorded.

C., sem'inal. (L. *semen*, seed.) Same as *C., spermatic.*

C., silic'ic ac'id. There is no record of a calculus being composed altogether or chiefly of silicic acid, but now and then it has been found to contain a small quantity.

C., spermat'ic. (Σπέρμα, semen. F. *calcul spermatique ;* I. *calcolo spermatico ;* G. *Samenstein.*) A concretion, of unknown nature, described as occurring in the vesiculæ seminales.

C., stercora'ceous. (L. *stercus*, excrement.) Same as *C., intestinal.*

C., stomach'ic. (Στόμαχος, the stomach.) Same as *C., gastric.*

C., subling'ual. (L. *sub*, under; *lingua*, the tongue.) Same as *C., salivary.*

C., tonsillit'ic. (F. *calcul des amygdales;* G. *Mandelstein.*) A concretion, chiefly composed of phosphate of lime, formed in the crypts of the tonsil.

C., trip'le phos'phate. (F. *calcul phosphate ammoniaco-magnesian;* I. *fosfato triplise;* G. *Trippelphosphat.*) A somewhat rare urinary calculus, composed of magnesium and ammonium phosphate. It is white or slightly shaded, of an uneven surface, often studded with shining crystals, friable, imperfectly lamellar; sometimes it is hard, compact, and crystalline throughout. Heated in the blowpipe flame it blackens, gives a smell of ammonia, swells up, becomes grey, and ultimately fuses. It dissolves in dilute hydrochloric acid, from which ammonia throws down a deposit, which, under the microscope, is seen to be composed of prismatic crystals, or, if there has been an excess of ammonia, of stellate crystals.

C., u'rate of ammo'nia. (F. *calcul de l'urate d'ammoniaque;* G. *Harnsauresammoniakstein.*) A rare urinary calculus. Generally small, ovoid, smooth, or slightly tuberculous; slate or clay coloured, compact, brittle, with an earthy fracture, and very indistinctly laminated. When heated it decrepitates, gives out a disagreeable smell, and almost disappears. It dissolves in hot water, from which hot solution, on the addition of dilute hydrochloric acid, uric acid is deposited in several varieties of rhombic, prismatic, microscopic crystals.

C., urat'ic. Same as *C., uric acid.*

C., ure'thral. (F. *calcul uréthral;* I. *calcolo uretralo;* G. *Harnröhrenstein.*) A urinary calculus, which, having been formed in the kidneys, or bladder, or prostate, has been arrested in the urethra; or a calculus originally deposited in the urethra itself. In the latter case, which is rare, the deposit is usually of mixed phosphates, and occurs in connection with a stricture of the urethra, and in some diverticulum; sometimes the calculus is of large size. When the stone has been formed higher up, and has become arrested in the urethra, it is small, rounded, or oval, and usually of uric acid or oxalate of lime.

C., u'ric ac'id. (F. *calcul urique;* I. *calcolo urico;* G. *Harnsaurestein.*) The commonest urinary calculus. It varies in colour from light fawn to reddish brown, or it may be whitish from deposit of urate of ammonia or phosphate of lime; it is generally ovoid and smooth, sometimes slightly mammillated, regularly laminated, hard, and of conchoidal fracture. It blackens when heated, gives off a disagreeable smell, and consumes entirely, with the exception of a slight amount of ash of phosphate or carbonate of soda. When a little of the calculus, in powder, is placed in a watch-glass with a little strong nitric acid, it dissolves with effervescence, carbonic acid and nitrogen being given off, and alloxan, alloxantin, and other derivatives, being formed; when this is evaporated to dryness, and the cold residue treated with ammonia, a purple colour is produced from the formation of murexid.

C., u'ric ox'ide. Same as *C., xanthic oxide.*

C., u'rinary. (L. *urina*, the urine. F. *calcul urinaire;* G. *Harnstein.*) A calculus formed in some part of the course of the urinary apparatus.

C., uroste'alith. (Οὖρον, urine; στέαρ, tallow; λίθος, a stone.) An almost unique urinary calculus. It is soft and elastic when recent, hard when dry; it burns without melting, and when hot gives off a smell as of benzoin; it softens and swells up in water, but does not dissolve; it is sparingly soluble in alcohol, easily in ether.

C., u'terine. (L. *uterus*, the womb.) A term applied to fibroid tumours of the womb when they have undergone calcareous degeneration.

C., vesi'cal. (L. *vesica*, the urinary bladder. F. *calcul vésical;* G. *Blasenstein.*) A vesical calculus may be formed entirely in the urinary bladder, or may have had a renal stone for its nucleus, or may have been deposited around a foreign body which has obtained admission into the bladder by accident or design. It may be single, or there may be many; in the latter case they may have facets. It may vary in size from a hemp-seed to several inches in diameter, and in weight from a few grains to upwards of 50 ounces. It may be spheroidal or polygonal, heavy or light, free or confined, encysted, incarcerated, or fixed. Stone in the bladder may be congenital. According to Coulson's statistics, of 2972 cases of lithotomy there are 1466 under the age of ten, 731 between that and twenty, 205 between twenty and thirty, 264 between thirty and fifty, and 306 above fifty years of age. It is more frequent in the male than in the female; in some districts than others, but the reason is unknown; it is of differing constitution, and may be altogether made up of one material, or of more than one, and in each case may be laminated. Further details as to composition are given under the following sub-heads of this article calculus:—*Blood, carbonate of lime, cystic oxide, fibrinous, fusible, oxalate of lime, phosphate of lime, silicic acid, triple phosphate, urate of ammonia, uric acid, urostealith,* and *xanthic oxide.* Pain in the perinæum, groins, or penis, increased frequency of micturition, urine passed in small quantities, often containing mucus or pus, and occasionally blood, sudden arrest of the flow of urine while in process of passing, sometimes tenesmus and priapism, and, in children, elongation of the prepuce from pulling, are symptoms suspicious of stone; the tap of the hard body by means of a sound passed into the bladder is proof positive of its presence.

Unless removed, stone in the bladder produces death, in a longer or shorter period, from kidney disease, after much suffering.

It may be removed by *lithotomy* or *lithotrity.* Attempts have been made to procure the solution or disintegration of a calculus whilst still in the bladder, by means of a constant current of fluid kept up for half an hour or more every second day, or as often as it can be borne. Dilute nitric acid, two minims to an ounce of distilled water, has been used for phosphatic calculi, and also a grain of acetate of lead to an ounce of water has been recommended, a granular precipitate of plumbic phosphate and calcium and magnesium acetate being formed. A weak alkaline solution has been proposed for uric acid stone, but it has been objected that it produces a phosphatic deposit and crust round the stone. Destruction of a phosphatic stone has been attempted by the mechanical action of the gases set free by the electrolysis of water, and electrolytic solution has been proposed by means of a current acting on the stone when surrounded by a solution of potassium nitrate; so that the dissolving action of the alkali at the negative pole and of the acid at the positive pole would be brought to bear. Calculi while in the bladder have undergone fracture, occasionally from direct violence; sometimes, it has been suggested, by decomposition of the animal matter contained, and the evolution of gas.

C. vesi'co-prostat'ic. A prostatic calculus projecting into the bladder.

C., xanth'ic ox'ide. (Ξανθός, yellow.) A very rare urinary calculus, laminated, without any crystalline texture, moderately hard, waxy when rubbed, variable in colour. Soluble in potash, from which it is precipitated by hydrochloric acid; when dissolved in nitric acid, and evaporated, it leaves a yellow residue, not reddened by ammonia.

Calda'na, La. Italy; in the Compartment of Siena. Mineral waters, springing from the travertin, of a temperature of 28° C. (82·4° F.), and containing magnesium and calcium sulphate, calcium carbonate, and free carbonic acid.

Caldanel'la. Italy; in Tuscany. Mineral waters, containing sodium carbonate and chloride, with free carbonic acid.

Caldanic'cia. Corsica; between Ajaccio and Bastia. Mineral waters, of a temp. of 40° C. (104° F.); the mineral constituents are small.

Caldar. (Arab.) Stannum, or tin.

Calda'rium. (As if *calidarium*, from *caleo*, to be hot.) A caldron to boil anything in. The hot bath.

Cal'das de Cun'tis. Spain; near Santiago. Mineral waters, containing sodium sulphide.

Cal'das de Es'trac. Spain; not far from Barcelona. Mineral waters, of a temp. of 41° C. (105·8° F.), containing sodium chloride and some hydrogen sulphide.

Cal'das de Mom'buy. Spain; in Catalonia. Mineral waters, of a temp. of 69° C. (156·2° F.), containing, in two cubic feet, sodium sulphate 58 grains, calcium sulphate 24·5, sodium chloride 811, calcium chloride 42·5, and silica 65, with much carbonic acid.

Cal'das de Ovie'do. Spain; in Asturias. Alkaline mineral waters, containing a little iron.

Cal'das de Rain'ha. Portugal; between Lisbon and Leyria. Saline waters, containing sodium sulphate and chloride, and calcium and magnesium sulphate.

Cal'das de Rey'es. Spain; in Galicia. A mild sulphur water.

Calde'riæ bal'neæ. Warm baths, near Ferrara, in Italy, much resorted to in cases of dysuria. Forestus, xxvi, *Obs.* i, *in Schol.*

C. ital'icæ. Same as *Calderiæ balneæ.*

Caldie'ro. Italy; between Vicenza and Verona. Mineral waters, of a temp. of 28° C. (82·4° F.), containing calcium and magnesium carbonate, calcium sulphate, and magnesium chloride. Known to the Romans as Aquæ Junonis.

Caldi'ne. Italy; in Tuscany. Mineral waters, containing calcium sulphate, sodium chloride, magnesium, iron, and calcium, with free carbonic acid and traces of hydrogen sulphide.

Cal'dus. (For L. *calidus*, warm.) A term formerly used for hot water.

Cale. The same as *Kale.*

Caledo'nia springs. United States; in Pennsylvania. Pure water, of a temperature of 11° C. (51·8° F.)

Springs of the same name in Canada, forty miles from Montreal. There are various sources: one, the gas spring discharging carburetted hydrogen, a saline spring, a sulphur spring, and an intermitting spring, containing carburetted hydrogen, as well as iodine and bromine. (Dunglison.)

Calefa'cient. (L. *calefacio*, to make warm.) Having power to excite warmth, or a sense of heat.

Calefa'cients. (Same etymon. G. *Erwärmungsmittel.*) Applied to various substances which have the power to produce warmth or a sense of heat, as pepper, mustard, and turpentine.

Calefac'tion. (Same etymon. G. *Erwärmung.*) The act or process of applying heat.

Calen'dula. (L. *calendæ*, the kalends, or first of each month; so called because it flowered every month.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ.*

Also, the ray-florets of *Calendula officinalis.*

C. alpi'na. (L. *alpinus*, Alpine.) The wild marigold, *Arnica montana.*

C. arven'sis, Linn. (L. *arvensis*, from *arvum*, an arable field. F. *souci des champs.*) Stimulant and antispasmodic.

C. cal'tha. The *Calendula arvensis.*

C. officina'lis, Linn. (L. *officina*, a workshop. F. *souci des jardins;* G. *Ringelblume.*) Pot marigold. Has been used as an antispasmodic, sudorific, deobstruent, aperient, and emmenagogue in fever, jaundice, amenorrhœa, and cancer. A tincture of the flowers is said to be useful in wounds, and has been employed as an hæmostatic, and an application to cancers.

C. palus'tris. The *Caltha palustris.*

Calen'dulæ martia'les. A synonym of *Ferri ammonio-chloridum.*

Calen'dulin. A gummy substance discovered by Geiger in the flowers of the *Calendula officinalis*, of the character of bassorin, although soluble in alcohol; it is yellow and tasteless.

Calentu'ra. (L. *caleo*, to be hot.) A Spanish term for fever. A disease common to sailors in the tropics, consisting in depraved imagination, weak, equal, soft pulse, without fever and with reduced heat; in their delirium the patients, it is said, fancy the sea to be green fields, and are ready to leap into it if not withheld.

Also, a synonym of *Sunstroke.*

C. amaril'la. (S. *amarilla*, daffodil-coloured.) Yellow fever.

C. contin'ua. (L. *continuus*, continued.) Simple continued fever.

Calentu'ras. Cinchona, according to some; others state it to be the name of a tree in the Philippine Islands, the bark of which is very bitter and employed as febrifuge.

Cales'ium. A tree which grows in Malabar, the bark of which, it is said, made into an ointment with butter, cures tetanus from wounds, and heals ulcers; the juice of the bark cures aphthæ, and, taken inwardly, dysentery.

Calf. (Sax. *cealf.* L. *vitellus;* F. *veau;* I. *vitello;* G. *Kalb.*) The young of the common ox, *Bos taurus.*

C.'s-foot. The *Arum maculatum*, from the shape of its leaf.

C.'s-snout. The *Antirrhinum majus*, and other species, from the shape of the seed-vessel.

C. of the leg. (The word calf here is probably derived from Icel. *kálfi*, or Gael. *kalpa*, the calf of the leg, and not from Sax. *cealf*, a calf. L. *sura*; Gr. *γαστροκνήμιον*; F. *mollet;* I. *polpaccio;* G. *Wade.*) The thick hinder part of the leg, formed by the bellies of the gastrocnemius and soleus muscles.

C.-kill. The *Kalmia latifolia.*

C.-knee. Genu valgum, knock-knee.

Ca'li. See *Kali.*

Cal'ibash. See *Calabash.*

Calibra'tion. (*Calibre.*) The ascertaining of the irregularities in the bore of a thermometer, so as to allow for them in taking accurate observations.

Cali'bre. (F. *calibre*, from I. *calibro*, or S. *calibre;* these either from Ar. *kálib*, a mould, or L. *quâ librâ*, of what weight, in regard to a ball which fits the bore of a tube.) The size, diameter, or bore of a tube; the capacity of the mind.

Calicantha'ceæ. Same as *Calycanthaceæ.*

Cal'ice. (L. *calix*, a cup.) A shallow cup-shaped depression in the upper part of the theca of a coralligenous Zoophyte, which contains the stomach-sac of the polyp.

Cal'ices. (L. plural of *calyx*, a cup.) Cups or cup-shaped things.

C. of kid'ney. See under *Calyx.*

Calici'eæ. Same as *Calycieæ.*

Caliciflo'ræ. Same as *Calyciforæ.*

Caliciflo'ria. (L. *calyx*, a cup; *flos*, a flower.) An Order of Dumortier's classification of plants having the corolla perigynous.

Cal'icle. The same as *Calice.*

Cal'ico bush. The *Kalmia latifolia.*

Calicungu'lia. (L. *calix*, a cup; *unguis*, a claw.) An Order of plants, according to Dumortier, having the claws of a polypetalous corolla perigynous.

Calida'rium. (L. *calidus*, hot.) The heating-room of a Roman bath; it was placed over the hypocaust.

Cal'idum anima'le. (L. *calidus*, hot; *animalis*, animal.) Animal heat.

C. inna'tum. (L. *innatus*, inborn.) An old term for animal or vital heat.

Calieta. Name, by Paracelsus, for the young fungi growing on juniper bushes. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Caliette. Same as *Calieta.*

Califor'nia, min'eral wa'ters of. Several mineral springs exist in California, near 40° north lat. and 40·5° long. west of Washington, directly upon the California trail, leading from the sink of Humboldt River to Pyramid Lake. Their temperature varies from cold to almost boiling; they ebb and flow at irregular intervals; they have not been analysed, but some have a taste of a strong solution of magnesium sulphate. They have had the singular effect of inducing blennorrhœal symptoms both in man and animals. (Dunglison.)

C. Bay lau'rel. The *Oreodaphne californica.*

C. nut'meg. The fruit of *Torreya californica.*

C. oak'balls. The galls of *Quercus lobata.*

Caliga'tio. (L. *caligatio*, mistiness.) Dazzling of the eyes.

Calig'idæ. A Family of the Order *Siphonostomata*, Subclass *Epizoa.* Flat, buckler-shaped crustaceans, parasitic on fishes.

Calig'inous. (L. *caliginosus*, from *caligo*, a thick fog, darkness.) Applied to eyes which have lost their original brightness.

Cali'go. (L. *caligo*, a thick atmosphere.) Dimness of sight, approaching imperceptibly and without apparent cause; blindness.

C. a pacheablepharo'si. Same as *Pacheablepharosis.* (Sauvages.)

C. cor'neæ. (*Cornea.*) Opacity of the cornea.

C. humo'rum. (L. *humor*, a liquid.) Dimness of sight from want of transparency of the aqueous or vitreous humour.

C. len'tis. (*Lens.*) Dimness of sight produced by the opaque condition of the lens or its capsule.

C. palpebra'rum. (L. *palpebræ*, the eyelids.) Dimness of sight depending on some morbid condition of the eyelids.

C. pupil'læ. (L. *pupilla*, the pupil.) Dimness of sight depending on contraction or closure of the pupil.

C. synize'sis. (Συνίζησις, a collapse.) Closure of the pupil.

C. tenebra'rum. (L. *tenebræ*, darkness.) Hemeralopia.

Calig'ula. (L. *caligula*, a military half-boot.) Name, by Illiger, for the skin which covers the tarsus of some birds.

Caliha'ca canel'la. A synonym of *Laurus cassia.*

Cal'ipers. (From F. *calibre.*) A pair of compasses with curved legs and a scale near the joint, affixed to one leg and moving on the other, by means of which the diameter of bodies may be measured.

C., Baud'elocque's. Same as *Baudelocque's pelvimeter.*

Calisa'ya bark. (F. *quinquina jaune royal;* G. *Königschinarind.*) The commercial name of the yellow cinchona bark, obtained from the *Cinchona calisaya.*

C. bark, flat. (S. *calisaya plancha.*) The bark of the large branches and the trunk, destitute of epidermis; the outer surface is irregular with longitudinal furrows, of shades of a brownish-fawn colour, darker than the inner surface.

C. bark, New Grana'da. A bark brought from Carthagena by the Isthmus of Panama. It contains a large proportion of alkaloids.

C. bark, quil'led. (S. *calisaya arrolada.*) The bark of the smaller branches and twigs, having a brownish lichen-covered epidermis, which is inert; the bark is of a brownish-orange colour, and of short fibrous texture.

C. bark, spu'rious. The barks of *Cinchona calisaya*, var. *Josephiana*, *C. boliviana*, *C. ovata*, var. *rufinervis*, *C. scrobiculata*, *C. pubescens*, var. *Pelleteriana*, *C. micrantha*, var. *rotundifolia*, *C. amygdalifolia*, and of the *Gomphosia chlorantha.*

Calisay'in. (F. *calisayne.*) A supposed vegetable alkali, discovered by Pelletier and Caventou, in the bark of the *Cinchona calisaya.*

Calisthen'ics. (Καλός, beautiful; σθένος, strength.) A system of regulated movements of the limbs and body, intended to develop the muscles and assist in obtaining a graceful carriage. Wisely used so as not to fatigue or to exercise one set of muscles at the expense of others, calisthenic exercises are a valuable means of improving the physique of young people.

Ca'lix. A varied spelling of *Calyx.*

Cal'la. (L. *calla*, the name of an undeter-

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mined plant.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Acoraceæ*.

C. aromat'ica. The *Homalonema aromatica*.

C. palus'tris, Linn. (L. *paluster*, marshy.) Water arum, water dragons. Rhizome creeping; leaves cordate. Used as a diaphoretic. A kind of bread is made in Lapland of the acrid rhizomes, when dried, washed, and ground.

C. virgin'ica. The *Peltandra virginica*.

Calla'ceæ. A synonym of *Acoraceæ*.

Callahua'la. The *Polypodium calaguala*.

Cal'leæ. A Tribe of the Nat. Order *Acoraceæ*, having the flowers naked and the ovules erect.

Calleca'menon. Burnt copper; copper oxide. (Quincy.)

Calle'na. A kind of nitre, or saltpetre. Paracelsus. (R. and J.)

Callian'dra. (Κάλλος, beauty; ἀνήρ, a man; signifying beautiful stamens.) A Genus of the Suborder *Mimosæ*, Nat. Order *Leguminosæ*. Many species have an astringent juice.

Callia'no. Italy; in Piedmont. Mineral waters, containing calcium carbonate and sulphate, magnesium chloride and potassium nitrate, with free carbonic acid, nitrogen and hydrogen sulphide.

Callibleph'arum. (Κάλλος, beauty; βλέφαρον, the eyelid.) A medicine, used by Galen, *de C.M. sec. Loc.* iv, 6, for beautifying the eyelids.

Callican'thus. Same as *Calycanthus*.

Callicar'pa. (Κάλλος; καρπός, fruit.) A Genus of plants of the Nat. Order *Verbenaceæ*.

C. acumina'ta, Kunth. (L. *acuminatus*, pointed.) The flowers are purgative and sudorific.

C. america'na. Hab. North America. The leaves are used in dropsy and in cutaneous diseases.

C. lana'ta, Linn. (L. *lanatus*, covered with wool.) The bark is bitter and rather aromatic; it is used in Ceylon as a substitute for betel leaves.

Callicarp'ous. (Same etymon. G. *schönfrüchtig*.) Having beautiful fruit.

Callichro'ma. (Κάλλος, beauty; χρῶμα, colour.) A Genus of the Subfamily *Cerambycinæ*, Family *Cerambycidæ*, Group *Cryptopentamera*, of coleopterous insects.

C. moscha'ta. (Μόσχος, musk.) A species used to adulterate cantharides; it may be known by its long antennæ, its rounded and large thorax, and its elytra, which are larger at the base than at the extremity. It is non-vesicant.

Callicoc'ca ipecacuan'ha, Brotero. (Κάλλος; κόκκος, a kernel.) The *Cephaëlis ipecacuanha*.

Callic'reas. (Κάλλος; κρέας, flesh.) The pancreas of certain of the lower animals, from its delicacy as food; the sweetbread.

Callif'erous. (L. *callus*, hardness of skin; *fero*, to bear. G. *schwielentragend*.) Having a callosity.

Callig'onum. (Κάλλος, beauty; γόνυ, joint.) A Genus of plants of the Nat. Order *Polygonaceæ*.

Calligonum is also an old name of the *Polygonum aviculare*.

C. palla'sia. Hab. Siberia. A leafless shrub, the roots of which furnish a substance like tragacanth, which is used as food by the Kalmucks; the acid branches and fruits are chewed to allay thirst.

Callimor'phia. (Καλλίμορφος, beautifully shaped. G. *Schöngestaltigkeit*.) Beauty of figure and form.

Calliomar'chus. Said to be the Gallic name for the *Tussilago farfara*, or colt's-foot.

Callipæ'dia. (Καλλός, beautiful; παῖς, a child.) The art of begetting beautiful children. The title of a Latin poem published in 1655 by Ol. Quillet.

Cal'lipers. Same as *Calipers*.

Callipho'nia. (Κάλλος, beauty; φωνή, the voice.) A fine voice.

Calliphyl'lum. (Κάλλος; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Asplenium trichomanes*, or common maidenhair.

Cal'lisen, Hein'rich. A Danish surgeon, born at Prätz, in Holstein, in 1720, died at Copenhagen in 1824.

C.'s opera'tion. The operation for artificial anus, in which the colon is opened from behind in the left lumbar region, where it is not covered by peritoneum, was first proposed by Callisen, and put into practice on the living subject by Amussat.

Callisthen'ics. Same as *Calisthenics*.

Callitricha'ceæ. A Nat. Order of monochlamydeous, angiospermous Dicotyledons, or a Family of the Order *Tricoccæ*, Subclass *Eleutheropetalæ*. Small aquatic herbs. Female flowers with a 4-cornered, 4-celled ovary, with 1 suspended ovule in each cell; fruit indehiscent, 4-celled; seeds 4, peltate, with fleshy albumen; embryo inverted, with very long superior radicle. Very mucilaginous.

Callit'riche. (Κάλλος; θρίξ, the hair.) A name of the Genus *Adiantum*.

A Genus of plants of the Nat. Order *Callitrichaceæ*.

C. aquat'ica. (L. *aquaticus*, living in water.) The *C. verna*.

C. heterophyl'la, Pursh. (Ἕτερος, other; φύλλον, a leaf.) Hab. Southern United States of America. An aquatic species with broadly spatulate, petiolate, floating leaves. Used as *C. verna*.

C. interme'dia. (L. *intermedius*, intermediate.) The *C. verna*.

C. ver'na, Linn. (L. *vernus*, belonging to spring. G. *Wasserstern*.) Water starwort. Hab. North America. A small herbaceous fresh-water plant, with a long stem and nearly sessile floating leaves. Used as a diuretic in dropsy and urinary affections.

Callitrichin'eæ. Same as *Callitrichaceæ*.

Callit'richon. Same as *Callitriche*.

Calli'tris. A Genus of the Suborder *Cupresseæ*, Nat. Order *Coniferæ*. Flowers monœcious; cones woody, with 4 to 6, three- to six-seeded, scales.

C. articula'ta. (L. *articulatus*, jointed.) The *C. quadrivalvis*.

C. cupressoï'des. (Κυπάρισσος, cypress; εἶδος, likeness.) Yields a similar resin to the *C. eckloni*.

C. ecklo'ni. Hab. South Africa. Exudes resin, resembling sandarach, which is used as a fumigation in rheumatism, gout, and œdema.

C. quadrival'vis, Ventenat. (L. *quatuor*, four; *valva*, a folding door.) A large tree with straggling branches. Dry resin forms gum sandarach.

Cal'lophis. (Κάλλος, beauty; ὄφις, a snake.) Family *Elapidæ*, Order *Ophidia*, Class *Reptilia*. A genus of venomous snakes, of which several species are found in India. The body is subcylindrical, very long, and slender; belly rounded; head short, obtuse, with broad snout, not distinct from neck, which is not dilatable; tail short; maxillary with a grooved fang in front, without other teeth behind. All the species are sluggish, and apparently defective both in sight and hearing. From their smallness and the shortness of their fangs, it is not probable that their bite would be fatal in man. They are not aggressive, but fowls bitten by them die in from one to three hours. They are ground snakes, prefer hilly to level country, and feed on other snakes.

C. annula'ris. (L. *annularis*, from *annulus*, a ring.) A species with yellowish belly and a black cross band in the middle between the rings. Hab. India. It attains a length of twelve inches.

C. ceras'inus. (L. *cerasinus*, cherry-coloured.) Back purplish brown, with shining nacreous lustre, and about forty broad, transverse, black bands; sides and belly bright cherry hue. Length of one specimen, 21½ in. Hab. Malabar forests.

C. concin'nus. (L. *concinnus*, elegant.) A synonym of *C. nigrescens*.

C. intestina'lis. (L. *intestinum*, a bowel.) A rare species, found in Central India (Malwah) and Burmah. Pale reddish-brown above, with a bright yellow dorsal line with black serrated margins. It attains a length of two feet. The poison glands extend from the head to about one third of the total length of the body, lying free in the cavity of the anterior part, and causing the heart to be much posterior to its usual position in other species of snakes.

C. maclelland'ii. Head and neck black above, with a yellow cross band behind the eyes. Body and tail reddish brown, generally with a black vertebral line from the nape to the tip of the tail. Belly yellowish, with black cross bands or quadrangular black spots. It is found in Nepal and Assam.

C. malabar'icus. A synonym of *C. nigrescens*.

C. nigres'cens. (L. *nigresco*, to become black.) Upper parts darkish red, the lower uniform red, a black spot below the eye, a black horseshoe-like collar. Hab. Neilgherries. It attains a length of 4 feet.

C. trimacula'tus. (L. *tris*, three; *maculatus*, spotted.) Light bay above; an indistinct line formed by minute brown dots along each series of scales. Belly red, a yellow spot on each temporal shield; a subtriangular yellow spot on the middle of the neck. Bengal, Rangoon.

C. univirga'ta. (L. *unus*, one; *virgatus*, striped.) A synonym of *C. maclellandii*.

Callo'sal gy'rus. See *Gyrus, callosal*.

Cal'lose. (L. *callosus*, thick-skinned.) Having callosities or hard lumps.

Calloselas'ina. (Κάλλος, beauty; σέλας, brightness.) A Genus of poisonous snakes belonging to the Family *Crotalidæ*.

C. rhodos'toma. (Ῥόδον, a rose; στόμα, the mouth.) Hab. Java and Siam. Kuhl saw two men, bitten by the same snake, die in five minutes. It attains a length of three feet.

Callo'sitas. (L. *callositas*, hardness of skin.) Callosity; induration.

C. palpebra'rum. (L. *palpebræ*, the eyelids.) Induration of the eyelids.

C. vesi'cæ. (L. *vesica*, the bladder.) Hypertrophy of the coats of the urinary bladder.

Callos'ity. (L. *callositas*, hardness of skin. F. *callosité*, *durillon;* I. *callosita;* S. *callositad;* G. *Schwiele*.) A preternatural degree of hardness in the skin or in naturally soft parts.

Also, applied to the natural thickenings which exist on the inner side of the legs of the horse, on the breast of the camel, or on the buttocks of some monkeys.

Callosomar'ginal sul'cus. See *Sulcus, callosomarginal*.

Cal'lous. (L. *callosus*, thick-skinned. F. *calleux;* G. *harthäutig*, *schwielig*.) Indurated; hard.

C. mediasti'no-pericardi'tis. See *Mediastino-pericarditis, callous*.

C. ul'cer. An indolent ulcer with thickened edges.

Callu'na. (Καλλύνω, to beautify, to sweep clean.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Ericaceæ*.

C. eri'ca. ('Ερείκη, heath.) The *C. vulgaris*.

C. vulga'ris. (L. *vulgaris*, common. F. *bruyère;* G. *Haidekraut*, *Besenhaide*.) The common heather. Astringent. Has been used as a diaphoretic and diuretic.

Cal'lus. (L. *callus*, hardness. Gr. πῶρος; F. *cal;* I. and S. *callo;* G. *Schwiele*, *Knochennarbe*.) The bony material thrown out around and between the two ends of a fractured bone during the process of healing. At first the broken ends of bone are surrounded by extravasated blood; in ten or twelve days this is chiefly absorbed, and its place is taken around and in the bone by a reddish gelatinous mass of lymph poured out by the vessels of the periosteum, the endosteum, the bone, and the surrounding structures; this gradually gets firmer, and in three weeks or so is able to keep the broken ends together; bone is then deposited in granular, spongy form, it consolidates, and is covered with a membrane; this is the *provisional callus*. Gradually the bone ends become more vascular, new plastic matter is formed between them, which is converted into bone, *definitive callus*, and coincidently the provisional callus is absorbed.

Also, an unnatural hardness of a part.

Also, in Botany, a spongy, succulent substance formed by the cambium at the extremity of a cutting of a plant when placed in the earth or in grafts and wounds of a branch, by which repair is accomplished, and from which, or from the neighbouring cambium in cuttings, roots grow.

The base of the inferior palea of grasses.

C., defin'itive. The callus ultimately thrown out between the broken ends of the bones, which in time becomes as the old bone, and is the real repairing structure.

C., ensheath'ing. The *C., provisional*.

C., exter'nal. The *C., provisional*.

C., provis'ional. The callus thrown out at first round the broken ends of the bones, which in time is absorbed as the union of the fracture progresses.

C., tem'porary. The *C., provisional*.

Calm. (F. *calme*.) The interval between the paroxysms of a disease.

Calm'ative. (F. *calmant;* S. *calmante;* G. *beruhigend*.) A medicine which quiets inordinate action of an organ; chiefly applied to remedies which relieve nervous agitation and restlessness.

Cal'met. Antimonium, or antimony. (Quincy.)

Cal'mus. The stalk of any plant. (Quincy.)

Calocat'anus. The wild poppy. (Quincy.)

Calom'ba. A synonym of *Calumba*.

Cal'omel. (From καλός, beautiful; μέλας, black; given by Turquet de Mayerne in honour of a young negro who assisted him. Another derivation is from καλός, and *mel*, honey, a play on its name, *Mercurius dulcis;* another is from black sulphuret of mercury, to which the name was first applied.) The *Hydrargyri subchloridum*.

C. bath. See *Mercurial fumigation*.

C. cum cre'ta. (L. *cum*, with; *creta*, chalk.) Calomel 7 parts, conchæ marinæ preparatæ 3 parts.

C. pill, com'pound. The *Pilula hydrargyri subchloridi composita*.

C., precip'itated. A term applied to calomel made in the humid way, formerly officinal in the Dublin Pharmacopœia.

C. proti'odide. One part of calomel is heated in a matrass till it begins to sublime, and one part of iodine is then added by degrees. It is a mixture of biniodide and bichloride of mercury. Used in syphilitic, scrofulous, and cancerous affections.

C. subi'odide. Two parts of calomel are heated in a matrass to commencing sublimation, and then one part of iodine is gradually added. It is a mixture of bichloride and biniodide of mercury with some calomel. Used in syphilitic, scrofulous, and cancerous affections.

C. va'pour bath. See *Mercurial fumigation*.

C., veg'etable. A term applied to podophyllin.

C. vi'a hu'mida. (L. *via*, a way; *humidus*, moist.) Same as *Hydrargyrum chloratum mite præcipitatione paratum*.

Calomel'anos Turque'ti. Calomel of Theod. Turquet de Mayerne. A purging pill, in former repute, made of calomel, sulphur, and the resin of jalap.

Calom'elas. Same as *Calomel*.

C. vapo're para'tum. (L. *vapor*, vapour; *paratus*, prepared.) The *Hydrargyrum chloratum mite vapore paratum*, G. Ph.

C. vaporo'sus. (L. *vaporosus*, from *vaporo*, to emit vapour.) A synonym of *Hydrargyrum dulce vaporosum*, Belg. Ph.

Calo'nia. (Καλωνία.) An old epithet of myrrh, according to Hippocrates, *de Nat. Mulier.* vi, 11.

Calonyc'tion. (Καλός, fair; νύξ, night.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Convolvulaceæ*.

C. specio'sum, Choisy. (L. *speciosus*, handsome.) Hab. India. The bark of the roots is used as a purgative.

Calophyl'lous. (Καλός, fair; φύλλον, a leaf.) Having elegant foliage.

Calophyl'lum. (Καλός, beautiful; φύλλον, a leaf.) A Genus of tropical trees of the Nat. Order *Guttiferæ*.

C. bin'tagor. The *C. inophyllum*.

C. brazilien'sis. Yields a resin like tacamahaca.

C. cal'aba, Jacq. Yields a resinous juice known as East Indian tacamahaca and Baume de Marie. It is green, thickens on exposure, of a strong but not disagreeable odour. Used as copaiba and as a vulnerary.

C. inophyl'lum, Lamb. Alexandrian laurel. A resin exudes from the bark; East Indian tacamahaca. It is in yellowish-brown pieces, semitransparent, soft and sticky, having a smell of lavender and a bitter taste. Used for indolent ulcers. A fixed oil is yielded by the seeds, weandee, which is used in India in rheumatism.

C. Mari'æ, Pl. A tree of New Grenada, which yields a resin similar to *C. calaba*.

C. spu'rium. (L. *spurius*, false.) The *C. calaba*.

C. spectab'ile. (L. *spectabilis*, remarkable.) Same as *C. inophyllum*.

C. tacamaha'ca. Same as *C. inophyllum*.

Calophy'ta. (Καλός, fair; φυτόν, a plant.) Applied by Bartling to a Class containing the *Pomaceæ*, *Rosaceæ*, *Dryadeæ*, *Spireaceæ*, *Amygdaleæ*, *Chrysobalaneæ*, *Papilionaceæ*, *Swartzieæ*, *Cesalpinieæ*, and *Mimoseæ*.

Calopod'ium. (Καλοπόδιον, a shoemaker's last. F. *calopode;* G. *Kolbenhulle.*) Name for the spatha of the *Aroideæ*, from its form.

Cal'ops. (Καλός, fair; ὤψ, the eye.) Having a very great or very brilliant eye.

Calop'terous. (Καλός, fair; πτέρον, a wing.) Having beautiful wings.

Calo'pus. (Καλός, fair; πούς, a foot.) Having a beautiful foot, or stipe.

Ca'lor. (L. *calor.*) Heat. In olden phrase, the lowest of the three degrees of heat, the others being fervor and ardor.

C. anima'lis. (L. *animalis*, animal.) Animal heat.

C. fer'vens. (L. *ferveo*, to be hot.) The heat of boiling water, 100° C. (212° F.)

C. le'nis. (L. *lenis*, moderate.) A gentle heat, between 32° C. (89·6° F.) and 38° C. (100·4° F.)

C. mor'dax. (L. *mordax*, biting.) Same as *C. mordicans*.

C. mor'dicans. (L. *mordico*, white.) A biting heat. The almost burning heat of the skin in fevers, which causes an unpleasant sensation on the fingers after touching the patient, as in typhus.

C. nati'vus. (L. *nativus*, inborn.) Animal heat.

Calores'cence. The transmutation of non-luminous into luminous heat; or, in other words, of the non-luminous heat rays beyond the red rays of the luminous spectrum into rays of greater refrangibility.

Calor'ic. (L. *calor*, heat. F. *calorique;* I. and S. *calorico;* G. *Wärmestoff.*) Originally used to denote a hypothetical fluid which was supposed to be the cause of the sensation of heat. Now used as synonymous with heat.

Caloric'ity. (L. *calor*, heat.) That faculty which living bodies possess of developing caloric or heat.

Ca'lorie. The French equivalent of the term *Unit of heat*, or *Thermal unit*, being in this instance the quantity of heat necessary to raise the temperature of one kilogramme of water through one degree centigrade.

Calorifa'cient. (L. *calor; facio*, to make.) Heat making or producing.

Calorif'ic. (L. *calor; facio*, to make. F. *calorifique;* G. *erwärmend.*) Heat giving or causing.

C. capac'ity. Specific heat.

Calorifica'tion. (L. *calor; facio*, to make. G. *Wärmeerzeigung.*) The production of heat in living animal bodies.

Calorifi'ent. (L. *calor; fio*, to become.) Heat producing.

Calorig'raphy. (L. *calor*, heat; γράφω, to write.) The continuous registration of the amounts of heat disengaged by an animal under various physiological or pathological conditions.

Calorim'eter. (L. *calor*, heat; Gr. μέτρον, a measure. F. *calorimètre;* I. and S. *calorimetro;* G. *Wärmemesser.*) An instrument for measuring the specific heat of a body.

Calorim'etry. (Same etymon. F. *calorimetrie;* G. *Wärmemessung*, *Wärmeregulirung.*) The measurement of the specific heat of a body.

Calorine'ses. (L. *calor.* F. *calorinéses.*) A term under which Baumes included all diseases in which there was either an increase or a diminution of the principle of animal heat.

Ca'lory. The same as *Calorie.*

Calosan'thes. (Καλός, beautiful; ἄνθη, a blossom.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Bignoniaceæ.*

C. in'dica. (L. *indicus*, Indian.) The bark is a powerful sudorific; it has been used in acute rheumatism with apparent advantage.

Caloso'ma. (Καλός, beautiful; σῶμα, the body.) A Genus of the Family *Carabidæ*, Group *Pentamera*, Order *Coleoptera.*

C. sycophan'ta, Linn. (L. *sycophanta*, a deceiver.) A European species which exudes from its mouth and anus a very acrid fluid, which produces much irritation in a wound when the insect bites.

Calot'ropis. (Καλός, beautiful; τρόπις, a ship's keel. G. *Kielkrone.*) A Genus of plants of the Nat. Order *Asclepiadaceæ.*

C. cor'tex, Ind. Ph. Mudar. The dried root-bark of several species of Calotropis occurs in small flat or curved pieces, having an acrid taste. It contains a principle called *Mudarine.* It is an alterative tonic, a diaphoretic, and, in large doses, an emetic and purgative. Used in leprosy, secondary syphilis, dysentery, diarrhœa, and chronic rheumatism.

C. gigante'a, Brown. (Tam. *Yercum;* Beng. *Akund;* Hind. *Mudar*, *Ark.*) Gigantic swallow-wort. Mudar. Hab. India. The acrid milky juice and other preparations of the plant are alterative, sudorific, emetic, and purgative, and are used by the natives in epilepsy, paralysis, leprosy, poisonous bites, and intestinal worms. Locally, the powdered root is used in chronic ulcers, the leaves moistened with oil are applied to the abdomen in colicky pains, the juice of the young buds in earache, and mixed with salt in toothache. The active principle is *Mudarine.* It has usually been believed that this species supplied the true mudar, but latterly the *C. procera* has been discovered to be the one most usually used. Mudar is officinal in the Indian Pharmacopœia. See *Calotropis cortex* and *C. pulvis.*

C. Hamilto'nii, Wight. A synonym of *C. procera*, according to some; a different species with similar properties, according to others.

C. heterophyl'la. (Ἕτερος, other; φύλλον, a leaf.) The *C. procera.*

C. muda'rii. A synonym of *C. gigantea.*

C. muda'rii in'dico-orienta'lis. According to Casanova, a species differing from *C. gigantea*, and which is the real source of mudar.

C. proce'ra, Brown. (L. *procerus*, high.) Mudar. Hab. India. Its action is the same as that of *A. gigantea*, and it probably affords the greater part of true mudar. It is used in leprosy and in dysentery; the fresh juice is a good rubefacient, and the leaves are applied in Guinea-worm. It is said that in Persia a saccharine matter exudes from the leaves.

C. pul'vis, Ph. of India. Powder of mudar. Mudar root is washed and dried until the milky juice ceases to flow after an incision; the bark is then removed, dried, and powdered. Used in leprosy, constitutional syphilis, mercurial cachexia, chronic ulcerations, dysentery, diarrhœa, and chronic rheumatism. Dose, as an alterative tonic, 3 grs. to 10 grs. three times a day; as an emetic, ½ to 1 dr.

C. Wallich'ii. A synonym of *C. procera.*

Calot'te. (F. *calotte*, a cap.) An old plan of treatment of favus, consisting in the application of poultices to the scalp to soften the crust, and then of rye and pea flour with strong vinegar; this last is retained three days, and then forcibly dragged off with the hair and the scabs.

Cal'pa. (Κάλπή, a cinerary urn.) The spore-cases of mosses.

Cal'tha. (Κάλαθος, a vase-shaped basket.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Ranunculaceæ.*

C. alpi'na. (L. *alpinus*, alpine.) The *Arnica montana.*

C. amplexifo'lia. (L. *amplexus*, part. of *amplector*, to twine around; *folium*, a leaf.) The *Calendula arvensis.*

C. arven'sis. (L. *arvum*, an arable field.) The *Calendula arvensis.*

C. officina'lis. (L. *officina*, a workshop.) The *Calendula arvensis.*

C. palus'tris, Linn. (L. *paluster*, marshy. F. *souci d'eau;* G. *Sumpfdotterblume.*) Marsh marigold. Acrid and vesicant. Used externally in lumbar pains.

The plant in its flowering state is said to contain an alkaloid, resembling nicotin in many of its reactions.

Cases of poisoning from eating the plant have been recorded; the symptoms noted were abdominal pain, vomiting, diarrhœa, and a vesicular eruption.

C. vulga'ris. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) The *Calendula officinalis.*

Cal'thula. Same as *Caltha.*

Cal'trops. (Sax. *coltræppe*, from *calcitrapa.*) The *Centaurea calcitrapa*, and also the *Trapa natans.*

C., wa'ter. The *Trapa natans.*

Calum'ba. See *Calumbæ radix.*

C., Amer'ican. The *Frazera Walteri.*

C. root. See *Calumbæ radix.*

C. root, false. The wood of *Menispermum fenestratum.*

C. wood. The wood of *Menispermum fenestratum.* It contains bebeerin, and has been substituted for calumba root.

Calum'bæ ra'dix, B. Ph. (*Colomba*, in Ceylon; from whence it is brought; L. *radix*, a root. F. *colombo;* I. *columba;* S. *raiz de columbo;* G. *Columbo.*) The root of *Jateorhiza calumba* and *J. miersii.* It occurs in flat, circular, or oval slices, depressed in the centre, yellowish, of an aromatic odour and bitter taste. It contains a bitter crystallisable principle, calumbin, and berberin, in combination with calumbic acid; also an albuminous substance and starch in large quantities, with resin and a volatile oil. It contains no tannic or gallic acid. Calumba is adulterated with dyed white bryony root, with American calumba and with calumba wood. It is a non-astringent, mild tonic, and stomachic. Used in dyspepsia, and in enfeebled states of the digestive organs, during the later stages of acute, or in chronic, diseases; also, in vomiting of pregnancy. Doses of the extract, 5—10 grains; of the infusion, 1—2 oz. twice a day; of the tincture, 1—2 drachms.

Calum'bic ac'id. $C_{22}H_{24}O_7$. A yellow bitter substance found in calumba root; probably along with berberin, a derivative of calumbin.

Calum'bin. $C_{21}H_{22}O_7$. (G. *Columbin.*) A substance found in calumba root; it consists of colourless needles, inodorous and very bitter, soluble in alkalies and acetic acid, slightly soluble in alcohol and ether. Tonic and stomachic. Dose, 1—3 grains.

Ca'lus. A varied spelling of *Callus.*

Cal'va. (L. *calvus,* bald.) A term for the *Calvaria.*

Calvanel'la de Mo'si. Corsica. A little-used mineral water containing a small quantity of sodium sulphate.

Calva'ria. (As if *calvus,* bald. G. *Hirnschale.*) That portion of the skull which is above the orbits, temples, ears, and occipital protuberance.

C. cur'ta. (L. *curtus,* mutilated.) Deficiency of the cranium.

Calva'rium. Same as *Calvaria.*

Calva'ta ferramen'ta. (L. *calvatus,* bald, smooth; *ferramentum,* an implement of iron.) An old term (Gr. *φαλακρὰ σιδήρια*), used for such instruments as probes, which have a smooth button or little knob at their extremity.

Calvel'lo. Italy; in Tuscany. Mineral waters, of a temperature of 33° C. (91·4° F.), containing sodium and calcium chloride, calcium, magnesium, and iron carbonate. Used against malaria.

Calvit'ies. (L. *calvus,* bald. F. *calvitie;* G. *Kahlkeit.*) Baldness.

C. palpebra'rum. (L. *palpebræ,* the eyelashes.) Loss of the eyelashes.

C. præmatu'ra. (L. *præmaturus,* untimely.) Premature baldness; baldness occurring in young persons.

C. seni'lis. (L. *senilis,* belonging to old people.) The baldness of old age.

Cal'vus. (L. *calvus,* bald. G. *kahlkopfig.*) Bald; a bald person.

In Botany, applied to naked surfaces, as an achænium without pappus.

Calw. Wurtemberg. An alkaline sulphur water, containing iron.

Calx. (Lat.) The heel.

Also (Arab. *Kalah,* to burn), formerly applied to any oxide of a metal, effected by the action of the air, from its being earthy-looking like lime.

Also, the residue of the combustion of any substance.

The pharmacopœial name for lime recently prepared by calcination.

C. antimo'nii. The oxide of antimony obtained by calcining the sulphuret.

C. antimo'nii anglo'rum. The *Antimonium diaphoreticum.*

C. antimo'nii cum sulphu're Hoffman'ni. The *Calcaria stibiato-sulfurata.*

C. antimo'nii lo'ta. (L. *lotus,* part. of *lavo,* to wash.) The *Antimonium calcinatum.*

C. bismu'thi. Bismuth subnitrate.

C. chlora'ta, B. Ph. Chlorinated lime. A dull white powder, obtained by exposing slaked lime to the action of chlorine gas until absorption ceases. It is believed to be a mixture of calcium chloride and calcium hypochlorite; by some, it is thought to be a double salt of chlorine and hypochlorous acid. It gives off chlorine freely, and is used as a disinfectant and for bleaching purposes.

C. chlorina'ta. Chlorinated lime.

C. cum ka'li pu'ro. (L. *cum,* with; *kali,* potash; *purus,* pure.) The potassa cum calce.

C. e tes'tis. (L. *e,* from *testa,* a shell.) Lime prepared from shells.

C. extinc'ta. (L. *extinctus,* put out.) The calcium hydrate, slaked lime.

C. hydrarg'yri al'ba. (L. *hydrargyrum,* mercury; *albus,* white.) Mercury ammonio-chloride.

C. oxymuriat'ica. The *Calcii chloridum.*

C. re'cens. (L. *recens,* fresh.) The *Calcium monoxide,* quicklime.

C. sacchara'tum. (Σάκχαρον, sugar.) The *Liquor calcis saccharatus.*

C. sali'ta. (L. *salitus,* part. of *salio,* to salt.) The *Calcii chloridum.*

C. us'ta. (L. *ustus,* burnt.) The *Calcium monoxide,* quicklime.

C. vi'va. (L. *vivus,* living.) The *Calcium monoxide,* quicklime.

Calyb'io. (Καλύβιον, dim. of καλύβη, a hut, from καλύπτω, to cover. F. *calybion.*) A fruit formed of one or several glands, contained wholly or partly in a cupula.

Calycan'dria. (Κάλυξ, the calyx; ἀνήρ, a man. F. *calycandrie.*) Applied by L. C. Richard to a class of his modified sexual system, having more than ten stamens inserted into a calyx, the ovary being free and parietal.

Calycantha'ceæ. A Nat. Order of epigynous calycifloral Exogens; or a Family of the Order *Polycarpieæ.* Shrubs with square stems; sepals and petals alike, numerous, imbricated, confined in a fleshy tube; cotyledons convolute.

Calycanth'æ. (Κάλυξ, a flower-cup; ἄνθος, a flower.) A Class, in Perleb's system, of vascular Exogens having a double perianth and a monopetalous perigynous corolla.

Calycanth'eæ. Same as *Calycanthaceæ.*

Calycanth'emæ. (Same etymon.) An Order of plants proposed by Linnæus including Œnothera and Lythrum.

Calycanth'emous. (Κάλυξ, a flower-cup; ἄνθος, a flower.) Applied to plants which have the corolla and stamens inserted into the calyx.

Calycanth'emy. (Same etymon.) The conversion, partial or complete, of sepals into the appearance of petals.

Calycanth'inæ. Same as *Calycanthaceæ.*

Cal'ycanths. The plants of the Nat. Order *Calycanthaceæ.*

Calycanth'us. (Κάλυξ, the calyx; ἄνθος, a flower. G. *Kelchblume.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Calycanthaceæ.*

C. flor'idus, Linn. (L. *floridus,* full of flowers.) Carolina allspice. Hab. United States. A plant bearing purplish flowers of strong agreeable odour. The root is possessed of emetic properties.

Calyca'tus. Same as *Calycine.*

Calycera'ceæ. (Κάλυξ, a flower-cup.) A Nat. Order of epigynous corollifloral Exogens. Corolla monopetalous, valvate; anthers syngenesious; ovule solitary, pendulous; ovary inferior, one-celled; seeds solitary, with fleshy albumen.

Calycer'eæ. Same as *Calyceraceæ.*

Cal'yces majo'res. (L. *major*, greater.) The infundibula of the kidney.

C. mino'res. (L. *minor*, lesser. G. *Nierenkelche, Nierenbecher.*) The seven or eight small tubes which surround the papillæ of the kidney.

Calyc'ia. (Κάλυξ.) A stipitate and scyphiform apothecium.

Calyci'eæ. A Family of *Lichenes gymnocarpi*, or of crustaceous lichens, having stalked apothecia.

Calyciflo'ræ. (L. *calyx; flos*, a flower.) A Subclass or the Division *Angiospermia*, Class *Dicotyledones*, or a Division of the Subclass *Eleutheropetalæ*, Class *Dicotyledones.* Flowers cyclic, usually with calyx and corolla, the latter generally with distinct petals, and inserted on the corolla; stamens equal to, or twice as numerous as, the petals, or in several whorls; gynœcium syncarpous or apocarpous. It is divided into *Perigynæ* and *Epigynæ.*

Calyciflo'ral. (L. *calyx; flos*, a flower. F. *caliciflore;* G. *Kelchblumig.*) Plants having the petals and stamens inserted into the throat of the calyx.

Calyciflo'rous. Same as *Calycifloral.*

Calyc'iform. (L. *calyx; forma*, likeness. F. *caliciforme;* G. *kelchförmig.*) Formed like a calyx.

Calycina'lis. Same as *Calycine.*

Calycina'ris. Same as *Calycine.*

Cal'ycine. (Κάλυξ, a flower-cup. F. *calicé; calicinal;* G. *kelchartig, becherförmig.*) Of, or belonging to, a calyx; cup-shaped.

Calycin'ial. (F. *calycinien.*) Applied by Mirbel to the induviæ when they come from the calyx.

Cal'ycle. Same as *Calyculus.*

Also, a cup-like expansion of the polypary in Sertularidæ containing the polypite. Also called *Hydrotheca.*

Cal'ycoid. (Κάλυξ; εἶδος, likeness. F. *calycoïde;* G. *kelchähnlich.*) Resembling a calyx.

Calycopet'alæ. (Κάλυξ, a flower-cup; πέταλον, a leaf, a petal.) A class, in Perleb's system, of vascular Exogens having a double perianth, a pleiopetalous corolla, and perigynous petals.

Calycophor'idæ. (Κάλυξ; φορέω, to bear.) An Order of the Subclass *Siphonofera*, Class *Hydrozoa.* Hydrosoma free and oceanic, consisting of several polypites united by a filiform and unbranched cœnosarc, with the proximal end modified into a somatocyst, and propelled by one or more nectocalyces.

Calycoste'monæ. (Κάλυξ; στήμων, a stamen. G. *Kelchmännchen.*) A class of plants having the stamens inserted on the calyx.

Calycozo'a. (Κάλυξ; ζῷον, a living animal.) An Order of the Subclass *Discophora*, Class *Hydrozoa.* Polypite single, in the middle of a cup-shaped umbrella, which is fixed at its proximal end; generative elements discharged into the body-cavity.

Calyc'ular. (Κάλυξ.) Having relation to a calyx.

C. bud. A term applied to reproductive buds in Actinozoa, which arise inside the cup or calyx.

Calyc'ulate. (F. *caliculé;* G. *gekelcht, beckerformig.*) Having a calyculus.

Calyc'ulus. (Dim. *calyx.* F. *calicule;* G. *Kelchchen.*) A little calyx. Applied to the membranous margin surrounding the apex of a seed.

An accessory calyx placed behind the true calyx, consisting of contiguous bracts, so as to form a partial involucre.

A range of bractlets placed at the base of an involucre.

Calyphy'omy. (Κάλυξ, a flower-cup; φύομαι, to grow.) Accidental adhesion of the calyx to the corolla.

Calyp'ter. (Καλυπτήρ, a covering.) A blind-pile; so called because it seems as a fleshy excrescence covering a hæmorrhoidal vein.

Calypte'ria. (Καλυπτήρ, a covering. F. *calyptères;* G. *Schwanzdekken.*) The covertures of the tail of birds.

Calyptoblast'ea. (Καλυπτός, covered; βλαστός, a sprout.) A Suborder of the Order *Hydroidea*, Class *Hydromedusæ.* The ramifications of the colony clothed with a chitinous horny tube, which becomes cup-shaped round each polyp, the hydrotheca. The sexual buds arise in regular manner, and are sometimes sessile, sometimes become free medusæ.

Calyp'tra. (Καλύπτρα, a cover. F. *calyptre, coiffe;* G. *Haube, Mütze.*) A membranous covering or hood placed over the sporangium of mosses. It is the actively growing ventral part of the Archegonium.

The proper exterior covering or coat of the seed, which falls off spontaneously.

Calyptranth'es. (Καλύπτρα, a veil; ἄνθος, a flower. G. *Kappenblume.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Myrtaceæ.*

C. aromat'ica, St. Hil. (L. *aromaticus*, fragrant.) A species of which the dried flower buds have the same properties as cloves.

C. caryophylla'ta. (Καρυόφυλλον, the clove tree.) A synonym of *C. aromatica.*

Calyp'trate. (Καλύπτρα, a veil. F. *coiffé, calyptré;* G. *mützenförmig.*) Having a veil, hood, or covering; hooded, as when a caducous calyx is separated from its base, and is carried on the unexpanded flower like an extinguisher.

Calyp'triform. (L. *calyptra*, a veil; *forma*, shape.) Having the appearance of a calyptra or hood.

Calyptrimorph'ous. (Καλύπτρα; μορφή, form.) Applied in Botany to ascidia which have a distinct lid.

Calysac'cion. (Κάλυξ, a calyx; σακκίον, a small bag.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Guttiferæ.*

C. longifo'lium, Wight. The fragrant flowers are mildly stimulating, and are used as a perfume.

Calyste'gia. (Κάλυξ, calyx; στέγη, a roof.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Convolvulaceæ.*

C. se'pium, R. Brown. (L. *sepes*, a hedge. F. *liseron des haies;* G. *Winde.*) Large bindweed. Stem twining; leaves sagittate, truncate at base. Root purgative.

C. soldanel'la, R. Brown. (Etym. unknown. F. *chou marin;* I. *cavolo di mare;* G. *Meerwinde.*) Sea bindweed. The leaves and juice are actively purgative.

Cal'yx. (Κάλυξ, the cup of a flower. F. *calice;* I. *calice;* S. *caliz;* G. *Blumenkelch.*) The outermost envelope of the flower of plants when the perianth is double. When the perianth is single the use of the term is not uniform. Some botanists give the name calyx to every perianth which is single, others give it only to those single perianths which are green. The parts of which the calyx is composed are the *sepals;* these are usually green, sometimes otherwise coloured; in the latter case the calyx is called petaloid.

Also (F. *calice;* G. *Nierenkelch*), the truncated termination of the branches of the ureter in the kidney, each of which embraces two or more papillæ. The calyx is composed of an external fibrous coat, uniting at the base of the papilla with the fibrous structure of the kidney; a middle muscular coat, containing both longitudinal and circular fibres, except at the upper termination of the calyx, where the latter only are present; and an inner mucous coat, the epithelium of which is continuous with that of the papilla.

The calyx of the ovum is the wall of the Graafian follicle, from which it has just escaped.

Also, the body of a Crinoid or a Coral, which is placed on the top of the stem, and is more or less cup-shaped; its dorsal surface is composed of calcareous plates, articulated at their margins; from its upper margin spring the arms; its ventral surface is leathery.

Also, the body of a Vorticella.

C. vomito'rius. (L. *vomitorius,* that which provokes vomiting.) A vessel made by pouring antimony into a mould; wine being allowed to stand in it some time produces and dissolves a salt of antimony, and was administered as an emetic.

Cam'acoa. A name of the fruit of *Acrodiclidium camara.*

Camandag. A tree of the Philippine Islands yielding a milky juice, called by the natives tague, which they use to poison their arrows.

Camandung. Same as *Camandag.*

Cam'ara. (Καμάρα, a vaulted roof.) A chamber or arched vault.

The *Fornix cerebri,* Galen, *de Us. Part.* viii, 11.

The arched hollow part of the auricle at the entrance to the auditory foramen, Lindenus, *Phys. Med.* ii, 11, *art.* 1, § 4.

Also (F. *camare*), in Botany, a membranous fruit composed of two united valves and enclosing one or many seeds attached to the internal angle.

Also, sometimes used for the cells of a fruit.

C. nut'meg. The fruit of *Acrodiclidium camara.*

C. tree. The *Acrodiclidium camara.*

Cam'arez. France; Department of Aveyron. Two springs of mineral water are found here, both of 13° C. (55° F.) One, Andabre, contains calcium, magnesium, sodium, and iron carbonate, and sodium sulphate and chloride; the other, Prugnes, is much less mineralised, and contains no iron.

Camar'ion. (Καμάριον, a chamber in the brain.) The *Fornix cerebri.*

Camar'ium. Same as *Camarion.*

Camaro'ma. (Καμάρωμα, a vaulted chamber. G. *Gewölbbruch.*) Used by Galen, *in Def. Med.* for a fracture of the skull, where the bones appear arched or vaulted.

Camaro'sis. Same as *Camaroma.*

Camas'sia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Liliaceæ.*

C. esculen'ta. (L. *esculentus,* eatable.) A species the bulbs of which are eaten as food by the North American Indians, under the name of Quamash, bread root.

Cambaï'ba. The Brazilian name of the *Curatella sambaïba* and other species, which are employed as astringents.

Cambaïbin'ha. The Brazilian name of the *Davilla braziliana* and *D. elliptica.* Used as a vulnerary.

Cambia'lis. (*Cambium.* F. *cambial.*) Relating to vegetable structure called *Cambium.*

C. an'nulus. (L. *annulus,* a ring. G. *Cambiumring.*) The layer of cells known as *Cambium* or *Cambium-layer.*

Cam'bie leaf. The *Nymphæa alba* and the *N. lutea.*

Cam'biform. (L. *cambium; forma,* likeness.) Having the appearance of *Cambium.*

C. tis'sue. (G. *Dauercambium.*) Long, thin-walled, succulent cells, like young bast cells, occurring in the bast tissue.

Cam'bil. Red earth. (Ruland.)

Cam'bing. A tree of the Moluccas Islands, the bark of which exudes a juice much esteemed against dysentery.

Cam'bium. (L. *cambio,* to change. F. *cambium;* I. *cambio;* G. *Bildungsgewebe.*) A layer of cells lying between the wood and the bark of Exogens, and from which each new annual zone of wood springs. The cells consist of a thin layer of cellulose containing a primordial utricle, a nucleus, and protoplasm. The cells are inactive during winter, but very succulent in spring. This name was formerly given to the fluid contents only of the cells.

Also, a supposed principle elaborated from the blood of animals, for the repair and increase of the various organs.

C. bun'dle. (G. *Cambiumstrang.*) A term applied to a cord of cambium in an isolated position.

C. cells. See *Cambium.*

C. cyl'inder. A term applied to a central rod of cambium.

C. fluid. The mucilaginous matter found between the bark and wood of plants in spring. It was supposed formerly to be a fluid poured out between the bark and the wood, which became organised into new wood; it is now known to be the layer of cambium, always present, made more succulent by the presence of much sap in the growing period of spring.

C. lay'er. The term frequently applied now to the whole cambium substance, from the inner portion of which new wood is developed, and from the outer new bark.

Also, the inner layer of the periosteum of a growing bone immediately beneath the fibrous layer; it consists of small nucleated cells, having numerous fine processes, which join the reticulum of the external layer.

Also, a layer of roundish cells with processes lying between the periosteum and the cementum of the fang of the tooth.

C. per'manent. (G. *Dauercambium.*) Same as *Cambiform tissue.*

C. ring. A term applied to the cambium layer, as seen in transverse section.

C. sheath. (G. *Cambiummantel.*) A term applied to the annular layer of cambium which only surrounds the stem of a monocotyledonous plant in its earliest stage.

Cam′bo. France; Departement Basse-Pyrénées, near Bayonne; situated among pleasant scenery. There is a mild sulphur spring, 22° C. (71·6° F.), and a weak iron water.

Cambo′dia. See *Gamboge.*

Cam′boge. Same as *Gamboge;* see *Cambogia.*

Cambo′gia, B. Ph. (*Cambodia*, or *Kamboja*, a river by which the tree affording it grows. F. *gutte*, *gomme-gutte;* I. *gomma-gutta;* S. *guta-gamba;* G. *Gutti*, *Gummigutt.*) The Pharmacopœial name of gamboge; it is a gum-resin imported from Siam, and obtained from the *Garcinia morella*, var. *pedicellata*, a tree which is now regarded as a species and called *G. Hanburii.* Gamboge is obtained by cutting the bark and allowing the yellow juice to flow into hollow bamboo canes; as seen in commerce it is in pipes of 6″ or 8″ long and 1″ to 2″ in diameter, orange yellow in colour, with a smooth conchoidal fracture and an acid taste. It contains cambogic acid and a gum. It is a hydragogue cathartic. Dose, 1—5 grains.

C. gut′ta. Old name for the tree which affords gamboge, *Garcinia morella*, var. *pedicellata*, or *G. Hanburii.*

Cambo′gic ac′id. A resinous substance found in gamboge, soluble in alcohol and ether, and, with a deep red colour, in alkalies.

Cambo′gium. Gamboge; see *Cambogia.*

Cam′bon. France; Departement du Cantal. A cold spring, containing bicarbonate of soda. Used in stomach affections.

Cambu′ca. Used by Paracelsus for a bubo in the groin or an ulcer there, or near the genital organs. (Ruland.)

Cam′bui. The American myrtle of Piso and Marcgrave. Said to be astringent.

Cam′el. (L. *camelus*, from Gr. κάμηλος, from Heb. *gâmâl.* F. *chameau;* I. *cammello;* G. *Kameel.*) The *Camelus bactrianus.* The flesh is eaten, the hump being considered a great delicacy; the milk is very nutritious, but deficient in butter; anciently it was credited with many medicinal virtues.

C.'s hay. The *Andropogon citratus.*

C.'s thorn. The *Alhagi maurorum.*

Camelan. A small tree of Amboyna, the seeds of which smell like those of anise and are similarly used; it is therefore called *Anisum moluccanum.*

Came′lidæ. A Family of the Group *Ruminantia*, of the Section *Artiodactyla*, of the Order *Ungulata.* Hornless; feet long, two-toed, having imperfect nail-like hoofs, and an integumentary cushion to walk upon; navicular and cuboid bones not united; cervical vertebral arches pierced by the vertebral artery, not the transverse processes; premaxillæ have a single, strong, conical, laterally compressed incisor in each; two large, curved, pointed canines in each jaw; nostrils closable at will; œsophagus opens directly into the paunch, which has a smooth epithelial coat; from its walls go off two sets of diverticula, the water-cells, which store up water for future use; the reticulum is sharply defined from the rumen; the psalterium is only a tubular passage; the abomasum is large; the pyloric end of the duodenum is dilated; cæcum short and simple; red blood-corpuscles elliptical; placenta diffuse. Types: Camel and Llama.

Camel′ina. (Χαμαί, on the earth; λίνον, flax.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cruciferæ.*

C. sati′va, Linn. (L. *sativus*, that which is sown. G. *Leindolter.*) Gold of pleasure. Used as a vermifuge; the seeds, called sesamum seeds, were used in paralysis; they yield an oil.

Camel′li. A priest who introduced the camellia tree into England from Japan in 1739.

Camel′lia. (*Camelli.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Ternströmiaceæ.*

C. drupif′era, Lour. (L. *drupa*, an over-ripe olive, a drupe; *fero*, to bear.) The seeds supply a useful oil.

C. japon′ica, Linn. Japan camellia. The leaves are used to mix with tea leaves.

C. oleif′era. (L. *oleum*, oil; *fero*, to bear.) A species, the seeds of which yield a good oil, used as food.

C. sasan′qua. The flowers are used to give aroma to some kinds of tea.

C. the′a, Link. (Chinese *tscha.*) Hab. Asia. The plant the cultivated varieties of which yield tea. See *Thea.*

C. theif′era, Griffith. (L. *thea; fero*, to bear.) The *C. thea.*

Camellia′ceæ. A synonym of *Ternströmiaceæ.*

Came′lus. (Heb. *gâmâl.*) A Genus of the Family *Camelidæ* or *Tylopodæ.*

C. bactria′nus, Linn. (L. *bactrianus*, belonging to Bactria, now Balk.) The camel with two humps.

C. dromeda′rius, Linn. (L. *dromedarius*, from δρομῖος, swift.) The dromedary or camel with one hump.

Cam′era. (Καμάρα, an upper gallery; also, a vaulted or arched roof.) A chamber, or vaulted structure.

C. cor′dis. (L. *cor*, the heart.) The pericardium.

C. cra′nii. (Κρανίον, the upper part of the head.) The vault of the skull.

C. lu′cida. (L. *lucidus*, bright.) A four-sided glass prism, having one angle a right angle, the opposite angle one of 135° and the other angles of 67·5°. A ray of light falling on the face, which is formed by the right angle, is totally reflected from the first face of the obtuse angle, again from the second face of the same angle, and emerges towards the extremity of the other face of the right angle in a direction perpendicular to its first incidence. The eye can thus perceive an image of an object on a piece of paper lying at right angles to it, and the outlines may be traced with a pencil. The instrument is used in microscopic drawing.

C. oc′uli. (L. *oculus*, the eye.) The chambers of the eye.

C. oc′uli ter′tia. (L. *tertius*, the third.) The canal of Petit in the crystalline lens.

Camera′ria. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Apocynaceæ.*

C. latifo′lia, Jacq. (L. *latus*, broad; *folium*, a leaf.) Bastard manchineel tree. Hab. West Indies. The milky juice is used by the natives as an arrow poison.

Cam′erated. (L. *camera*, a chamber.) Having chambers.

Camera′tion. (Καμάρωσις, an arching.) Synonymous with *Camarosis.*

Cameros′toma. (Καμάρα, a vault; στόμα, a mouth. F. *camérostôme.*) The anterior part of the cephalothorax of spiders, forming a kind of cover or vault above the organs of manducation.

Camer'ula. Dim. of *Camera*.

Ca'mes. (Arab.) Argentum or silver. (R. and J.)

Ca'met. Same as *Cames*.

Camforos'ma. See *Camphorosma*.

Camin'ga. The *Canella alba*.

Cami'nus. (Κάμινος.) A furnace, or its chimney, or a place where fire is made; also a bell. (Ruland.)

Camis'ia fœ'tus. (Arab. *Kamisah*, an under garment.) The chorion, as resembling the shirt or under garment of the fœtus.

Cam'isole. (F. from I. *camiciula*, a small shirt. I. *camicia di sicurezza;* G. *Zwangsjacke*, *Zwangwamms*.) A strait waistcoat, formerly used for the confinement of the violently insane.

Cam'maras. (Κάμμαρος.) The crab, *Cancer pagurus;* or the lobster, *Hommarus gammarus*. The name has also been applied to the river crayfish, *Astacus fluviatilis*.

Cam'maron. A plant supposed to be the *Arnica scorpioïdes*. (Hooper.)

Cam'marum. The *Aconitum cammarum*.

Cam'mock. The *Ononis spinosa;* and also the *Peucedanum officinale*.

Cam'oins-les-Bains. France; Departement des Bouches-du-Rhône. An athermal mineral water, containing a small amount of calcium sulphate and a little carbonic acid and hydrogen sulphide. Used in non-inflammatory skin affections and in chronic catarrh of the respiratory mucous membrane.

Cam'omile. See *Chamomile*.

Camomil'la. The chamomile, *Anthemis nobilis*.

Camo'tes. The *Convolvulus batatus*.

Camp. (L. *campus*, a field. F. *camp;* I. *campo;* G. *Lager*.) The ground occupied by an army at rest; also the army itself.

C. fe'ver. A form of fever prevalent in army encampments has been described under this term, which in most instances was typhus fever.

C. mea'sles. An epidemic of measles occurring among soldiers. The disease has been prevalent among the soldiers of the United States when encamped, and it has been suggested by Dr. Salisbury that it was caused by the development of *Puccinia graminis* in mouldy straw.

Campag'ne. France; Department of Aude. Situated in a pleasant valley. Tepid sulphated saline waters, 26° C. (78·8° F.) to 27° C. (80·6° F.) Used in vesical catarrh, gravel, and malarial engorgements.

Cam'pana. (Mod. L. *campana*, a bell, from *Campania*, in Italy, where they were first used in churches.) A bell. A dish or cover shaped like a bell, and employed in making sulphuric acid.

Cam'panal alli'ance. Same as the alliance *Campanales*.

Campana'les. An alliance of epigynous Exogens in Lindley's classification, having dichlamydeous, monopetalous flowers, and the embryo with little or no albumen.

Also, the same as *Campanulinæ*.

Campan'ellate. (Mod. L. *campana*, a bell. F. *campanellé*.) Applied to the corolla when tubular at the base, globular in the middle, and again tubular above, as in the *Compositæ*.

Cam'panelle. (I. *campanella*, a small bell.) The *Convolvulus sepium*.

Campaniflo'rous. (Mod. L. *campana*, a bell; *flos*, a flower. F. *campaniflore;* G. *glockenblättrig*.) Having bell-shaped flowers.

Campan'iform. (Mod. L. *campana*, a bell; *forma*, resemblance. F. *campaniforme;* G. *glockenförmig*.) Formed like a bell; bell-shaped.

Campan'ula. (Mod. L. dim. *campana*, a bell.) The bell-flower. A Genus of plants of Nat. Order *Campanulaceæ*.

C. bellidifo'lia. (L. *bellis*, a daisy; *folium*, a leaf.) The *C. patula*.

C. decur'rens. (L. *decurro*, to run down.) The *C. patula*.

C. glau'ca. (L. *glaucus*, bluish-grey.) Used as a tonic.

C. glomera'ta, Linn. (L. *glomero*, to form into a ball.) Hab. Siberia. Used in rabies.

C. lacinia'ta, Linn. (L. *lacinia*, the jagged end of a leaf.) Syrian campanula. Hab. Greece, Syria. Roots used as an antimenorrhagic, seeds as an emmenagogue.

C. me'dium, Linn. (L. *medius*, in the middle.) Canterbury bells. Hab. South Europe. Root used as a pot-herb.

C. pat'ula, Linn. (L. *patulus*, spread out.) Field campanula. Hab. Europe. Leaves bitter.

C. plicat'ula. (L. *plica*, a fold.) The *C. trachelium*.

C. rapun'culus, Linn. (L. dim. of *rapum*, a turnip.) The rampion. The young roots are esculent. The juice is used in toothache, and the seeds in ophthalmia.

C. trache'lium, Linn. (Τράχηλος, the throat. F. *gantelée*, *gant de Notre Dame*.) The great throat-wort. A decoction of the root is used in sore throat, relaxed uvula, as an astringent. It is also reputed antiphlogistic and vulnerary.

C. urticifo'lia. (L. *urtica*, a nettle; *folium*, a leaf.) The *C. trachelium*.

Campanula'ceæ. (*Campanula*. G. *Glockenblumengewächse*.) A Nat. Order of epigynous corollifloral Exogens, or a Family of the Order *Campanulinæ*. Herbaceous plants, or under shrubs, with a milky juice; stamens often connate at the base; stigma naked; ovary inferior, generally 3-celled.

Campanula'ceous. Having an arrangement of parts as in the Genus *Campanula*.

Campanula'ria. A synonym of *Calyptoblastea*.

Campan'ulate. (Mod. L. *campanula*, a little bell. F. *campanulé;* G. *glockenförmig*.) Bell-shaped. Applied particularly to the corols and nectaries of plants.

Campanuliflo'rous. (Mod. L. *campanula;* *flos*, a flower.) Having bell-shaped flowers.

Campanuli'næ. (*Campanula*. G. *Glockenblumige*.) An epigynous, anisocarpous Order of the Subclass *Gamopetalæ*. Flowers actinomorphic or zygomorphic, pentamerous; sepals leafy, narrow; ovary inferior. It contains the Families *Campanulaceæ*, *Lobeliaceæ*, and *Cucurbitaceæ*.

Campanulin'eæ. (Mod. L. *campana*, a bell.) Applied by Bartling to a Class comprehending the *Goodenacieæ*, *Stylidiaceæ*, *Lobeliaceæ*, and *Campanulaceæ*.

Cam'per, Pi'erre. A Dutch physiologist, born at Leyden in 1722, died at The Hague in 1789.

C.'s fa'cial ang'le. See *Angle, facial.*

C.'s lig'ament. The deep perinæal fascia.

Cam'pfer. Switzerland; in the Upper Engadine. A summer air-cure place, 6000 feet above sea level; in a picturesque and pleasant neighbourhood.

Cam'phene. $C_{10}H_{16}$. A terpene contained in camphor oil from *Laurus camphora.* It is formed by the decomposition of hydrochlorate of terebene by cold water or by dilute alcohol. It is a crystalline, colourless mass, fusible at 47° C. (116·6° F.); it varies in its action on polarised light according to its source.

Cam'phine. A substance procured by distillation from common turpentine from a solution of caustic potash. Used for burning in lamps.

Cam'phire. Camphor.

Camphocre'asote. A synonym of *Carvacrol.*

Cam'phogen. The same as *Camphine.*

Cam'phol. A synonym of *Camphor, oil of.*

Campholeu'lea. Term by Béral for combinations of three parts of any ethereal oil with one part camphor.

Campholʹic acʹid. (F. *acide campholique;* G. *Campholsäure.*) $C_{10}H_{18}O_2$. Obtained by passing camphor vapour over heated potash and lime. It crystallises from alcohol in prisms or colourless scales, fusible at 95° C. (203° F.), sublimable, and slightly soluble in water.

Cam'phor. (*Camphora.*) The generic name of a series of oxygenated, volatile, odoriferous, aromatic, crystalline compounds. They are found in conjunction with, and are probably the results of the oxidation of, the terpenes in plants. The two principal types of this group are ordinary camphor, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, and borneol, $C_{10}H_{18}O$.

A camphor is found in the essential oils of many labiate plants, as rosemary, marjoram, and sage, in those of the feverfew and wormwood, and in oil of cloves isomeric with common camphor, except that this turns the plane of polarisation to the right, while the feverfew camphor turns it to the left, and the labiate camphors are inactive.

Borneol or Borneo camphor has isomerides in the liquid camphors contained in the oils of hops, cajeput, coriander, and others.

See also *Camphora.*

C., an'ise. A synonym of *Anethol.*

C., artific'ial. $C_{10}H_{16}.HCl$. Is formed by the action of hydrochloric acid gas on turpentine. It is not a camphor, but a monohydrochloride of oil of turpentine. It has been used as an adulterant of officinal camphor. It may be detected by the deposition of a flocculent precipitate by the addition of ammonia to an alcoholic solution.

C., asarabac'ca. Same as *Asarin.*

C., baros'ma. See *Barosma camphor.*

C., Ba'rus. A name of *Borneol.*

C., ber'gamot. A synonym of *Bergaptene.*

C. bibro'mide. Same as *C. dibromide.*

C., Blu'mea. Same as *C., Nghai.*

C., Bor'neo. Same as *Borneol.*

C., bro'mated. Same as *C. monobromide.*

C. bro'mide. See *C. monobromide.*

C., bro'mised. See *Camphor monobromide.*

C., car'bolated. Carbolic acid, 15 grains, is mixed with an equal quantity of alcohol and 37·5 grains of powdered camphor added. Used with olive oil or infusion of saponaria as an antiseptic dressing.

C., Chi'na. Officinal camphor in its crude form.

C.-chlo'ral. A mixture of equal parts of powdered camphor and chloral hydrate, which, when allowed to stand, becomes liquid. It has been used with three parts of glycerin as an external antineuralgic.

C. cigars of Ras'pail. (F. *cigarettes de camphre de Raspail.*) A goose-quill filled with small pieces of camphor, and stopped with cotton wool. The quill is put into the mouth and the camphor vapour inhaled; and the result, according to the originator, is the prevention of most diseases.

C., com'mon. The camphor of *Camphora officinarum.* See *Camphora.*

C., cu'bebs. $C_{30}H_{48}+2H_2O$. A hydrate of cubebin deposited from the essential oil of cubebs in large octohedra.

C. dibro'mide. $C_{10}H_{16}OBr_2$. Formed by dissolving camphor in bromine. A colourless crystalline substance, melting at 114° C. (237·2° F.), distilling at 285° C. (545° F.)

C., dryobalanops. A synonym of *Borneol.*

C., Dutch. Japan camphor is so called because it was introduced into commerce by the Dutch.

C., el'ecampane. Same as *Helenin.*

C. emul'sion. Camphor rubbed up with milk or almond emulsion in the proportion of one part to 420.

C., es'sence of. An alcoholic solution of camphor, 1 to 20. Dose, 5 mins. in water frequently. Used in diarrhœa.

C., factit'ious. Same as *Camphor, artificial.*

C., fe'verfew. A crystalline substance, resembling common camphor in every respect, except that its action on polarised light is different; obtained by the distillation of the essential oil of *Pyrethrum parthenium.* See also *Camphor.*

C., Formo'sa. Same as *C., China.*

C. gland. (G. *Campferdrüse.*) A cell, or a group of cells, in a plant having camphorous contents.

C., hydrochlo'rate of. An old preparation made by passing hydrochloric acid gas over camphor in small fragments.

C. ice. White wax 4 oz., benzoated lard 12 oz., are melted together, and when nearly cool powdered camphor 2 oz., and oil of lavender 2 drs., are added. Used for chapped hands and lips.

C., inac'tive. The camphor of the Labiatæ, which exerts no influence on the polarised light-ray.

C., in'ula. (F. *camphre d'aunée.*) *Helenin.*

C., i'odized. Powdered camphor is put into a box with a hundredth part of its weight of iodine in a muslin bag, and shaken up; in a few hours they will have united. It is used as a snuff for the purpose of administering iodine vapour in phthisis and chronic bronchitis.

C., i'ris. A solid crystalline matter obtained in the distillation of the rhizomes of *Iris florentina* with water. It is probably the same as *Myristic acid.*

C., Japan. A variety of camphor grown in Japan, and containing less impurity than China camphor.

C. ju'lep. The *Aqua camphoræ.*

C., le'dum. The essential oil of *Ledum palustre.*

C., left. The camphor of feverfew which turns the plane of polarisation to the left.

C., lem'on. A name of the dihydrochloride of turpentine oil.

C., liq'uid. Same as *Camphor, oil of.*

C., matrica'ria. Same as *C., feverfew.*

C., min'eral, of coal tar. Carbolic acid.

C., mint. Same as *Menthol.*

C. mix'ture. Same as *Aqua camphoræ.*

C., monobro'mated. Same as *C. monobromide.*

C. monobro'mide. $C_{10}H_{15}BrO$. Formed by heating camphor dibromide in a sealed tube to 100° C. (212° F.) It is in white, hard, colourless, long, acicular crystals, of a camphorous odour and a bitterish taste. It is insoluble in water, slightly in alcohol, easily soluble in chloroform and benzin; it melts at 76° C. (168·8 F.), and distils at 274° C. (525·2° F.) It is an antispasmodic and sedative. Used in delirium tremens, hysteria, convulsions from teething, chorea, and paralysis agitans. Dose, 2 to 5 grains, to be repeated in an hour if needful.

C., ner'oli. A neutral, inodorous, tasteless, semi-crystalline substance found in oil of neroli.

C., Ng'hai. A species of camphor obtained in Burmah and China by the distillation of *Blumea balsamifera.* It has the same composition as borneol, $C_{10}H_{18}O$, but is levo-rotatory; treated with nitric acid it yields ordinary camphor, but it is still levo-rotatory.

C., ni'trate of. An old preparation made by dissolving camphor in cold nitric acid.

C., offici'nal. See *Camphora.*

C. of pyre'thrum parthe'nium. Same as *C., feverfew.*

C., oil of. A pale yellow liquid, of strong camphorous odour, obtained by incision from the *Dryabalanops camphora* when young. It contains 94 per cent. of *Borneène* and essential oil, and 6 per cent. of a resin.

Also, the *Oleum camphoræ*, U.S. Ph.

C. oint'ment. Three parts of camphor is heated in a water bath with twelve parts of prepared lard, and stirred while cooling.

C., patch'ouli. $C_{15}H_{28}O$. A crystalline mass contained in oil of patchouli; homologous with Borneol.

C., poi'soning by. It produces giddiness, nausea, vomiting, thirst, epigastric pain, cramp, dyspnœa, convulsions, and sometimes death. Recovery is preceded by sleep and perspiration. Ten grains have produced death in a child of a year and a half old. The membranes of the brain are congested, there is much reddening and occasional ulceration of gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, and also of the genito-urinary tract. Emetics should be given, and then castor oil, with draughts of milk.

C., right. The camphor of the Lauraceæ, which causes the plane of polarisation to deviate to the right.

C., Suma'tra. A synonym of *Borneol.*

C. tea. A solution made by pouring boiling water upon a lump of camphor.

C., thyme. A synonym of *Thymol.*

C., tobac'co. A synonym of *Nicotianin.*

C. tree. The *Camphora officinarum.*

C., tub. Same as *C., Japan.*

C., tur'pentine. A synonym of *Terpin.*

C. va'pour bath. The addition of some camphor, on a plate which can be heated, to the process described under *Bath, vapour.* It produces perspiration.

C. wa'ter. Same as *Aqua camphoræ.*

Cam'phora, B.P. (Ar. *káfúr;* Malay, *kápúr*, chalk; camphor was called *Barús kápúr*, from the place where it was obtained. Gr. *καφουϱά*; L. *camphora;* F. *camphre;* I. *canfora;* S. *alcanfor;* G. *Kampher.*) Camphor, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, is a concrete volatile substance, obtained in China and Japan from the *Camphora officinarum* by boiling, and purified by sublimation. Crude camphor is in small, grey or pinkish, sparkling, aggregated grains; it is refined by mixing it with a fiftieth part of quicklime and exposing to heat in an iron vessel, by which it is melted, and then, going off as vapour, is condensed in a receiver. Purified camphor is white, translucent, of crystalline fracture, powerful odour, and pungent taste. Sp. gr. from ·9857 to ·996. It is volatile at ordinary temperatures, and inflammable; melts at 175° C. (347° F.), and distils at 204° C. (399·2° F.) It dissolves sparingly in water, more freely if sugar, magnesia, myrrh, or carbonic acid be present; it is easily soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, acetic, and dilute mineral acids, and volatile and fixed oils. It crystallises by slow sublimation, or from spirituous solutions, in large, shining, refractile hexagonal plates. It is poisonous to most insects. Camphor is an irritant locally. It is described by some as a sedative, by others as a stimulant. In moderate doses it produces a sense of warmth and exhilaration, with a fuller pulse. It allays nervous irritation and restlessness. It is said to be anaphrodisiac, yet in poisonous doses it is reported to cause voluptuous dreams. It will frequently arrest a catarrh; it is useful in diarrhœa, especially in infants, in nervous headaches, in dysmenorrhœa, and in chordee. It has been used with doubtful advantage in adynamic fevers. It is of some value as an antidote to strychnia. Externally it is used in bruises dissolved in oil or spirit. Dose, 1 to 10 grains of the solid camphor; of aqua c., 1 to 2 oz.; of sp. c., 10 to 30 mins., in milk. See *Camphor.*

Also a Genus of the Nat. Order *Lauraceæ.*

C. broma'ta. (G. *Bromkampher.*) Same as *Camphor monobromide.*

C. carbolisa'ta. (G. *Kamphorisirtes phenol.*) Carbolic acid, two parts, dissolved in alcohol, and camphor one part, are mixed together; the result is a reddish-yellow oil, insoluble in water and glycerin. Given in zymotic diseases, and used locally as an antiseptic in wounds, and an anodyne in toothache and earache.

C. cum cre'ta. (L. *cum*, with; *creta*, chalk.) Powdered camphor 1 part, prepared chalk 8 parts. Used as a dentifrice.

C. monobroma'ta. See *Camphor monobromide.*

C. officina'rum. (L. *officina*, a shop.) The camphor tree. Hab. China, Japan, and Cochin China. The roots, wood, and branches yield camphor on boiling.

Also, a name of officinal camphor. See *Camphora.*

C. tri'ta. (L. *tritus*, part. of *tero*, to grind.) Camphor to which a little alcohol has been added, and then rubbed in a mortar till it is reduced to a fine powder.

Camphora'ceous. (L. *camphoraceus;* G. *kampferartig.*) Belonging to, containing, or resembling, camphor.

Camphora'ta hirsu'ta. (L. *hirsutus*, hairy.) A name for the *Camphorosma monspeliaca.*

C. monspeliens'ium. The *Camphorosma monspeliaea.*

Cam'phorate. A salt of camphoric acid.

C. of quini'ne. See *Quinine camphorate.*

Cam'phorated. (F. *camphré;* G. *gekamphert*, *kampferhaltig.*) Associated or combined with camphor.

C. ace'tic ac'id. See *Acidum aceticum camphoratum.*

C. chlo'ral. Same as *Camphor-chloral.*

C. chlo'roform. One part of camphor dissolved in two parts of chloroform. Used externally in toothache and rheumatism.

C. lin'iment. The *Linimentum camphoræ.*

C. oil. The *Linimentum camphoræ.*

C. phe'nol. Same as *Camphor, carbolated.*

C. tinct'ure of o'pium. The *Tinctura camphoræ composita.*

C. tinc'ture of soap. The *Linimentum saponis.*

C. vin'egar. Camphor 1 part, alcohol 60, vinegar 180; dissolve and mix.

C. wine. See *Vinum camphoratum.*

Camphor'ic. (F. *camphorique.*) Of, or belonging to, camphor.

C. ac'id. $C_{10}H_{16}O_4$. (F. *acide camphorique;* G. *Camphersäure.*) Obtained by prolonged boiling of camphor with nitric acid. Polarisation is dextro-rotatory; crystallises from water in colourless plates; fusible at 187° C. (368·6° F.); soluble in alcohol. It forms crystallisable salts.

Camphoric acid obtained from Borneo camphor is levo-rotatory.

Cam'phoride. Generic name by Fechner for substances of vegetable origin that approach camphor in their properties, as alcornin, betulin, cerin, succinic camphor, and that of bitter almonds.

Camphoros'ma. (L. *camphora*; ὀσμή, a smell.) A Genus of plants of the Nat. Order *Chenopodiaceæ.*

C. monspeli'aca, Linn. (F. *camphrée de Montpellier;* S. *alcanforada;* G. *Kampferkraut.*) Stinking ground-pine. Said to smell of camphor; it is acrid, bitter, and aromatic. Formerly used in decoction for dropsical and asthmatic complaints, and esteemed in anodyne fomentations.

C. monspelien'sis. The *C. monspeliaca.*

C. peren'nis. (L. *perennis*, lasting the whole year through.) The *C. monspeliaca.*

Campic'olous. (L. *campus*, a field; *colo*, to inhabit. F. *campicole;* G. *feldbewohnend.*) Living or growing in fields.

Campig'lia. Italy; not far from Pisa. A thermal water, temp. 38° (100·4° F.), containing sodium chloride 5 grains, calcium carbonate 5, and calcium sulphate 1·5, in sixteen ounces.

Campim'eter. (L, *campus*, a field; μέτρον, a measure.) An instrument for measuring the field of vision.

Cam'pion. (I. *campione*, a champion.) A name of some plants, it is said, from being included in the chaplets with which champions at the public games were crowned.

C., blad'der. The *Silene inflata.*

C., corn. The *Githago segetum.*

C., mead'ow. The *Lychnis flos-caculi.*

C., rose. The *Lychnis coronaria.*

C., white. The *Lychnis vespertina.*

Campsichro'tes. (Κάμπτω, to fold; χρώς, the surface of the body.) An Order of the *Reptilia*, having the skin more or less soft and the body flexible, as the Saurii and Batrachii.

Camp'sis. (Gr. κάμψις, a bending. G. *Biegung*, *Krummung*, *Verbiegung.*) Bending of a bone without fracture.

C. depres'sio. (L. *depressio*, from *deprimo*, to press down.) Depressed fracture.

Camptot'ropal. Same as *Camptotropous.*

Camptot'ropous. (Καμπτός, flexible; τρέπω, to turn.) A term, in Botany, applied to an ovule which is folded on itself equally from the middle.

Cam'pula oblon'ga. A synonym of *Distoma campula.*

Campulit'ropous. Same as *Campylotropous.*

Campylochi'rous. (Καμπύλος, bent; χείρ, the hand. F. *campylochire;* G. *mit verkrümmten Händen.*) Having the hands, arms, or anterior extremities bent.

Campylocœ'lous. (Καμπύλος, bent; κοιλία, the intestines. F. *campylocèle;* G. *mit verkrümmten Eingeweiden.*) Having flexuosities of the intestines.

Cam'pylophyte. (Καμπύλος, bent; φυτόν, a plant. F. *campylophyte.*) Applied to plants the superior part of the corolla of which is obliquely inflected, and more frequently turned spirally before blooming.

Campylorrha'chis. (Καμπύλος, bent; ῥάχις, the spine.) A malformed fœtus having a crooked back.

Campylorrhi'nus. (Καμπύλος; ῥίς, the nose.) A malformed fœtus having a crooked nose.

Campylosper'meæ. (Καμπύλος, bent; σπέρμα, seed. G. *Gefurchtsamigen.*) Applied to a Section of the Nat. Order *Umbelliferæ*, in which the seed has a longitudial ventral furrow by means of the incurvation of the margins of the endosperm.

Campylosper'mous. (Same etymon. G. *krummsamig.*) Having crooked seeds.

Campyl'otis. (Καμπυλότης, crookedness.) Distortion of the eyes.

Campylot'ropal. Same as *Campylotropous.*

Campylot'ropous. (Καμπύλος; τρέπω, to turn. G. *krummläufig.*) Bent on itself.

C. ov'ule. An ovule which is so bent on its axis that the micropyle approaches the hilum; but the two portions are unequal in length.

Cam'pylum. (Καμπύλος, bent, from κάμπτω, to bend.) Distortion of the eyes.

Canab'ina. Same as *Cannabina.*

Can'abis. Same as *Cannabis.*

Can'ada. A British colony of North America, now included, along with Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, Manitoba, and British Columbia, under the name Dominion of Canada.

C. ag'aric. The *Polyporus canadensis.* Used in acute rheumatism.

C. bal'sam. See *Balsam, Canada.*

C. bur'net. The *Sanguinaria canadensis.*

C. erig'eron. The *Erigeron canadense.*

C. flea'bane. The *Erigeron canadense.*

C. maid'enhair. The *Adiantum canadense*, or *Adiantum pedatum.*

C., min'eral wa'ters of. See *Caledonia springs*, *Charlotteville spring*, *St. Catherine's*, *Tuscarora acid spring.*

C. pitch. See *Pitch*, *Canada.*

C. rice. The *Zizania aquatica.*

C. snake'root. The *Asarum canadense.*

C. tea. The leaves of *Gaultheria procumbens.*

C. tur'pentine. Same as *Balsam*, *Canada.*

C. yel'low root. The *Hydrastis canadensis.*

Can'agong. The Australian name of the fruit of *Mesembryanthemum æquilaterale.*

Canal'. (L. *canalis*, from *canna*, a reed. Gr. σωλήν; F. *canal;* I. *canale;* S. *canal;* G. *Kanal*, *Gang*, *Röhre.*) A channel or duct which gives passage to some structure or other substance.

C., abdom'inal. (L. *abdomen*, the belly.) Same as *C.*, *inguinal.*

C., alimen'tary. (F. *canal alimentaire;* G. *Verdauungskanal*, *Speisekanal.*) The continuous muscular, mucus-lined tube extending from the mouth to the anus, into which the food is introduced, in which it undergoes the changes necessary to fit it for absorption as nutriment for the body, and from which the refuse matter is expelled as fæces. In man, this canal is about thirty feet in length. It is an involution of a part of the external surface. See *Alimentary system.*

C., alveoloden'tal. (L. *alveolus*, a small hollow; *dens*, a tooth.) The canal in the upper and the lower jaw which, with its branches, transmits the dental vessels and nerves.

C., arach'noid. (*Arachnoid*, the cerebral membrane of that name.) Same as *Bichat*, *canal of.*

C., arte'rial. The *Ductus arteriosus.*

C., au'ditory. (L. *auditorius*, relating to hearing. F. *conduit auriculaire;* G. *Ohrgang.*) It extends from the concha of the external ear to the membrana tympani, being 1·5" long. Its course is inwards. Its longest diameter externally is vertical; internally transverse. The outer part is cartilaginous, fibrous above; the inner bony. It is lined by thin skin, possessing sebaceous glands and hairs at the external orifice and many small oval glands, the ceruminous glands. It is supplied by the posterior auricular, internal maxillary, and temporal arteries, and by the temporo-auricular branch of the inferior maxillary nerve.

C., Bar'tholin's. See *Bartholinus*, *duct of.*

C., Bi'chat's. See *Bichat*, *canal of.*

C., Bresch'et's. See *Breschet's bone-canals.*

C., bul'lular, of Pet'it. (L. *bullula*, a watery vesicle.) Same as *Petit*, *canal of;* so called because of its sacculated appearance when inflated.

C., carot'id. A canal in the temporal bone, commencing below in front and on the inner side of the jugular fossa, ascending at first, and then running horizontally forwards and inwards, until it opens at the apex of the petrous portion of the bone. It transmits the internal carotid artery and the carotid plexus.

C. cells. The series of axial cells, excepting the lowest, which is called oosphere, in the archegonium of mosses; the septa between the cells often disappear.

C., cen'tral, of modi'olus. (L. *modiolus*, the nave of a wheel.) The largest of several canals in the modiolus of the cochlea, extending from its base to its summit; it transmits the central artery of the modiolus and filaments of the cochlear nerve.

C., cen'tral, of spi'nal cord. (F. *canal central de la moelle;* G. *Centralkanal des Rückenmarks.*) A canal extending from the calamus scriptorius to the bottom of the spinal cord; it traverses the substance of the grey commissure, and is lined with a layer of cylindrical ciliated epithelium. It is the remnant of the anterior division of the primary central canal of the nervous system of the embryo, and is more distinct in fishes, reptiles, and birds, than in mammals.

C., cil'iary. Same as *Fontana*, *canal of.*

C., Clo'quet's. Same as *C.*, *hyaloid.*

C., coch'lear. Same as *Canalis cochlearis.* Also, see *Canalis cochleæ.*

C., Cor'ti's. A canal lying between the membrana tectoria and the lamina basilaris of the cochlea of the inner ear.

C., Cotun'nius's. The *Aqueductus vestibuli.*

C., cru'ral. (L. *crus*, the leg.) The *C.*, *femoral.*

C., cys'tic. The *Cystic duct.*

C., den'tal. (L. *dens*, a tooth. G. *Unterkieferkanal.*) The canal leading from the inferior dental foramen, which is situated about the middle of the inner surface of the inferior maxillary bone, and which transmits the inferior dental vessels and nerves.

C., den'tal, ante'rior. The hinder branch of the infraorbital groove of the superior maxillary bone. It runs in the substance of the anterior wall of the antrum, and transmits the anterior dental vessels and nerves to the incisor teeth.

C., den'tal, infe'rior. The *C.*, *dental.*

C., den'tal, poste'rior. Situated about the middle of the posterior part of the external surface of the superior maxillary bone. It transmits the posterior dental vessels and nerves. There are usually two or three of these canals.

C., digest'ive. The alimentary canal.

C., ejac'ulatory. The *Ejaculatory duct.*

C., ethmoïd'al, ante'rior. A canal formed from a groove on the anterior part of the orbital surface of the frontal bone by articulation with the ethmoid, and which transmits the anterior ethmoidal vessels and the nasal branch of the ophthalmic nerve.

C., ethmoïd'al, poste'rior. A canal formed from a groove on the posterior part of the orbital surface of the frontal bone by articulation with the ethmoid, and which transmits the posterior ethmoidal vessels.

C., Eusta'chian. A canal in the petrous portion of the temporal bone leading from the lower part of the anterior wall of the tympanum downwards, forwards, and inwards to the angle between the squamous and petrous portions of the bone, where it ends by a ragged rim.

C., fa'cial. (L. *facies*, the face.) The *Aquæductus Fallopii* for the transmission of the facial nerve.

C., Fallo'pian. The *Fallopian tube.* Also, the *Aquæductus Fallopii.*

C., fem'oral. (G. *Schenkelcanal.*) The innermost compartment of the sheath of the femoral vessels, containing a lymphatic gland and its vessels, with some connective tissue and fat. It is nearly half an inch long, larger above than below, and is the aperture through which a femoral hernia escapes from the body. In front of it is the fascia transversalis, Poupart's ligament and the falciform process of the fascia lata; behind it the pectineus muscle, covered by the pubic portion of the fascia lata; on the inner side the femoral sheath formed by the junction of the transversalis and iliac fasciæ and the cribriform fascia; and on the outer side the femoral vein separated by the septum. Its inner opening is the femoral ring, its outer the saphenous opening.

Also, a synonym of *Hunter's canal.*

C., Fer'rein's. See *Ferrein, canal of.*

C., Fonta'na's. See *Fontana, canal of.*

C. for Ar'nold's nerve. A small canal on the outer wall of the jugular fossa for the transmission of Arnold's nerve. Also called *Canaliculus mastoideus.*

C. for chor'da tym'pani nerve. See *Canalis chordæ tympani.*

C., Gärt'ner's. See *Gärtner, duct of.*

C., Gui'di's. Same as *C., Vidian.*

C., hæ'mal. (Αἷμα, blood.) The canal formed by the apposition of several typical vertebræ in which a hæmal arch is developed.

C., hepat'ic. (Ἧπαρ, the liver.) The hepatic duct.

C., Ho'vius's. Same as *Fontana, canal of.*

C., Hu'guier's. See *Huguier, canal of.*

C., Hun'ter's. See *Hunter, John, canal of.*

C., hy'aloid. (Ὕαλος, glass; εἶδος, form.) A canal in the vitreous body which, lined by a reflection of the hyaloid membrane, transmitted in the fœtus a branch of the central artery of the retina to the posterior surface of the lens.

C., inci'sive. (L. *incido*, to cut; from its nearness to the incisive teeth.) The *Canal, palatine, anterior.*

C., infraor'bital. (L. *infra*, beneath; *orbit.* G. *Augenhöhlenkanal.*) The larger branch of the canal leading from the infraorbital groove on the orbital surface of the superior maxillary bone. It opens on the external surface by the infraorbital foramen, and transmits the infraorbital vessels and nerve.

C., in'guinal. (L. *inguen*, the groin. G. *Leistenkanal.*) An oblique canal, 2″ long, parallel with and a little above the inner half of Poupart's ligament, commencing by an opening, the internal abdominal ring, in the abdomen opposite the middle of Poupart's ligament, running downwards and inwards, and ending over the crest of the pubis in the external abdominal ring. It is bounded in front by the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle for its whole length, and by that of the internal oblique for its outer third; behind by the fascia transversalis, the conjoined tendon of the internal oblique and transversalis, and the triangular ligament; above by the arched fibres of the internal oblique and transversalis; and below by Poupart's ligament and its junction with the fascia transversalis. It transmits the spermatic cord in the male, and the round ligament in the female. It is the seat of inguinal hernia.

C., intesti'nal. (L. *intestina*, the intestines. G. *Darmkanal.*) The whole length of intestine from the stomach to the anus.

C., Ja'cobson's. See *Jacobson, canal of.*

C., lach'rymal. (L. *lachryma*, a tear.) The *Canal, nasal.*

Also, see *Canals, lachrymal.*

C., Löwenberg's. A canal bounded by the membrana vestibularis, the membrana tectoria, and the stria vascularis of the cochlea of the inner ear.

C., me'dian. (L. *medius*, in the middle.) The *Aquæductus Sylvii.*

C., medul'lary. (L. *medulla*, marrow. G. *Markkanal.*) The hollow interior of the shaft of a long bone.

Also, in Botany, the cavity which occupies the centre of the stem of dicotyledons, and contains the pith or medulla; cylindrical in plants with alternate leaves; oval or angular in those with opposite leaves.

C., Mül'ler's. See *Müller, duct of.*

C., na'sal. (L. *nasus*, a nose. G. *Nasenkanal.*) The canal formed by closing in of the lachrymal groove of the superior maxillary bone by the lachrymal and inferior turbinated bones; it is directed downwards and a little backwards and outwards, is of the diameter of a goose-quill, slightly narrowest at the middle, and lodges the nasal duct.

C., naso-lach'rymal. (L. *nasus*; *lachryma*, a tear. G. *Thränennasenkanal.*) The nasal duct.

C., naso-pal'atine. (L. *nasus*; *palatus*, the palate. G. *Nasengaumenkanal.*) The anterior palatine canal.

C., neu'ral. (Νεῦρον, a nerve.) The series of vertebral rings when *in situ* and connected by ligaments.

C., Nuck's. See *Nuck, canal of.*

C., ob'turator. (L. *obturo*, to stop up.) A small funnel-shaped canal in the upper part of the obturator membrane which transmits the obturator vessels and nerve.

C. of coch'lea. The *Canalis cochlearis.*

C. of epidid'ymis. (Ἐπιδιδυμίς. G. *Nebenhodenkanal.*) The canal by the convolutions of which the epididymis is formed; when uncoiled it is 20′ or more in length; it extends from the globus major to the globus minor, and is packed in coils separated from each other by fibrous septa and forming lobes; its diameter at its commencement is about 1-70th of an inch, it decreases to 1-90th at the globus minor, and then increases as it approaches the vas deferens.

C. of style. (G. *Griffencanal.*) A canal running from the stigma down the centre of the style of a flower to the cavity of the ovary. It is generally filled with *Conducting tissue.*

C. of ten'sor tym'pani. (L. *tendo*, to stretch; *tympanum*, a drum.) The upper of the two compartments of the Eustachian orifice at the anterior extremity of the tympanum. It runs forwards, inwards, and slightly downwards to the angle between the squamous and petrous portions of the temporal bone. It opens by a conical projection into the tympanum, and transmits the tensor tympani muscle.

C., om'phalo-mesenter'ic. (Ὀμφαλός, the umbilicus; μεσέντερον, the mesentery.) The tubular connection of the umbilical vesicle or yolk-sac with the intestine.

C., op'tic. (Ὀπτικός, of or for sight. G. *Sehnervenloch.*) The optic foramen of the sphenoid bone.

C., pal'atine, ante'rior. (G. *Nasengaumenkanal.*) The communication between the nose and the palate, commencing below at the incisive foramen of the superior maxillary bones; as it passes upwards it is divided into four smaller canals, the two foramina of Stenson and of Scarpa; the latter are in the middle line before and behind.

C., pal'atine, descend'ing. The same as *C., palatine, posterior.*

C., pal'atine, poste'rior. A canal formed by a groove placed behind the opening of the antrum of Highmore, on the internal surface of the superior maxillary bone, when closed in by the articulation with the palate bone.

C., Pet'it's. See *Petit, canal of.*

C., pter'ygoid. (Πτέρυξ, a wing.) The *C., Vidian.*

C., pter'ygo-pal'atine. (Πτέρυξ; L. *palatum*, the palate. G. *Flügelgaumenkanal.*) A canal formed by a groove on the internal pterygoid plate of the sphenoid bone when closed in by the sphenoidal process of the palate bone.

C., pul'mo-aor'tic. (L. *pulmo*, the lung; *aorta*, the artery of that name.) The ductus arteriosus.

C., rachid'ian. (Ῥάχις, the spine.) The neural canal.

C., Reck'ling'hausen's. See *Recklinghausen, canal of.*

C., Reis'sner's. The *Canalis cochlearis.*

C., Rivi'nus's. See *Rivinus, duct of.*

C., Ro'senthal's. The *C., spiral, of modiolus.*

C., sa'cral. (L. *sacrum*, the bone of that name. G. *Kreuzbeinkanal.*) The continuation of the neural canal in the sacrum; it is nearly triangular, follows the curve of the bone, and decreases in size as it descends, and is flattened from front to back; its posterior wall is deficient below. It contains four pairs of intervertebral foramina, opening laterally on the outer surface by the anterior and posterior sacral foramina, which give exit to branches of the sacral nerves which are contained in the canal.

C., Schlemm's. See *Schlemm, canal of.*

C., semicir'cular, ante'rior. The superior semicircular canal. See *Canals, semicircular.*

C., semicir'cular, ante'rior ver'tical. (L. *vertex*, the highest point.) The superior semicircular canal. See *Canals, semicircular.*

C., semicir'cular, exter'nal. (G. *laterale Bogengang.*) See *Canals, semicircular.*

C., semicir'cular, horizon'tal. The external semicircular canal. See *Canals, semicircular.*

C., semicir'cular, infe'rior. (G. *untere Bogengang.*) The posterior semicircular canal. See *Canals, semicircular.*

C., semicir'cular, lat'eral. (G. *laterale Bogengang.*) The external semicircular canal. See *Canals, semicircular.*

C., semicir'cular, poste'rior. (G. *untere Bogengang.*) See *Canals, semicircular.*

C., semicir'cular, poste'rior ver'tical. The posterior semicircular canal. See *Canals, semicircular.*

C., semicir'cular, supe'rior. (G. *obere Bogengang.*) See *Canals, semicircular.*

C., spermat'ic. (Σπέρμα, seed.) Same as *Canal, inguinal;* because it transmits the spermatic cord.

C., spi'nal. (L. *spina*, the backbone. G. *Rückenmarkskanal.*) The neural or vertebral canal.

C., spi'ral, of coch'lea. (G. *Schneckenkanal.*) The osseous tube which, winding spirally round the modiolus, forms, along with it and the lamina spiralis, the cochlea. It is about an inch and a half long, and a tenth of an inch wide at its origin; it takes two and a half turns round the modiolus, gradually diminishing in diameter, and ends at the apex of the cochlea in a cul-de-sac, the cupola; it is partially divided in its length into two by a thin bony plate arising from the modiolus, the *lamina spiralis.* At its lower end it diverges slightly from the modiolus, where it communicates with the tympanum by the fenestra rotunda, and with the vestibule by the apertura scalæ vestibuli, and into it enters the aquæductus cochleæ.

C., spi'ral, of modi'olus. (L. *modiolus*, the nave of a wheel.) A small canal running spirally round the modiolus in the base of the osseous lamina spiralis. It contains the ganglion spirale of the cochlear nerve.

C., spi'roid, of tem'poral bone. (Σπεῖρα, a spiral; εἶδος, likeness.) The aqueduct of Fallopius.

C., Ste'non's. Same as *Stenon, duct of.*

C., Stil'ling's. A synonym of the *C., hyaloid.*

C., supraor'bital. The supraorbital foramen of the frontal bone.

C., thorac'ic. The thoracic duct.

C., tympan'ic. (Τύμπανον, a drum.) Same as *Jacobson, canal of.*

C., urethrosex'ual. (L. *urethra; sexus*, sex.) A diverticulum on each side of the anterior extremity of the vaginal cul-de-sac of marsupials.

C., u'rinary. (L. *urina*, the urine.) The urethra.

C., urogen'ital. (L. *urina; genitalis*, belonging to generation.) The anterior common canal of the two vaginæ of marsupials.

C., uterocervi'cal. (L. *uterus*, the womb; *cervix*, a neck.) The part of the uterine cavity which represents at the time of labour the neck of the uterus.

C., vec'tor. (L. *vector*, a carrier.) The Fallopian tube.

C., ve'nous. (L. *vena*, a vein.) The ductus venosus.

C., ver'tebral. (L. *vertebra*, the bones of that name. G. *Wirbelkanal.*) The canal formed by the apposition of the foramina of the vertebræ; it extends from the occiput into the sacrum; it is wide and triangular in the lumbar and cervical regions, narrow and rounded in the dorsal region.

C., Vid'ian. A canal traversing horizontally the base of the internal pterygoid plate of the sphenoid bone; it transmits the Vidian nerve and vessels.

C., vul'var. (L. *vulva*, a wrapper.) The vestibule of the vagina.

C., vulvo u'terine. (L. *vulva; uterus*, the womb.) The vagina.

C., Whar'ton's. Same as *Wharton, duct of.*

C., Wir'sung's. See *Wirsung, canal of.*

C., zygomat'ico-fa'cial. (Ζύγωμα; L. *facies*, the face.) The branch of the malar canal opening on the anterior surface of the malar bone.

C., zygomat'ico-tem'poral. (Ζύγωμα; L. *tempora*, the temples.) The branch of the malar canal opening on the temporal surface of the malar bone.

Can'al gros'so. Italy; in the Magra Valley, near Calice. A mild sulphur water, having a temperature of 13° C. (55·4° F.)

Cana'les. (L. plural of *canalis.*) Channels. Also, anciently applied to boxes or troughs in which a fractured limb, after being bound in splints, was placed.

C. aerif'eræ. (L. *aër*, air; *fero*, to carry. G. *Luftröhren.*) The air canals of plants.

Also, the tracheæ of insects and the air passages of other animals.

Also, the bronchial tubes.

C. alveola'res. (L. *alveolus*, a small hollow.) Term applied to the anterior and posterior dental canals.

C. circula'res. The semicircular canal of the inner ear.

C. coch'leæ. (L. *cochlea*, a snail shell.) The scalæ of the cochlea of the inner ear.

C. diplo'ici. (Διπλόη, a fold, the diploë of the cranial bones.) The canals for the veins in the diploë; also called *Breschet's canals.*

C. lachryma'les. (L. *lachryma*, a tear.) The lachrymal ducts.

C. laqueifor'mes. (L. *laqueus*, a noose; *forma*, shape. F. *canaux en anse de Henle;* G. *Schleifenformigekanälchen.*) Term applied to Henle's loops or the looped portion of the tubuli uriniferi.

C. membra'nei re'num. (L. *ren*, the kidney.) Membranous canals of the kidneys. The calyces of the kidney; see *Calyx.*

C. nutrit'ii. (L. *nutritius*, that which nourishes. G. *Ernährungskanäle.*) The same as *Canals, nutritive.*

C. semicircula'res. See *Canals, semicircular.*

C. semicircula'res membrana'ceæ. See *Canals, semicircular.*

C. semicircula'res os'seæ. See *Canals, semicircular.*

C. semicircula'res petro'sæ. (L. *petrosus*, stony.) The osseous semicircular canals.

C. tubæfor'mes. (L. *tuba*, a trumpet; *forma*, shape.) The semicircular canals of the inner ear.

Canalic'ular. (L. *canaliculus*, a little canal.) Having small tubes.

C. ab'scess. A mammary abscess communicating with the lactiferous ducts.

C. tis'sue. A tissue containing canals, as bone.

Canalic'ulate. (L. *canaliculus*, a little canal. F. *canaliculé;* G. *rinnenförmig, ausgehöhlt.*) Channelled.

Canalic'ulated. (Same etymon.) Channelled.

Canalic'uli. (L. *canaliculus*, a small channel; dim. of *canalis*, a channel. G. *kleine Gänge, Rinnen.*) Small channels.

Also, a name given to the lachrymal canals.

Also, a synonym of *Canals, juice.*

C. accesso'rii. (L. *accedo*, to be added.) The same as *Foramina condyloïdea accessoria.*

C. bilif'eri. (L. *bilis*, bile; *fero*, to carry.) The bile ducts.

C. calcif'eri. (L. *calx*, lime; *fero*, to carry.) Channels at one time believed to exist in ossifying cartilage.

C. caroticotympan'ici. (L. *carotid; tympanum.*) Two or three small short canals which lead from the hinder wall of the carotid canal into the tympanum. One of these canals gives passage to the superior and the other to the inferior caroticotympanic branch of the carotid plexus.

C. den'tium. (L. *dens*, a tooth. F. *canalicules dentaires;* G. *Zahnbeinröhrchen.*) The minute canals traversing the dentine of the tooth.

C. Haversia'na. The Haversian canals of bone.

C. lachryma'les. (L. *lachryma*, a tear. F. *conduits lacrymaux;* G. *Thränenkanälchen.*) The lachrymal canals. They commence in the inner angle of the eye, at the papilla lachrymalis on the inner margin of each eyelid, by a small aperture, the punctum lachrymale, and open into the lachrymal sac. The upper canaliculus is smaller and longer; it first ascends vertically, and then suddenly bends inwards and downwards; the lower canaliculus first descends, and then is directed horizontally inwards. They are both dilated at the bend, and open into the lachrymal sac either separately or by a joint opening.

C. lima'cum. (L. *limax*, a snail.) The lachrymal ducts, from their likeness to the horns of a snail.

C. of bone. (F. *canalicules osseux;* G. *Knockenkanälchen.*) Fine, tortuous, branching tubes running between the lacunæ of bone, or between an Haversian canal and a lacuna. See *Bone.*

C. petro'si. (L. *petrosus*, rocky; applied to a part of the temporal bone.) Two very narrow canals, or sometimes only channels, on the upper surface of the petrous bone on the outer side of the superficial petrosal sulcus, transmitting the greater and lesser superficial petrosal nerves.

C. semicircula'res. The *Canals, semicircular.*

C. semina'les. (L. *semen*, seed.) The *Tubuli seminiferi.*

C. semina'les rec'ti. (L. *semen*, seed; *rectus*, straight.) The *Vasa recta* of the testicle.

C. seminif'eri. The *Tubuli seminiferi.*

C. vasculo'si. (L. *vasculum*, a small vessel.) The canals for the transmission of blood-vessels in bone, including the nutritious and the Haversian canals.

Canaliculisa'tion of bone. (L. *canaliculus.*) The process of development of the canaliculi; also called *Vascularisation of bone.*

Canalic'ulus. (L. *canaliculus.*) A small channel.

C. communicatio'nis. (L. *communicatio*, a making common.) A small canal frequently to be found at the hinder end of the superior angle of the petrous bone, by means of which the middle fossa of skull communicates with the sulcus transversus of the parietal bone.

C. innomina'tus. (L. *in*, neg.; *nomen*, a name.) A small canal situated near the foramen spinosum, or near the foramen ovale of the sphenoid bone, which transmits the small superficial petrosal nerve.

C. mastoï'deus. (Μαστός, a breast; εἶδος, likeness.) A small canal, commencing in the lateral wall of the jugular fossa, which runs along the antero-lateral part of the mastoid process, and opens into the petromastoid fissure; it transmits the auricular branch of the vagus nerve, Arnold's nerve.

C. pharynge'us. (Φάρυγξ, the pharynx.) A groove on the under surface of the body of the sphenoid bone, which is more or less completely converted into a canal by the sphenoid process of the palate bone. It transmits the pterygopalatine nerve.

C. pharynge'us accesso'rius. (Φάρυγξ, the pharynx; L. *accedo*, to be added.) A canal accessory to the Vidian on the under surface of the processus ad vomerem of the sphenoid bone, or between the latter and the body of the sphenoid.

C. pterygopalati'nus. (Πτέρυξ, a wing; L. *palatum*, the palate.) The *C. pharyngeus.*

C. sphenoïda'lis latera'lis. (*Sphenoid* bone; L. *lateralis*, pertaining to the side.) A small canal taking origin in a small furrow of the sphenoid bone lying between the sulcus tubæ Eustachii and the foramen ovale, and ending near the sulcus caroticus between the lingula and the foramen rotundum.

C. sphenoïda'lis media'lis. (L. *medialis*, belonging to the middle.) A small, short canal, arising in a furrow of the sphenoid bone, lying between the sulcus tubæ Eustachii and the foramen ovale, and opening into the Vidian canal.

C. sphenopalati'nus. (Σφήν, a wedge; *palatum*, the palate.) The *Canal, pterygopalatine.*

C. sphenopharynge'us. (Σφήν, a wedge; *pharynx*, the gullet.) The *C. pharyngeus.*

C. tympan'icus. (Τύμπανον, a drum.) A canal commencing in the fossula petrosa or in the fossa jugularis of the temporal bone, and passing outwards and somewhat backwards to the tympanum, where it opens by a small aperture below the promontory; it transmits Jacobson's nerve.

C. vomerobasila'ris latera'lis supe'rior. (L. *vomer*, the bone of that name; *basis*, a base; *lateralis*, belonging to the side; *superior*, upper.) The *C. vomerosphenoidalis lateralis superior.*

C. vomerosphenoïda'lis latera'lis infe'rior. The *Canalis vomerosphenoidalis lateralis inferior.*

C. vomerosphenoïda'lis latera'lis supe'rior. (L. *lateralis*, lateral; *superior*, that is above.) A canal frequently found between the vaginal process of the sphenoid bone and the lateral border of the ala of the vomer; it transmits blood-vessels and a pharyngeal branch of the sphenopalatine ganglion.

C. vomerosphenoïda'lis media'nus. (L. *medianus*, middle.) A canal frequently found between the posterior extremity of the incisura vomeris and the inferior surface of the body of the sphenoid; it transmits blood-vessels to the body of the sphenoid, and to the sphenoidal sinuses.

Cana'lis. (L. *canalis*, from *canna*, a pipe.) A channel.

C. alveola'ris ante'rior. (L. *alveolus*, a small hollow; *anterior*, in front.) The foremost channel descending from the infraorbital canal.

C. alveola'ris infe'rior. (L. *inferior*, lower. G. *Unterkieferkanal.*) The dental canal.

C. alveola'ris me'dius. (L. *medius*, middle.) The middle channel or channels descending from the infraorbital canal.

C. alveola'ris poste'rior. (L. *posterior*, hinder.) The posterior channel or channels descending from the infraorbital canal.

C. arterio'sus. The *Ductus arteriosus.*

C. auricula'ris. (L. *canalis*, a canal; *auricula*, the auricle of the heart) The elongated constriction between auricular and ventricular parts of the heart of the embryo.

C. biflex'us. (L. *bis*, twice; *flexus*, part. of *flecto*, to bend. F. *canal biflexe.*) A sac, bent upon itself, situated between the hoofs and secreting a thick sebaceous substance. It is found in the sheep and sometimes in the goat.

C. Botal'li. The *Ductus arteriosus.*

C. canalicula'tus. (L. *canaliculatus*, channelled.) The gorget formerly used in lithotomy.

C. carot'icus. (Καρωτίδης, the carotid arteries.) The carotid canal.

C. centra'lis. (L. *centralis*, in the middle.) The *Canal, central, of spinal cord.*

C. centra'lis cochl'ea. (L. *centralis*, in the middle; *cochlea*, a part of the inner ear.) Same as *Canal, central, of modiolus.*

C. centra'lis medulla'ris. (L. *centralis; medulla*, marrow.) The *Canal, central, of spinal cord.*

C. centra'lis modi'oli. See *Canal, central, of modiolus.*

C. cervi'cis. (L. *cervix*, the neck.) The canal of the cervix uteri.

C. cervi'cis u'teri. (L. *cervix*, *uterus*, the womb.) The canal of the neck of the womb; it is tubular, slightly flattened from front to back, widest in the middle, and communicates above with the uterus, below with the vagina. On its anterior and posterior walls is a longitudinal ridge, from which lateral upward springing rugæ arise, the *Arbor vitæ uterina.*

C. choled'ochus. (Χολή, bile; δοχή, a receptacle.) The common bile-duct; *Ductus communis choledochus.*

C. chor'dæ tym'pani. (Χορδή, a cord; τύμπανον, a drum.) A canal on the outer side of the Eustachian tube in the angle between the petrous and squamous portions of the temporal bone; it transmits the chorda tympani nerve.

C. coch'leæ. (L. *cochlea*, a snail-shell.) This term and its equivalents, cochlear canal and canal of cochlea, have been very loosely applied. It has been applied to the spiral windings of the osseous tube forming the cochlea, to the canal bounded by the membrane of Reissner and the membrana basilaris, and also, by the subdivision of this space, to the upper part of the same canal between the membrane of Reissner and the membrana tectoria.

C. coch'leæ os'seus. (L. *cochlea; osseus*, bony.) The bony part of the canal of the cochlea.

C. coch'leæ spira'lis. See *Canal, spiral, of cochlea.*

C. cochlea'ris. (L. *cochlea*, a snail-shell. G. *Schneckenkanal.*) The triangular canal at the outer part of the scala vestibuli of the cochlea, its inner boundary being the membrane of Reissner, its outer the osseous wall of the cochlea, and its lower the membrana basilaris with the organs of Corti. Also called ductus cochlearis, canalis cochleæ, canalis membranaceus, scala media, and Reissner's canal.

C. condyloï'deus. (Κόνδυλος, a knob; εἶδος, likeness.) The canal for the transmission of a vein, the external opening of which, the posterior condyloid foramen, is situated in the depression behind each condyle of the occipital bone.

C. condyloï'deus poste'rior infe'rior. (L. *posterior*, hinder; *inferior*, lower.) The *Sulcus condyloïdeus.*

C. craniopharynge'us. (Κρανίον, the

skull; *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx.) A canal perforating the floor of the sella turcica of the sphenoid bone in the fœtus, and often in the infant, which transmits a small artery and vein, with a process of dura mater which originally had relation to the development of the pituitary gland.

C. crura'lis. (L. *crus*, the leg.) Same as *Canal, femoral.*

C. de'ferens. Same as *Vas deferens.*

C. eminen'tiæ quadrigem'inæ. (L. *eminentia*, a prominence; *quadrigeminus*, fourfold.) The *Aquæductus Sylvii.*

C. excreto'rius lin'guæ. (L. *excerno*, to separate; *lingua*, the tongue.) A short canal, present in 24 per cent. of subjects, which opens externally at the foramen cæcum of the dorsum of the tongue.

C. Fallo'pii. The *Aquæductus Fallopii.*

C. fibro'sus vaso'rum tibia'lium antico'rum. (L. *fibra*, a fibre; *vas*, a vessel; *tibia*, the bone of that name; *anticus*, in front.) A fibrous canal at the upper extremity of the interosseous ligament of the leg, which transmits the anterior tibial artery, veins, and nerve.

C. ganglionа'ris. (*Γάγγλιον*, a nerve-knot.) The *Tractus spiralis foraminulentus.*

C. guttura'lis aur'is. (L. *guttur*, the throat; *auris*, the ear.) The Eustachian tube.

C. guttura'lis tym'pani. (L. *guttur*, the throat; *tympanum*, a drum.) The Eustachian tube.

C. gynecophor'icus. (*Γυνή*, the female; *φορέω*, to bear.) A fissure in the ventral surface of the male of the *Bilharzia hæmatobia*, which becomes a canal by the overlapping of the lateral walls; it receives the female when in the act of impregnation.

C. hypoglos'si. (*Ὑπό*, under; *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.) The anterior condyloid foramen of the occipital bone, which transmits the hypoglossal nerve.

C. intestino'rum. (L. *intestina*, the intestines.) The intestinal canal.

C. latera'lis. (L. *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) The *Canaliculus vomerosphenoïdalis lateralis superior.*

C. mandibula'ris. (L. *mandibula*, the lower jaw.) The dental canal.

C. maxilla'ris. (L. *maxilla*, the jaw.) The dental canal.

C. me'dius. (L. *medius*, in the middle.) The *Aquæductus Sylvii.*

C. medul'læ spina'lis. (L. *medulla*, marrow; *spina*, the spine.) The neural or vertebral canal.

C. membrana'ceus. (L. *membranaceus*, composed of membrane.) The *C. cochlearis.*

C. musculoperonæ'us. (L. *musculus*, a muscle; *περόνη*, the fibula.) A canal formed in the fibres of the flexor longus pollicis for the transmission of the peroneal artery.

C. musculotuba'rius. (L. *musculus; tuba*, a trumpet.) The joint canals for the tensor tympani and the Eustachian tube.

C. ner'vus fistulo'sus re'num. (L. *nervus*, a sinew; *fistula*, a pipe; *ren*, the kidney.) The ureter.

C. or'bitæ nasa'lis. (L. *orbita*, an orbit; *nasalis*, belonging to the nose.) The nasal canal.

C. palati'nus descen'dens. (L. *palatum*, the palate; *descendeo*, to pass down.) Same as *Canal, palatine, posterior.*

C. palati'nus tym'pani. (L. *palatus* the palate; *tympanum*, a drum.) The Eustachian tube.

C. peripher'icus modi'oli. (L. *peripheria*, the circumference; *modiolus*, the nave of a wheel.) The *Canal, spiral, of modiolus.*

C. reu'niens. (L. *re*, an inseparable particle meaning again; *unio*, to unite.) A short, narrow canal, connecting the saccule of the vestibule of the membranous labyrinth with the canalis cochlearis; it is lined with epithelium.

C. rotun'dus. The *Foramen rotundum* of the sphenoid bone.

C. scala'rum commu'nis. (L. *scala*, a staircase; *communis*, common.) The infundibulum of the cochlea.

C. semicircula'ris horizonta'lis. (L. *semi*, half; *circulus*, a circle; *horizon.*) The external semicircular canal.

C. semicircula'ris vertica'lis poste'rior. (L. *vertex*, the summit.) The posterior semicircular canal.

C. semicircula'ris vertica'lis supe'rior. The superior semicircular canal.

C. spira'lis membrana'ceus. (G. *häutige Schneckenkanal.*) The same as *Reissner's canal.*

C. spira'lis modi'oli. See *Canal, spiral, of modiolus.*

C. stigmat'icus. (*Stigma.* G. *Narbenkanal, Griffencanal.*) The more or less distinct canal which exists in the centre of the style of a flower; it is generally occupied by loose cellular tissue.

C. tar'si. (*Ταρσός*, a broad flat surface.) The depression between the two articulating surfaces of the astragalus and calcaneus.

C. tar'si accesso'rius. (*Ταρσός*, the tarsus; *accedo*, to be added to.) The canal which exists when the anterior calcaneo-astragaloid articulation is divided into two.

C. transversa'rius. (L. *transversarius*, lying across.) The canal formed by the superposition of the perforated transverse processes of the six upper cervical vertebræ connected by the intertransverse ligaments; it transmits the vertebral artery.

C. veno'sus. The *Ductus venosus.*

C. vo'meris. (L. *vomer*, the bone of that name.) The *Canaliculus vomerosphenoïdalis medianus.*

C. vomerobasila'ris latera'lis infe'rior. (L. *vomer; basis*, a base; *lateralis*, belonging to the side; *inferior*, lower.) The *C. vomerosphenoïdalis lateralis inferior.*

C. vomerosphenoïda'lis latera'lis infe'rior. (L. *vomer; sphenoid*, the bone of that name.) The pterygopalatine, where a portion of the ala of the vomer enters into its formation.

Canalisa'tion. (Same etymon.) The conversion of a vessel, especially a vein, into a rigid tube.

Also, the boring through a structure, as of the prostate gland for retention of urine from prostatic enlargement.

Canal's. (L. *canalis*, a channel.) Channels, ducts.

C., ac'cessory pal'atine. (L. *accedo*, to be added; *palatus*, the palate.) One or more small orifices in the posterior part of the horizontal plate of the palate bone.

C., af'ferent. (L. *affero*, to convey to.) Same as *C., incurrent.*

C., a'pical. (L. *apex*, a summit.) Two

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canals proceeding from the funnel of some Ctenophora to the apical pore.

C., bil'iary. Same as *Capillaries, biliary.*

C., bone. The Haversian canals.

C., bone, of Bresch'et. Same as *C., Breschet's.*

C., Bresch'et's. See *Breschet's bone-canals.*

C., ctenoph'oral. (Κτείς, a comb; φορέω, to bear.) A series of canals with cæcal extremities running longitudinally along the body of Ctenophora in the direction of the locomotive bands or ridges.

C., Cu'vier's. Same as *Cuvier, ducts of.*

C., demicir'cular. The semicircular canals of the internal ear.

C., ef'ferent. (L. *effero*, to carry out.) Same as *C., excurrent.*

C., ejac'ulatory. Same as *Ducts, ejaculatory.*

C., excur'rent. (L. *ex*, out of; *curro*, to run.) A series of canals in sponges, which commence in the interior by junction with the incurrent canals, and running to the surface open by the oscula; they convey the water to the outside.

C., galactoph'orous. See *Ducts, galactophorous.*

C., Havers'ian. See *Havers, canals of.*

C., incur'rent. (L. *in*, into; *curro*, to run.) A series of canals in sponges, arising from the pores and joining the excurrent canals; by them water is conveyed into the substance of the sponge.

C., intralob'ular bil'iary. (L. *intra*, within; *lobulus*, a lobe; *bilis*, bile.) A fine network running between and amongst the hepatic cells, being the commencement of the biliary ducts. They are believed to possess proper walls. Also called biliary capillaries.

C., juice. (F. *canaux de suc;* G. *Saftkanälchen.*) A term given to the inosculating branched connective-tissue cells, on the supposition that a circulation of plasma occurs in them. It is not thus generally held.

C., lach'rymal. The canals leading from the eye to the lachrymal sac; also called *Canaliculi lachrymales.*

C., ma'lar. (L. *mala*, the cheek.) One or more small canals passing from the orbital to the facial and other surfaces of the malar bone and transmitting vessels and nerves.

C., nu'tritive, of bone. The Haversian canals.

Also, the canals for the transmission of blood-vessels to bone.

C. of Ha'vers. See *Havers, canals of.*

C., paragas'tric. (Παρά, alongside of; γαστήρ, the stomach.) Two canals arising from the base of the stomach of Ctenophora, one on each side, and running along towards the oral extremity, where they have a blind ending.

C., perivas'cular. (Περί, around; L. *vasculum*, a little vessel.) Sheaths derived from the connective tissue of the pia mater, which surround the blood-vessels of the membrane more or less loosely, and accompany them in their capillary ramifications in the encephalon and spinal cord. They may be injected from the subarachnoid space, and contain a clear lymph-like fluid.

C., po'rous. This term was originally given to the radiated striæ of the vitelline membrane of the ova of fishes by Remak, who believed them to be very fine canals. This system of radiated pores is found in many Invertebrata, as the Echinoderma, and among Vertebrata in fishes and in mammals. Some have doubted the existence of these canals, and have attributed the appearance to deeper coloured lines.

C., por'tal. Tubular passages in the liver, commencing at the transverse fissure, and branching in all directions in the substance of the gland; the larger canals are lined by a prolongation of the capsule of Glisson; they contain a branch of the portal vein, of the hepatic artery, and of the biliary duct.

C., ra'dial. (L. *radius*, the spoke of a wheel.) Two primary canals arising from the lateral part of the stomach of some Ctenophora, one on each side, each branching into two secondary radial canals, and these again into tertiary, which last open at right angles into the ctenophoral canals.

C., resinif'erous. (L. *resina*, resin; *fero*, to bear.) Channels or ducts in plants containing resin. They may be either vascular structures formed by the absorption of adjacent end-walls of contiguous cells, or they may be intercellular spaces.

C., semicir'cular. (L. *semi*, an inseparable particle signifying half; *circularis*, circular. G. *Bogengänge.*) Three bony canals, ·05″ in diameter, each forming two thirds of a circle, situated above and behind the vestibule of the inner ear, and opening into it by five orifices; one end of each is double the width of the remainder of the tube, and is called the ampulla. They are lined by a thin periosteum and contain a fluid, the perilymph, and the membranous canals.

The superior semicircular canal is vertical and transverse in direction; the crown of its arch forms a smooth projection on the anterior surface of the petrous bone. The ampulla is the most outward end, and opens into the upper part of the vestibule, the other end joins the non-dilated end of the posterior canal; they open conjointly into the back part of the vestibule.

The posterior semicircular canal, the longest of the three tubes, is vertical and longitudinal in direction; its arch is directed to the posterior surface of the petrous bone; its ampulla is at the lower and back part of the vestibule, its other end joins the superior canal in the common orifice above mentioned.

The external semicircular canal is horizontal and external in direction; its ampulla is just above the fenestra ovalis; its other end opens at the upper and back part of the vestibule.

The membranous semicircular canals are contained within the osseous canals; they are of the same shape, about one third the diameter, and open in the same manner into a central cavity, called the utricle. The ampullæ are dense in structure, and nearly fill the osseous ampullæ. The convexity of the canals is attached to the osseous walls; in the ampulla it forms a projection, the septum transversum, and receives vessels and nerves. The canals have three coats: an outer fibrous layer of the same character as the periosteum, and containing irregular pigment cells, from it slender fibrous bands pass to the periosteum of the osseous canal, and convey minute blood-vessels; a middle layer, the tunica propria, clear and somewhat transparent, with numerous papilliform projections into the canal; an inner layer, consisting of tesselated epithelium, excepting over the septum transversum of the ampullæ, where it is columnar and conical-based; between and below these cells are small spindle-shaped cells, from which, or from the columnar epithelium, spring delicate non-vibratile hairs; the fibrils of the branches of the auditory nerve approach the base of, and have an intimate connection with, these two sets of cells, but the exact relationship is as yet unascertained. Three branches of the vestibular division of the auditory nerve enter the respective ampullæ of the three membranous canals, and, splitting up, are distributed to the ampullæ alone. The blood supply is from the vestibular branch of the internal auditory artery. The membranous canals contain a fluid, the endolymph.

C., semicir'cular, mem'branous. See *C., semicircular*.

C., semicir'cular, os'seous. (L. *os*, a bone.) See *C., semicircular*.

C., temporoma'lar. One or more canals the orifices of which are seen on the orbital surface of the malar bone; one opens on the posterior surface, and one or more on the facial surface of the bone. They transmit the temporomalar branches of the orbital branch of the superior maxillary nerve.

C., zygomat'ic. (Ζύγωμα, the cheek-bone.) Same as *C., malar*.

Canan'ga. The *Uvaria odorata*.

Canapa cia. The *Artemisia vulgaris*.

Cana'ra. A district on the west coast of India, south of Bombay.

C. veg'etable but'ter. A solid oil obtained by boiling the fruit of *Vateria indica*, and used in rheumatism.

Canari'na. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Campanulaceæ*.

C. campan'ula. (L. *campanula*, a little bell.) A species the roots and young shoots of which are used as food.

Cana'rium. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Amyridaceæ*.

C. balsamif'erum. (L. *balsamum*, balsam; *fero*, to bear.) Yields a resin resembling elemi.

C. commu'ne, Linn. (L. *communis*, common.) Hab. Moluccas. The species said to furnish the officinal elemi. The seeds, called Java almonds, are made into bread.

C. mehen'bethen. The *C. commune*.

C. stric'tum, Roxb. (L. *strictus*, drawn together.) A species which is the chief source of black dammar, which is used as a substitute for Burgundy pitch.

C. vulga're. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) The *C. commune*.

C. zephyri'num. (L. *zephyrus*, a gentle west wind.) A species supplying a resin.

Cana'ry ar'chil. Same as *C. weed*.

C. grass. The *Phalaris canariensis*.

C. rose'wood. The *Genista canariensis*.

C. seed. (F. *semence de canarie;* G. *Kanariensamen.*) The fruit of *Phalaris canariensis*. The flour of the seeds has been used as food for man, as well as birds, and as an emollient poultice.

C. weed. A commercial name of the litmus, *Roccella tinctoria*, obtained in the Canary Islands.

C. wine. See *Wine*.

Cana'ry Is'lands. A group of seven islands, with several islets, situate in the North Atlantic, about sixty miles from the west coast of Africa, between the parallels 27° 4′ and 29° 3′ N. lat. and the meridians of 13° 3′ and 18° 2′ W. long. They are of volcanic origin. The climate is mild, dry, and salubrious, and in the plains very equable, the daily range seldom exceeding 3·33° C. (6° F.) From April to October a north or north-east wind is prevalent during the day, which produces during summer a stratum of sea cloud, which does not descend lower than 3000 feet above sea level. In the winter a south-east wind, the Levante, blows across the Asiatic deserts, and is very injurious to animal and vegetable life. Hurricanes are rare. Teneriffe is the only one used as a residence for invalids.

Canaveil'les. France; Departement des Pyrénées-Orientales. A thermal water, temp. 54° C. (129·2° F.), containing sodium and hydrogen sulphide.

Can'caman. (Κάγκαμον.) A term which seems to have been applied to various gums and mixtures of gums.

Also, a term for *Animé*.

Can'camum. See *Cancaman*.

Can'camy. See *Animé*.

Can'cellate. (L. *cancelli*, lattices. F. *cancellé;* G. *gitterförmig*, *vergittert.*) Having a latticed or reticulated appearance.

Can'cellated. (L. *cancelli*, lattice-work; *cancellatus*. G. *gegittert.*) Having a structure as of network.

C. os'seous tu'mour. Same as *Exostosis, cancellous*.

Cancel'li. (L. dim. of *cancer*, a lattice; akin to κιγκλίς, a latticed gate.) The lattice-work of the spongy portion of bones, consisting of thin plates and bars interlacing with each other, and forming arches and buttresses in the direction of greatest pressure.

Cancel'lous. (Same etymon.) Having a structure as of network.

C. exosto'sis. See *Exostosis, cancellous*.

C. tis'sue. (G. *schwammige Knockensubstanz.*) The spongy tissue in the interior of bone, made up of fine interlacing fibres and plates of bone. It forms the bulk of the articulating ends of long bones and of the substance of the short bones; it is called diploë in flat bones. It does not differ in essential structure from the compact tissue, but passes into it gradually by consolidation.

Cancel'lus. (Dim. *cancer*, a crab.) The *Cancer Bernhardus*, or hermit crab.

Can'cer. (Καρκίνος, a crab. L. *cancer;* F. *cancer;* I. *cancro;* S. *cancer;* G. *Krebs.* So called because the veins ramifying round the part involved are like a crab's claw; or because, as anciently believed, an animal was attacking the diseased parts.) A malignant disease defined, in the nosology of the Roy. Coll. Phys., London, as a deposit or growth that tends to spread indefinitely into the surrounding structures and in the course of the lymphatics of the part affected, and to reproduce itself in remote parts of the body, to which may be added, and to return after removal. Cancerous tumours are composed of a fibrous framework, or stroma, carrying blood-vessels, and so disposed as to form spaces, loculi or alveoli, communicating with each other, and containing, besides granular matter, nuclei and fat globules, many variously-shaped, nucleated, often vacuolated cells, lying close together, and having no intercellular material. Such tumours generally yield on pressure, after incision, a whitish, milky juice. The mode of origin is uncertain; by Thiersch it is looked on as a hyperplasia of epithelial structures, by Köster as arising in the lymph spaces, by Classen as a development from migrated leucocytes, by Virchow as an outcome of the connective-tissue corpuscles. The rapidity of growth is very variable. The structures of cancer are very liable to degeneration; the cells may become fatty; inflammation, suppuration, and gangrene may occur; caseous degeneration and calcareous deposit are not uncommon.

Secondary deposits may occur, through the medium of the lymphatics, in the lymphatic glands; or through the blood-vessels in structures next in the order of circulation to the primary tumour; or by mechanical transfer of particles along other channels than these. The infective properties of cancer are believed to be generally in direct ratio to the amount of cell structure in the tumour, with the exception of epithelioma.

Cancer is doubtless in some amount hereditary; its frequency increases with increase of years; it attacks females much more frequently than males, and is believed to occur most often in those of sanguineous temperament. External violence or persistent irritation may secure the development of cancer. The female breast and the uterus are very frequently attacked; the tongue is a common seat of the disease, as also the pylorus, the sigmoid flexure, and the anus. Cancer is more common in the civilised than the savage races, in Europe than in other quarters. It is said to be less frequent towards the water-sheds than in the low-lying districts around the mouths of rivers. Cancer causes death by producing cachexia and exhaustion, by interfering with the course of the contents of natural channels, by destruction of an organ of importance to life. When the tumour is external it usually produces inflammation and ulceration of the skin, from pressure and infiltration of disease; portions of the tumour slough, a fœtid sanious discharge occurs, blood-vessels are opened, and loss of blood results; and death is produced by pain and exhaustive discharges. Blood-vessels and lymphatics grow with the growth of a cancerous tumour, but not nerves. Encephaloid consists of albuminous matter only, scirrhus contains gelatine also, and colloid possesses a special form of gelatine.

Also, a term for an eight-tailed bandage; those resembling, it was thought, a crab's legs.

C., ac'inous. (L. *acinus*, a berry.) A synonym of *Encephaloid cancer.*

C., acu'te. Encephaloid cancer.

C., ad'enoïd. ('Αδήν, a gland; εἶδος, likeness.) Usually originates on a mucous surface, more rarely in a parenchymatous organ. It is very vascular, soft, and has an abundant milky juice; it has a well-marked stroma in the alveoli, on which are arranged cylindrical tubules, lined with columnar or spheroidal epithelium, and having a central canal. It is very malignant; and is often to be distinguished with difficulty from adenoma.

C., alve'olar. (L. *alveolus*, a small cavity.) Colloid cancer.

C., aneurys'mal. (Ανεύρυσμα, a widening.) Cancer accompanied by erectile tissue.

C., an'nular. (L. *annulus*, a ring.) Cancer affecting the whole periphery of a tube, such as the pylorus or the rectum.

C., ap'inoïd. ('Απινής, free from dirt; εἶδος, likeness.) A synonym of scirrhus from the cleanness of its section.

C., aquat'ic. (L. *aquaticus*, watery.) Gangrenous stomatitis.

C., are'olar. (L. *areola*, a small open space.) Colloid cancer.

C., black. Melanotic cancer.

C., bu'nioïd. (Βούνιον, the earth-nut; or βουνιάς, a kind of turnip; or βουνός, a hill; εἶδος, likeness.) A scirrhous tumour of rounded form.

C., cavern'ous. (L. *caverna*, a hollow.) A term applied to a cancer, of a colloid or cystic nature, when the contents of the cysts or alveoli have been absorbed.

C. cells. (F. *cellules cancèreux;* G. *Krebszellen.*) The cells which are found in all cancers. They are large, 1-600th″ to 1-1300th″ in diameter, varying in shape according to their surroundings, round, oval, polygonal, or caudate, with round or oval, well-defined, large nuclei and one or more bright nucleoli. They undergo rapid degeneration, and frequently contain fat globules.

C., cel'lular. (L. *cellula*, a small room, a cell.) Encephaloid cancer, from the abundance of cancer cells.

C., cereb'riform. (L. *cerebrum*, brain; *forma*, shape.) Encephaloid cancer, from its consistence and appearance.

C., chim'ney-sweep'ers'. (F. *cancer des ramoneurs;* I. *cancro de' spazzocammini;* G. *Schornsteinfegerkrebs.*) Epithelioma of the scrotum, caused by the irritation of soot; whence its name. It begins as a tubercle, which cracks and ulcerates; it spreads rapidly, involves the testes, the inguinal and pelvic glands.

C., chon'droïd. (Χόνδρος, cartilage; εἶδος, likeness.) A cancerous tumour in which cartilage is also found.

Also, a term applied to cancers of cartilaginous appearance and density.

C., chron'ic. (Χρόνος, time.) Scirrhous cancer, from its generally slow progress.

C., col'loïd. (Κόλλα, glue; εἶδος, form. F. *cancer colloïde;* I. *cancro colloide, c. gelatinoso;* G. *Gallertkrebs.*) The form in which the alveolar structure is most distinct. The spaces vary in size from that of a pin's head to that of a pea; they are round or oval, and communicate freely with each other; the walls are formed of a fibrous structure, usually thin and delicate, and containing obscurely defined fusiform cells; their contents are glutinous, semitransparent, whitish, or yellowish, or reddish brown, and contain mucin, but no gelatin. The cancer cells, some of which may be of endogenous origin, are found in all stages; in the later ones they are chiefly replaced by mucoid material, but in the early growths they are closely packed and fill the alveoli; very soon they undergo a mucous degeneration, increasing in size, breaking up, and leaving only a granular mucus in their place; fatty degeneration also occurs, and now and then calcareous deposit. Colloid occurs most frequently in the stomach and omentum; it is found in the ovaries, bones, kidneys, uterus, spleen, and occasionally in the lungs; it is prone to spread by immediate extension, but also propagates itself as a secondary tumour in the lymphatic glands. It is the least malignant of the forms of cancer, and does not induce the cancerous cachexia in so marked a manner.

C., connect'ive-tis'sue. A term which includes scirrhous and, according to some, encephaloid cancers.

C., connect'ive-tis'sue, hard. A synonym of *C.*, *scirrhous.*

C., connect'ive-tis'sue, soft. A synonym of *C.*, *encephaloid.*

C., cyl'inder-cell. A form of epithelial cancer in which the cells are of a more or less cylindrical form. Same as some forms of *C.*, *adenoid.*

C., cys'tic. (Κύστις, a bladder.) A synonym of colloid cancer.

This term is also applied to any of the forms of cancer when accompanied by the growth of cysts, which may be either simple or compound. The cystic condition may be produced by the growth of a cancer in a cyst-wall, by the increase of natural cavities, or by the softening and collapse or removal of the cancer cells.

C., dendrit'ic. (Δένδρον, a tree.) A form of cancer in which the stroma is developed in a branched fashion.

C., eburn'eous. (L. *ebur*, ivory.) A form of lardaceous degeneration of the mammary gland, erroneously called cancer.

C., enceph'aloïd. ('Εγκέφαλος, the brain; εἶδος, form. F. *encéphaloïde;* I. *encefaloide;* S. *encephaloides;* G. *Markkrebs.*) Medullary cancer. Encephaloid cancer is of rapid growth, and soft structure. The stroma is very delicate, the cells very abundant, and the milky juice very plentiful. Encephaloid may exist as a distinct tumour or a diffuse infiltration; it is white and opaque on section, and is much subject to softening and fatty degeneration; patches of pigment are not very uncommon. It is markedly malignant, rapidly producing a well-marked cachexia and lymphatic disease. Several varieties have been described, among which are villous, hæmatoid, pultaceous, lipomatous, and melanotic cancers; it differs from scirrhus only in the rapidity of its growth.

C., encephalo'matous. Same as *C.*, *encephaloid.*

C. en cuiras'se. (F. *en*, in; *cuirasse*, a breastplate.) A term applied to cancer of the breast when the neighbouring skin has become largely implicated, and when the disease has undergone atrophic change.

C., endothe'lial. ("Ενδον, within; τίθημι, to place.) A term given to cancers of the same nature as epithelial cancers, arising, it is asserted, from increase of the endothelium of lymphatic vessels.

C., epithe'lial. ('Επιτίθημι, to place upon. F. *epithélioma;* I. *cancro epiteliale;* G. *Epitheliom.*) This form of cancer originates almost entirely on epithelial surfaces or in secreting glands; it is most common on the lips, edges of eyelids, and tongue, in the anus, vagina, and uterus. It varies in size, is friable and granular, and yields a thick, whitish, pulpy juice. The stroma is fibrous, vascular, and contains remnants of the healthy tissue of the part in which the growth occurs. The cells are nucleated, polygonal, and are formed upon the stroma, the older cells occupying, in confused or stratified manner, the centre of the alveoli. It consists essentially in hyperplasia of the epithelial structures. It is the least malignant of all the forms of cancer, but it does contaminate the lymphatic glands. It is more common in older than in young persons, and in men than in women. It is liable to be produced by local irritation, as a pipe or a broken tooth when in the lips, soot when in the scrotum.

C., epithe'lial, gelat'inous. The disease otherwise called *Cylindroma.*

C., epithe'lial, of scro'tum. Chimney-sweepers' cancer.

C., erect'ile. (L. *erigo*, to erect.) Hæmatoid cancer.

C., fascic'ulated. (L. *fasciculus*, a small bundle.) The same as *Spindle-celled sarcoma.*

C., fi'brous. (L. *fibra*, a fibre.) Scirrhous cancer, from its appearance.

C., fung'ous. (L. *fungus*, a mushroom.) The hæmatoid variety of encephaloid cancer.

C., gelatin'iform. (*Gelatin;* L. *forma*, shape.) Colloid cancer, from its appearance.

C., gelat'inous. (*Gelatin.*) Colloid cancer, from its consistence.

C., gland'ular. (L. *glans*, an acorn.) Adenoid cancer.

C., gland'ular-cell. Same as *C.*, *adenoid.*

C., gum. Colloid cancer, from its appearance.

C., gum'mous. Colloid cancer, from its appearance.

C., hæ'matoïd. (Αἶμα, blood; εἶδος, form. L. *fungus hæmatodes;* F. *fongus hematode;* I. *fongo ematode;* G. *Blutschwamm.*) A variety of encephaloid cancer in which the vascular element is largely developed. Serious bleedings often occur, and hasten death.

C., hard. Scirrhous cancer, from its firm consistence.

C., hy'aloïd. ("Υαλος, glass; εἶδος, likeness.) A cancer having a translucent, glass-like appearance when cut.

C., integument'al. (L. *integumentum*, a covering.) Epithelial cancer, because it chiefly attacks the integument.

C. juice. (F. *suc cancéreux;* G. *Krebssaft*, *Krebsmilch.*) The milky fluid, containing cancer cells, which may be squeezed out of all cancerous growths.

C., lard'iform. (L. *lardum*, the fat of bacon; *forma*, likeness.) A scirrhous cancer having an appearance of lard.

C., lari'noïd. (Λαρινός, fatted; εἶδος, likeness.) A scirrhous cancer having a greasy appearance.

C. lentic'ular. See *Carcinoma lenticularc.*

C., lipo'matous. (Λίπος, fat.) A variety of encephaloid cancer in which the cells contain oil in their earliest stage, increasing with their growth to such an extent as to give the tumour an appearance as of fat.

C., lu'pous. Same as lupus.

C., mas'toïd. (Μαστός, the breast; εἶδος, likeness.) A variety of scirrhous cancer which, on section, looks like boiled udder.

C., medul'lary. (L. *medulla*, marrow.) Encephaloid cancer.

C., mel'anoïd. (Μέλας, black; εἶδος, likeness.) Melanotic cancer.

C., melanot'ic. (Μέλας, black. F. *cancer melanique;* I. *cancro melanotico;* G. *Pigmentkrebs.*) A variety of encephaloid cancer in which the cells contain black pigment, or melanin. The growths which follow as secondary to a melanotic cancer do not always contain pigment.

C., milt-like. A soft, pale, encephaloid cancer; like the milt of a fish.

C., mu'cous. Colloid cancer, from its appearance and consistence.

C. multicel'lular. (L. *multus*, many;

cellula, a little room or cell.) A term which includes adenoid and encephaloid cancers.

C., myxo'matous. (Μύξα, mucus.) A cancer in which there has occurred a mucous degeneration of the stroma.

C., na'piform. (L. *napus*, a turnip; *forma*, shape.) A scirrhous cancer having the form of a turnip.

C., neph'roïd. (Νεφρός, a kidney; εἶδος, likeness.) A cancer having the appearance of a kidney in structure.

C., oc'cult. (L. *occultus*, part. of *occulo*, to cover.) A cancer before it has ulcerated.

C., o'pen. A term applied to an ulcerating cancer.

C., os'teoïd. (Ὀστέον, a bone; εἶδος, likeness.) Tumour originating in, and chiefly composed of, bone; very malignant. It is probably an ossifying sarcoma.

C., pap'illary. (L. *papilla*, a nipple.) A variety of epithelial cancer in which the papillæ of the corium are much developed.

C., pave'ment-cell. A term used to describe the typical epithelial cancer, in which the cells are more or less of the character of tesselated or pavement epithelium.

C., pave'ment-cell, cicatric'ial. (L. *cicatrix*, a scar.) The form of epithelial cancer in which there is a retrograde and absorptive metamorphosis of the cells and a cicatricial contraction of the stroma. It is usually a slowly-growing disease, and occurs on the skin of the face of old people.

C., pave'ment-cell, pap'illary. An epithelial cancer having a warty or villous surface.

C., phy'matoïd. (Φῦμα, a tumour; εἶδος, likeness.) The same as *Cancer reticulare.*

C., pig'mentary. (L. *pigmentum*, a paint.) A form of round-cell sarcoma.

Also, a synonym of *C., melanotic.*

C., pri'mary. (L. *primus*, first.) The first growth; the original tumour, to which any others that may arise are secondary.

C., pulta'ceous. (Πόλτος, porridge.) A variety of encephaloid cancer in which the septa of the alveoli are thick and large, and from which the contents escape as a thick pulp.

C., ra'piform. (L. *rapum*, a turnip; *forma*, shape.) A scirrhous cancer having the form of a turnip.

C., retract'ile. (L. *retraho*, to draw back.) A cancer of the breast in which retraction of the nipple occurs.

C., re'trograde. (L. *retrogrado*, to go back.) A term applied to cancers when they have become firmer and smaller, and so remain.

C., ro'dent. (L. *rodo*, to gnaw.) Lupus.

Also, the same as *Rodent ulcer.*

C. root. Several species of *Orobanche* and the *Phytolacca decandra* are thus named.

Also, the *Orobanche virginiana.*

C., sarco'matous. (Σάρξ, flesh.) A combination of cancer with sarcoma, in which the epithelium of a gland undergoes cancerous degeneration, whilst the interstitial connective tissue undergoes a sarcomatous degeneration. Frequent in the testicle and kidney.

C., scir'rhous. (Σκῖρος, a hard tumour. F. *squirrhe;* I. *scirro;* S. *cirro;* G. *Faserkrebs*, *Hartkrebs.*) Hard cancer. It is uneven, distinct, and hard. On section, during which it creaks, it is greyish white, glossy, fibrous, and contains some milky juice. The stroma is abundant and thick; the alveoli few and small, the cells of the common cancer character. Scirrhus is slow in progress and in the production of secondary lymphatic or other tumours; it is liable to fatty and calcareous degeneration, and to partial atrophy. It is most common in the breast of the female, the pylorus, and the rectum.

C., sec'ondary. Cancerous tumours developed in the body after, and in consequence of the infective action of, the primary tumour. They may appear in the connective tissue near the original growth; in the lymphatic glands, and vessels proceeding from its neighbourhood; and in internal organs, especially the liver and the lungs.

C. se'rum. (L. *serum*, the watery part of a thing.) The fluid otherwise called *C. juice.*

C., sim'ple. The form of scirrhous cancer which, from excess of cell-growth, approximates to the characters of encephaloid cancer.

C., soft. Encephaloid cancer, from its soft consistence.

C., so'lanoïd. (L. *solanum*, the potato; εἶδος, likeness.) A cancerous tumour having the shape of a potato.

C., stro'ma of. (Στρῶμα, anything spread. F. *trame cancereuse;* G. *Bindegewebstroma.*) The interlacement of fibres in a cancerous tumour, forming intercommunicating spaces or alveoli, which contain the cancer cells and juice. This skeleton contains the blood-vessels, and is chiefly made up of connective-tissue fibres, with a few round or spindle-shaped cells when it is growing quickly.

C., telangiectat'ic. (Τῆλε, far off; ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; ἔκτασις, extension.) A variety of hæmatoid encephaloid, in which, from the first, the development of blood-vessels predominates.

C., tu'berous. (L. *tuber*, a swelling.) A synonym of *Encephaloid cancer*, from its shape.

Also, see *Carcinoma tuberosum.*

C., tu'bular. (L. *tubulus*, a small pipe.) Adenoid cancer, from its structure.

C., vil'lous. (L. *villus*, a tuft of hair. G. *Zottenkrebs.*) A name given to encephaloid cancer when projecting into a cavity in a villous form. According to Rindfleisch it is a papilloma, and not a cancer.

Also, applied to epithelioma of a mucous membrane having a papillated surface.

C. weed. The *Gordyera pubescens* and also the *Salvia lyrata.*

Can'cer aper'tus. (L. *aperio*, to uncover.) The ulcerated stage of a cancer.

C. aquat'icus. (L. *aquaticus*, watery.) A synonym of gangrenous stomatitis or cancrum oris; perhaps from the free secretion of saliva which often accompanies the disease.

C. caminario'rum. (L. *caminus*, a chimney.) Chimney-sweepers' cancer.

C. mol'lis. (L. *mollis*, soft.) Soft cancer; a synonym of encephaloid cancer.

C. mundito'rum. (L. *mundo*, to make clean.) Chimney-sweepers' cancer.

C. occul'tus. (L. *occultus*, hidden. A cancerous tumour before ulceration.

C. o'ris. (L. *os*, the mouth.) A synonym of *Gangrenous stomatitis.*

C. os'sis. (L. *os*, a bone.) A term formerly applied to caries of bone in children.

C. purgato'ris infumic'uli. (L. *pur-*

gator, a cleanser; *infumiculus*, a chimney.) Chimney-sweepers' cancer.

C. reticula're. (L. *reticulum*, a little net.) A term applied to certain forms of encephaloid cancer in which there is a yellow reticulation over the surface, caused by more or less linear fatty degeneration.

C. scro'ti. Same as *C., chimney-sweepers'*.

C. spu'rius. (L. *spurius*, false.) A synonym of the disease *Zarathan*.

Can'cer. (Καρκίνος, a crab.) A Genus of the Tribe *Brachyura*, Order *Decapoda*, Subclass *Malacostraca*, Class *Crustacea*. Crabs.

C. as'tacus. (Ἀστακός, a kind of lobster.) The *Astacus fluviatilis*.

C. Bernhard'us. The *Pagurus Bernhardus*.

C. cran'gon. The *Crangon vulgaris*.

C. fluviat'ilis. The *Astacus fluviatilis*.

C. gam'marus. (Κάμμαρος, a lobster.) The *Homarus vulgaris*.

C. mari'nus. (L. *marinus*, belonging to the sea.) The *C. pagurus*.

C. mœ'nas. See *Carcinus mœnas*.

C. pagu'rus. (Πάγουρος, a crab. F. *crabbe;* I. *granchio;* S. *cangrejo;* G. *Krabbe*.) The crab. The flesh is somewhat difficult of digestion, and with most persons needs the addition of pepper and vinegar. Occasionally it produces urticaria, even when fresh. From this crustacean is obtained the substance termed *Chelæ cancrorum*, or crab's claws.

C. ruric'ola. (L. *ruricola*, a countryman.) The great land-crab of the Bahama Islands, which is used as food by the negroes in many of the sugar islands.

C. squil'la. (L. *scilla*, a kind of lobster.) The *Palæmon serratus*.

Can'cer Gale'ni. A term given to Galen's bandage, in consequence of the ends in some fashion being supposed to resemble a crab's legs. See *Bandage, Galen's*.

Cancerat'ic. (L. *cancer*. G. *krebsartig*.) Of the nature of, or related to, cancer.

Cancerid'eous. Same as *Cancroid*.

Can'cerism. The cancerous diathesis.

Cancero'ma. Celsus's term for carcinoma.

Can'cerous. (G. *krebsartig*.) Having relation to, or being of the nature of, cancer.

C. cachex'ia. See *Cachexia, cancerous*.

C. insan'ity. A term applied to the mental derangements which sometimes accompany the early stages of intracranial cancer.

Canchala'gua. The *Chironia chilensis*.

Canchas'mus. (Καγχασμός, loud laughter.) Immoderate laughter, as in hysteria.

Cancinper'icon. An old term for the steam from hot horse-dung, which was supposed to have medical virtues.

Cancre'na. Used by Paracelsus and Langius instead of *Gangræna*.

Can'criform. (L. *cancer; forma*, likeness. F. *cancriforme;* G. *krebsförmig*.) Formed like a crab.

Also, having the appearance of cancer.

Can'crine. (L. *cancer*.) Of the nature of cancer.

Cancro'des. (L. *cancer;* εἶδος, likeness.) The disease cancroid, or epithelial cancer.

Can'croid. (L. *cancer*, the disease cancer; εἶδος, likeness.) Resembling the disease cancer. A synonym of *Cancer, epithelial*.

Also, a synonym of *Keloid*.

C., cyl'inder-epithe'lial. Same as *Cancer, cylinder-cell*.

C., dry. Epithelial cancer of a chronic form, in which the cells become dry soon after their formation, and contain air.

C., epithelio'ma. Same as *Cancer, epithelial*.

C., mu'cous. A term for a tumour which has received various names from different observers, who have probably, under this title and its synonyms, described more than one diseased structure, such as an adenoid cancer or a sarcoma undergoing in part mucous degeneration. See *Cylindroma*.

Cancro'is. A synonym of *Keloid*.

Cancro'ma. A synonym of the disease *Cancer*.

Cancro'rum che'læ. (L. *cancer*, a crab; χηλή, the claws.) Crabs' claws.

C. cal'culi. (L. *calculus*, a pebble.) Crabs' eyes.

C. concremen'ta. (L. *concrementum*, that which grows together.) Crabs' eyes.

C. lapil'li. (L. *lapillus*, a small stone.) Crabs' eyes.

C. oc'uli. (L. *oculus*, an eye.) Crabs' eyes.

Can'crum. (L. *cancer*, the disease cancer.) The canker. An eating, spreading sore.

C. o'ris. (L. *os*, the mouth.) Same as *Stomatitis, gangrenous*.

Can'de. France; Département de la Vienne. A cold chalybeate water, containing iron bicarbonate and magnesium chloride. Used in anæmia, chlorosis, and some forms of dyspepsia. It is said to be laxative and diuretic.

Cande'la. (L. *candeo*, to glow.) A bougie.

C. belladon'næ. Belladonna leaves and nitrate of potash mixed with althæa root and water to form a pastile. To be burnt for the relief of asthma.

C. cinnaba'ris. Cinnabar 2 parts, nitrate of potash, althæa root, of each 4 parts, water sufficient. Made into a candle and smoked with tobacco in syphilis.

C. fuma'lis. (L. *fumus*, smoke. G. *Räucherkerzchen*.) Old term for candles made of odoriferous and resinous substances, to purify the air and excite the spirits. (Quincy.)

A pastile, according to Welcherus, *Antidot. Spec.* ii, 48, Schroderus, ii, 86.

C. hyoscy'ami. Hyoscyamus leaves, nitrate of potash, of each 4 parts, althæa root 1 part, water sufficient. To be burned as a pastile for the relief of asthma.

C. ioda'ta. Iodine 5 parts, nitrate of potash 35 parts, althæa root, and spirit of wine, to form a candle; each to contain 0·5 grm. of iodine. Used as an inhalation while burning.

C. medica'ta. (L. *medicatus*, healing.) A medicated bougie.

C. mercuria'lis. A candle made of wax and grey oxide of mercury, which, being lighted, is placed under a glass funnel with a curved neck, and so applied to the sore, or other part, to be treated.

Also, the same as *C. cinnabaris*.

C. o'pii. Powder of opium 5 parts, althæa root and nitrate of potash, of each 80 parts, water to make a candle; each to contain ·25 grm. Used as an inhalation.

C. probato'ria. (L. *probo*, to try.) A bougie.

C. re'gia. (L. *regius*, royal.) The black mullein, *Verbascum nigrum.*

Candela'ria. (L. *candela*, a candle.) The *Verbascum nigrum*, from the resemblance of its stalk.

Can'di. (*Candy.*) The form of crystallised sugar called sugar candy.

Candica'tion. (L. *candico*, to make white.) The act or process of becoming or making white.

Candid'ulous. (L. dim. of *candidus*, white. G. *Weisslich.*) Whitish.

Can'didum o'vi. (L. *candidus*, white; *ovum*, an egg.) The white of egg.

Can'didus. (L. *candidus*. G. *glänzend weiss.*) Pure white.

Candisa'tion. (*Candy.*) The dissolving of sugar in water and crystallising; candying.

Can'dle. (L. *candela*. F. *chandelle;* I. *candela;* G. *Licht.*) A rod-like mass of tallow, or other combustible material, with a wick in the centre. Used for illuminating purposes.

Also, applied to structures of the same shape.

C., med'icated. A candle containing some drug for diffusion during burning. For the kinds see under *Candela.*

C., mercu'rial. See *Candela mercurialis.*

C. snuff. The charred wick of a candle. It has been recommended for the cure of ague.

C. tree. The *Parmentiera cerifera.*

Can'dleberry. The *Myrica cerifera.*

Can'dlenut tree. The *Aleurites triloba.*

Candolle', A. P. de. A Swiss botanist born at Geneva in 1778, and died there in 1841.

Can'dum. Candied sugar, or sugar-candy. (Quincy.)

Can'dy. (Ar. *kand*, or *kandat*, sugar in crystals.) Sugar candy.

Can'dy car'rot. (*Candia*, Crete.) The *Daucus creticus.*

Can'dytuft, bit'ter. (*Candia.*) The *Iberis amara.*

Cane. (Κάννα, a reed.) A stem of a reed or of a strong grass.

C. brim'stone. Sulphur in rolls.

C., dumb. The *Dieffenbachia sequina.*

C., In'dian. The *Canna indica.*

C., sto'rax tree. The *Styrax officinale.*

C., sug'ar. The *Saccharum officinarum.*

C. sug'ar. The sugar obtained from the sugar cane, *Saccharum officinarum.*

C., sug'ar, Chine'se. The *Saccharum sinense.*

C., sweet. The *Acorus calamus.*

Canel'la. (L. dim. of *canna*, a reed; the pieces being rolled up like a reed.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Canellaceæ.* Some authors refer it to Nat. Order *Meliaceæ.*

The Pharmacopœial name, U.S.A., of the bark of the *C. alba.*

C. al'ba, Murray. (L. *albus*, white.) White or laurel-leaved canella. The bark is officinal.

C. axilla'ris, Mart. (L. *axilla*, the armpit.) A species supplying an aromatic bark used in Brazil, and called paratudo aromatico.

C. bark. See *Canellæ albæ cortex.*

C. caryophylla'ta. The bark of the *Eugenia caryophyllata*, or clove-berry tree.

C. cheir'o. The *Oreodaphne opifera.*

C. cuba'na. The *Canella alba.*

C. javen'sis. The *Cinnamomum cassia.*

C. malabar'ica. The *Cinnamomum cassia.*

C. wintera'na. The *C. alba.*

Canella'ceæ. A Nat. Order of thalamifloral Exogens having alternate leaves, unsymmetrical flowers, with contorted æstivation and horny albumen.

Canel'læ al'bæ cor'tex, B. Ph. (L. *albus*, white; *cortex*, bark. F. *cannelle blanche;* I. *canella bianca;* S. *canela blanca;* G. *Weisser Zimmt, Canell.*) The bark of the *Canella alba.* In quills, yellowish white within, more orange externally, of an odour like cloves, and a warm, pungent taste. Contains 9 per cent. of a reddish, fragrant, acrid, volatile oil, mannite, a bitter extract, resin, gum, starch, albumen, and saline matters, chiefly calcium carbonate. No tannic acid. An aromatic stimulant, and warm mild tonic. Used in the West Indies as a condiment and an antiscorbutic. Contained in vinum rhei and pulv. aloes cum canella, U.S. Ph.

C. malabar'icæ cor'tex. (L. *cortex*, bark.) The bark of the *Cinnamomum cassia*, or wild cinnamon tree.

Canel'lic ac'id. A synonym of *Cinnamic acid.*

Canellif'era malabar'ica. The *Cinnamomum cassia.*

Canel'lin. A crystallisable material, similar to mannite, which is contained in the canella bark.

Caneot'ica. (*Canea*, the modern capital of Crete.) The name by which *Aleppo evil* is known in Crete, in consequence of its having been first observed in Canea.

Canes'cent. (L. *canesco*, to become white. G. *weissgrau, gräulich.*) Hoary, greyish.

Canescentifus'cous. (L. *canesco; fuscus*, swarthy. G. *graubraun.*) Grey brown.

Canica'ceous. (L. *canis*, a dog.) Of, or belonging to, the dog.

Also (L. *canicæ*, a kind of bran), furfuraceous.

Canica'ceus pa'nis. (L. *canicæ; panis*, bread.) Old term for bread made of canicæ, or coarse meal, because such meal was only fit for dogs' food.

Can'icæ. (L. *canis*, a dog; because only fit for their food.) An old name for coarse meal, in which the flour is much mixed with bran. (Quincy.)

Canici'da. (L. *canis*, a dog; *cædo*, to kill.) An old name for *Aconitum*, because dogs were poisoned with it.

Cani'cula. (L. dim. *canis*, a dog. F. *canicule;* G. *Hundsstern.*) A name for Sirius, or the dog-star, which was supposed to have a great influence on disease.

Canicula'ris. (*Canicula.*) Of, or belonging to, the dog-star. Applied to the *Dies caniculares*, or dog-days, the hottest days of the year, from July 24th to August 23rd, being the time that the sun rises with Sirius, which were supposed to produce rabies, and increase disease.

Cani'dæ. (L. *canis*, a dog; εἶδος, likeness.) A Family of the Section *Digitigrada*, Order *Carnivora.* The dog family. Pointed muzzles, smooth tongues; non-retractile claws; fore feet with five toes, hind feet with four; six molar teeth in each side of upper jaw, occasionally seven, seven in lower; carnassial tooth with a large process.

Cani'na appeten'tia. (L. *caninus*, belonging to a dog; *appetentia*, desire.) A synonym of *Bulimia.*

Canina'næ ra'dix. A synonym of *Cahincæ radix.*

Canine'. (L. *caninus; canis*, a dog. F. *canin;* G. *hündisch.*) Of, or belonging to, or of the nature of, a dog.

C. ap'petite. From the likeness to the mode of eating of a dog. Same as *Bulimia.*

C. em'inence. Same as *C. prominence.*

C. fos'sa. (L. *fossa*, a pit. F. *fosse canine;* G. *Oberkiefergrube.*) A depression on the external surface of the superior maxillary bone behind the canine prominence, and giving origin to the levator anguli oris and compressor nasi muscles.

C. hun'ger. So called from the imitation by the patient of the voracity of a dog. Same as *Bulimia.*

C. laugh. Because in the effecting this contortion of the face the canine muscles are much used. Same as *Risus sardonicus.*

C. mad'ness. Same as *Hydrophobia.*

C. mus'cle. Because it is chiefly used in producing the facial change accompanying the snarling of a dog. The *Levator anguli oris.*

C. prom'inence. A vertical ridge on the anterior surface of the superior maxillary bone, caused by the fang of the canine tooth.

C. tooth. (F. *dent canin;* G. *Eckzahn.*) Cuspitate tooth, eye tooth. The first tooth behind the premaxillo-maxillary suture on each side of the upper jaw, and the corresponding teeth in the lower jaw of mammals. They exist in both the deciduous and the permanent dentition. In man they are larger and stronger than the incisors, with a central point or cusp. The fang is long, single, conical, and laterally compressed. In the carnivora and other animals the canine teeth are very large and strong.

Cani'num ma'lum. (L. *caninus; malum*, an apple.) Dog's apple. The fruit of the *Atropa mandragora.*

Cani'nus. (L. *caninus.*) Belonging to a dog.

C. mi'nor. (L. *minor*, less.) A name applied by Winslow to a few muscular fibres sometimes given off from the levator anguli oris or canine muscle to the musculi incisivi.

C. mus'culus. The canine muscle. The *Levator anguli oris.*

C. ri'sus. The *Risus sardonicus.*

C. sen'tis. (L. *sentis*, a thorn.) The *Rosa canina.*

C. spas'mus. (Σπασμός, a spasm.) Same as *C. risus.*

Caniram. (Arab.) The *Nux vomica.*

Canirami'num. A synonym of *Brucine.*

Caniru'bus. (L. *canis*, a dog; *rubus*, a bramble.) The *Rosa canina.*

Ca'nis. (L. *canis.* Gr. κυών; F. *chien, chienne;* G. *Hund, Hündinn.*) A dog or bitch. A Genus of the Family *Canidæ*, Group *Cynoidea*, Order *Carnivora.*

Also, anciently used as a name for the frænum of the prepuce.

C. cer'ebrum. (L. *cerebrum*, brain.) Dog's brain. The *Antirrhinum*, from its seed-vessels resembling a dog's skull.

C. familia'ris, Linn. (L. *familiaris*, belonging to the family.) The domestic dog. The fat was, till the seventeenth century, included in the London Pharmacopœia. It was used in paralysis. The dung is *Album græcum.*

C. interfec'tor. (L. *interfector*, a slayer.) The dog-killer; the *Veratrum sabadilla.*

C. lu'pus, Linn. (L. *lupus*, a wolf) The wolf. The fat was used in joint and uterine diseases and the liver in hepatic affections.

C. mari'nus. (L. *marinus*, belonging to the sea.) The white shark, *Carcharias vulgaris.*

C. pon'ticus. (L. *ponticus*, Pontic, relating to the Black Sea.) A synonym of the beaver, *Castor fiber.*

C. vul'pes. The *Vulpes vulgaris.*

Canit'ies. (L. *canities*, hoariness, from *canus*, grey-haired. Gr. πολία; F. *canitie;* I. *canizie, canutezza;* S. *canicie;* G. *Grauwerden.*) Greyness of the hair.

C. acquis'ita. (L. part. of *acquiro*, to acquire.) Greyness of the hair coming on in after life.

C. præmatu'ra. (L. *prematurus*, too early.) The loss of colour of the hair at an early period of life while in full vigour. The whole hair may become white or grey, or it may be ringed with colourless spots. Premature greyness is not always permanent. A deficient supply of pigment by the papilla is the cause of greyness. A sudden change in a few hours is not admitted by the best authorities.

C. seni'lis. (L. *senilis*, aged.) The greyness of the hair which occurs in persons of advanced life.

Can'ker. (*Cancer.*) A common name for disease in trees and plants, or rust in metals.

Also, gangrenous stomatitis.

C. of mouth. Gangrenous stomatitis.

C. rash. A term for sloughing sore throat.

C. rose. The *Papaver rhœas*, from its colour, and from its injuring corn land.

C., wa'ter. A term for gangrenous stomatitis.

Can'na. (Κάννη, a reed. G. *Rohr, Schilf.*) A cane or reed. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Marantaceæ.*

The officinal name, U.S. Ph., of the *Tous les mois.*

Also, anciently applied to the tibia and fibula, from their likeness to a reed or pipe.

Also, the trachea.

Also, a synonym of *Cassia fistula.*

C. achi'ra, Gillies. One of the species supplying *Tous les mois.*

C. a'gria. (L. *agrius*, wild.) Hab. South America. The juice has been employed in diabetes mellitus.

C. ar'rowroot. A synonym of *Tous les mois.*

C. auranti'aca. (Mod. L. *aurantiacus*, orange-coloured.) Tubers diuretic and diaphoretic.

C. bra'chii. (L. *brachium*, the arm.) A synonym of the *Ulna.*

C. coccin'ea. (L. *coccineus*, scarlet.) One of the species supplying *Tous les mois.*

C. dis'color. (L. *discolor*, having different colours.) A species supplying *Tous les mois.*

C. domes'tica cru'ris. (L. *domesticus*, familiar; *crus*, the leg.) A synonym of the *Tibia.*

C. ed'ulis, Ker. (L. *edulis*, eatable.) Hab. Peru. One of the species supplying *Tous les mois.*

C. fis'tula. (L. *fistula*, a pipe.) The *Cassia fistula.*

C. glau'ca. (Γλαυκός, silvery.) One of the species supplying *Tous les mois.* The fresh tubers are said to be diuretic and diaphoretic.

C. gut'turis. (L. *guttur*, the throat.) A synonym of the *Windpipe*.

C. in'dica. (Tam. *Kull-valei-mannie;* Beng. *Surbo-jaya;* Mal. *Katoo-bala;* Tel. *Krishna-tamarah.*) Indian shot. Root acrid and stimulant. Used as a remedy for poisoned arrow wounds, and given by the natives to cattle when they have eaten poisons.

C. ma'jor. (L. *major*, greater.) A synonym of the *Tibia*.

C. mi'nor. (L. *minor*, less.) A synonym of the *Fibula*.

C. soluti'va. (L. *solvo*, to relax.) The *Cassia fistula*.

C. specio'sa, Roxb. (L. *speciosus*, handsome.) The rhizome is believed to be a kind of turmeric, called African turmeric.

C. starch. Same as *Tous les mois*.

Can'nabene. $C_{18}H_{20}$. According to Personne, a volatile, colourless, strong-smelling liquid obtained from Indian hemp; it boils at 240° C. (464° F.) According to Bohlig, it contains oxygen. This is believed to be the active principle.

C. hy'dride. $C_{18}H_{22}$. A compound which, according to Personne, along with cannabene, composes the volatile oil of Indian hemp.

Can'nabin. (Κάνναβις, hemp.) The resin of the extract of Indian hemp.

Cannab'ina. (Κάνναβις, hemp.) A term for remedies containing Indian hemp, *Cannabis indica*.

C. aquat'ica. (L. *aquaticus*, living in water.) A synonym of *Eupatorium cannabina*.

Cannabina'ceæ. (*Cannabis.*) An Order of monochlamydeous angiospermous Exogens, or a Family of the Order *Urticinæ*. Rough stemmed herbs, with a watery juice. Ovary free, one-celled; ovule solitary, pendulous; embryo hooked, exalbuminous; radicle superior.

Cannabin'eæ. Same as *Cannabinaceæ*.

Can'nabis. (Κάνναβις.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cannabinaceæ*.

C. america'na, U.S. Ph. (F. *chanvre américain;* G. *Americanischer Hanf.*) The flowering tops of *Cannabis sativa*, cultivated in North America.

C. in'dica, B. Ph. (F. *chanvre indien;* G. *Indischer Hanf.*) Indian hemp. The dried flowering tops of the female plants of *C. sativa* grown in India. The officinal part is called in India Gunjah; the larger leaves and fruits, without the stalks, Bhang, Subjee, and Sidhee; and the concrete resinous exudation from the plant, Churrus. In Arabia a preparation is called Haschish; in Western Africa, Diamba and Dakka; and under other names it is largely used as an intoxicant or narcotic in other parts of the tropics. Cannabis indica has a bitter taste and a peculiar odour; it contains a bitter substance, chlorophyll, a green resinous extractive, cannabin, a volatile oil, cannabene, gum, albumen, lignin, and salts. Indian hemp, when given in full doses, produces great exhilaration, intoxication, and stupor. It acts as an aphrodisiac, and increases the appetite. It produces sleep, relieves pain, relaxes spasm, and allays restlessness, without producing constipation or headache, but it is somewhat uncertain in its action on some persons. It is useful in neuralgia, migraine, dysmenorrhœa, and nervous restlessness and sleeplessness. It has been recommended in tetanus and hydrophobia.

C. sati'va, Linn. (L. *sativus*, that which is sown. F. *chanvre cultivé;* I. *canapa;* S. *canamo;* G. *Hanf.*) Hemp. A native of Persia. Supplies hemp-fibre and hempseed. See *Fructus cannabis* and *Oleum cannabis*.

C. sati'va, var. **in'dica.** This variety, which supplies the drug known as Indian hemp, appears to differ from the common hemp only in that it contains a larger quantity of the resin, in consequence of being grown in a hot climate. Hemp grown in the hotter parts of the United States furnishes the drug of a fairly active character.

C. se'men, Belg. Ph. (L. *semen*, seed.) The seeds of hemp, *C. sativa*. See *Fructus cannabis*.

Can'nabum. (L. *cannabum.*) Hemp.

C. arracan'icum. Arracan hemp, or *Jute*.

C. corchor'icum. (*Corchorus.*) A synonym of *Jute*.

Canna'ceæ. (*Canna.*) A synonym of *Marantaceæ*.

Cannac'orus radi'ce cro'cea. (L. *canna*, a reed; *acorus*, the sweet flag; *radix*, a root; *croceus*, saffron-coloured.) The *Curcuma longa*.

Can'næ. Jussieu's term for the combined Orders *Zingiberaceæ* and *Marantaceæ*.

Can'neæ. (*Canna.*) A synonym of *Marantaceæ*.

Can'nel. (L. *canna*, a reed.) The *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*.

C. bone. The clavicle.

C. wa'ter. Cinnamon water.

Can'nel coal. A hard, dull, black variety of coal, breaking with a conchoidal fracture, and obtaining the name from its burning with flame like a candle. Formerly used as a vermicide and a destroyer of ectozoa.

Can'nellate. (L. *canna*, a reed. F. *cannelé;* G. *röhrenförmig.*) Reed-shaped, tubular.

Also (from *canneler*, to groove), furrowed, channelled, grooved.

Can'nellated. Same as *Cannellate*.

C. bod'ies. (F. *corps cannelés.*) The corpora striata of the brain.

Cannes. France; Departement des Alpes-Maritimes. Well-situated at the extremity of the Bay of Napoule, twenty-one miles from Nice. It is protected on the north and west by the Maritime Alps and the Estrelles, but less completely on the east. The hotels and lodging-houses are comfortable. The climate is very equable; and the rainfall not extreme. The mistral is less severe than at many other winter resorts. The mean temperature of spring is 10° C. (50° F.), of summer 22° C. (71·6° F.), of autumn 13° C. (55·4° F.), and of winter 10° C. (50° F.) Number of rainy days in the year 52, rainfall 25 inches. Its climate is less irritating and more equable than that of Nice; less damp than Pau. The early stages of phthisis, scrofulous diseases, relaxed conditions of bronchial mucous membrane, and general nervous debility constitute the class of cases which may be expected to obtain benefit at Cannes.

Can'net, Le. France; near to Cannes. A well-protected winter place for phthisical and rheumatic invalids.

Can'non-ball tree. The *Couroupita guianensis*.

Can'non-bone. See *Canon-bone*.

Cann'statt. Würtemberg, on the Neckar, three miles from Stuttgart, 700 feet above sea level. Many saline chalybeate springs are found here, of a temperature about 19° C. (66·2° F.) They contain sodium chloride, calcium and iron carbonate, sodium, magnesium and calcium sulphate, with much carbonic acid. They are used in chronic mucous catarrh, especially of the intestinal and genito-urinary mucous membrane, and in some cases of anæmia and chlorosis.

Can'nula. (L. dim. *canna*, a reed. Σύριγξ; F. *canule;* I. *cannello;* G. *Röhre, Röhrlein.*) A tubular instrument introduced by means of a stilette, to which it forms a sheath, into a cavity or tumour, in order that, on removing the stilette, any fluid present may be allowed to pass through it. The sheath of a trocar.

C. of Bel'loc. Same as *Belloc's sound.*

C. of Rey'bard. See *Reybard's cannula.*

Can'nulæ pulmo'num. (L. *cannula*, a small reed; *pulmo*, the lung.) The bronchial tubes.

Can'nulate. (*Cannula.* G. *rohrartig, schilfförmig.*) Tubular.

Can'on-bone. (Κανών, a straight rod.) The third and only metacarpal bone of the horse, having on each side the rudimentary second and fourth metacarpals, the splint bones.

Canopite. Term used by Celsus, vi, 6, § 25, for a collyrium made of cadmia, oxide of copper, aromatics, &c.

Cano'pum. (Κάνωπον, the elder flower.) Term, by Paulus Ægineta, Adams's Transl. vol. iii, *b.* vii, *s.* 3, *p.* 155, for the flower or bark of the *Sambucus nigra*, or elder tree.

Ca'nor stethoscop'icus. (L. *canor*, melody; *stethoscopic.*) A term for metallic tinkling.

Cano'rous. (L. *canor.* G. *klangreich, wohltönend.*) Having a singing or ringing sound.

Also, having a voice more or less harmonious.

Cano-tomento'sus. (L. *canus*, grey; *tomentosus*, from *tomentum*, a stuffing for cushions. G. *graufilzig.*) Having a grey downy or velvety surface.

Cano-vir'idis. (L. *canus; viridis*, green. G. *graugrün.*) Of a greyish-green colour.

Can'quoin. A French surgeon of the first half of the nineteenth century.

C.'s antimo'nial paste. Antimony chloride 3 parts, zinc chloride 6, flour 16, mixed into a paste with a little water. Used to destroy cancerous tumours.

C.'s paste. Equal parts of zinc chloride and flour. The zinc chloride is dissolved in water, and the flour added to form a paste. Used in the treatment of cancerous ulcers, either superficial or dried, and introduced into the tumour as small rods, crayons caustiques.

Cansco'ra. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Gentianaceæ.*

C. decussa'ta, R. and Sc. (L. *decusso*, to divide crosswise.) Hab. India. A laxative, alterative, tonic, and nervine. Used in insanity and epilepsy.

Cantab'rica. (*Cantabri*, a people of Spain, in whose country it was first discovered.) A plant which some have thought to be a Dianthus, others a Campanula, but most generally it is supposed to have been the *Convolvulus cantabrica* of Linnæus.

Can'tabrum. (Latin.) Bran, or very coarse bread.

Can'tacon. Name for the *Crocus sativus.* (Ruland.)

Cantarel'la a'qua. See *Acqua toffana.*

Cantarel'lus. The *Meloe proscarabæus.*

Can'tel. The vertex of the skull.

Cant'erbury. Kent. A sulphurous and chalybeate spring was formerly in use here.

C. bells. The *Campanula medium* and the *C. trachelium.*

Cant'ering. (Eng. *canter*, an easy gallop; from Canterbury pilgrims and their ambling pace.) Going as a horse in an easy gallop.

C. ac'tion. Same as *Bruit de galop.*

Canter'ium. (Καντέριος.) Term used by Hippocrates, *de Artic. t.* 20, for a rail or spar between two upright posts or pillars, employed as a lever in dislocations.

Cantharel'lus. (A diminutive of κάνθαρος, a cup. F. *chanterelle.*) A Genus of the Family *Agaricini*, Suborder *Hymenomycetes*, Order *Basidiomycetes.*

C. auranti'acus, Fr. (Mod. L. *aurantiacus*, orange-coloured. F. *chanterelle fausse;* G. *falscher Eierschwamm.*) False chanterelle. Stem stuffed, often amber-coloured at base; pileus fleshy, tomentose; gills crowded, moderately slender, darker than pileus; colour orange yellow. In fir woods and heaths. Not good to eat, but doubtfully poisonous.

C. ciba'rius, Fr. (L. *cibarius*, fit for food. F. *girole ordinaire, jaunelet, chevrette;* G. *Eierschwamm, Pfifferling, Gelbmännel.*) Edible chanterelle. Stem solid, ringless, thickening as it rises; pileus fleshy, smooth; gills thick, distant; colour yellow; odour pleasant, as of apricots or iris root. Found in woods. Esculent, and very good in flavour.

Can'thari figuli'ni. (L. *cantharus*, a pot; *figulinus*, belonging to a potter.) Old term for earthen cucurbits.

Canthari'asis. (Κάνθαρος, a kind of beetle.) A term applied to the condition in which the larvæ of *Coleoptera* develop in the animal body.

Can'tharic ac'id. A substance having the same composition as cantharidin, and formed by heating the latter body with hydriodic acid. It is monobasic, soluble in water, slightly soluble in ether, and when dissolved in glycerin is non-vesicant.

Canthar'idal. (Κανθαρίς, the blistering beetle.) Made with, or containing, cantharides.

C. collo'dion. See *Collodion cum cantharide.*

Canthar'idate of pot'ash. (G. *Cantharidensaures Kali.*) A salt of cantharidin and potash, slightly soluble in water. Used in a glycerin solution spread on linen as a vesicant.

Canthar'idated. (Κανθαρίς.) Containing cantharides.

Canthar'ides. (Κανθαρίς. F. *cantharide;* I. *cantarelie;* S. *cantarida;* G. *Kantharide, Spanische Fliegen.*) The Pharmacopœial name of the dried beetle, *Cantharis vesicatoria.* They are of the form and colour of the living insect, with a disagreeable odour and acrid burning taste; the powder is greyish brown, containing shining green fragments of the elytra and limbs; it soon decomposes when moist. Cantharides contain a green oil, soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol, and non-vesicant; a black matter, soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol, and inert; a yellow, viscid matter, soluble in water and alcohol, and non-vesicant; cantharidin; a fatty matter, insoluble in alcohol; calcium and magnesium phosphates; acetic and, in the fresh insect, uric acids; and a volatile principle, on which the fœtid odour of the beetle depends. Adulterated with other insects and with euphorbium. In moderate doses diuretic and stimulant to genito-urinary organs; in large doses a poisonous irritant. Used in gleet and leucorrhœa, in seminal weakness, in incontinence of urine, in amenorrhœa, in asthenic dropsy, and in scaly diseases of the skin. Externally as a rubefacient and vesicant. Dose, tinct. canthar. 5—20 minims.

C. cam'phor. A synonym of *Cantharidin.*

C. pois'oning. Mouth and throat hot and irritable; epigastric pain gradually becoming abdominal; vomiting of mucus, often bloody; tenesmus; strangury, bloody urine, painful priapism, hard breathing, quick pulse, coma, sometimes tetanus, convulsions. Recovery, when it occurs, is always slow. Affected organs are all intensely inflamed or gangrenous. Fatal doses have been 24 grains of the powder, 1 oz. of the tincture. Vomiting should be promoted and diluents used, opium suppositories and the warm bath. Particles of green elytra should be looked for, and a chloroform solution of contents of stomach tried as a vesicant.

Cantharid'ic ac'id. $C_{10}H_{14}O_5$. A development of cantharidin by the absorption of one equivalent of water. It forms salts, and in this condition is by some supposed to be the form in which cantharidin exists in the beetle.

Canthar'idin. (F. *cantharidine;* I. *cantaridina;* S. *cantaridino;* G. *Kantharidin.*) $C_{20}H_{24}O_8$. The vesicating principle of cantharides. It is in white, micaceous plates, or four-sided prisms; insoluble in water, soluble in hot alcohol and ether. It is volatile, fuses at 210° C. (410° F.), and sublimes in acicular crystals at a lower temperature.

Cantharidin'ic ac'id. (G. *Cantharidinsäure.*) Same as *Cantharidin.*

Cantharidi'num. Same as *Cantharidin.*

C. oleo'sum. Same as *Oleum cantharidum.*

Canthar'idism. (Κανθαρίς.) The symptoms of *Cantharides poisoning.*

Can'tharis. (Κανθαρίς, a blistering beetle.) A Genus of the Family *Trachelidæ*, Section *Heteromera*, Order *Coleoptera*. Head with strong central furrow; head and thorax with fine scattered punctures; elytra punctured closely in wrinkles. All the following species possess blistering powers.

C. æne'as. (L. *æneus*, of bronze.) A native of Pennsylvania.

C. al'bida. (L. *albidus*, whitish.) A large species found near the Rocky Mountains, America.

C. aszelia'na. A native of the Southern States of America.

C. atoma'ria. (L. *atomus*, undivided.) A native of Brazil.

C. atra'ta, Latr. (L. *atratus*, clothed in black.) The black cantharis. Black; 4‴—5‴ long; feeds on aster and solidago. Found in the northern and middle parts of the United States and in Barbary.

C. cinere'a, Latr. (L. *cinereus*, ash-coloured.) The ash-coloured cantharis. Length 6‴; elytra and body black, covered and hidden by an ash-coloured pubescence; antennæ black. Feeds on the potato plant. Inhabits the northern and middle parts of the United States.

C. gi'gas. (L. *gigas*, a giant.) Found in India.

C. margina'ta, Latr. (L. *marginatus*, bordered.) Elytra black, with ash-coloured suture and margin; head, thorax, and abdomen black, nearly covered with an ash-coloured pubescence. Feeds on clematis. Inhabits the United States and the Cape of Good Hope.

C. melæ'na. (Μέλας, black.) Found in California.

C. Nuttal'lii. Head deep green, with a red frontal spot; thorax golden green; elytra golden purple, rugose; thighs purplish, tarsi black. Found in the plains of the Missouri.

C. poli'ta. (L. *politus*, refined.) Found in southern part of the United States.

C. ru'ficeps. (L. *rufus*, red; *caput*, the head.) Found in Sumatra and Java.

C. syri'aca. (L. *syriacus*, Syrian.) Found in Arabia.

C. vesicato'ria, Latr. (L. *vesica*, a blister.) The officinal cantharis. Length 6‴—10‴; head large, subcordate, with a longitudinal furrow, which is short and quadrilateral; thorax and body covered with greyish hairs; elytra long, flexible, golden green; antennæ black, long, filiform; legs violet. Inhabits France, Spain, Italy, Germany, South Russia and Western Asia. Feeds on many trees, as ash, poplar, privet, lilac. When caught they are plunged into diluted vinegar, then exposed to the vapour of heated vinegar, and afterwards dried.

C. viola'cea. (L. *violaceus*, violet-colour.) Found in India.

C. vitta'ta, Latr. (L. *vittatus*, having a fillet or chaplet.) The potato fly. Length 4‴; head light red, with dark spots; antennæ black; thorax black, with three yellow lines; elytra with a yellow margin and central line; abdomen and legs black, covered with a cinereous pubescence. Feeds on the potato plant. Inhabits the middle and southern parts of the United States. At one time it was officinal in the United States.

C. vulnera'ta. (L. *vulnus*, a wound.) Found in California.

Canthec'tomy. (Κανθός, the angle of the eye; ἐκτομή, a cutting-out. G. *Augenwinkelausschnitt.*) Excision or incision of either canthus of the eye.

Canthe'rius. See *Canterium.*

Canthi'tis. (Κανθός, the angle of the eye. F. *canthite.*) Inflammation of one or both canthi.

Canth'ium. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cinchonaceæ.*

C. corona'tum. (L. *corona*, a crown.) The *Randia dumetorum.*

C. parviflo'rum, Lamb. (L. *parvus*, small; *flos*, a flower.) Hab. India. Used in dysentery and as an anthelmintic.

Canthoplas'tic. (Κανθός, the angle of the eye; πλάσσω, to form.) Of, or belonging to, the operation of canthoplasty.

Can'thoplasty. (Κανθός, the angle of the eye; πλάσσω, to form.) An operation for increasing the palpebral aperture when too small, as in chronic entropium. The outer canthus may be cut by a bistoury or by scissors, and the skin and conjunctival portion of the incision united by suture. In some instances a portion of conjunctiva, either of man or of an animal, has been inserted into the wound.

Canthor'raphy. (Κανθός; ῥαφή, a seam.) The operation for reducing the size of the opening of the eyelids by putting a suture in the angle of the lids.

Can'thum. Same as *Candum.*

Can'thus. (Κανθός, the angle of the eye. F. *canthus;* I. *angolo dell' occhio;* G. *Augenwinkel.*) The angles formed by the junction of the eyelids.

C., exter'nal. The outer canthus.

C., great'er. The inner canthus.

C., in'ner. The angle formed by the junction of the eyelids by the side of the nose. It contains the plica semilunaris and the caruncula lachrymalis.

C., inter'nal. The inner canthus.

C., les'ser. The outer canthus.

C., na'sal. (L. *nasus*, the nose.) The inner canthus.

C., out'er. The angle formed by the junction of the eyelids furthest from the nose. It is more acute than the inner.

C., tem'poral. (L. *tempora*, the temples.) The outer canthus.

Cantia'nus pul'vis. Lady Kent's powder. Name for a cordial, in former high repute, composed of crabs' claws, prepared pearls, red coral, oriental bezoar.

Can'tion. Old name for *Saccharum*, or sugar.

Can'ton's phos'phorus. Composed of three parts of calcined oyster shells with one of flowers of sulphur, subjected to a strong heat for an hour in a covered crucible; the product is luminous in the dark.

Canto'res. (L. *canto*, to sing.) A synonym of *Passeres.*

Can'ula. A misspelling of *Cannula.*

Ca'nus. (Καίω, to burn; because of the colour of ashes. G. *Aschgrau.*) A hoary grey colour.

Caout'chin. $C_{10}H_{16}$. One of the constituents of caoutchicin, boiling at 171° C. (339·8° F.)

Caout'chouc. (F. *caoutchouc*, from the Caribæan, *gomme elastique;* I. *gomma elastica;* S. *goma elastica;* G. *Kaoutschouk, Federharz.*) The concrete milky juice of different species of Siphonia, especially *S. elastica*, imported chiefly from Brazil, and of *Ficus elastica*, from India. Many plants of the Nat. Orders *Apocynaceæ, Artocarpaceæ*, and *Euphorbiaceæ*, yield a similar product. It is a mixture of several hydrocarbons, isomeric or polymeric, with turpentine oil. It is insoluble in water and alcohol, soluble in ether, chloroform, petroleum, benzin, turpentine, and most oils. Its chief characteristic is elasticity, which it loses after melting at a little above 100° C. (212° F.) It is miscible with sulphur, when it retains its elasticity at much lower temperatures, and for a longer period, than pure caoutchouc. When mixed with half its weight of sulphur, heated, and subjected to pressure, it forms the hard material called vulcanite. Caoutchouc, in one form or other, is used in the formation of flexible tubes, for catheters, pessaries, stethoscopes, plates for artificial teeth, and other surgical appliances. It forms, when applied in solution, an impervious backing to leather for fomentations or plasters, and on a felted fabric it forms spongio-piline. The fresh juice, to which some ammonia has been added to prevent solidification, has been used as a local application in erysipelas and burns, and a solution of caoutchouc in chloroform is applied to the same purpose. It has also been given in phthisis, in doses of two grains, gradually increased.

C., artific'ial. Tungstic acid, or sodium tungstate, added to a solution of glue, and then hydrochloric acid, produces this substance, which is elastic when warm.

C., min'eral. An undetermined substance covering large tracts of ground in Australia.

C., vul'canised. (L. *Vulcanus*, the fire god.) Caoutchouc subjected to the action of melted sulphur or a bisulphide. It becomes black and horny, and retains its elasticity when exposed to cold and heat. The process is called vulcanization, and if it is continued for some time at a high temperature the caoutchouc becomes hard, and is called *Vulcanite.*

Caoutchou'cin. A thin, volatile, oily liquid, of naphtha-like odour, obtained by destructive distillation of caoutchouc. It is composed of two polymeric hydrocarbons, *Caoutchin* and *Isoprene.*

Cap. (Low L. *cappa*, a hooded cloak, from *caput*, the head; or *capio*, to receive.) A cover.

In Dentistry, used to denote a small somewhat concave piece of gold, ivory, or other substance used to cover over an opening into the pulp cavity of a carious tooth prior to filling the tooth; its purpose is to prevent pressure on the pulp.

Also, in Botany, the pileus of agarics.

Capac'ity. (L. *capacitas*, capability of holding much, from *capax*, roomy. F. *capacité;* I. *capacita;* G. *Räumigkeit, Rauminhalt.*) The power of containing.

C., brea'thing. Same as *C., vital.*

C., elec'trical. See *Electrical capacity.*

C. for calo'ric. (L. *calor*, heat.) Same as *Heat, specific.*

C., lung. Used in the same sense as *C., vital.*

C., men'tal. (L. *mens*, a mind.) The faculty or ability of the mind.

C. of satura'tion. (L. *saturo*, to fill.) The whole number of the combining units of an atom.

C., phys'ical. (Φυσική, natural.) The amount of room in a place.

Also, the power of the body, or of an organ, to endure or perform work.

C., pulmon'ic. (L. *pulmo*, a lung.) Used in the same sense as *C., vital.*

C., respi'ratory. (L. *respiro*, to breathe back.) Same as *C., vital.*

C., specif'ic induc'tive. See *Inductive capacity, specific.*

C., testament'ary. (L. *testamentum*, a will.) The mental competency of a person to make a will.

C., thorac'ic. (Θώραξ, the chest.) Same as *C., vital.*

C., vi'tal. (L. *vita*, life.) The measure, obtained by the spirometer, of the amount of air which can be expelled from the lungs by the deepest possible expiration after the deepest possible inspiration. It averages 3000—4000 c.c. (200—250 cubic inches).

Capa'iba. Same as *Copaiba.*

Capa-isiakka. The pine-apple, *Ananassa sativa.*

Cape. The Cape of Good Hope.

C. al'oes. See *Aloes, Cape.*

C. bad'ger. The *Hyrax capensis.* It furnishes *Hyraceum.*

C. Col'ony. A British colony occupying the southernmost part of Africa. There are several military stations, all of which are healthy. Rheumatism and heart disease are common. There is no malaria.

C. gum. The produce of *Acacia karroo* and *A. horrida.*

C. saf'fron. The substance known under this name consists usually of the florets of *Carthamus tinctorius*, and sometimes of the corolla of *Lyperia crocea.*

C. tu'lip. The *Homeria collina.*

C. wine. Wine made in the Cape Colony. The varieties are highly brandied, and are now little used in England.

Cape Coast Cas'tle. West coast of Africa; in Upper Guinea. It is a military station for black troops. It is the healthiest of the West coast stations; dysentery is common among the whites; phthisis, pneumonia, and bronchitis among the black troops; and dracunculus among all.

Capeli'na. Same as *Bandage, capelline.*

Capel'la. Same as *Cupel.*

Ca'per. (F. *câpre*, from L. *capparis*, from Gr. *κάππαρις*, from Pers. *kabar.* I. *cappero;* G. *Kaper.*) The bud or unexpanded flower of the *Capparis spinosa.* Used as a pickle, and esteemed as antiscorbutic.

C. bean. The *Zygophyllum fabago.*

C. bush. The *Euphorbia lathyris.*

C. plant. The *Capparis spinosa.*

Also, the *Euphorbia lathyris.*

C. spurge. The *Euphorbia lathyris.*

C. tree. The *Capparis spinosa.*

Caphopi'crite. A synonym of *Rhein*, which itself is chrysophanic acid.

Caph'ora. Same as *Camphora.*

Caph'ura. Camphor.

Capilla'ceous. (L. *capillaceus*, from *capillus*, a hair. F. *capillacé;* G. *haarfein, haarig.*) Hair-like in dimension; also, hair-like in appearance.

Cap'illaire. (F. from *capillus*, a hair.) A name given to several ferns of different species, the fronds of which are used in medicine; such are *Adiantum pedatum* and *A. capillus-veneris*, *Asplenium adiantum nigrum* and *A. trichomanes*, *Ceterach officinarum*, and others. The name was originally given to *Adiantum capillus-veneris*, and, according to some, was derived from the slenderness and hair-like appearance of its frond stalks; according to others, because it was used to prevent baldness.

Capil'lament. (L. *capillamentum*, from *capillus*, a hair. G. *haardünne Fiber.*) A very fine fibre.

Also, a hairy covering.

Cap'illaries. (L. *capillaris*, hair-like; from *capillus*, a hair. F. *vaisseaux capillaires;* G. *Kapillaren, Haargefässe.*) The fine network of vessels connecting the arterial and venous systems; discovered by Malpighi in 1661. They are of nearly uniform size, from 1-3500th to 1-2000th of an inch in diameter; the smallest are found in the brain and intestinal mucous membrane, the largest in the skin; the meshes of the network vary in size, being smallest in the lungs, skin, glands, and grey matter of the brain, largest in ligaments and tendons. The wall of the capillaries is a layer of cells continuous with the epithelial lining of the arteries and veins. The cells are united to each other at their edges, flat, long, and nucleated; when a capillary gives off branches, offshoots of the cells at the point of junction run into the diverging vessels. The existence of openings in the walls, stomata, is still unsettled, as well as the question of their contractility.

C., bil'iary. (L. *bilis*, bile. F. *canaliculi biliaires;* G. *Gallenkanälchen.*) The intercellular passages in the liver which form the commencement of the biliary ducts.

Capillarim'eter. (L. *capillus; μέτρον*, a measure.) An instrument for determining the alcoholic strength of wines, based on the fact that alcohol prevents the rise of water in capillary tubes in proportion to its amount.

Capillar'ity. (L. *capillus*, a hair. F. *capillarité;* I. *capillarita;* S. *capilaritad;* G. *Capillarität, Haarröhrchenkraft.*) The series of phenomena which are observed when capillary tubes are placed in a liquid, and which are dependent on the attraction between the walls of the tube and the molecules of the liquid, and on the mutual attraction of these latter towards each other. The phenomena observed when a solid is placed in or upon a liquid are of the same nature.

Cap'illary. (L. *capillaris*, like a hair. F. *capillaire;* I. *capillare;* S. *capilar;* G. *haarfein.*) Hair-like; having the fineness of a hair.

C. attrac'tion. Same as *Capillarity.*

Also, the force which produces the phenomena of capillarity.

C. blood-ves'sel. Same as *Capillaries.*

C. bronchi'tis. See *Bronchitis, capillary.*

C. circula'tion. The circulation of blood in the *Capillaries.*

C. em'bolism. See *Embolism, capillary.*

C. fis'sure. A fracture of a bone as fine as a hair.

C. frac'ture. See *Fracture, capillary.*

C. hæm'orrhage. Bleeding from a surface and not from a distinct vessel. Supposed to come from the capillaries.

C. lymphat'ics. The vessels forming the plexiform origin of lymphatics.

C. næ'vus. See *Nævus, capillary.*

C. phenom'ena. Same as *Capillarity.*

C. pulse. (G. *Capillarpuls.*) A beating, synchronous with the systole of the heart, which may either exist naturally, or may be made to appear on slight pressure, as of the finger-nails.

C. sys'tem. The system of blood-channels lying between the ultimate arteries and veins; the *Capillaries.*

Also, by some, applied to the hairy structures of the body.

C. thrombo'sis. See *Thrombosis, capillary.*

C. tubes. Tubes of a hair-like fineness, which exhibit the phenomena of *Capillarity.*

C. ves'sels. The *Capillaries.*

Cap'illate. (L. *capillus*, a hair. G. *behaart, faserig.*) Covered with hair; also, having the fineness of a hair.

Capilla'tio. (L. *capillus*, a hair.) Old term for a capillary fracture of the cranium. A fracture as fine as hair.

Cap'illi ven'eris her'ba, Belg. Ph. (L. *herba*, a herb.) The plant *Adiantum capillus-veneris.*

Capillic'ulus. (L. dim. *capillus*, a hair.)

Arterial and venous radicles described as carrying on a circulation, forming a diverticulum of the general circulation, and pervading, more minutely than the capillaries, the ultimate elements of every organ. An erroneous idea.

Capillifo'lious. (L. *capillus; folium*, a leaf.) Having hair-like leaves, as the *Polygala capillifolia.*

Cap'illiform. (L. *capillus; forma*, likeness. F. *capilliforme;* G. *haarförmig.*) Having the form or appearance of hair, or of a hairy covering.

Capillit'ium. (L. *capillitium*, the hair. G. *Haupthaar.*) The hair of the head.

Also (G. *Haargewebe*), any hairy covering or tissue.

Also (G. *Haargeflecht*), a filamentous network formed along with conidia in some of the sporangia of Myxomycetes,

Also, a synonym of entropion.

C. intrica'tum. (L. *intrico*, to entangle. G. *Weichselzopf.*) A synonym of *Plica polonica.*

Capillo'rum deflu'vium. (L. *capillus*, a hair; *defluvium*, a falling off.) Baldness.

Cap'illose. (L. *capillus.* G. *haarig, behaart.*) Covered with hair or down.

Cap'illus. (L. as if *capitis pilus*, from *caput*, the head; *pilus*, hair.) The hair, particularly on the top of the head. Different names are given to the hair as it exists on particular parts: as on the head generally, *Capillitium;* on the top of the head, *Capillus;* on the back of the head, *Crinis;* on the temples, *Circinnus;* on the eyelids, *Cilium;* on the eyebrows, *Supercilium;* in the nostrils, *Vibrissæ;* on the chin, *Barba;* on the middle of the chin, *Pappus;* under the chin, *Hypene;* on the upper lip, *Mystax;* on the body, *Pilus;* under the armpits, *Grandebalæ.*

C. ven'eris. See *Adiantum capillus-veneris.*

C. ven'eris canaden'sis. The *Adiantum pedatum.*

Capiple'nium. (L. *caput*, the head; *plenus*, full.) A barbarous term, used by Schneiderus, *de Catarrho*, i, 3, for a species of catarrh; also, for a peculiar heaviness or disorder of the head.

Capistra'tio. (L. *capistrum*, a bridle.) An old term for phymosis, because the prepuce seemed fixed as if by a bridle.

Capis'trum. (L. *capistrum*, a halter, from *capio*, to hold.) A bridle. Old term for trismus or lock-jaw.

Name used by Galen, *de Fasciis*, for a bandage used in fractures or injuries of the lower jaw.

Also (G. *Halfterbinde;* F. *capistre, capeline*), a term for bandages for the head, such as the capeline and the chevestre.

Also, the frænum of the prepuce.

C. au'ri. (L. *aurum*, gold.) Borax; because it is used in soldering gold. (Ruland.)

Cap'ita papav'eris. (L. *caput*, a head.) A synonym of *Fructus papaveris*, G. Ph.

Cap'ital. (L. *caput*, the head.) Of, or belonging to, the head.

Applied, by way of eminence, to the more important operations.

Applied as a name for the head or upper part of an alembic.

Capita'lia medicamen'ta. (L. *capital*, a thing pertaining to the head; *medicamentum*, a drug.) Medicines for affections of the head.

Cap'itate. (L. *caput*, the head. F. *capité;* G. *beknopft, köpfig, kopftragend.*) Having a head or heads; growing in heads.

Capitel'ium. A lixivium or the lees of soap, Paræus, *Chir.* xxv, 32, Fallopius, *de Caut. tom.* i, c. v, *p.* 537; also, soapy water, according to Johnson.

Capitel'late. (L. *capitellum*, dim. of *caput*, a head. G. *kleinkopfig.*) Having a rounded termination like a small head.

Also, similar to *Capitulate.*

Capitel'lum. (L. dim. *caput.*) A small head. The rounded eminence on the external surface of the lower end of the humerus for articulation with the radius.

Also, the apothecia of mosses.

Also, an alembic.

Capitilu'vium. (L. *caput; lavo*, to wash. F. *capitiluve;* G. *Kopfbad.*) A lotion or a bath to be applied to the head.

Capitiple'nium. See *Capiplenium.*

Capitipur'gia. See *Caputpurgium.*

Capitit'raha. (L. *caput*, the head; *traho*, to draw.) An instrument, of the character of the midwifery forceps, for extracting an impacted fœtal head from the pelvis.

Capit'ium. (L. *capitium*, a cover for the head. G. *Kopfbinde.*) A bandage for the head.

C. mag'num. (L. *magnus*, great.) An appliance in former use; the great head-bandage. (Quincy.)

C. mag'num quadrangula're. (L. *magnus*, great; *quadrangularis*, four-sided.) A handkerchief, about one yard square, is so folded that the long border of the upper half lies about 10 cm. behind the long border of the lower half. An oblong is thus produced, which is so placed on the head of the patient that the centre of the handkerchief covers the sagittal suture, whilst the free border of the lower fold hangs down to the tip of the nose, and the border of the upper fold to the eyebrows; the upper, or outer, of the two borders is tied beneath the chin, the lower, or inner, is tied behind the head.

C. quadrangula're. (L. *quadrangulus*, four-cornered.) A capitium in which a square or oblong piece of material is used. See *C. magnum quadrangulare.*

C. triangula're. (L. *triangulus*, three-cornered.) A head bandage made of a three-cornered piece of material, as Esmarch's bandage.

Capito'nes. (L. *capito*, one who has a large head, from *caput*, the head.) Fœtuses which have so large a head as to render their birth difficult.

Cap'itose. (L. *capito.* G. *grossköpfig, dickköpfig.*) Having a large head.

Also (G. *störrisch*), obstinate, headstrong.

Capit'ular. Same as *Capitulate.*

C. pro'cess. The lower or ventral transverse process of the dorsal vertebræ in certain Vertebrata, the articulation of the head of a rib. Also called *Parapophysis.*

Capit'ulate. (L. *capitulum*, a small head. F. *capitulé;* G. *kleinköpfig.*) Having a capitulum, or a little head.

Capit'uliform. (L. *capitulum; forma*, likeness. F. *capituliforme;* G. *köpfchenförmig.*) Having the appearance of a small head.

Capit'ulum. (L. *capitulum*, dim. *caput*, the head. F. *capitulé;* S. *capitulo;* G. *Köpfchen.*) A little head or knob.

A protuberance of bone received into a hollow portion of another bone.

Also, the body of a lepatoid Cirripede, from its being on a peduncle.

Also, the terminal lip of the haustellum of some insects.

Also (F. *capitule ;* G. *Köpfchen*), a form of racemose inflorescence with shortened, globular, orbicular or cup-shaped axis, and sessile flowers.

Also, the rounded extremity of the antheridium of some plants.

The stalked, globular-headed apothecia of certain lichens.

An alembic, or moor's head.

C. arytenoï'deum. (Ἀρύταινα, a ewer; εἶδος, likeness.) The cartilage of Santorini, because it is attached to the upper part of the arytænoid cartilage.

C. cos'tæ. (L. *costa*, a rib.) The head of a rib.

C. laryn'gis. (Λάρυγξ, the larynx.) The cartilages of Santorini, because they are situated at the top of the larynx.

C. mar'tis. (L. *Mars*, the god of war.) The *Eryngium campestre.*

C. Santori'ni. The same as *Santorini, cartilage of.*

Capi'vi oil. Copaiba balsam.

Capnelæ'um. (Καπνός, smoke; ἔλαιον, oil.) Old term (Gr. πίοσταυθος) for a liquid species of resin, mentioned by Galen, *de C. M. sec. Loc.* ii, 13, and Foesius, in *Œc. p.* 305, because it gives off smoke when heated.

Capnis'ma. (Κάπνισμα, an offering of smoke.) Fumigation.

Capni'ta. A kind of gem, according to Pliny.

Capni'tis. Old term for an uncertain herb.

Also, a fine species of *Cadmia.*

Cap'nium. Same as *Capnos.*

Capnoï'des ca'va. (Καπνός, smoke; εἶδος, likeness; L. *cavus*, hollow.) The *Fumaria bulbosa.*

Cap'nomor. (Καπνός, smoke; μοῖρα, a part.) A colourless transparent oil, one of the constituents of smoke, of a peculiar odour, obtained from beech tar. It dissolves caoutchouc. It is probably a mixture.

Capnor'chis. (Καπνός; ὄρχις, a testicle.) The *Fumaria bulbosa*, from its bulbous roots.

Cap'nos. (Καπνος, smoke.) The *Fumaria officinalis*, or fumitory, because the juice, if applied to the eyes, gives a smarting sensation as if produced by smoke.

Cap'nus. Same as *Capnos.*

Ca'pon. (L. *capo*, from κάπων, a capon.) A castrated cock of the domestic fowl.

C.'s tail. The *Valeriana officinalis.*

Ca'pon springs. United States of America; West Virginia; Hampshire County; on the western slope of the ridge of the Alleghanies, about 2000 feet above sea-level. Three sources of mineral water, containing sodium carbonate 6 grains, calcium carbonate 8·3, magnesium carbonate 1·4, ferrous carbonate ·041, and small quantities of potassium and calcium sulphate, in an imperial gallon; carbon dioxide, oxygen, and nitrogen, are found in the water free and dissolved. The water is used in uric acid calculi, in vesical catarrh, in acid or gouty dyspepsia, in hepatic congestion and enlargement, and in menstrual deficiencies.

Cappacaro'ca. The name of species of Myrsine used as an adulterant of Paraguay tea, *Ilex paraguayensis.*

Cappar'eæ. A Tribe or Section of the Nat. Order *Capparidaceæ*, having the fruit an indehiscent berry.

Capparida'ceæ. (*Capparis.*) A Nat. Order of thalamifloral Exogens; or a Family of the Order *Cruciforæ* having tetramerous flowers, one-celled ovary, a closed-up fruit, and exalbuminous seeds.

Capparid'eæ. Same as *Capparidaceæ.*

Cap'parids. The plants of the Nat. Order *Capparidaceæ.*

Cap'paris. (Κάππαρις, the caper plant.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Capparidaceæ.*

C. ægypti'aca. Said to be the hyssop of the Bible. Used in Egypt as *C. spinosa.*

C. amygdali'na. (Ἀμυγδάλινος, of almonds.) The bark of the root blisters the skin. Used in South America as a diuretic.

C. aphyl'la. (Ἀ, neg.; φύλλον, a leaf.) Grows in India. Used as food, but is supposed to be heating and aperient. Medicinally it is used in boils, joint diseases, skin diseases, and as an antidote against poisons.

C. baduc'ca. An Indian species. The juice is made into a liniment, which is used as an anodyne; the flowers are purgative.

C. caran'das. The *Carissa carandas.*

C. cynophalloph'ora, Linn. (Κύων, a dog; φαλλός, the penis; φορέω, to bear.) The bark of the root is a vesicant. Used in South America as a diuretic.

C. ferrugin'ea. (L. *ferrugineus*, rust-coloured.) The bark of the root is a vesicant.

C. fontane'sii. Used in Barbary as *C. spinosa.*

C. in'dica. The *Cadaba indica.*

C. mithridat'ica. (*Mithridate.*) An Indian species, said to be efficacious against poisons and snake-bites.

C. pulcher'rima, Jacq. (L. *pulcher*, beautiful.) Fruit believed to be poisonous.

C. rupes'tris. (L. *rupes*, a cliff.) Used in Greece as *C. spinosa.*

C. sati'va. (L. *sativus*, sown.) The *C. spinosa.*

C. siliquo'sa. (L. *siliqua*, a pod.) Hab. Antilles. Root aperient, anthelmintic, and antihysteric.

C. sola'da. Has a narcotic odour; fruit acrid and stimulating. Used by women to procure fecundity.

C. spino'sa, Linn. (L. *spinosus*, thorny. F. *caprier ;* I. *cappero ;* S. *alcaparro ;* G. *Kappernstrauch.*) The caper plant. A low trailing plant growing on the shores of the Mediterranean. Leaves roundish, blunt, or emarginate; stipules spiny, curved. The unexpanded buds form the pickle capers. The dried bark of the root is wrinkled, and greyish without, whitish within; inodorous, bitterish in taste. It is said to be diuretic, and was used in amenorrhœa, chronic rheumatism, and liver disorders.

Cap'ping. In Dentistry, the process of applying a *Cap.*

Cappo'ne. Italy; in the Island of Ischia, in the Bay of Naples. Warm, saline, slightly aperient waters, of temp. 37° C. (98·6° F.), and smelling like chicken broth. Contain sodium chloride and carbonate, calcium and sodium sulphate, and carbonic acid gas. Used in dyspepsia, chronic derangements of alimentary canal, and in uterine affections.

Cap'ra. (L. *capra*, a she-goat; fem. of *caper ;* akin to κάπρος.) A Genus of the Family

Ovidæ, Group *Ruminantia*, Order *Ungulata*, Class *Mammalia*. Both sexes have horns; no lachrymal sinuses; the throat is furnished with a beard, generally in both sexes.

C. ægag'rus. (Αἴγαγρος, a wild goat.) The paseng, or wild goat, supposed to be the ancestor of the common goat. In the fourth stomach is found the *Bezoar orientale*.

C. alpi'na. (L. *alpinus*, alpine.) The chamois, *Rupicapra tragus*.

C. hir'cus. (L. *hircus*, a he-goat. F. *chèvre;* I. *capra;* S. *cabro;* G. *Zicge*.) The common goat. The horns were formerly used in epilepsy; the dried blood as an aperient; the tallow as a relaxant; and the dung as a detersive. Goats' milk is much used for the making of cheese, and in some countries as food.

C. sylves'tris. (L. *sylvestris*, belonging to a wood.) The wild goat, which was formerly used in medicine.

Capra'ria. (L. *capra*, a she-goat.) A Genus of plants of Nat. Order *Scrophulariaceæ*.

C. biflo'ra. (L. *bis*, twice; *flos*, a flower.) The Mexican tea plant, used in America as a substitute for tea.

Cap'rate. A salt of capric acid.

Capren'ne. See *Borro di Caprenne*.

Capreola'ria va'sa. (L. *capreolus*, a tendril; *vas*, a vessel.) The spermatic vessels, so called from their twisted appearance.

Cap'reolate. (L. *capreolus*. G. *gabelrankig*.) Twisted like the tendril of a vine.

Also, bearing a tendril.

Cap'reolus. (L. *capreolus*.) The helix of the ear.

A tendril or cirrus.

C. au'ris. (L. *auris*, the ear.) A term for the helix of the ear, from its twisted form, according to Bartholin, iii, 9.

Cap'ri. Italy; an island in the Bay of Naples. On the south side is a winter residence for invalids.

Cap'ria. The *Capparis spinosa*.

Cap'ric ac'id. (L. *caper*, a goat. F. *acide caprique;* G. *Caprinsäure*.) $C_{10}H_{20}O_2$. Rutic acid. An acid found as a glyceride in butter and in cocoa-nut oil; occurs in fusel oil; and is formed in the oxidation of oleic acid and oil of rue. It is colourless, crystalline, of a goaty smell. Melts at 27°—30° C. (80·6—86° F.); boils at 268°—270° C. (514·4°—518° F.) Soluble in cold alcohol and ether, insoluble in water. It is found in the fæces of meat-eaters.

Capricer'va. (L. *caper*, a goat; *cerva*, a stag.) A name for the Antilopus, or antelope.

Capricor'nus. (L. *caper; cornu*, horn.) Plumbum or lead. (Ruland.)

Cap'ridæ. Same as *Ovidæ*.

Caprifi'co di Valas'pra. An Italian mineral water; also called *Acqua Bolle*.

Caprifi'cus. (L. *caper*, a goat; *ficus*, a fig.) The wild fig-tree, *Ficus carica*, because goats feed upon its fruit.

Cap'rifoils. The plants of the Nat. Order *Caprifoliaceæ*.

Caprifo'lia. (L. *caper*, a goat; *folium*, a leaf.) The *Lonicera periclymenum*, or common honeysuckle.

Caprifolia'ceæ. (G. *Geisblattgewächse*.) An Order of epigynous corollifloral Exogens; or a Family of the Order *Aggregatæ*. Shrubs or herbaceous plants, with opposite exstipulate leaves; stamens epipetalous; anthers straight, bursting longitudinally; ovules pendulous; fruit consolidated; embryo small, in fleshy albumen; radicle next the hilum.

The Caprifoliaceæ of Kunth is synonymous with *Cornaceæ*.

Caprifo'lium. (Etymology doubtful; L. *capra*, a goat; or *capreolus*, a tendril; or a corruption of *capparis*, the caper plant; *folium*, a leaf; because goats like it, because of the tendril-like tendency of the young shoots, or because of the likeness of its leaves to those of the caper plant.) The honeysuckle, *Lonicera caprifolium*.

C. distinc'tum. (L. *distinctus*, separated.) The *Lonicera periclymenum*.

C. horten'sis. (L. *hortensis*, belonging to a garden.) The *Lonicera caprifolium*.

C. periclym'enum. The *Lonicera periclymenum*.

C. rotundifo'lium. (L. *rotundus*, round; *folium*, a leaf.) The *Lonicera caprifolium*.

C. sempervi'rens. The *Lonicera sempervirens*.

C. sylvat'icum. (L. *sylvaticus*, growing wild.) The *Lonicera periclymenum*.

Caprilo'quium. (L. *caper*, a goat; *loquor*, to speak.) Ægophony.

Cap'rin. A supposed body which, by saponification, is transformed into capric acid and glycerin.

Caprin'ic ac'id. $C_{10}H_{20}O_2$. The same as *Capric acid*.

Cap'rizans pul'sus. (L. *caprizo*, to leap like a goat; *pulsus*, the pulse.) A name first applied by Herophilus (Gr. δορκαδίζων, see Galen, *de Diff. Puls.* i, 28, vol. viii, *p.* 556, ed. Kuhn), to that kind of pulse called bounding.

It has also been described as a pulse, one beat of which is so delayed in its movement that the succeeding beat closely approaches it, and the pulse is felt as if it were double.

Cap'roate. A salt of caproic acid.

Cap'roic ac'id. (*Hexoic acid.*) $C_6H_{12}O_2 = C_5H_{11} . CO_2H$. There are eight theoretical forms of this acid, but five only are known.

C. ac'id, nor'mal. (*Pentylformic acid.*) $CH_3(CH_2)_4 . CO_2H$. It is produced, along with acetic, butyric, and other acids, during the oxidation of many albuminous substances, as bran, cheese; occurs in a free state in sweat and in the fæces of meat-eaters, and as a glyceride in butter of cows' milk. It is an oily liquid, with a disagreeable sweaty odour. It boils at 205° C. (401° F.)

Cap'roin. A supposed neutral fatty body, which, by saponification, is transformed into caproic acid and glycerin.

According to some, the same as *Caprin*.

Capro'næ. (L. *capronæ*, a horse's forelock; as if *a capite pronæ*.) The hair which hangs down over the forehead.

Capron'ic ac'id. (G. *normalbutylessigsäure, isobutylessigsäure*.) $C_6H_{12}O_2$. An acid found by Chevreul in cows' and goats' butter. It exists under two forms, a normal and an isomeric form; the former is transparent and colourless, not miscible with water. It boils at 204·4° C. (400° F.); sp. gr. 0·9449 at 0° C. (32° F.) The isomeric form is characterised by its lower boiling point, 198° C. (388·4° F.).

Cap'ryl. The hypothetical radicle of the eighth term of the series of normal primary alcohols; otherwise *Octyl*.

C. hy'dride. (G. *Caprylwasserstoff*.) C_8H_{18}. A paraffin boiling at 124° C. (255·2° F.) It is an anæsthetic when inhaled, but produces

[illegible] SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

much excitement and vomiting; recovery is not easy.

Cap'rylic acid. (F. *acid octylique.*) $C_8H_{16}O_2 = C_7H_{15} . CO_2H$. It occurs as a glyceride in the butter of cows' milk, and in cocoa-nut oil, also in fusel oil, and in the fæces of meat-eaters. It has a faint unpleasant odour. It solidifies at 12° C. (53·6° F.), melts at 16° C. (60·8° F.), and boils at 227° C. (440·6° F.)

Cap'rylin. A supposed neutral body furnishing, by saponification, caprylic acid and glycerin.

Cap'sa. (Κάψα, a case. G. *Behältniss, Kiste.*) A capsule. An enclosing substance.

C. cor'dis. (L. *cor*, the heart.) The pericardium.

Capsa'icin. $C_9H_{14}O_2$. The active principle of capsicin. It is a fusible, volatile, crystallisable body, soluble in alcohol and ether, and very irritating,

Capsa'rium. (Κάψα, a case.) A box for substances used in dressing wounds.

Capsel'la. (L. dim. *capsula*, a little coffer or chest.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cruciferæ.*

Also, the viper's bugloss, *Echium vulgare.*

Also, *C. bursa-pastoris*, or shepherd's purse.

C. bur'sa-pas'toris, De Cand. (F. *bourse à pasteur*, *molette ;* G. *Hirtentäschlein.*) Shepherd's purse. A mild astringent. Used in diarrhœa, dysentery, and menorrhagia; it has also been employed to promote menstruation.

Cap'sici fruc'tus, B. Ph. (F. *piment rouge, poivre d'Inde ;* I. *peperone ;* S. *pimiento de Indias ;* G. *Spanischer Pfeffer, Cayennepfeffer.*) Capsicum fruit. The dried ripe fruit of *Capsicum fastigiatum*, imported from Zanzibar, and distinguished in commerce as Guinea and pod pepper. An orange-red membranous pod, 1' to 6' long, ·25' broad, straight, conical, pointed, smooth, shining, somewhat wrinkled, and very pungent to the taste. It is an active stimulant. Applied to the skin it produces redness and vesication. Internally it gives a sense of great warmth in the stomach, and in large doses it may produce vomiting, diarrhœa, and gastro-intestinal inflammation. It is chiefly used as a condiment. It is added to purgative or tonic pills to relieve flatulence or griping, and to astringents in diarrhœa; it may be given in atonic dyspepsia, and is of use in the craving for drink of drunkards. Locally it is of service as a gargle in the very early or the chronic stages of sore throat; and as an application in muscular rheumatism, neuralgia, and chilblains. Dose, ½—2 grains; of the tincture, 10—20 minims.

C., pois'oning by. Capsicum has been found in the stomach of a child, and was believed to be the cause of death; as also in other cases.

Capsic'ia. Same as *Capsicin.*

Cap'sicin. A reddish oil, obtained by treating an alcoholic extract of capsicum fruit with ether. It is a compound substance, and contains an alkaloid having an odour of conium, which has not yet been completely separated. Capsicin is very pungent to the taste, and gives off an intensely irritating vapour when heated; it forms crystalline salts with acids.

Cap'sicol. A red, oily liquid. It is a mixture containing capsaicin.

Cap'sicum. (L. *capsa*, a case.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Solanaceæ.*

Also, the officinal name, U.S. Ph., of the *Capsici fructus*, B. Ph.

C. an'nuum, Linn. (L. *annuus*, annual. F. *piment des jardins.*) The Chilli plant. An annual. Hab. the warmer parts of Asia and America, and cultivated generally for its pods, which are one source of ordinary Cayenne pepper.

C. bacca'tum, Willd. (L. *baccatus*, bearing berries.) Bird pepper. Furnishes the Cayenne pepper of the West Indies and South America.

C. brasilia'num. The *C. frutescens.*

C. cerasifor'me, Willd. (L. *cerasus*, a cherry; *forma*, shape.) A species sometimes used.

C. chlorocla'dum, De Cand. (Χλωρός, green; κλάδος, a shoot.) A species with small oblong fruit; occasionally used.

C. fastigia'tum, Blume. (L. *fastigium*, a projecting point.) Hab. Tropical America, Africa, and India. The officinal source of capsicum.

C. fruit. See *Capsici fructus.*

C. frutes'cens, Linn. (L. *frutex*, a shrub.) Goat pepper. One of the sources of West Indian Cayenne pepper.

C. gros'sum, Willd. (L. *grossus*, thick.) Bell pepper. One of the sources of Cayenne pepper, and is used as a pickle. Probably a variety of *C. annuum.*

C. hispan'icum. (L. *hispanicus*, Spanish.) The *C. annuum.*

C. in'dicum. The *C. annuum.*

C. long'um, De Cand. (L. *longus*, long.) Probably a variety of *C. annuum.* It is the source of Spanish pepper, called in Austria Paprika.

C. nepalen'se. Nepaul pepper. A variety which produces a pleasant tasting pepper when made from the not quite ripe pods.

C. toxica'rium. (Τοξικόν, a poison in which arrows were dipped.) Said to be used by the natives of Peru to poison their arrows.

Capsi'tis. (L. *capsa*, a case.) Inflammation of the capsule of the crystalline lens.

Capsocatarac'ta. (*Capsula ; cataracta.* G. *Kapselstaar.*) Capsular cataract.

Cap'sula. (L. dim. of *capsa.*) A capsule.

C. articula'ris. (L. *articulum*, a joint.) The capsular ligament of a joint.

C. circumscis'sa. (L. *circumscindo*, to tear off around.) A capsule, in Botany, opening with a lid; a pyxidium.

C. commu'nis Glisso'ni. (L. *communis*, common) See *Glisson, capsule of.*

C. cor'dis. (L. *cor*, the heart.) The pericardium.

C. den'tis. (L. *dens*, a tooth.) The capsule of a tooth; *Nasmyth's membrane.*

C. humo'ris a'quei. (L. *humor*, fluid; *aqueus*, watery.) The membrane enclosing the aqueous humour, which at one time was believed to exist.

C. inter'na. (L. *internus*, within.) A layer of fibres separating the optic thalamus from the corpus striatum.

C. len'tis. (L. *lens*, a lentil.) The capsule of the crystalline lens.

C. lumba'ris. (L. *lumbus*, the loin.) The receptaculum chyli.

C. nervo'rum. (L. *nervus*, a nerve.) The neurilemma.

C. re'nis adipo'sa. (L. *ren*, the kidney; *adiposus*, fat. G. *Fettkapsel.*) The loose connective tissue, containing many fat cells, in which the kidney is embedded.

C. sequestra'lis. (L. *sequestro*, to separate.) The portion of bone surrounding a sequestrum.

C. ve'næ por'tæ. (*Vena portæ.*) Same as *Glisson*, *capsule of*, inasmuch as it surrounds the vena portæ.

Cap'sulæ. (L. plural of *capsula.*) Capsules, cases.

C. atrabilia'riæ. (L. *ater*, black; *bilis*, bile.) The adrenals.

C. hæmat'icæ. Blood dried in vacuo, mixed with a tenth part of sodium phosphate, and enclosed in a capsule. Used as a nutrient and roborant in anæmia and chlorosis.

C. hibis'ci esculen'ti. The fruit of Hibiscus or *Abelmoschus esculentus.*

C. hydrarg'yri. Five grains of unguentum hydrargyri, in a gelatin capsule, for introduction into the vagina.

C. mat'icæ. Powdered matico, mixed with balsam of copaiba, and enclosed in a capsule. Used in gonorrhœa.

C. mat'icæ vagina'les. Ethereal oil of matico is mixed with lycopodium, or carbonate of magnesia, in conjunction with tannin, alum, or sulphate of zinc, for an astringent vaginal suppository.

C. papav'eris. See *Papaveris capsulæ.*

C. rena'les. (L. *ren*, the kidney.) The adrenals.

C. semina'les. (L. *semen*, seed.) The vesiculæ seminales.

Also, applied to the sacculated portion of the vasa deferentia before their junction with the ducts of the vesiculæ seminales.

C. synovia'les. (*Synovia.*) The bursæ mucosæ.

C. unguino'sæ. (L. *unguen*, an ointment.) The bursæ mucosæ.

Capsulæs'cic ac'id. (L. *capsula*; *æsculus*, the chestnut.) An acid found in the capsules of the fruit of the horse-chestnut, *Æsculus hippocastanum.*

Cap'sular. (L. *capsula.* F. *capsulaire*; I. *capsulare*; S. *capsular*; G. *kapselförmig.*) Belonging or related to, or like, a capsule.

C. ar'tery. The suprarenal artery.

C. cat'aract. Cataract depending on an opaque deposit on the inner surface of the capsule of the lens. See *Cataract*, *capsular.*

C. lig'ament. The ligamentous expansion round a joint.

C. vein. The suprarenal vein.

Capsula'res semina'les. (L. *capsula*; *seminalis*, belonging to semen.) The sacculated portion of the vas deferens before it joins the duct of the vesiculæ seminales.

Cap'sulate. (L. *capsula.*) Provided or enclosed in a capsule.

Capsula'tion. (L. *capsula.*) The enclosure of a drug in a capsule to render it more convenient or more pleasant in administration.

Cap'sule. (L. *capsula.* F. *capsule*; I. and S. *capsula*; G. *Kapsel.*) A name given to various structures which act as enclosing agents.

In Anatomy, besides the various structures of this name with an adjectival qualification, the term capsule is given to that part of the corpus callosum of the brain which extends into the anterior lobe and forms the under part of the medullary capsule of the corpus striatum.

In Surgery, it has been used to denote the cyst of an encysted tumour; also, the wall of an abscess.

In Botany, a capsule is a superior, one or more celled, many seeded, dry, dehiscent fruit, formed of two or more carpels.

Also, it is applied to the rounded spore-cases of ferns or sporangia.

In Chemistry, a capsule is a shallow vessel for evaporating substances, or other purposes.

In Pharmacy, an envelope of gelatin, gluten, or membrane, enclosing a drug for the purpose of disguising its taste or securing its entrance into the stomach unchanged.

C., a'queous. A synonym of *Descemet's membrane*, from its relation to the aqueous humour of the eye.

C., artic'ular. (L. *articulum*, a joint.) The ligamentous expansion around a joint.

C., cartilag'inous. The concentric layer around certain cartilage cells, especially in the costal and intervertebral cartilages.

C., crys'talline. The capsule of the crystalline lens.

C., devo'rative. (L. *devoro*, to swallow down.) A layer or film of gelatin. Used for the enclosure of a medicine to be swallowed.

C., fi'brous. The capsular ligament of joints.

C., fold'ing. Same as *C., devorative.*

C., gel'atin. A case for the enclosure of medicine. These capsules are made by dipping a bulb or oblong mould into a solution of gelatin, allowing the coating partially to dry, removing it, filling with the drug and closing the hole with semisolid gelatin; or they are made in half spheres, and joined after filling.

C., hæmorrhoïd'al. (Αἱμαῤῥοίδες, piles.) A cup-like instrument, with a perforated bottom, which was placed around a pile and received the caustic which was used to destroy the structure.

C., hy'aloïd. The same as *Hyaloid membrane.*

C., medul'lary, of Reil. The outer coating of white or medullary fibres of the grey matter of the corpus striatum.

C., mem'brane. A capsule made as a gelatin capsule, but with gut skin.

C., oc'ular. The *Tunica vaginalis oculi.*

C. of a'queous hu'mour. The supposed membrane lining the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye and secreting the aqueous humour.

C. of Bon'net. See *Bonnet, capsule of.*

C. of Bow'man. See *Bowman, capsule of.*

C. of eye, cel'lular. The *Tunica vaginalis oculi.*

C. of Glis'son. See *Glisson, capsule of.*

C. of glomer'ulus. (L. *glomerulus*, dim. of *glomus*, a ball of thread; and, from its likeness, applied to the vascular tuft of the Malpighian corpuscle.) Same as *Bowman, capsule of.*

C. of heart. The pericardium.

C. of kid'ney. See *Kidney, capsule of.*

C. of lens. (G. *Kristallinsenkapsel.*) The transparent elastic membrane enclosing the lens. It is structureless and brittle, and curls up outwards when broken. It allows of easy osmosis, and slowly dissolves in boiling water.

C. of lens, vas'cular. A membranous capsule, containing the ramifications of the hyaloid artery, which invests the lens soon after its first appearance in the fœtus, and in man remains until about the seventh month. Its anterior part, adherent to the margin of the iris, is the membrana pupillaris, and itself is also called capsulo-pupillary membrane.

C. of Malpigh'ian bod'y. Same as *Bowman, capsule of.*

C. of Mül'ler. See *Müller, capsule of.*

C. of nerves. The neurilemma.

C. of teeth. Same as *Nasmyth's membrane.*

C. of Te'non. See *Tenon, capsule of.*

C., org·an'ic. Same as *C., membrane.*

C., perio'tic. (Περί, around; οὖς, the ear.) The tissue surrounding the auditory sacs in the embryo.

C., re'nal. (L. *ren*, the kidney.) The adrenal.

C., sem'inal. (L. *semen*, seed.) The vesicula seminalis, and also the dilated entrance of the vas deferens into it.

C., suprare'nal. (L. *supra*, above; *ren*, the kidney.) The adrenal.

C., syno'vial. Same as *Synovial membrane, articular.*

Cap'sules, pop'py. See *Capsulæ papaveris.*

Capsulif'erous. (L. *capsula; fero*, to bear. F. *capsulifère;* G. *kapseltragend.*) Bearing or containing capsules.

Capsuli'tis. (L. *capsula*, a capsule. F. *capsulite;* G. *Linsenkapselentzündung.*) Inflammation of the capsule of the lens. It is supposed to occur in cases where the capsule and the iris are adherent to each other; also in cases of traumatic and of secondary cataract after operation, when vessels appear on the membrane; and it has also been applied to simple capsular and secondary cataract, on the assumption that they represented Virchow's non-vascular parenchymatous inflammation.

Capsulo-pu'pillary mem'brane. (L. *capsula; pupilla*, the pupil of the eye.) The vascular investment of the fœtal lens. See *Capsule of lens, vascular.*

Cap'uli. The *Prunus capulin.*

Cap'uloid. (L. *capula*, a cup; εἶδος, likeness. F. *capuloïde;* G. *becherähnlich.*) Resembling a cup.

Cap'ulum. (Κάμπτω, to bend.) A contortion of the eyelids or other parts.

Cap'ulus. (L. *capulus*, a handle.) A term for the penis.

Capur. (Arab. *Cáfúr.* Κάφουρα.) Camphor. (Quincy.)

Cap'uron. A French physician born 1767, died 1850.

C.'s pills. Catechu 12 parts, alum 6, opium 2, mixed with syrup of red rose.

Ca'put. (L. *caput*, the head; akin to Sanscrit *kapâla;* Gr. κεφαλή; F. *tête;* I. *testa;* S. *cabeza;* G. *Kopf.*) The head, including the skull and face.

Also, the rounded top or articulating end of a bone.

Also, a term for the glans penis.

Also, applied in Biology to the top or rounded end of structures.

C. al'lii. (L. *allium*, garlic.) The kind of garlic called *Molyza.*

C. angula're. (L. *angularis*, angular. G. *Augen-mediale*, or *Winkelzacke.*) Term applied by Henle to the musculus levator alæ nasi et labii superioris, which he unites with other muscles to form a single stratum named the musculus quadratus labii superioris.

C. as'peræ arte'riæ. (L. *asper*, rough; *arteria*, the windpipe.) The head of the rough artery or windpipe. A term for the larynx.

C. cæ'cum co'li. (L. *cæcus*, blind; *colon*, the intestine of that name.) The blind head of the colon. The cæcum.

C. co'li. The head of the colon. A synonym of the *Cæcum.*

C. concu'tiens. (L. *concutio*, to shake.) A name given to the first of the intertransversales muscles, from its action on the head.

C. cor'nu posterio'ris. (L. *cornu*, a horn; *posterior*, hinder.) The hinder, somewhat enlarged, part of the posterior cornu, or horn of the crescent-shaped mass of grey substance in each lateral half of the spinal cord.

C. epididym'idis. (G. *Kopf des Nebenhodens.*) The upper enlarged extremity or head of the epididymis.

C. galea'tum. (L. *galeatus*, helmeted.) The head of the new-born child when covered with the caul.

C. gallina'ceum. The same as *C. gallinaginis.*

C. gallinag'inis. (L. *gallinago*, a woodcock.) A longitudinal elevation of the mucous membrane of the prostatic urethra, extending outwards for eight or nine lines from the uvula vesicæ; it gradually rises from its origin until it attains a height of a line and a half, when it sinks again.

C. genita'le. (L. *genitalis*, causing generation.) A term for the glans penis.

C. inclava'tum. (L. *in*, in; *clavus*, a plug.) Applied to cases of labour in which the fœtal head is impacted.

C. incunea'tum. (L. *in*, in; *cuneo*, to drive in a wedge.) Applied to impaction of the fœtal head in labour.

C. infraorbita'le. (L. *infra*, beneath; *orbis*, a circle. G. *mittlere*, or *Infraorbitalzacke.*) A name applied by Henle to the levator labia superioris proprius, which forms the middle head of his musculus quadratus labii superioris.

C. li'berum. (L. *liber*, free.) A term applied to the head of insects when it is free from protection or cover of the thorax.

C. lu'bricum. (L. *lubricus*, slippery.) A synonym of the *Penis.*

C. ma'jor. (L. *major*, larger.) The head, or upper end, of the epididymis.

C. medu'sæ. (*Medusa*, the daughter of Phorcus, whose golden hair, having captivated Neptune, was turned into snakes by Minerva.) A term given to the appearance produced by dilatation of the small cutaneous veins around the navel, the result of congestion of the portal vein in those cases in which the umbilical vein remains pervious in the abdomen, and is joined by the parumbilical vein.

C. mi'nor. (L. *minor*, less.) The tail, or lower end, of the epididymis.

C. mon'achi. (L. *monachus*, a monk.) A name of the dandelion, *Taraxacum dens leonis.*

C. mor'tuum. (L. *mortuus*, dead. G. *Todtenkopf, Rückstand.*) The dead head. A term applied to inert or useless residue after distillation or sublimation. Seldom used now, except to the deposit left in the retort after the distillation of the fuming sulphuric acid of Nordhausen.

C. obsti'pum. (L. *obstipus*, bent on one side.) A term for wry-neck.

C. obtec'tum. (L. *obtectus*, part. of *ob-*

tego, to cover up.) A term applied to the head of an insect when it is covered by the thorax.

C. papav'eris. (G. *Mohnkopf.*) The head, or capsule, of the poppy, *Papaver somniferum.*

C. pe'nis. The head, or glans, of the penis.

C. pur'gum. (L. *purgo*, to cleanse.) An old name for remedies which produced a discharge from the head, as errhines, sialogogues, and sternutatories.

C. recep'tum. (L. *receptus*, part. of *recipio*, to receive.) A term applied to the head of an insect when it is received into a notch on the anterior border of the thorax.

C. scap'ulæ. The head of the shoulder-blade. A term for the acromion.

C. succeda'neum. (L. *succedaneus*, substituted. G. *Kopfgeschwulst der Neugebornen.*) A term applied to the œdematous swelling of the scalp of the child observed in many cases of labour where there is sufficient amount of resistance of the maternal parts; it is situated on that part of the head which presents. Also, called *Cephalhæmatoma.*

C. tes'tis. (L. *testis*, the testicle.) The epididymis.

C. zygomat'icum. (Ζυγόν, a yolk. G. *laterale* or *Jochbeinzacke.*) Term applied by Henle to the zygomaticus minor, which forms the external head of his musculus quadratus labii superioris.

Caputpur'gium. Same as *Caput purgum.*

Cap'vern. France; Departement Haute-Pyrénées. Pleasantly situated in a narrow valley about twelve miles from Bagnères de Bigorre. Waters, of temp. 21° C. (69·8° F.) to 23° C. (73·4° F.), contain calcium and magnesium salts, with a little iron and carbonic acid, oxygen and nitrogen. The source Hount-Caoude is said to be stimulant; it is used in indolent conditions of the abdominal viscera, in urinary calculus, and in climacteric affections, and is contraindicated in hæmorrhages. The source Bouridé is said to be calmative, and of use in hysteria.

Caque'ta. A river of the north-western side of South America running into the Amazon.

C. bark. One of the names of the bark of *Cinchona lancifolia.*

Car'a. (Κάρα.) The head.

Car'a schul'li. Name of a plant of Malabar. Used externally as suppurative, internally against suppression of urine; supposed to be the *Barleria buxifolia.*

Car'aba. Same as *Carabë.*

Also, a name for the oil of cashew nuts, the fruit of *Anacardium occidentale.*

Carabay'a. A province of Brazil.

C. bark. A thin bark, probably the produce of *Cinchona ovata* and its varieties.

Car'abë. (Pers. *karubah.*) Amber. Also applied to other substances, as asphalt. Paracelsus, *de Tart. Morb. c.* 9.

C. fu'nerum. (L. *funus*, burial.) Bitumen; because used in embalming the dead.

Car'abus. (Κάραβος, a stag beetle. F. *carabe;* S. *carabo;* G. *Laufkäfer.*) A Genus of the Order *Coleoptera*, Class *Insecta.*

Also, a name of the cray fish, *Astacus fluviatilis.*

C. chrysoceph'alus. (Χρυσός, gold; κεφαλή, the head.) Formerly used locally in toothache.

C. ferrugin'eus. (L. *ferrugineus*, rust-coloured.) Common around Paris, where it is used, when bruised, and rubbed on the gum in toothache.

Caracar'acal. A name for a form of tinea. (Littré and Robin.)

Cara'cas. The capital of the United States of Venezuela.

C. ki'no. A form of the gum probably obtained from the *Coccoloba uvifera.*

C. sarsaparil'la. The produce probably of *Smilax medica.*

Cara'cha. A name applied in Peru to a pustular eruption on the arms and chest, which leaves white cicatrices in negroes and mulattoes, and black scars in white people. (Littré and Robin.)

Caracos'mos. Sour mare's milk, much esteemed by the Tartars. Lindenus, *S. M. Ex.* xvi, § 127.

Car'agaheen. Same as *Carrageen.*

Caraga'na. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ.*

C. arbores'cens, Lamb. (L. *arboresco*, to grow like a tree.) Hab. Siberia. Seeds are eaten as food.

Cara'gna. See *Caranna.*

Caraib'a. A synonym of *Caroba.*

Carama'nia. A province in the eastern part of Asia Minor.

C. gum. A variety like Bassora gum. Used to adulterate gum tragacanth.

Carama'tu. A tree growing in Pomeroon. It furnishes a febrifuge bark, which may be used in typhoid and remittent fevers, when cinchona would be useless or pernicious. (Dunglison.)

Caram'bola. The *Averrhoa carambola.*

Car'amel. (S. *caramelo*, from L. *canna*, a cane; *mel*, honey.) A black porous mass produced when sugar is exposed to a temperature of 204·4° C. (400° F.), by which it loses two equivalents of water. It is used as a colouring matter.

Car'amelan. (Same etymon.) $C_{12}H_{18}O_9$ or $C_4H_6O_3$. One of the principal constituents of caramel. It is colourless.

Caran'na. (Span.) Name of a resin which exudes from a large tree in New Spain, mentioned by Schröderus, *l.* iv, *cl.* 2, n. 380; it is of a brownish colour streaked with white, and was formerly employed in vulnerary balsams, strengthening, discutient, and suppurating plasters. It is believed to be the produce of *Amyris caranna*, or, according to some, of *Bursera gummifera.*

Caran'næ gum'mi. (L. *gummi*, gum.) See *Caranna.*

Cara'pa. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Meliaceæ.* Tropical trees with bitter bark and oily seeds.

C. guianen'sis, Aubl. Hab. Brazil and Guiana. The bark is bitter and astringent. It is used in malarious fevers and as a vermifuge. The oil of the seeds is bitter and anthelmintic, and is used against the bites of insects.

C. guineen'sis. The *C. touloucouna.*

C. moluccen'sis. The *Xylocarpus granatum.*

C. obova'ta, Linn. (L. *ob*, towards; *ovatus*, egg-shaped.) Yields a bitter and astringent bark.

C. proce'ra. (L. *procerus*, tall.) Hab. India. A bitter and tonic.

C. touloucou'na. Hab. Western Africa. The seeds furnish a bitter, pale yellow oil, called Kunda, or Tallicoonah, which is purgative and anthelmintic. The bark is bitter.

Car'apace. (S. *carapacho.* G. *Rückenschild.*) The dorsal part of the hard epidermic exoskeleton of the Chelonia; it is composed of the expanded extremities of the spinous processes of the dorsal vertebræ in the centre; of the broad and flat costal plates, supported by the ribs, which form the chief extent; and of the series of marginal plates around the edges.

The upper shell of certain *Crustacea*, in which it is a development of the epimera of the cephalic segments of the cephalothorax.

The enclosing case of certain *Infusoria.*

Car'apat. Castor oil.

Car'apin. An alkaloid found in the bark of the *Carapa guianensis.* It forms crystallisable salts with nitric and hydrochloric acids.

Cara'te. A cutaneous disease occurring in Santa Fé, and supposed to be syphilitic. It consists of blotches, sometimes coffee-coloured, sometimes crimson, and sometimes a livid blue.

Carawala. The native Indian name of the *Hypnale nepa.*

Car'away. (S. *alkarahueya,* from Ar. *karwiyá,* caraway; perhaps from κάρον, cummin.) The *Carum carui.*

C. fruit. See *Carui fructus.*

C. seed. The seeds of the *Carum carui.* See *Carui fructus.*

Carballi'no. Spain; Province of Santiago. A mineral water from several springs, of a temperature varying from 26° C. to 38° C. (78·8° F. to 100·4° F.) They contain calcium and magnesium chloride, calcium carbonate, calcium and magnesium sulphate, with free carbonic acid and hydrogen sulphide.

Carbal'lo. Spain; Province of Corunna. A sulphur water, of 30° C. (86° F.) Used in rheumatism.

Carbam'ic ac'id. CO.NH$_2$.OH. An acid not known in the free state. It is said to be contained in the serum of blood.

Car'bamide. CO(NH$_2$)$_2$. A synonym of *Urea.*

Car'basus. An old name, used by Scribonius Largus, n. 227, for very fine linen; also, lint used in surgery.

Carbazo'tate. A salt of carbazotic or picric acid.

Carbazo'tic a'cid. A synonym of picric acid.

Car'bide. A compound of carbon and some other element, as hydrogen or iron.

C., magnet'ic. A substance used for water-filters, said to be made by heating hæmatite with sawdust.

C. of sul'phur. Same as *Carbon disulphide.*

Car'binol. A term for methyl alcohol. The alcohols formed from it by substitution of methyl, ethyl, or other radicle, for one of its atoms of hydrogen, are called methyl carbinol, ethyl carbinol, and so forth.

Car'bo. (L. *carbo,* a coal; also, a live coal.) Charcoal, carbon.

A term for carbuncle, from the hot sensation and fiery appearance attending it.

C. anima'lis, B. Ph. (F. *charbon animal;* I. *carbone animale;* S. *carbon animal;* G. *Thierischekohle, Thierkohle.*) The pharmacopœial name of impure animal charcoal, or bone black. The residue of bones which have been exposed to a red heat without the access of air. Consists of 88 per cent. of calcium carbonate and phosphate, 2 per cent. of ferric carbide and silicide and 10 per cent. of carbon. It is bitter to the taste.

The G. Ph. (G. *Thierkohle, Fleischkohle*) directs carbo animalis to be made from calf's flesh, deprived of fat, to be burnt with a third part of bone in a covered vessel.

C. anima'lis purifica'tus, B. Ph. Purified animal charcoal. Animal charcoal 16 ounces, hydrochloric acid 10 fluid ounces, and a pint of water, are digested for some time, so that the salts may be dissolved, and the carbon collected on a calico filter, washed and dried. It is a black powder, inodorous and tasteless, and is used as a decolouriser. It is used as an antidote to poisonous alkaloids, and to hydrocyanic acid, when it should be given very soon. Half an ounce absorbs and neutralises about a grain of the alkaloid.

C. car'nis. (L. *caro,* flesh.) The *C. animalis,* G. Ph.

C. e lig'no. See *C. ligni.*

C. fos'silis. (L. *fossilis,* dug up.) Coal.

C. huma'num. (L. *humanus,* belonging to man.) Human fæces.

C. jugland'is. (L. *juglans,* a walnut.) Charcoal made from walnut wood. Used in flatulent dyspepsia.

C. lig'ni, B. Ph. (L. *lignum,* wood. F. *charbon de bois;* I. *carbone di legno;* S. *carbon de lena;* G. *Holzkohle.*) Wood charcoal. Wood charred by exposure to a red heat without the access of air. Black, brittle, light, porous, tasteless, inodorous, insoluble in water, a good conductor of electricity, but a bad one of heat. When burned in the air at a high temperature it leaves not more than 2 per cent. of ash. It is able to absorb gases. A cubic inch will condense within itself 90 cubic inches of ammonia, 55 of sulphuretted hydrogen, 35 of carbonic acid, 9 of oxygen, 7·5 of nitrogen, and 1·7 of hydrogen. Charcoal is disinfectant when applied in substance, between muslin, to foul ulcers and sloughing wounds. It is useful in diarrhœa and indigestion, with foul breath and eructations; for this it is best given in capsule. Dose, 20 to 60 grains.

C. lig'ni depura'tus, Belg. Ph. (L. *lignum; depuro,* to purify.) Poplar wood deprived of its bark, exposed to a strong heat in a closed vessel; after cooling, soaked in frequently renewed water for three days, dried and powdered.

C. minera'lis. (F. *mineral,* ore.) Graphite, and also anthracite.

C. nu'cis coco'is. (L. *nux,* a nut; *cocoes,* the cocoa-nut.) Charcoal made from cocoa-nut shells. Used in flatulent dyspepsia.

C. os'sium. (L. *os,* a bone. G. *Knochenkohle.*) Animal charcoal.

C. os'sium depura'tus, Belg. Ph. (L. *os; depuro,* to purify.) The *C. animalis purificatus.*

C. palpebra'rum. (L. *palpebræ,* the eyelids.) A carbuncular disease of the eyelids.

C. pa'nis. (L. *panis,* bread. G. *Brotkohle.*) Charcoal made by burning bread. Used as a tooth powder.

C. pe'træ. (L. *petra,* a stone.) Coal.

C. po'puli. (L. *populus,* a poplar tree. G. *Pappelkohle.*) Charcoal made from poplar wood. Used in atonic stomach and intestinal diseases.

C. præpara'tus. (L. *præparo,* to prepare.) The *C. ligni.*

C. pulvera'tus, G. Ph. (L. *pulvero,* to reduce to powder.) Wood charcoal. See *C. ligni.*

C. san'guinis. (L. *sanguis*, blood. G. *Blutkohle.*) Blood charred as bone in *C. animalis*, and used in the same way.

C. spong'iæ. (L. *spongia*, sponge.) Burnt sponge.

C. su'beris. (L. *suber*, the cork tree. G. *Corkkohle.*) Charcoal made from cork bark. Used in dysentery.

C. trichlora'tus. Carbon trichloride.

C. vegetab'ilis. (G. *Holzkohle.*) Carbo ligni, wood or vegetable charcoal.

C. vegetab'ilis præpara'tus. (L. *præparo*, to prepare.) The *C. ligni depuratus.*

Carbohæ'mia. (*Carbon; αἷμα*, blood.) A condition in which the blood is imperfectly oxidised.

Carbohy'drates. (*Carbon; ὕδωρ*, water.) A term applied to certain organic compounds containing six or twelve atoms of carbon, united with a variable number of atoms of hydrogen and oxygen, but always in the proportion to form water. They are divided into *Glucoses*, *Saccharoses* or *Sucroses*, and *Amyloses*.

Car'bolate. A salt of carbolic acid.

C. of lime. See *Calcis carbolas.*

C. of quini'ne. (G. *carbolsäures Chinin.*) One part of quinine and two parts of carbolic acid are dissolved in alcohol and evaporated. Used in puerperal fever, typhus, pyæmia, and septicæmia.

C. of so'da. See *Sodium carbolate.*

Car'bolated. Containing carbolic acid.

C. cam'phor. See *Camphor, carbolated.*

Carbol'ic ac'id. C_6H_6O. (L. *carbo*, coal; *oleum*, oil. F. *acid phenique ;* G. *Phenol*, *Carbol*, *Carbolsäure.*) Phenic acid. It is produced by the action of nitrous acid on anilin, by the dry distillation of salicylic acid, and by the dry distillation of coal. Coal-tar oil is distilled, and the portion which passes over between the temperatures of 150° C. (302° F.) and 200° C. (392° F.) is collected and mixed with a hot strong solution of caustic potash, when a pasty crystalline mass is obtained; this, on the addition of water, separates into a light oil and a dense alkaline solution; which latter, when decomposed by hydrochloric acid, yields carbolic acid in the form of an oily liquid; it is then purified by calcium chloride, and crystallised by exposure to a low temperature. The crystals are long, colourless, prismatic needles, of sp. gr. 1·066, melting at about 40° C. (104° F.), and boiling about 181·5° C. (358·7° F.) It is very deliquescent, soon liquefying on exposure. It is soluble in 20 to 33 parts of water, easily in glycerin, oils, alcohol, ether, and acetic acid. It is neutral to test paper, and precipitates albumin. It has a hot, corrosive taste, and a peculiar odour. Carbolic acid is poisonous to the highest as well as the lowest forms of life, by which action it prevents fermentation and putrefaction. When taken internally it is absorbed into the blood and eliminated by the kidneys. It produces stupor, and convulsions, and failure of heart action. Locally it is used as an antiseptic and disinfectant in foul wounds and in burns, in the treatment of recent wounds according to *Lister's method ;* as a local anæsthetic preparatory to stopping a decayed tooth, or the use of caustic in lupus, and other skin diseases. It is used in eczema, psoriasis, parasitic skin diseases, and boils, and as an injection into the vagina when the discharges are foul, and into a suppurating cavity, and, in substance, to ulceration of the os uteri. It is used as a gargle or paint in sloughy sore throat and diphtheria, and as a spray where the expectoration is fœtid; as a disinfectant in infectious diseases it is largely employed. Internally it is given in vomiting produced by nervous irritation. It has been used with apparent success as an injection into the subcutaneous tissue, a parenchymatous injection as it is called, in glandular swellings and inflammations, in erysipelas, poisoned wounds, inflamed bursæ, in phlegmons, into the sac of hydrocele, and into the joint cavity in chronic synovitis. Dose, 1 to 3 grains in solution. As a lotion and injection, 1 part to 50 or 60.

C. ac'id, pois'oning by. Intense burning and whiteness of mouth, sometimes vomiting of frothy mucus, intoxication, contracted pupils, quick irregular pulse, oppressed and jerky breathing, cold clammy skin, smoky urine, coma, sometimes convulsions, and death in half an hour to four hours, the shortest period recorded being ten minutes, the longest sixty hours. The mouth, gullet, and stomach are found shrivelled and white, the intestines, and sometimes the stomach, congested, and the lungs gorged. Dangerous symptoms have been produced by less than ten drops.

C. ac'id, tests for. The odour is distinct, a splinter of firwood, moistened with the acid and then with hydrochloric acid, turns blue when dry; ferric chloride colours it violet; bromine water gives a white precipitate.

C. band'age. A flannel or calico bandage which has been soaked in carbolic oil, and often stiffened with wax.

C. gauze. (G. *Carbolgaze.*) Thin muslin impregnated with carbolic acid.

C. jute. Jute impregnated with carbolic acid, and used as a surgical dressing.

C. oil. (G. *Carbolsäureöl*, *Carbolöl.*) A solution of carbolic acid in boiled linseed oil in a proportion varying from 5 to 10 per cent. Used in the dressing of wounds as an antiseptic.

C. put'ty. (G. *Carbolkitt.*) One part of carbolic acid is mixed with four parts of boiled linseed oil, and chalk added till it is of the consistence of putty.

C. soap. (G. *Carbolseife.*) Carbolic acid added to soap in the proportion of 1 to 10. A disinfecting agent in washing.

C. spray. A solution of 1 part of carbolic to 25 of water, used with a spray apparatus in ulcerated sore throat.

Also, a weaker solution, 1 to 100, used as a steam spray to produce a cloud of carbolised vapour around the part, when an operation is performed by the antiseptic method.

C. wax. (G. *Carbolwachs.*) Carbolic acid 1 part, melted with yellow wax 10 parts. Used to impregnate ligatures or bandages.

Carbol'ici ac'idi a'qua, U.S. Glycerite of carbolic acid ten drachms, distilled water sufficient to make a pint; one drachm contains a grain of the acid.

C. ac'idi glyceri'num, B. Ph. Carbolic acid 1 part, glycerine 4; rubbed together till dissolved. Dose, 5 to 10 minims in water.

C. ac'idi glyceri'tum, U.S. Similar to the Glycerinum of the B. Ph.

C. ac'idi supposito'rium cum sapo'ne. Carbolic acid 12 grains, and soap, in powder, 180, starch to form a mass sufficient for twelve suppositories.

C. ac'idi unguent'um, U.S. Carbolic

acid 60 grains, ointment 420; mix. Requires dilution in using.

Car'bolisated. (Same etymon.) Prepared, or charged with, carbolic acid.

Car'bolised. (Same etymon.) Containing, or prepared with, carbolic acid.

C. cam'phor. An oleaginous liquid obtained by mixing 2 parts of a solution of 9 parts of carbolic acid in one of alcohol, with 12 parts of powdered camphor. Used as an antiseptic dressing, in the proportion of 1 part to 20 of water or more.

C. cat'gut. See *Catgut, carbolised.*

C. res'in-cloth. Thin calico muslin steeped in a solution of carbolic acid 2 parts, castor oil 2, resin 16, spirits 40. Used as an antiseptic dressing.

Car'bon. (L. *carbo*, a coal. F. *carbone;* I. *carbonio;* S. *carbono;* G. *Kohlenstoff.*) Symb. C. At. weight 11·97. A tetratomic element existing in three forms: the diamond, crystallizing in cubes or regular octahedra; graphite, occurring in hexagonal plates belonging to the rhombohedral system; and charcoal, an amorphous form. It constitutes a large part of all animal and vegetable matter, from which it may be obtained by burning in close vessels.

C. ac'ids. A term for organic acids.

C. bichlo'ride. An incorrect name for carbon tetrachloride.

C. bisulph'ide. Same as *C. disulphide.*

C. bisulph'uret. Same as *C. disulphide.*

C. bro'mide. A compound said to be present in some specimens of commercial bromine.

C. dichlo'ride. C_2Cl_4. Formed by passing the vapour of the tetrachloride of carbon through a red-hot tube. A mobile liquid, sp. gr. 1·629, boils at 117° C. (242·6° F.) Its vapour is anæsthetic.

C. diox'ide. (F. *acide carbonique;* I. and S. *acido carbonico;* G. *Kohlensäure.*) CO_2. Carbonic acid. Formed when charcoal burns in the air, and when a carbonate is decomposed by a stronger acid, as marble by hydrochloric acid. It is a colourless gas, with pungent smell and taste, sp. gr. 1·5241, soluble in water, but expelled by boiling. It will not support combustion, and destroys animal life. It has been liquefied and solidified by pressure and cold. It exists in atmospheric air in the proportion of ·2 to ·5 per 1000, and in water in variable proportions. It is a product of respiration, and is decomposed and the carbon fixed by the green leaves of plants.

Carbonic acid gas has been used in the photophobia of strumous ophthalmia, and has been inhaled in a dilute form in chronic cough and asthma. In solution, as soda water, it relieves vomiting and gastrodynia. It is used as a local sedative in a yeast poultice.

Poisoning by carbonic acid gas occurs when it is present in the proportion of 50 per 1000 of air and upwards. A smaller quantity produces headache, sickness, and loss of appetite. When pure it is instantly fatal. Poisoning by this gas has occurred in close rooms from burning a charcoal stove, in fermenting vats, in lime kilns, in old wells, and in coal mines (choke damp). There is, when death does not occur at once without a struggle, pain in the head, drowsiness, giddiness, weakness, blueness of the lips and skin, palpitation, quick breathing, sometimes convulsions and vomiting, coma, and death. The brain is congested with effusion of serum into the ventricles, the blood is dark and uncoagulated.

Tests for carbonic acid are the reddening of litmus paper, and the production of a white precipitate in solution of lime or baryta.

C. disulph'ide. CS_2. Formed by passing the vapour of sulphur over charcoal at a high temperature. It is a volatile, transparent, colourless liquid, of great refractive and dispersive power, of disagreeable odour and pungent taste. It is of sp. gr. 1·292; it boils at 46° C. (114·8° F.) It is a diffusible stimulant, exciting the secretions of the skin and kidneys. It has been used internally in rheumatic and arthritic affections, in paralysis, and in skin diseases. Externally it has been used for the cold produced by its evaporation; its vapour has been applied to enlarged lymphatic glands, and to the skin for the relief of neuralgia. It is also used as a local application to chronic ulcers. Dose, one minim.

Its vapour arrests putrefaction of organic substances and destroys the lower forms of life. When inhaled it produces headache, giddiness, and other nervous disturbances, and, in the end, anæsthesia.

C., gas. A hard, iron-grey substance deposited in the upper part of the retort used in the manufacture of coal gas. It may also be obtained by passing olefiant gas through a red-hot porcelain tube. It is used for the carbon cylinders or plates of Bunsen's battery and the poles for the electric light.

C. huma'num. (L. *humanus*, belonging to man.) An old term for the human fæces or excrement.

C. hydri'odide. Iodoform.

C., min'eral. Name for charcoal with various proportions of earth and iron, without bitumen; it is of a grey blackish colour, has a silky lustre, and the fibrous texture of wood; found in small quantities stratified with brown coal, slate coal, and pitch coal.

C. monochlo'ride. C_2Cl_2. Obtained by passing the vapour of chloroform through a red-hot tube. It is in white needles.

C. monosulph'ide. CS. Obtained by exposing carbon bisulphide, in sealed tubes, to direct sunshine. It is a maroon-coloured powder, of sp. gr. 1·66, tasteless and inodorous.

C. monox'ide. (*Carboneum oxydatum.* F. *oxyde de carbone;* G. *Kohlenoxyd.*) CO. Carbonic oxide. Prepared by heating potassium ferrocyanide with sulphuric acid. It is colourless, tasteless, does not support combustion, burns with a pale blue flame. Its sp. gr. is ·9678, and it is only slightly soluble in water. It is very poisonous; has been recommended as an anæsthetic, but is very dangerous.

In poisoning by carbonic oxide there are no other symptoms than insensibility and coma. The blood is very red, the brain slightly congested, and the auricles distended. It is supposed that the hæmoglobin is converted into a new and stable compound by carbonic oxide.

Tests for carbonic oxide in the blood are the extension of the hæmoglobin absorption band towards the red; and the deposit of a red precipitate when caustic soda is added to the blood, instead of the brownish-green precipitate of healthy blood.

C. monox'ide hæmoglo'bin. See *Hæmoglobin, carbon monoxide.*

C. oxychlo'ride. Same as *Carbonyl chloride.*

C. oxysulph'ide. Same as *Carbonyl sulphide.*

C. protosulph'uret. (Πρῶτος, the first.) Same as *C. monosulphide.*

C. sesquichlo'ride. (L. *sesqui*, one half more.) Same as *C. trichloride.*

C. sesquii'odide. Iodoform.

C. sulph'ide. Same as *C. disulphide.*

C. sulph'uret. Same as *C. disulphide.*

C. terchlo'ride. (L. *ter*, thrice.) Chloroform.

C. tetrachlo'ride. (Τετράς, four. F. *tetrachlorure de carbone.* G. *Carbontetrachlorür.*) CCl_4. Formed by passing the vapour of carbon bisulphide, together with chlorine, through a red-hot porcelain tube, and the resultant distilled with potash. A colourless, transparent liquid, with an agreeable odour, of sp. gr. 1·56, and a vapour density of 5·33. It boils at 77° C. (170·6° F.) Its vapour is anæsthetic, like that of chloroform, but it is unsafe, in consequence of its depressing influence on the heart. Locally it is useful in neuralgia.

C. trichlo'ride. (Τρεῖς, three.) C_2Cl_6. Is produced by the action of chlorine, in sunshine, on ethyl chloride. It is white and crystalline, and of a camphorous odour; insoluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol and ether; it melts at 160° C. (320° F.), and boils at 182° C. (359·6° F.) It has been given in Asiatic cholera, and used as a disinfectant in foul ulcers. Dose, four grains.

Carbona'ceous. (G. *kohlenstoffhaltig*, *kohlig.*) Of, or belonging to, or of the nature of, carbon.

C. ac'id. Carbonic acid, *Carbon dioxide.*

C. lungs. The same as *Anthracosis pulmonum.*

Carbonæ'mia. (*Carbon*; αἷμα, blood. F. *carbonhémie.*) A term for the accumulation of carbonic acid in the blood.

Carbo'nas. A carbonate, a salt of carbonic acid.

C. ammo'niæ, Belg. Ph. The *Ammoniæ carbonas.*

C. ammo'niæ py'ro-oleo'sus liq'uidus, Belg. Ph. Ammonium carbonicum pyrooleosum two parts, dissolved in eight parts of distilled water.

C. ammo'niæ solu'tus, Belg. Ph. (L. *solutus*, dissolved.) One part of carbonate of ammonia dissolved in nine parts of distilled water.

C. ammon'icus. The *Ammoniæ carbonas.*

C. ammon'icus py'ro-oleo'sus, Belg. Ph. Same as *Ammonium carbonicum pyrooleosum.*

C. ammon'icus solu'tus. (L. *solutus*, dissolved.) The *Liquor carbonatis ammonici.*

C. bary'tæ. Barium carbonate.

C. baryt'icus. Barium carbonate.

C. bismu'thi. See *Bismuthi carbonas.*

C. cal'cicus. Same as *Creta præparata.*

C. cal'cicus præcipita'tus. The *Calcis carbonas præcipitatus.*

C. cal'cis depura'tus, Belg. Ph. (L. *calx*, lime; *de*, from; *puro*, to purify.) Same as *Creta præparata.*

C. cal'cis præpara'tus. Same as *Calcis carbonas præcipitatus.*

C. fer'ri, Belg. Ph. Same as *Ferri carbonas.*

C. ferro'sus sacchara'tus. The *Ferri carbonas saccharata.*

C. ka'licum. The *Potassæ carbonas.*

C. ka'licus depura'tus. (L. *de*, from; *puro*, to purify.) Carbonate of potassium, obtained by dissolving and recrystallising the commercial salt.

C. ka'licus pu'rus, Belg. Ph. (L. *purus*, pure.) Same as *Carbonas potassæ purus.*

C. lith'icus. The *Lithiæ carbonas.*

C. lixi'viæ cru'dus. (L. *lixivium*, lye; *crudus*, undigested.) Commercial potassium carbonate.

C. lixi'viæ pu'rus. (L. *purus*, pure.) Purified carbonate of potash.

C. magne'siæ, Belg. Ph. Same as *Magnesiæ carbonas.*

C. magne'siæ cum hydra'te magne'sico. Carbonate of magnesia.

C. magne'sicus. The *Magnesiæ carbonas.*

C. magne'sicus cum a'qua. (L. *cum*, with; *aqua*, water.) Same as *Magnesiæ carbonas.*

C. mangane'sii, Belg. Ph. Same as *Manganese carbonate.*

C. mangano'sus. Same as *Manganese carbonate.*

C. na'tricus. (*Natron.*) A synonym of *Sodæ bicarbonas.*

C. na'tricus exsicca'tus. (L. *exsicco*, to dry up.) The *Sodæ carbonas exsiccata.*

C. na'tricus pu'rus. (L. *purus*, pure.) The *C. sodæ depuratus.*

C. plum'bicus. (L. *plumbum*, lead.) A synonym of *Plumbi carbonas.*

C. plum'bi vena'lis, Belg. Ph. (L. *venalis*, for sale.) Commercial carbonate of lead.

C. potas'sæ comple'tus. (L. *completus*, filled full.) Potassium bicarbonate.

C. potas'sæ cru'dus. (L. *crudus*, undigested.) Commercial carbonate of potash.

C. potas'sæ depura'tus, Belg. Ph. (L. *de*, from; *puro*, to purify.) Commercial potassium carbonate dissolved in water and recrystallised.

C. potas'sæ pu'rus, Belg. Ph. (L. *purus*, pure.) Carbonate of potash obtained by deflagrating six parts of cream of tartar with three parts of nitre, dissolving and crystallising.

C. potas'sæ vena'lis, Belg. Ph. (L. *venalis*, for sale.) Commercial potassium carbonate.

C. potas'sicus. The *Potassæ carbonas.*

C. so'dæ. See *Sodæ carbonas.*

C. so'dæ acid'ulus. (L. *acidulus*, sourish.) Bicarbonate of soda.

C. so'dæ anhy'drus, Belg. Ph. (Ἀν, neg.; ὕδωρ, water.) Same as *Sodæ carbonas exsiccata.*

C. so'dæ comple'tus. (L. *completus*, filled full.) Sodium bicarbonate.

C. so'dæ depura'tus, Belg. Ph. (L. *de*, from; *puro*, to purify.) Commercial carbonate of soda dissolved in water and recrystallised.

C. so'dæ exsicca'tus. See *Sodæ carbonas exsiccata.*

C. so'dæ solu'tus, Belg. Ph. (L. *solutus*, dissolved.) Purified carbonate of soda dissolved in four parts of distilled water.

C. so'dæ vena'lis, Belg. Ph. (L. *venalis*, for selling.) Commercial carbonate of soda.

C. so'dicus. The *Sodæ carbonas.*

C. zin'cicus. The *Zinci carbonas.*

C. zin'cicus nati'vus. (L. *nativus*, natural.) Native carbonate of zinc or calamine.

Car'bonate. (F. *carbonate ;* I. *carbonato ;* G. *kohlensaur.*) A salt of carbonic acid.

Car'bonated. (F. *carboné.* G. *carbonisirt.*) Containing carbonic acid.

C. wa'ters. Mineral waters containing a greater or less amount of carbonic acid in solution. They are sparkling in appearance, sharp and brisk to the taste, and redden litmus paper. They are also called acid or sour waters.

Carbo'nei bisulphi'dum. The *Carbon disulphide.*

C. tetrachlori'dum. The *Carbon tetrachloride.*

Carbo'neous. (F. *carboné.*) Containing carbon.

Carbo'neum. (L. *carbon.* G. *Kohlenstoff.*) The element carbon.

C. bichlora'tum. Same as *Carbon dichloride.*

C. chlora'tum. A synonym of *Chloroform.*

C. oxida'tum. Carbonic oxide.

C. protochlora'tum. (Πρῶτος, the first.) Same as *Carbon dichloride.*

C. sesquichlora'tum. (L. *sesqui*, once and a half.) The *Carbon trichloride.*

C. sulfura'tum. The *Carbon disulphide.*

C. sulphura'tum. A synonym of *Carbon disulphide.*

C. superchlora'tum sulfuro'sum. Same as *C. trichlormethylosulfurosum.*

C. trichlora'tum. (Τρεῖς, three.) A synonym of *Carbon trichloride.*

C. trichlormethylosulfurosum. Same as *Methylium trichloratum sulfuroso-chloridum.*

Carbon'ic. (L. *carbo*, a coal. F. *carbonique ;* I. *carbonico ;* G. *kohlensauer.*) Containing, or having relation to, carbon.

C. ac'id. Same as *Carbon dioxide.*

C. ac'id bath. See *Bath, carbonic acid.*

C. ac'id gas. Same as *Carbon dioxide.*

C. ac'id wa'ter. The *Aqua acidi carbonici.*

C. anhy'dride. ('Αν, neg. ; ὕδωρ, water.) Carbonic acid or carbon dioxide.

C. ox'ide. Same as *Carbon monoxide.*

C. oxychlo'ride. Same as *Carbonyl chloride.*

Car'bonide. A term formerly applied to some of the salts of oxalic acid, such as those of zinc and lead, after they had been exposed to a certain temperature ; oxalic acid being looked upon as an hydracid composed of hydrogen and a radicle containing oxygen and carbon, heat was supposed to drive off all but the metal and the radicle, and the compound was called a carbonide.

Carbonif'erous. (L. *carbo*, a coal ; *fero*, to bear. G. *kohlehaltig.*) Bearing, having, or containing, coal or carbon.

Carbo'nii disulphi'dum. See *Carbon disulphide.*

C. tetrachlori'dum. See *Carbon tetrachloride.*

Carbo'nis bichlori'dum. (L. *bis*, twice.) Same as *Carbon tetrachloride.*

C. sesquichlori'dum. (L. *sesqui*, one half more.) Same as *Carbon trichloride.*

C. sesquiiodi'dum. A synonym of *Iodoform.*

C. sulphure'tum. Same as *Carbon disulphide.*

C. trichlori'dum. (Τρεῖς, three.) See *Carbon trichloride.*

Carbonisa'tion. (L. *carbon*, charcoal or carbon. F. *carbonisation ;* I. *carbonizzazione ;* G. *Verkohlung.*) The process of converting organic substances into charcoal, by the application of heat and the admission of a little air.

Carbonisation is adopted in some toxicological researches, for the purpose of destroying organic substances which might mask the chemical reactions.

The term is also applied to the destruction of tissue occurring in very severe burns.

Car'bonised. (L. *carbo.*) Being converted into charcoal.

Also, applied to simply blackened surfaces.

Car'bonite. A salt of *Carbonous acid.*

Carbo'nium. Same as *Carboneum.*

Carbonom'etry. (*Carbon ;* μέτρον, a measure.) The measurement of the quantity of carbonic acid exhaled in the breath.

Car'bonous. (F. *carboneux.*) Having relation to carbon.

C. ac'id. (F. *acide carboneux.*) A name proposed for oxalic acid, inasmuch as it was supposed to be an oxyacid of carbon intermediate between carobnic oxide and carbonic acid.

Carbonox'ide. A name proposed for the combination of carbon and oxygen.

Carbonycinchon'ic ac'id. A crystallisable acid, the product of the action of potassium permanganate on cinchonin.

Car'bonyl. CO. A dyad radical which, in the free state, is carbon monoxide.

C. chlo'ride. $COCl_2$. Obtained when a mixture of equal volumes of dry chlorine and carbonic acid gas are exposed to sunlight. It is a colourless gas, having a pungent, unpleasant, suffocating smell. It liquefies below 8° C. (46·4° F.)

C. sulph'ide. COS. Produced when carbon monoxide, mixed with vapour of sulphur, is passed through a red-hot tube. It is a gas of sp. gr. 2·104, having a resinous odour and an acid reaction. It burns with a faint blue flame ; it is soluble in water. It exists in some sulphur springs, and in volcanoes.

Carbonyldiure'a. $C_3H_6N_4O_3$. A white powder formed by heating urea to 100° C. (212° F.) with carbonyl chloride.

Carbores'cens. A name of the *Capparis pulcherrima.*

Carbosulph'uret. A combination of carbon sulphide with an alkali.

Carbovi'nic ac'id. $H.\text{Æth}.CO_2KCO_2$. An acid that has not been obtained in a separate condition. Carbovinate of potash is supposed to be produced when carbonic acid is transmitted through a solution of potassium hydrate in absolute alcohol, and is decomposed into ether and carbonate of potash.

Carbox'yl. CO . OH. A hypothetical monad radicle supposed to be contained in all the organic acids.

Car'buncle. (L. *carbunculus*, dim. of *carbo*, a live coal. F. *escarboucle ;* I. *carbonchio ;* G. *Carfunkel.*) A precious stone ; a variety of the garnet, of a deep red colour, with a tinge of scarlet. Formerly used as a preservative against poisonous and infectious diseases.

Also (ἄνθραξ; L. *anthrax ;* F. *anthrax ;* I. *antrace, carbone ;* S. *carbunculo ;* G. *Kohlenbeule, Brandschwär, Karbunkel.*) A circumscribed inflammation of the subcutaneous connective tissue always terminating in a slough and suppuration. It begins by a small vesicle on a dusky-red indurated base, with considerable pain ; pus forms and the base enlarges, and becomes doughy and elevated; then small openings appear, giving passage to greyish sloughs and pus; the openings enlarge, the sloughs separate, and healing by granulation occurs; or the carbuncle increases, the suppuration becomes very copious, the strength wastes, and the patient dies. The general condition is that of weakness, with disturbed digestive organs. Bad food, wasting diseases, especially diabetes, and the acute febrile conditions, induce a condition in which carbuncle is likely to occur. It is a disease of mature life. There is often no distinct local cause, though septic infection may now and then be traced. Carbuncle differs from boil chiefly in degree, and in its greater tendency to advance from its circumference. The larger the disease, the nearer the head, and the more unhealthy the patient, the greater is the danger to life.

C., ber'ry. A synonym of the variety of carbuncle called *Terminthus*.

C., es'char. ('Εσχάρα, the scab on a wound caused by a burn.) A synonym of the variety of carbuncle called *Pruna*.

C., fa'cial. By some authors described as malignant pustule, but by most recognised as a distinct disease. Commences as a small pustule on the lip, usually the upper, which rapidly produces a hard œdematous swelling of the adjacent parts, of a dusky hue, and very painful. The constitutional symptoms are severe, and of the character known as typhoid. It is very fatal. Pyæmia is a common termination. It has been supposed to be connected with the growth of bacteria or micrococci.

C., fun'gous. A synonym of *Terminthus*.

C., malig'nant. Same as *C., facial.*

Car'buncled. (L. *carbunculus*, a precious stone.) Having the appearance of a carbuncle. Pimply and red.

C. face. A synonym of Good's *Ionthus corymbifer*, or of *Acne rosacea*.

Carbun'cular. (L. *carbunculus*. F. *carbunculaire.*) Of the nature, or appearance, of carbuncle.

C. exan'them. A synonym of *Anthracia*, of Dr. Mason Good.

Carbun'culate. (L. *carbunculus*, a carbuncle, the precious stone.) Like to carbuncle, tuberculate.

Carbuncula'tio. (L. *carbunculo*, to suffer with a carbuncle.) A carbuncle.

C. oc'uli. (L. *oculus*, the eye.) A term for carbuncle of the eyelids.

Carbuncula'tion. (Same etymon.) The occurrence of canker, or blight, in the bud of a plant.

Carbun'culoid. (L. *carbunculus*; εἶδος, form.) Resembling carbuncle.

Carbunculous. (L. *carbunculus*. F. *carbonculeux.*) Relating to a carbuncle, or to anthrax.

Carbun'culus. (L. dim. of *carbo*, a glowing coal.) See *Carbuncle*.

C. angino'sus. (L. *angina*, the quinsy.) Same as *Cynanche maligna*.

C. benig'nus. (L. *benignus*, mild.) A synonym of *Boil*.

C. contagio'sus. (L. *contagio* contagion.) Same as *Malignant pustule*.

C. gal'licus. (L. *Gallicus*, French.) Same as *Malignant pustule*.

C. gra'vis. (L. *gravis*, severe.) A term applied to ordinary carbuncle, accompanied by serious constitutional symptoms, and often pyæmia.

C. hungar'icus. (L. *Hungaricus*, Hungarian.) Same as *Malignant pustule*.

C. labio'rum et gena'rum. (L. *labium*, a lip; *gena*, a cheek.) Same as *Gangrenous stomatitis*.

C. polon'icus. (L. *Polonia*, Poland) Same as *Malignant pustule*.

C. pulmo'num. (L. *pulmo*, a lung.) Same as *Gangrene of the lung*.

C. rubi'neus. (L. *rubineus*, ruby-red.) The gem *Carbuncle*.

C. septentriona'lis. (L. *septentriones*, the north.) A synonym of *Malignant pustule*.

C. sim'plex. (L. *simplex*, simple.) Ordinary carbuncle.

C. ulcusculo'sus. (L. *ulcusculus*, a small sore.) A synonym of *Cynanche maligna*.

Carbure'ic ac'id. A synonym of *Allophanic acid*.

Car'buret. (F. *carbure*; I. *carburo*.) A term for the combination of carbon with any other substance; now usually called *Carbide*.

Car'buretted. Of the nature of a carburet.

C. hy'drogen. Same as *Methane*.

Carbure'tum. Same as *Carburet*.

C. fer'ri nati'vum. (L. *nativus*, natural) Native carbon of iron or graphite.

C. hydrogen'ii. Light carburetted hydrogen or methane.

C. sulfu'ris. Carbon disulphide.

Carbyl'ic sulph'ate. $C_2H_4 . 2SO_3$. A substance supposed by Robiquet to be a first formed and temporary product in the making of ether.

Carcan'ieres. France; Departement de l'Ariége. A pleasant village, 2290 feet above sea-level. Thirteen springs, of a temperature varying from 25° C. to 59° C. (77° F. to 138·2° F.), and containing sodium sulphide. The water is used in skin diseases, in rheumatic and in catarrhal affections.

Car'caros. (Καρκαίρω, to vibrate or quake.) Trembling; shaking. A term applied to a pernicious intermittent fever speedily fatal.

Car'carus. Same as *Carcaros*.

Car'cax. (Κάρα, a head.) Name for a kind of poppy, the head of which is so large that it will contain a pint and a half, according to Hartmannus, *de Opio*, ii, 3.

Car'cer. (L. *carcer*, a prison.) An old term, used by Paracelsus, *de Morb. Ament. tr.* ii, *c.* 3, for a medicine proper for restraining inordinate movements of mind or body, as in chorea.

Car'cerule. (L. dim. of *carcer*. F. *carcérule.*) A superior dry, indehiscent, one or many seeded fruit, with the carpels adherent around an axis, as in the mallow. Each cell of a carcerule is essentially like an achænium.

Carcer'ular. (L. *carcer*. F. *carcérulaire.*) Bearing, or being like, a carcerule.

Carcharadon'ta. (Κάρκαρος, sharp-pointed; ὀδούς, a tooth.) Old term for those tribes of animals having sharp-pointed teeth.

Carchar'ias. A Genus of the Suborder *Selachoidei*, Order *Chondropterygii*, Class *Pisces*.

C. vulga'ris. (L. *vulgaris*, common. F. *requin*; I. *pesce cane*; S. *tiburon*; G. *Haifisch*.) The white shark. The liver supplies an oil used instead of cod-liver oil; the teeth are popularly used to help the cutting of the teeth in children by rubbing the gums; the flesh is eaten.

Carche'sium. (Καρχήσιον, the highest point of a ship's mast, or the holes at its top, through which the ropes pass.) Term, used by Galen, *de Artic.* iii, 25, for a kind of noose formerly used in reducing dislocations, which resembles the rope passing round the topmast of a ship, keeping it steady on both sides.

Carche'sius. The same as *Carchesium.*

Carcinelco'sis. (Καρκίνος, cancer; ἕλκωσις, ulceration.) A cancerous ulcer.

Carcine'thron. (Καρκίνηθρον.) Name of a plant, supposed to be the *Polygonum aviculare.*

Car'cinie. (Καρκίνος, cancer.) Alibert's term for cancer of the skin.

Carcino'des. (Καρκινώδης, cancerous.) Having cancer; full of cancer.

Also, ulcerated, gangrenous.

Car'cinoid. (Καρκίνος, a crab, cancer; εἶδος, likeness. F. *carcinoïde; G. krebsähnlich.*) Resembling the crab; also, resembling cancer.

Carcinoï'des. (Καρκίνος, cancer; εἶδος, form.) Resembling cancer.

Carcino'ma. (Καρκίνωμα, a cancer, from καρκίνος, a crab. F. *carcinome; G. Krebs.*) Although now generally used to signify the disease cancer, this word has been applied by authors in other ways.

Indolent non-malignant tumours have been so named.

Those forms only of cancer in which the structure resembles brain matter have been thus called.

This designation has by some been restricted to the early stages only of cancer.

C. adenoï'des. See *Cancer, adenoid.*

C. alveola're. (L. *alveolus*, a hollow vessel.) Colloid cancer.

C. ar'borum. (L. *arbor*, a tree. G. *Baumkrebs.*) The diseased condition of a tree, called canker.

C. asbol'icum. ('Ασβόλη, soot.) Chimney-sweepers' cancer.

C. atroph'icum. ('Ατροφία.) Cancer which has undergone atrophic degeneration in whole or in part.

C. cami'nos purgan'tium. (L. *caminus*, a furnace; *purgo*, to cleanse.) Chimney-sweepers' cancer.

C. cicatricia'lis. (L. *cicatrix*, a scar.) A scirrhous cancer in which the softer structures have degenerated in parts and been absorbed, and the stroma has hardened and contracted.

C. colloï'des. Same as *Cancer, colloid.*

C. des'moid. (Δέσμα, a bond; εἶδος, likeness.) Under this term, R. Schulz includes all those malignant atypical connective-tissue new growths which are included under the names of lymphosarcoma, lymphadenoma, and pseudoleucæmic tumours.

C. du'rum. (L. *durus*, hard.) Scirrhous cancer.

C. encephaloï'des. ('Εγκέφαλος, the brain; εἶδος, likeness.) Encephaloid cancer.

C. epithelio'des. ('Επιτίθημι, to place upon.) Epithelial cancer.

C. epithelio'sum. (Same etymon.) Epithelial cancer.

C. fascicula'tum. Same as *Sarcoma, fasciculate.*

C. fibro'sum. (L. *fibrosus*, fibrous. G. *Faserkrebs.*) Scirrhous cancer, from its appearance.

C. gelatino'sum. Same as *Cancer, gelatinous.*

C. glandula're. (L. *glandulæ*, glands; G. *Drüsenzellenkrebs.*) Primary carcinoma of the glandular organs; the female mammary gland, liver, thyroid glands, salivary glands, including the pancreas, prostate gland, kidneys, testicles, and ovaries, are stated in their order of frequency.

C. hæmato'des. ('Αιματώδης, blood-like.) Hæmatoid epithelial cancer.

C. lenticula're. (L. *lenticula*, a little lentil. G. *lenticulärer Bindegewebskrebs.*) A term applied to a brownish-red nodular appearance of the skin sometimes observed over a mammary or other scirrhous cancer as it involves the skin.

C. lin'guæ. (L. *lingua*, the tongue.) Cancer of the tongue.

C. medulla're. (L. *medulla*, marrow.) Encephaloid cancer, from its resemblance to medullary nervous tissue.

C. medullo'sum. (L. *medulla.*) Encephaloid cancer.

C. melano'des. (Μέλας, black. G. *Pigmentkrebs.*) Melanotic cancer.

C. melanot'icum. (Μελανότης, blackness.) Melanotic cancer.

C. mol'le. (L. *mollis*, soft.) Encephaloid cancer, from its softness.

C. myxomato'des. See *Cancer, myxomatous.*

C. ni'grum. (L. *niger*, black.) Melanotic cancer.

C. osteoï'des. (L. *os*, bone; εἶδος, likeness.) Osteoid cancer.

C. reticula're. (L. *reticulum*, a web.) Scirrhous cancer, from its reticulated appearance.

C. reticula'tum. (Same etymon.) A term applied by Müller to those forms of scirrhous cancer in which the cancer cells become converted into yellowish granule corpuscles, and the larger trabeculæ of the stroma become more distinct and prominent on section.

C. sarcomato'des. Same as *Cancer, sarcomatous.*

C. scro'ti. (L. *scrotum*, the scrotum.) Chimney-sweepers' cancer.

C. sim'plex. (L. *simplex*, simple.) Scirrhous cancer.

C. spongio'sum. (L. *spongia*, a sponge.) Encephaloid cancer, and its hæmatoid form.

C. teleangiecto'des. See *Cancer, teleangiectatic.*

C. tubero'sum. (L. *tuber*, a swelling. G. *knotiger Bindegewebskrebs.*) A cancer of the skin, primary or secondary, occurring in flat or rounded, red or livid, nodules of varying size, and frequently in large numbers; they often ulcerate, sometimes are thus entirely destroyed, and cicatrisation takes place.

C. ventric'uli. (L. *ventriculus*, the stomach.) Cancer of the stomach.

C. villo'sum. (L. *villosus*, shaggy.) Villous cancer.

Carcino'matous. (F. *carcinomateux; G. krebsartig.*) Having the nature of, or resembling, carcinoma.

C. stru'ma. (*Struma.*) A term for malignant disease of the thyroid gland or of lymphatic glands.

Carcinomelco'sis. (Καρκίνωμα, cancer; ἕλκωσις, ulceration.) An ulcerated cancer.

Carcinopol'ypus. (Καρκίνος, cancer; πολύς, many; πούς, a foot.) A cancerous or malignant polypus.

Carcino'ses. (Καρκίνος. G. *Karkinosen.*) A name by Eisenmann for a family of diseases, including the different forms of cancer and cancer-like diseases, tubercular, scirrhous, and encephaloid.

Carcino'sis. (Καρκίνος.) The production and development of cancer.

Also, a synonym of the disease *Cancer.*

C. milia'ris acu'ta. (L. *milium*, millet seed; *acutus*, violent.) A rapid primary or secondary development of minute cancerous masses in or on the surface of the internal organs.

Car'cinous. (Καρκίνος, cancer.) Belonging to cancer.

Car'cinus. (Καρκίνος, cancer.) A synonym of *Cancer.*

C. spongio'sus. (L. *spongia*, a sponge.) Encephaloid cancer.

C. vulga'ris. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) A term under which Dr. Mason Good includes all forms of cancer, with the exception of encephaloid cancer.

Car'cinus. (Καρκίνος, a crab.) A Genus of the Family *Portunidæ*, Tribe *Brachyura*, Order *Decapoda.*

C. mœ'nas, Leach. (L. *Mœnas*, a Bacchante. F. *crabe enragé.*) The shore crab. Used as food.

Carcyth'ium. Name by Necker for the mycelium of fungi.

Cardaman'tica. (Κάρδαμον, the nasturtium or cress.) The *Lepidium iberis;* also, the *Cardamine pratensis.*

Cardamele'um. A medicine mentioned by Galen, *C. M. per Gen.* vii, 7.

Cardamin'dum. (Κάρδαμον, cardamine; ἰνδός, Indian.) The Indian cress, *Tropæolum indicum.*

Cardami'nē. (Καρδαμίνη.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cruciferæ.*

C. ama'ra, Linn. (L. *amarus*, bitter. F. *cresson amer.*) Bittercress. Used as an antiscorbutic.

C. asarifo'lia, Linn. (L. *asarum*, wild spikenard; *folium*, a leaf.) Used in Europe as an antiscorbutic.

C. fonta'na. (L. *fontanus*, belonging to a spring.) The *Nasturtium officinale.*

C. hirsu'ta, Linn. (L. *hirsutus*, hairy.) Small bittercress. Used as an antiscorbutic. The seeds are said to be diuretic.

C. impa'tiens, Linn. (L. *impatiens*, that will not suffer anything.) Hab. Europe. Used as an antiscorbutic.

C. nasturtioï'des, Berter. (L. *nasturtium*, a kind of cress; εἶδος, likeness.) Used in Chili as an antiscorbutic.

C. nastur'tium. The *Nasturtium officinale.*

C. praten'sis, Linn. (L. *pratensis*, growing in meadows. F. *cresson des prés;* I. *cardamindo;* S. *nastuerzo de prados;* G. *Wiesenkresse, Kukukskraut.*) Cuckoo flower. Leaves pungent, rather bitter. Used as an antiscorbutic, and in calculus; the flowers were supposed to be diuretic, diaphoretic, and antispasmodic, and were used in chorea and asthma; the flowering tops had a reputation in epilepsy.

Cardami'num mi'nus. A name for the *Tropæolum minus.*

Car'damom. See *Cardamomum.*

C., Alep'po. The fruit of *Elettaria cardamomum.*

C., bas'tard. The fruit of *Elettaria major.*

C., Ben'gal. The fruit of *Amomum aromaticum.*

C., Bir'mah, bas'tard of. The fruit of *Amomum xanthioïdes.*

C., Ceylon'. The fruit of *Elettaria major.*

C., Chi'na, hair'y. The fruit of *Amomum villosum.*

C., Chi'na, o'void. The fruit of *Amomum medium.*

C., Chi'na, round. The fruit of *Amomum globosum.*

C., Clu'sius's. The fruit of *Amomum Clusii.*

C., Clu'sius's, pol'ished. The fruit of *Amomum Danielli* and *A. Clusii.*

C., clus'ter. The fruit of *Amomum cardamomum.*

C., com'mon. The officinal cardamom.

C., Gärt'ner's. The product of *Amomum Danielli.*

C., Gärt'ner's black. The *Zingiber nigrum.*

C. galan'ga. The fruit of *Alpinia galanga.*

C., great'er. The fruit of *Elettaria major.*

C., great-wing'ed. The *Amomum maximum.*

C., Java. The fruit of *Amomum maximum.*

C., korari'ma. The *Amomum korarima.*

C., large. The fruit of the *Elettaria major.* Also, the *C., Java.*

C., les'ser. A variety of the officinal cardamom.

C., long. The fruit of *Elettaria cardamomum.*

C., Madagas'car. The fruit of *Amomum angustifolium.*

C., Madras'. The fruit of *Elettaria cardamomum.*

C., Mal'abar. The fruit of *Elettaria cardamomum.*

C., Nepaul'. The fruit of *Amomum subulatum*, or perhaps of *A. maximum.*

C., offic'inal. The fruit of *Elettaria cardamomum.*

C., round. The fruit of *Amomum cardamomum.*

C., Si'am, bas'tard. The fruit of *Amomum xanthioïdes.*

C., Sibe'rian. A name of the seed of the star-anise, *Illicium anisatum.*

C., small. The officinal cardamom.

C., spi'ny. The fruit of *Amomum xanthioïdes.*

C., true. The fruit of *Elettaria cardamomum.*

C., wild. The fruit of *Elettaria major*, and *Amomum xanthioïdes;* and also a name given in the Cape Colony to the fruit of *Fagarastrum capense.*

C., wing'ed. The fruit of *Amomum maximum.*

Cardamo'mi sem'ina. (L. *semen*, seed.) Cardamom seeds. See *Cardamomum.*

Cardamo'mum. (Καρδάμωμον. F. *cardamome;* I. and S. *cardamomo;* G. *kleine Kardamomen, Kardamomenfrücht.*) Cardamoms. The dried capsules of the *Elettaria cardamomum.* The other varieties are not officinal. The capsules, when ripe, are picked and dried at a fire; they are 3‴ to 10‴ long, 2‴ to 4‴ thick, three-sided, with rounded angles, and yellowish-white in colour.

They contain several seeds, which are small, angular, roughish, reddish-brown without, white within, of a warm, pungent, aromatic taste and an aromatic odour. They contain 10·4 per cent. of fixed oil, 4·6 per cent. of volatile oil, 4·7 per cent. of colouring and mucilaginous matters, 3 per cent. of starch, and 77·3 per cent. of woody fibre. The volatile oil contains a crystalline camphor. Cardamom is a warm, pleasant aromatic. Used as an adjunct to purgatives and stomachics.

C. Bandaën'se, Martius. The *Amomum macrospermum.*

C. ma'jus. (L. *major*, greater.) The fruit of *Elettaria major.*

C. malabaren'se. The fruit of *Elettaria cardamomum.*

C. malabar'icum. The fruit of *Elettaria cardamomum.*

C. mi'nus. (L. *minor*, less.) The fruit of *Elettaria cardamomum.*

C. pipera'tum. (L. *piperatus*, peppered.) Grains of Paradise.

C. rotun'dum. (L. *rotundus*, round.) The fruit of *Elettaria cardamomum.*

Car'damon. (Κάρδαμον.) The Greek name for the *Tropœolum majus*, or nasturtium.

Car'damum. Same as *Cardamomum.*

Car'den's amputa'tion. A mode of amputating the leg at the knee through the condyles of the femur, suggested in 1863 by Carden. The flaps resemble those made in Teale's mode of operating.

Car'dia. (Καρδία, the heart, the stomach. F. *cardia;* I. *cardia;* S. *cardias;* G. *der obere Magenmund.*) The upper or œsophagæal orifice of the stomach. It is situated at the level of the eleventh dorsal vertebra and the inner end of the sixth costal cartilage of the left side.

The heart, according to some uses.

Car'diac. (Καρδία. F. *cardiaque;* I. and S. *cardiaco.*) Belonging to the heart, or situate near the heart or the cardiac orifice of the stomach.

Applied to medicines supposed to invigorate the heart.

C. affec'tions. (L. *afficio*, to affect. G. *Herzleiden.*) Diseases or disorders of the heart.

C. anxi'ety. (L. *anxietas*, solicitude. G. *Herzbeklemmung.*) The feeling of distress accompanying irregular or imperfect action of the heart.

C. apnœ'a. See *Apnœa, cardiac.*

C. ap'oplexy. Extravasation of blood, in larger or smaller patches, into the muscular structure of the heart, generally accompanied by atheromatous disease of the neighbouring branches of the coronary artery and fatty degeneration of the surrounding tissue.

C. ar'teries. (F. *artères cardiaques.*) See *Coronary arteries of heart.*

C. asth'ma. (G. *Herzasthma.*) See *Asthma, cardiac.*

C. cæ'cum. (L. *cæcus*, blind.) A cæcal appendage to the stomach. The Dugong possesses two, and the blood-sucking bat, Desmodes, has one highly developed, the pyloric end of the stomach being very small, and the cardiac end developed into a long pouch, the cardiac cæcum; the food requiring little provision for digestion, but much for storing.

C. concre'tions. (L. *concretus*, from *concresco*, to grow together. G. *Herzgerinnsel.*) Masses composed of more or less firm blood-clot or of coagulated fibrin, some formed after death, some in the act of dying, and others by slow increase sometime before death; they often extend into the vascular trunks.

C. concre'tions, embol'ic. ('Εμβολή, from ἐμβάλλω, to throw in.) A sanguineous or fibrinous clot enclosing matters, such as pus-corpuscles, which have come from a distant part.

C. concre'tions, fi'brinous. Clots consisting for the most part of fibrin, firm, solid, or gelatinous, of a yellow colour, and moulded on the wall of the containing cavity, and entangled in the irregularities of, and projections from, the surface; they often extend into the blood-vessels. They are formed during life, in most instances probably in the act of dying, but in some cases they are formed much more slowly and are accompanied by great dyspnœa, anxiety, and palpitation, accompanied often with a livid complexion and tendency to syncope. It is supposed that some diseases, such as scarlatina and febrile puerperal conditions, tend to fibrinous clotting.

C. concre'tions, glob'ular. Smooth-surfaced, buff-coloured, sometimes red-streaked clots, most commonly found in the left ventricle, sometimes solid throughout, sometimes containing, in one or more cavities, a thick puriform, often brownish-red fluid; the solid parts consist of a fibriform network, with granular matter, compound granular cells, oil globules, and sometimes crystalline needles; the fluid matter consists of molecules, broken-up corpuscles, oil globules, and colourless crystals, and, when dark coloured, in addition, altered blood-corpuscles and rhomboidal crystals of hæmatoidin.

C. concre'tions, lam'inated. (L. *lamina*, a layer.) Coagula formed of layers like those in an aneurysm, occasionally met with in the left auricle and in aneurysms in the ventricular walls.

C. concre'tions, mould'ed. Clots, whether of blood or of fibrin, found in the heart after death, and moulded to the shape of the cavity or the part of the cavity in which they lie.

C. deform'ity. (L. *deformo*, to disfigure. G. *Herzmissbildung.*) Malformation of the heart.

C. dias'tole. See *Diastole, cardiac.*

C. disea'se. Disease of the heart.

C. distress'. Same as *C. anxiety.*

C. drop'sy. Dropsy depending on heart disease.

C. dul'ness. (G. *Herzdämpfung.*) The note obtained by percussion of the chest over the heart. It varies in quality in different individuals, and in extent according to the greater or less inflation of the lungs, the presence or absence of disease, and the strength or lightness of the percussion. The lower edge of cardiac dulness is not generally to be distinguished from the left upper edge of hepatic dulness.

C. dul'ness, deep. The note obtained by strong percussion. According to Walsh, it extends normally in a vertical direction from the third to the edge of the sixth costal cartilage, and transversely from the left nipple to a little beyond the right edge of the sternum, opposite the fourth costal cartilage; the longest measurement is the diagonal one from the upper part of the third right costal cartilage to the point of the apex beat.

C. dul'ness, superfic'ial. The note obtained by light percussion. According to Walsh, it is a rudely triangular space, bounded on the right by a vertical line extending at mid-sternum from the level of the fourth rib to that of the sixth; on the left by an oblique line passing outwards and downwards, at a more or less acute angle from the latter, opposite the fourth cartilage, and curving inwards again, somewhat within the site of the nipple, to the sixth rib, beside the heart's apex; and inferiorly by a line gently sloping to the left, from the central point of the lower edge of the sternum along the sixth cartilage. Forced inspiration diminishes its extent; expiration increases it above and on the left.

C. dyspnœ'a. (Δυς, an inseparable prefix meaning hard; *πνοιή*, from *πνέω*, to breathe.) Difficulty of breathing, from disease or disorder of the heart.

C. engor'gement. (F. *engorger*, to be choked up; from *en*, into; *gorge*, the throat.) Over-much blood in the heart from cardiac muscular weakness, valvular deficiency or obstruction, or distal impediment, evidenced by a dusky complexion, oppression at the præcordia, and dyspnœa.

C. exci'tement. (L. *excito*, to rouse up. G. *Herzaufregung.*) Rapid or tumultuous action of the heart.

C. fe'ver. Same as *Carditic fever.*

C. gang'lia. Numerous small ganglia found on the branches of a plexus of nerves, ramifying under the endocardium and penetrating the muscular tissue. Also, see *Remak, ganglion of; Ludwig, ganglion of; Bidder, ganglion of;* and *Wrisberg, ganglion of.*

C. gang'lion. (F. *ganglion cardiaque.*) Same as *Wrisberg, ganglion of.*

C. glands. (G. *Cardialdrüsen.*) The glands found in the walls of the cardiac extremity of the stomach.

C. herb. The *Leonurus cardiaca*, or motherwort.

C. im'pulse. (L. *impulsus*, part. of *impello*, to urge on. F. *choc du cœur;* G. *Herzschock, Herzstoss.*) The shock or blow felt and often seen over the apex of the heart at the same time as the systole of the ventricles. In man, it is ordinarily most distinctly felt in the fifth costal interspace, about an inch below and a little to the inner side of the left nipple.

C. inhibit'ion. (L. *inhibeo*, to restrain. G. *Herzhemmung.*) The more or less complete arrest of the heart's action through influence conveyed by filaments of the vagus nerve.

C. irrita'tion. (L. *irrito*, to excite. G. *Herzreizung.*) Same as *C. excitement.*

C. lymphat'ic glands. (G. *Herzlymphdrüsen.*) Three or four lymphatic glands lying behind and one in front of the arch of the aorta.

C. lymphat'ics. The lymphatic vessels accompanying the coronary vessels. Those of the right side collect into a trunk, which courses the arch of the aorta to reach the trachea, and opens into the right lymphatic duct. Those of the left side pass along the pulmonary artery, and, running by the side of the trachea, join the thoracic duct.

C. mur'murs. See *Murmurs, cardiac.*

C. mus'cles. See *Heart, muscles of.*

C. nerve, deep. The middle cardiac nerve.

C. nerve, great'er. The middle cardiac nerve.

C. nerve, infe'rior. The lower cardiac nerve.

C. nerve, low'er. A sympathetic nerve arising from the third cervical or first thoracic ganglion. The right nerve runs behind the subclavian artery, where it communicates with the middle cardiac and the recurrent laryngeal nerves, and joins the deep cardiac plexus. The left nerve generally joins the middle cardiac before reaching the plexus.

C. nerve, mid'dle. A sympathetic nerve arising from the middle cervical ganglion. The right nerve passes behind the carotid sheath, where it communicates with the upper cardiac and recurrent laryngeal nerves, runs along the trachea, where it joins again branches of the recurrent laryngeal, and ends in the right side of the deep cardiac plexus. The left nerve enters the chest between the carotid and subclavian arteries, and joins the left side of the deep cardiac plexus.

C. nerve, smal'ler. The lower cardiac nerve.

C. nerve, superfic'ial. The upper cardiac nerve.

C. nerve, supe'rior. The upper cardiac nerve.

C. nerve, up'per. A sympathetic nerve arising from the upper cervical ganglion, and sometimes from the cord connecting the first two ganglia on the right side. Both nerves lie in the neck on the longus colli, behind the carotid sheath, and run in front of the lower thyroid artery, where they send branches to the thyroid body and the recurrent laryngeal nerve. In the thorax the right nerve, after crossing in front or behind the subclavian artery, runs along the innominate to the deep cardiac plexus, while the left follows the left carotid to the aortic arch, and joins sometimes the superficial, sometimes the deep, cardiac plexus.

C. nerves. The nerves of the heart are derived from the cardiac plexus, and are partly of cerebro-spinal, partly of sympathetic origin; they run across the direction of the superficial muscular fibres, and in their course present small ganglia.

C. nerves, cervi'cal. Branches of the pneumogastric. The upper branches are given off in its course through the neck, and join the sympathetic cardiac nerves. The lower branch arises as the pneumogastric enters the thorax; that of the right side runs along the innominate artery and joins the deep cardiac plexus; that of the left side joins the superficial cardiac plexus.

C. nerves, thorac'ic. (Θώραξ, the chest.) Branches of the pneumogastric nerve in the neck and of its recurrent laryngeal branch. They end in the deep cardiac plexus.

C. neural'gia. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; ἄλγος, pain.) A synonym of *Angina pectoris.*

Also, applied to the severe præcordial pain sometimes accompanying disease of the mitral valve of the heart.

C. oppres'sion. (L. *oppressio*, from *opprimo*, to press down. G. *Herzbeklommenheit.*) Same as *C. anxiety.*

C. or'ifice. (L. *orificium*, an opening. F. *cardia;* G. *Kardia.*) The opening by which the œsophagus communicates with the stomach. Called, also, *Cardia.*

C. or'ifices. (L. *orificium.*) A term which usually includes the two auriculo-ventricular orifices and those of the aorta and the pulmonary artery.

C. pas'sion. (L. *passio*, a suffering.) An old name for cardialgia, or heartburn.

C. plex'us. (L. *plexus*, a twining. F. *plexus cardiaque;* G. *Herzgeflecht.*) A plexus of the sympathetic nerve lying upon the aorta and pulmonary artery, receiving the several cardiac branches of the cervical ganglia and the pneumogastric nerve, and supplying the heart and some small branches to the lungs. It is divisible into a superficial and a deep portion.

C. plex'us, ante'rior. The superficial cardiac plexus.

C. plex'us, deep. The larger of the two divisions lies between the arch of the aorta and the termination of the trachea, just above the division of the pulmonary artery. It receives all the cardiac sympathetic branches, with the exception of the left upper cardiac nerve, and the cardiac branches of the pneumogastric and the recurrent laryngeal nerves, with the exception of the left lower cervical cardiac branch. The branches from the plexus on the right side run chiefly in front of the right pulmonary artery, and join branches of the superficial cardiac plexus to form the anterior coronary plexus; the rest, passing behind the right pulmonary artery, supply the right auricle and communicate with the posterior coronary plexus.

C. plex'us, great. The deep cardiac plexus.

C. plex'us, superfic'ial, This plexus lies in the concavity of the aortic arch in front of the right pulmonary artery. It receives the left upper cardiac nerve, the left and sometimes the right lower cervical cardiac branch of the pneumogastric, and filaments from the deep cardiac plexus. It frequently contains a small ganglion, the ganglion of Wrisberg. The branches from the plexus mostly run into the anterior coronary plexus, and some, passing along the pulmonary artery, join the left anterior pulmonary plexus.

C. pol'ypus. (G. *Herzgewächs.*) A fibrinous clot in the heart. See *C. concretions, fibrinous.*

C. pulsa'tion. (L. *pulso*, to beat.) The beating of the heart, as felt in the præcordial region.

C. re'gion, deep. (G. *tiefe Herzgegend.*) A term used by Walsh to indicate the actual position of the heart, extending vertically from the second intercostal space to the sixth costal cartilage, and transversely from a little within the left nipple to a finger's breadth or more to the right of the sternum.

C. re'gion, superfic'ial. (G. *oberflachliche, Herzgegend.*) A term applied by Walsh to the somewhat triangular space over that part of the heart which is uncovered by lung; the upper angle of the triangle corresponds to the middle line on the level of the fourth costal cartilage, and the base to a line drawn horizontally from the place where the apex beats to the middle line of the sternum.

C. sed'atives. (L. *sedo*, to allay.) Medicines which reduce the power of the heart and decrease the activity of the circulation; such are antimony, aconite, hydrocyanic acid, veratrin, and others.

C. sep'tum. (L. *septum*, a wall. G. *Herzscheidewand.*) The septum or partition between the auricles and ventricles of each side.

C. sounds. See *Heart sounds.*

C. stim'ulants. (L. *stimulo*, to drive onwards.) Medicines which are believed to strengthen the action of the heart and to increase the force of the circulation; such are digitalis and, in a different fashion, ammonia, and alcohol, in moderate doses.

C. sys'tole. See *Systole.*

C. thrombo'sis. (Θρόμβωσις, a becoming curdled.) The occurrence of a clot in the heart. See *C. concretions.*

C. valves. (L. *valvæ*, folding doors.) The valves of the heart; being the mitral and tricuspid, the right and left semilunar, the Eustachian, and the coronary valves.

C. veins. Same as *Coronary veins of heart.*

Cardi'aca cris'pa. (L. *cardiacus*, belonging to the stomach; *crispus*, curled.) A name for the *Leonurus cardiaca.*

C. pas'sio. (L. *passio*, a suffering.) Heartburn.

C. triloba'ta. (Τρεῖς, three; λοβός, a lobe.) The *Leonurus cardiaca.*

C. vulga'ris. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) The *Leonurus cardiaca.*

Cardi'acal. Same as *Cardiac.*

Car'diacs. (Καρδία, the heart. F. *cardiaques;* G. *herzstarkendes Mittel.*) Medicines which are supposed to stimulate the heart and to excite the circulation, such as alcohol, ether, opium, and volatile oils, in small doses.

Cardi'acus. (L. *cardiacus*, pertaining to the stomach.) Cardial.

C. mor'bus. (L. *morbus*, a disease.) A term given to a febrile disorder called nervous fever or typhus mitior.

Cardiag'ra. (Καρδία, the heart; ἄγρα, a seizure.) Pain of the heart.

Cardiag'raphy. (Καρδία; γράφω, to write.) A description of the heart.

Car'dial. (Καρδία.) Belonging to the heart.

Cardial'gia. (Καρδία, the heart; ἄλγος, pain; because to the sufferer the pain seems to be in the heart, which is popularly fancied to be located about the pit of the stomach.) A term which has been variously used; by some authors, as synonymous with gastrodynia in general; by others, as with stomach pains on the left side only; and by others, as with acidity or heartburn.

A synonym of *Angina pectoris.*

C. inflammato'ria. (L. *inflammo*, to burn.) Gastritis.

C. nervo'sa. (L. *nervosus*, nervous.) Pain of stomach without organic disease.

C. sputato'ria. (L. *sputum*, spittle.) A term for pyrosis.

Cardial'ogy. (Καρδία; λόγος, a discourse.) A treatise on the heart.

Cardiamor'phia. (Καρδία; ἀ, neg.; μορφή, form.) Malformation or deformity of the heart.

Cardianæsthe'sia. (Καρδία; ἀναισθησία, want of feeling.) Want of sensation in the heart.

Cardianas'trophë. (Καρδία, the heart; ἀναστροφή, a turning about.) A malformation in which the heart is placed on the right side.

Cardianeu'ria. (Καρδία; ἄ, neg.; νεῦρον, a nerve.) Want of nervous power in the heart.

Cardianeurys'ma. (Καρδία; ἀνεύρυσμα, an aneurysm.) Aneurysm of the heart.

Cardiarc'tia. (Καρδία; L. *arcto*, to contract.) Diminution in size of the heart. The condition called concentric hypertrophy.

Cardia'rius. (Καρδία. G. *Herzwurm.*) A worm said to have been found in the heart or pericardium.

Cardiasth'ma. (Καρδία; ἄσθμα.) Difficulty of breathing, or asthma depending on heart disease.

Cardiatel'ia. (Καρδία; ἀτελής, imperfect.) Incomplete development of the heart.

Cardiatom'ia. Same derivation and meaning as *Cardiatomy*.

Cardiat'omy. (Καρδία; τομή, a cutting.) Dissection of the heart.

Cardiatroph'ia. (Καρδία; ἀτροφία, atrophy.) Atrophy of the heart.

Cardiaux'e. (Καρδία; αὔξη, growth.) Hypertrophy of the heart.

Cardieche'mata. (Καρδία; ἤχημα, a sound.) The sounds of the heart.

Cardiec'tasis. (Καρδία; ἔκτασις, extension. G. *Herzerweiterung.*) Dilatation of the heart.

C. partia'lis. (L. *pars*, a part.) Aneurysm of the heart.

Cardielco'sis. (Καρδία; ἕλκωσις, ulceration.) Ulceration of the heart.

Cardiethmolipo'sis. (Καρδία; ἠθμός, a sieve; λίπος, fat.) Fatty deposit about the heart.

Cardieurys'ma. (Καρδία; εὐρύς, wide.) A morbid dilatation of the heart.

Cardilæ'a. A synonym of *Cardialgia*.

Cardim'elech. (Καρδία, the heart; Heb. *melech*, a king.) A supposed active principle in the heart, superintending what are now called the vital functions. Dolæus, *Encyclop. l.* ii.

Cardimo'na. An old term for heartburn.

Car'dinal. (L. *cardinalis*, pertaining to a door-hinge.) Principal, chief.

C. flow'er. The *Lobelia cardinalis*, because its scarlet flower was the colour of a cardinal's robes.

C. flow'er, blue. The *Lobelia syphilitica*.

C. flow'er, com'mon. The *Lobelia cardinalis*.

C. hu'mours. An old term for four principal humours of the animal body, viz. blood, phlegm, yellow bile, and black bile, which were said to be formed by the four elements variously combined, and from which all the solids and fluids of the body were derived. Such was the doctrine taught by Hippocrates, after the Pythagorean school, and adopted by Galen and his followers. The same doctrine was prevalent among the ancient Hindoos, and it is probable, as pointed out by Dr. Allen Webb, that Pythagoras and the Greeks derived it from this source.

C. plant. The *Lobelia cardinalis*.

C. points. (G. *Cardinalpunkte.*) The points of section of the horizontal plane and the meridian, hence the north point and south point, and, with the equator of the heavens, thus the east and west points. These are the chief points of the compass.

In Listing's diagrammatic eye there are six points termed cardinal, namely: (1) the focus, situated upon the retina, in which rays falling parallel upon the cornea are united; (2) the anterior focus, at which rays, coming from the retina, and whose course is parallel in the vitreous humour, are brought to a focus; (3 and 4) the two "principal" points, which lie on the optic axis in the anterior chamber, close behind the cornea; (5 and 6) the two "nodal" points, in which the lines of direction cut each other, and which are near the posterior surface of the lens.

C. pro'cess. (L. *processus*, a projection.) The median process on the hinge line of the dorsal valve of *Brachiopoda*.

C. teeth. A term applied to those projections of one valve of the shell of lamellibrauchiate Molluscs, which, fitting into corresponding depressions of the other valve, lie directly under the beak.

C. veins. (F. *veines cardinales*; G. *Hauptblutader.*) The venous trunks, one on each side of and beneath the hinder section of the primitive skeletal axis, which transmit the blood in the early embryo from the Wolffian bodies, the vertebral column and the parietes of the trunk to the sinus venosus by means of the ducts of Cuvier. Similar veins from the anterior part of the body, the primitive jugular veins, join the duct of Cuvier. These are sometimes called anterior cardinal veins and the others posterior cardinal veins. In the course of development the cardinal veins become discontinuous with the primitive jugular veins, and form the azygos veins. In fishes they are permanent.

The term has also been given to the veins of the elbow-joint or *Cardinamentum*.

C. vein, ante'rior. The primitive jugular vein.

C. vein, poste'rior. The *C. vein*.

Cardina'lis de Lu'go cor'tex. (L. *cardinalis*; *cortex*, bark.) Cardinal de Lugo's bark. A name for cinchona bark, from his having administered it in 1658 to a great many patients, it being then newly introduced as a medicine.

C. flos. (L. *flos*, a flower.) The *Lobelia cardinalis*.

Cardinamen'tum. (L. *cardo*, a hinge.) An old term (Gr. γιγγλυμοειδής), used by Hippocrates for ginglymus, or the hinge-like articulation. Galen, *de Fract.* i, 10.

Cardinif'erous. (L. *cardo*; *fero*, to bear.) Applied to bivalve shells the valves of which are articulated in form of a hinge.

Cardioarte'rial. (Καρδία, the heart; ἀρτηρία, an artery.) Belonging to the heart and artery.

C. in'terval, con'jugate. (L. *intervallum*, a space between; *conjugo*, to join together.) The interval which occurs between the commencing systolic rise in an artery and the closure of the aortic valve at the heart.

C. in'terval, first. The interval which occurs between the commencing systole of the heart and its indication with a registering instrument in an artery, as the radial.

C. in'terval, sec'ond. The interval which occurs between the closure of the aortic valve at the heart and its indication in an artery.

Cardiobot'anum. (Καρδία, the heart; βοτάνη, grass.) The *Centaurea benedicta*.

Car'diocele. (Καρδία, the heart; κήλη, a tumour. F. *cardiocèle*; G. *Herzbruch.*) Protrusion of the heart through a wound of, or aperture in, the diaphragm.

Cardiocrys'talli. (Καρδία; κρύσταλλος, crystal.) Whitish microscopical crystals found in the substance of the heart.

Cardiode'mia. (Καρδία; δημός, fat. F. *cardiodemie.*) Fatty degeneration of the heart.

Cardiod'ynë. (Καρδία; ὀδύνη, pain.) Pain at the heart.

C. spasmod'ica intermit'tens. (L. *spasmus*, a spasm; *intermitto*, to leave off for a while.) Intermittent spasmodic pain of the heart. A synonym of *Angina pectoris.*

Cardiodyn'ia. (Καρδία; ὀδύνη, pain.) Pain in the heart.

Cardiodysæsthe'sia. (Καρδία; δυσαισθησία, insensibility.) Disturbed nervous power of the heart.

Cardiodysneu'ria. (Καρδία; δυς, prefix signifying bad; νεῦρον, a nerve.) The same as *Cardiodysæsthesia.*

Cardiogastroscir'rhus. (Καρδία, the cardiac end of the stomach; γαστήρ, the stomach; σκῖρρος, a hard tumour.) Scirrhus of the cardiac opening of the stomach.

Cardiog'mus. (Καρδία; ὠγμός, a crying oh! F. *cardiogme.*) An old term for cardialgia.

Also, applied to incipient aneurysm of the heart or of the aorta.

Also, applied to general dilatation of the heart.

Applied, by some modern authors, to angina pectoris.

C. cor'dis sinis'tri. (L. *cor*, the heart; *sinister*, left.) Angina pectoris.

Car'diograph. (Καρδία, the heart; γράφω, to write.) An instrument which registers, in the form of alternately ascending and descending curves, the systole and diastole of the auricles and ventricles of the heart. It consists of an india-rubber air-bag, the exploring bag, which is introduced into the cavity of the heart, and which communicates with a second, the indicating bag, by a tube; when the heart contracts on the first bag the second is dilated, and *vice versâ.* A lever is so adapted by one end to the indicating bag that its movements are amplified by the other, which is furnished with a marker, which, touching a band of paper kept in constant and even motion by clockwork, registers the various motions of the heart.

Also, applied to a modification of the sphygmograph, which, being attached to the chest wall, marks and records the character of the heart's impulse.

Cardiograph'ic. (Same etymon.) Relating to *Cardiography.*

Cardiog'raphy. (Same etymon.) The application and use of the cardiograph.

Car'dioïd. (Καρδία; εἶδος, likeness.) Heart-shaped.

Cardioinhib'itory. (Καρδία; L. *inhibeo*, to restrain.) Restraining or arresting the heart's action.

C. cen'tre. The part of the medulla oblongata at and around the place of origin of the pneumogastric nerve, which is believed to be the centre for the reception of peripheric influences and the propagation of the consequent inhibitory impulse through the pneumogastric nerve, which results in the arrest of the heart's action.

Cardiol'ogy. (Καρδία; λόγος, a discourse.) The knowledge of, or a treatise on, the heart.

Cardiomala'cia. (Καρδία; μαλακία, softness. G. *Herzerweichung.*) Softening of the heart's substance.

Cardiom'eter. (Καρδία; μέτρον, a measure.) Same as *Hæmadynamometer.*

Cardiom'etry. (Same etymon.) The measurement of the size of the heart by percussion and auscultation.

Cardiomyolipo'sis. (Καρδία; μῦς, a muscle; λίπος, fat.) Fatty degeneration of the muscular structure of the heart.

Cardion'chus. (Καρδία; ὀγκός, a tumour.) Aneurysm of the heart.

Cardioneural'gia. (Καρδία; νεῦρον, a nerve; ἄλγος, pain.) Neuralgia of the heart. A synonym of *Angina pectoris.*

Cardion'osus. (Καρδία; νόσος, disease.) Heart disease.

Cardiopal'mus. (Καρδία; παλμός, palpitation. F. *cardiopalmie;* G. *Herzklopfen.*) Palpitation of the heart.

Cardioparap'lasis. (Καρδία; παράπλασις, transformation.) Deformity of the heart.

Cardiopath'ia. (Καρδία; πάθος, disease.) Disease of the heart.

Cardiopericardi'tis. (Καρδία; περικάρδιον, the pericardium.) Inflammation of the heart and pericardium.

Cardiopet'alous. (Καρδία; πέταλον, a petal.) Having the limb of the petals centrally at the base.

Cardiophthal'mos. (Καρδία; ὀφθαλμός, the eye.) A synonym of *Exophthalmic goitre.*

Cardiophthar'sis. (Καρδία; φθάρσις, from φθείρω, to corrupt.) Corruption or decay of the heart's substance.

Cardiophyl'lous. (Καρδία; φύλλον, a leaf.) Having leaves in the centre.

Cardioplec'tic. (Καρδία; πληκτικός, from πλήσσω, to strike.) Relating to *Cardioplegia.*

Cardiople'gia. (Καρδία; πληγή, a stroke.) Paralysis of the heart.

Also, applied to a wound of the heart, and to sudden failure of its strength.

Cardiopletho'ra. (Καρδία; πληθώρή, fulness.) Plethora of the heart's substance.

Cardiopolyæ'mia. (Καρδία; πολύς, much; αἷμα, blood.) Same as *Cardioplethora.*

Cardiop'terous. (Καρδία; πτέρον, a wing.) Having fins sloping towards the heart or its openings.

Cardiopul'monary. (Καρδία; L. *pulmo*, the lung.) Belonging to the heart and lungs.

C. mur'murs. (G. *Herzlungengeräusche.*) Murmurs heard in the lungs at the time of the systole or the diastole of the heart, and depending on conditions of altered lung structure; such are the blowing murmur heard in connection with large thin-walled vomicæ near the heart, the systolic murmur heard in the pulmonary artery when there is pneumonic consolidation and contraction of the upper part of the left lung, and the murmur heard in the subclavian artery in connection with apical pulmonary induration.

Cardiopulmon'ic. (Καρδία; L. *pulmo.*) Belonging to the heart and lungs.

Cardiorrheu'ma. (Καρδία; ῥεῦμα, a fluxion.) Rheumatism of the heart.

Cardiorrhex'is. (Καρδία; ῥῆξις, a rupture. G. *Herzzerreisung.*) Rupture of the heart.

Cardioscler'o'sis. (Καρδία; σκληρός, hard. G. *Herzverhärtung.*) Induration of the tissues of the heart.

Cardiosperm'um. (Καρδία; σπέρμα, seed.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Sapindaceæ.*

C. corin'dum, Linn. Hab. Brazil. Similar in use to *C. halicacabum.*

C. halicac'abum, Linn. (Ἁλικάκαβον, the plant alkekengi. F. *pois de merveille, pois de cœur.*) Hab. India. Leaves, when boiled, are eaten as food. A decoction of the root is mucilaginous, aperient, diuretic, and diaphoretic. It is used as a lithontriptic, and in gonorrhœa; the seeds are used in rheumatism.

Cardiosphyg'mograph. (Καρδία; σφυγμός, the pulse; γράφω, to write.) An instrument, suggested by Garrod, consisting of a Marey's sphygmograph attached to a piece of board, to which a cardiograph is also connected in such a way that the levers of both instruments record their movements on the same paper, one giving the motion of the reflex of the heart, the other the pulsation of the artery at the wrist.

Cardiosteno'ma. (Καρδία; στενόω, to straighten. G. *Herzverengerung.*) Contraction of the heart.

Cardiosteno'sis. (Same etymon.) The progress or formation of cardiostenoma.

Cardiothyr'oïd exophthal'mos. (Καρδία; *thyroid* body.) A synonym of *Exophthalmic goitre.* Suggested by the palpitation and the enlargement of the thyroid body which accompany the disease.

Cardiot'omy. (Καρδία; τομή, a cutting.) Dissection of the heart.

Cardiotrau'ma. (Καρδία; τραῦμα, a wound. G. *Herzwunde.*) A wound of the heart.

Cardiot'romus. (Καρδία; τρόμος, a tremor. G. *Herzzittern.*) Tremor, or a slight degree of palpitation or fluttering of the heart.

Cardiotroph'ia. (Καρδία; τροφή, nourishment.) Nutrition of the heart.

Cardiot'rotus. (Καρδία; τιτρώσκω, to wound.) One who has a wound of the heart.

Cardipericardi'tis. Same as *Cardiopericarditis.*

Cardit'ic. (Καρδία. F. *carditique.*) Relating to the heart.

Also, of the nature of carditis.

C. fe'ver. (G. *Herzfieber.*) A variety of pernicious intermittent fever, accompanied by palpitation and tendency to fainting.

Cardi'tis. (Καρδία. F. *cardite*; G. *Herzfleischentzündung.*) Same as *Myocarditis.*

C. exter'na. (L. *externus*, outward.) Pericarditis.

C. inter'na. (L. *internus*, inward.) Endocarditis.

C. membrano'sa. (L. *membrana*, a membrane.) Pericarditis.

C. muscula'ris. (L. *musculus*, a muscle.) Myocarditis.

C. musculo'sa. Same as *C. muscularis.*

C. polypo'sa. (L. *polypus*, a polypus.) Fibrinous clots in the heart.

C. sero'sa. (L. *serum*, the watery part of a thing.) Pericarditis.

Car'dium. (L. *cardo*, a hinge; from the hinge-like connection of the two shells; or from καρδία, the heart, from its shape. F. *bucarde*; I. *bucardia*; G. *Herzmuschel.*) The cockle. A Genus of the Family *Cardiadæ*, Order *Siphoniata*, Class *Lamellibranchiata.*

C. edu'le. (L. *edulis*, eatable. F. *bucarde sourdon*; I. *buccardia*; G. *essbare Herzmuschel.*) The common cockle. Found plentifully buried in the sands on all the arid shores of Europe.

Cardiyperæ'mia. (Καρδία, the heart; ὑπέρ, in excess; αἷμα, blood.) Term for *Cardioplethora.*

Cardiypertroph'ia. (Καρία; ὑπέρ; τροφή, nourishment.) Hypertrophy of the heart.

Card-like teeth. (F. *dents en cardes*, or *dents en râpe.*) The teeth of fishes are so called when fine conical teeth are mixed with coarser ones.

Car'do. (L. *cardo*, a hinge.) Applied to the kind of articulation called ginglymus.

Also, a term for the basal articulation of the maxilla of some of the *Coleoptera.*

Car'do, San'to. The *Argemone mexicana.*

Card'ol. $C_{21}H_{30}O_2$. A reddish-yellow, tasteless oil, contained in the cashew nut, the fruit of *Anacardium occidentale* and *A. orientale.* It is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol. Its external and internal action is similar to cantharides, but the blistering process is more painful, and healing is less readily induced.

Cardo'leum. The *Anacardium occidentale.*

Also, the same as *Cardol.*

C. pru'riens. (L. *prurio*, to itch.) The cardol obtained from *Anacardium orientale.* It is a rubefacient like mustard.

C. ve'sicans. (L. *vesica*, a blister.) The cardol from *Anacardium occidentale.* It is an active blistering agent.

Cardo'nium. A wine medicated with herbs. Paracelsus, *de Ulcer. c.* 56. (Ruland and Johnson, *in Lex.*)

Cardoon'. (F. *cardon*, from L. *cardunculus*, dim. of *carduus*, a thistle. I. *cardone*; S. *cardo silvestre*; G. *Spanische Artischocke.*) The *Cynara cardunculus.* The stalks of the inner leaves, when blanched, are eaten as a vegetable.

C., Span'ish. The *Scolymus hispanicus.* The roots and young shoots are eaten as food.

Cardopath'ium. (Καρδία, the heart; πάθος, disease.) A Genus of plants of the Nat. Order *Compositæ.*

C. apu'lium. A variety of *C. corymbosum*, found in Apulia.

C. corymbo'sum, De Cand. (L. *corymbus*, a cluster. F. *chamæleon noir.*) A plant having narcotico-acrid properties. It has been used externally in scaly and parasitic skin diseases.

C. Fontane'sii. A variety of *C. corymbosum*, found in Tunis.

C. orienta'le. (L. *orientalis*, eastern.) A variety of *C. corymbosum*, found in Greece and Macedonia.

Cardopat'ium. Same as *Cardopathium.*

Cardopa'tum. A plant supposed to be the *Carlina acaulis*, or carline thistle.

Also, a synonym of *Cardopathium.*

Cardopericardi'tis. Same as *Cardiopericarditis.*

Cardua'ceæ. (L. *carduus*, a thistle.) Same as *Cynaracephalæ.*

Cardua'ceous. (L. *carduus.*) Having the characters of the thistle.

Carduin'eous. Same as *Carduaceous.*

Cardun'culus. (L. dim. of *carduus*, a thistle.) The *Cinara scolymus*, or artichoke. (Quincy.)

Car'duus. (L. *carduus*, a thistle.) A Genus of plants of the Nat. Order *Compositæ.*

C. acanth'us. The *Acanthus mollis*, or bear's breech.

C. al'tilis. (L. *altilis*, nutritive.) The *Cinara scolymus*, or artichoke.

C. arven'sis. (L. *arvum*, a field.) The *Serratula arvensis*, or common creeping way-thistle.

C. benedic'tus. (L. *benedictus*, blessed.) The *Centaurea benedicta*, or blessed thistle.

C. brazilia'nus. The *Ananassa sativa*, or pine-apple.

C. casabo'næ. The *Chamæpence casabonæ*.

C. chrysan'themus. (Χρυσός, gold; ἄνθεμον, a flower.) The *Cinara scolymus*, or artichoke.

C. domes'ticus. (L. *domesticus*, belonging to the family.) Same as *C. chrysanthemus*.

C. erioceph'alus. (Ἔριον, wool; κεφαλή, the head.) The *Cirsium eriophorum*.

C. erioph'orus. The *Cirsium eriophorum*.

C. fullo'num. The *Dipsacus fullonum*, or fuller's teazel.

C. hæmorrhoïda'lis. (Αἱμορροΐδες, piles.) The *Serratula arvensis*, or common creeping way-thistle.

C. lac'teus. (L. *lacteus*, milky.) The *C. marianus*.

C. Mari'æ. (L. *Maria*, the mother of Jesus. F. *chardon Marie;* G. *Mariendistel.*) Same as *C. marianus*.

C. maria'nus. (Same etymon. F. *chardon Marie*, *Notre Dame;* I. *cardo di Maria;* G. *Mariendistel*, *Frauendistel.*) The common milk-thistle, or Our lady's thistle. Has been used as a sudorific and tonic. The seeds are oleaginous, and have been used in hæmorrhages from the intestines and the uterus; also in amenorrhœa with hepatic disturbance. Two ounces of seeds are boiled in a pint of water, and a tablespoonful given every two hours.

C. monspessula'nus. The *Cirsium monspessulanum*.

C. pine'us. (L. *pineus*, belonging to the pine.) The *Atractylis gummifera*, gummy-rooted pine-thistle.

C. polyacanth'us, (Πολύς, many; ἄκανθα, a thorn.) The *Chamæpence casabonæ*.

C. sati'vus. (L. *sativus*, that which is sown.) The *Cinara scolymus*, or artichoke.

C. solstitia'lis. (L. *solstitialis*, belonging to midsummer.) The *Centaurea solstitialis*, or St. Barnaby's thistle.

C. stella'tus. (L. *stellatus*, starred.) The *Centaurea calcitrapa*, common star-thistle.

C. syr'iacus. The *Notobasis syriacus*.

C. tomento'sus. (L. *tomentum*, a stuffing for cushions.) The *Onopordon acanthium*, or cotton thistle.

C. ven'eris. (L. *Venus*, the goddess of love.) The *Dipsacus sylvestris*, or wild teazel.

C. virginia'nus. (*Virginia*, the state of that name.) Rocky mountains thistle. A starch is obtained from the root.

Carebare'sis. Same as *Carebaria*.

Carebari'a. (Καρηβάρεια, from κάρη, the head; βάρος, weight.) Old term, used by Hippocrates, *Aph.* v. 22, and Galen, *in Comm.* for heaviness of the head.

Care'na. An old term for the twenty-fourth part of a drop. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Car'eum. (Κάρον, caraway; or from Caria, its native country.) The carum or caraway.

C. vi'num. (L. *vinum*, wine.) Term for wine boiled down to two thirds of its original quantity.

Ca'rex. (L. *carex*, reed grass. G. *Riedgras.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cyperaceæ*. The sedge.

C. arena'ria, Linn. (L. *arenarius*, belonging to sand. F. *laiche de sables*, *chiendent rouge;* I. *carice;* S. *esparganio;* G. *Queckenwurzel*, *Sandsegge.*) German sarsaparilla, sea-sedge. Grows plentifully on the sea coast; its root is red without, white within, of a mild but somewhat disagreeable taste; is said to be serviceable in affections of the trachea, in rheumatism and gout, and is used as a substitute for sarsaparilla.

C. dis'ticha, Huds. (Δίστιχος, two-rowed.) Soft brown sea-sedge; German sarsaparilla. Used as *C. arenaria*.

C. hir'ta. (L. *hirtus*, hairy.) Same as *C. disticha*.

C. interme'dia. (L. *intermedius*, that which is between.) Same as *C. disticha*.

C. pat'ula. (L. *patulus*, spreading.) The *C. sylvatica*.

C. sylvat'ica, Huds. (L. *sylvaticus*, belonging to a wood.) Pendulous wood sedge. Used as *C. arenaria*.

C. villo'sa. (L. *villosus*, shaggy.) Same as *C. disticha*.

Ca'reya. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Barringtoniaceæ*.

C. arbor'ea, Roxb. (L. *arboreus*, tree-like.) Hab. India. The flowers or bark are used as a poultice. The bark is astringent.

Car'iacou. A fermented liquor made in Cayenne, being a mixture of cassava, potatoes, and cane syrup.

Ca'riated. Same as *Carious*.

Caribbe'an. A name applied to the sea on the northern coasts of Granada and Venezuela.

C. bark. A false cinchona bark, the product of *Exostemma caribeum*.

Car'ibs. (G. *Karaiben.*) A people originally inhabiting the islands of the Caribbean Sea and the adjoining coast, but now nearly confined to the Republic of Honduras; they are of Red Indian race, and were cannibals.

C., black. Half-bred Caribs, having Negro blood in them.

C., red. A term applied to pure bred Caribs.

Car'ica. (*Caria*, a region of Asia Minor, where they were cultivated.) A dried fig.

A Genus of the Nat. Order *Papayaceæ*.

C. digita'ta. (L. *digitatus*, fingered.) Hab. the banks of the Amazon. Supplies a poison having the same reputation as the upas poison.

C. papa'ya, Linn. The papaw tree, a native of East and West India, and the Guinea Coast. The fruit is boiled and eaten with meat, as turnips are in this country; every part of the tree, except its ripe fruit, yields a milky juice. The juice of the fruit is used in the Mauritius as a remedy for tapeworm; it, as well as the seeds, are said to be emmenagogue and abortifacient. The juice (F. *lait de mamociro*) is also used to make tough meat tender; it has been proposed as a substitute for pepsin.

Car'icæ, G. Ph. (L. *carica*. F. *figues;* G. *Feigen.*) Dried figs.

C. fruc'tus. (L. *carica;* *fructus*, fruit.) Dried figs.

Caric'eæ. (L. *carica.*) A synonym of *Papayaceæ*.

Also (L. *carex*), a Tribe of the Nat. Order *Cyperaceæ*, having diclinous flowers, the males being unlike the females.

Car'icin. An oily substance of peculiar unpleasant smell and taste, contained in the seeds of *Carica papaya*.

Caricin'eæ. A Tribe of the Nat. Order *Cyperaceæ;* same as *Cariceæ*.

SCHOOL OF

Car'icous. (L. *carica.*) Resembling a fig.

Car'icum. (Καρικόν, a kind of salve.) Used by Hippocrates, *de Ulcer. l.* xi, 7, *seq.*, for an escharotic and detergent application made of black hellebore, sandarach, scales of copper, burnt lead, sulphur, orpiment, and cantharides, made up in form of a liniment, with oil.

Ca'ries. (L. *caries.* F. *carie;* I. *carie;* G. *Faüle, Morschheit.*) Rottenness, decay.

The disease described under *C. of bone.*

In vegetables, the disease produced by Uredo. See *C. vegetable.*

C., artic'ular. (L. *articulus*, a joint.) Caries affecting the joint ends of bones.

C., cent'ral. Caries originating on the medullary surface of bone.

C., dent'al. (L. *dens*, a tooth. F. *carie dentaire;* G. *Zahnfäule.*) A condition of progressive softening and destruction of the hard structures of the tooth, beginning usually in the dentine or the enamel, and depending probably on the chemical action of acid and other products of the fluids of the mouth, and frequently accompanied by the growth of low vegetable forms, such as *Oidium albicans*, species of *Leptothrix*, *Protococcus dentalis*, and some *Bacteria*. The enamel tissue loses coherence and is broken up, and the dentine tubes become softened and present varicosities; the secretion is acid, and the tooth in the vicinity is discoloured.

C., dent'al, pen'etrating. (L. *penetro*, to pierce into.) Dental caries starting from a fissure and spreading deeply and widely, without much external manifestation.

C., dent'al, spread'ing. Same as *C., dental, penetrating.*

C., dry. Same as *C., sicca.*

C. from phos'phorus. See *Phosphorus poisoning.*

C. fungo'sa. (L. *fungosus*, spongy.) The condition of bone in those cases of joint-disease which are called fungous arthritis, and in which the caries of bone is accompanied by exuberant granulations arising from the medullary membrane.

C. gal'lica. (L. *gallicus*, French.) A synonym of hard chancre.

C. granulo'sa. (L. *granulum*, a small grain.) Same as *C. fungosa.*

C. inter'na. (L. *internus*, inner.) A term given to dental caries originating in the substance of the dentine, a view which is not generally held.

C. inter'na suppurati'va circumscrip'ta. (L. *internus*, inward; *suppuro*, to form matter; *circumscribo*, to describe a line around.) A term for the condition of bone abscess.

C., necrot'ic. (Νεκρός, a dead body.) Caries accompanied by the death and discharge of greater or smaller fragments of bone; it is most frequent in the cancellous structure.

C. non-gal'lica. (L. *non*, not; *gallicus*, French.) A synonym of soft chancre.

C. of bone. (Τερηδών; F. *carie;* I. *carie;* S. *caries;* G. *Beinfrass, Knochenfrass.*) A condition of inflammatory disintegration of bone analogous to ulceration of the soft parts. When superficial the periosteum is loosened, generally thickened, and in advanced conditions villous, from the growth of granulation tissue, the projections on its under surface fitting into depressions of the bone produced by disintegration; the bone itself is softened, its cancelli enlarged, and its surface ragged and irregular. The cavities are occupied by a brownish fluid containing oil globules and blood-cells, greater or less granules of dead bone, and structureless *débris;* the deeper part is often condensed. When caries occurs in the interior of bone the same process is observed; granulation tissue is developed from the medullary structures, and a cavity containing caseous matter, sanious pus, and bone *débris* may result. The short bones are the most liable to be attacked; and the disease is most common in scrofulous and syphilitic persons. Caries occurs at first with pain in the bone, accompanied by a red swelling, which before long suppurates; this bursts or is opened; it then gets smaller and degenerates into a sinus with everted edges, discharging a sanious offensive pus, and having at its bottom the bone ulcer, which may be felt by a probe as an unequal surface, which is rough and yields to pressure.

According to some, caries is less an inflammatory condition than a destructive fatty degeneration of the corpuscles contained in the lacunæ of bone.

C., peripher'ic. (Περιφέρεια, the line round a circular body.) Caries arising from the articular or periosteal surface of bone.

C. profund'a. (L. *profundus*, deep.) Rokitansky's term for a condition in syphilitic bone disease in which there is destruction of tissue, beginning in the medullary cavity.

C. pudendo'rum. (L. *pudenda*, the privy parts.) An old term for a chancre.

C. sic'ca. (L. *siccus*, dry.) Caries with free granulation and considerable destruction of bone, but with no formation of pus.

C. sim'plex. (L. *simplex*, simple.) The ordinary caries attacking bone, in which the disease is comparatively shallow and its floor shows no fungating granulations, only molecular *débris* and pus cells.

C., syphilit'ic. Caries of bone occurring in the course of constitutional syphilis following the development of gummata.

C., veg'etable. A term applied to the destructive changes which take place in wood, as the result of old age or the presence of larvæ of coleopterous, lepidopterous, or other insects. It is also used to denote the conditions of disease, especially in cereal plants, produced by the lower fungi, as in smut and brand.

C., worm-eat'en. A form of syphilitic caries in which there is an appearance, as of small pits, on the surface of the diseased bone.

Ca'rim curi'ni. The *Justicia ecbolium.*

Cari'na. (L. *carina*, the keel of a ship. F. *carène;* G. *Kiel.*) The lower petals of the papilionaceous corolla.

Also, any structure like the keel of a ship, such as occurs on the lower surface of the glumes of some grasses.

Also, the median longitudinal projection from the sternum of birds.

Also, the dorsal single plate of the shell of Cirripedes.

Also, formerly applied to what is described as the primal seminal rudiment communicated by the male to the ovum, which, if it undergoes incubation, becomes, after various changes, the animal itself.

Also, the vertebral column, especially of the fœtus.

Also, a deformity in which the sternum projects in its middle.

Cari'nal. (L. *carina.*) Relating to, or possessing, a *Carina.*

C. æstiva'tion. See *Æstivation, carinal.*

Carina'lis. (L. *carina,* a keel.) Same as *Carinate.*

Carina'tæ. (L. *carina.*) An Order of *Aves* containing all birds which have a carina or keel to the sternum.

Car'inate. (L. *carina.* F. *carèné;* G. *kielformig.*) Keeled, keel-shaped.

Carinif'erous. (L. *carina; fero,* to bear. F. *carinifère;* G. *kieltragend.*) Bearing a keel.

Carin'ulate. (L. *carinula,* dim. *carina.* F. *carinulé.*) Having a very light keel.

Cariopsid'ium. (F. *cariopside.*) See *Caryopsidium.*

Cariop'sis. Properly *Caryopsis.*

Carios'ity. (L. *caries,* rottenness.) Same as *Caries.*

Carios'se. A Portuguese name for the *Palma ady.*

Ca'rious. (L. *cariosus,* rotten. F. *carieux;* G. *morsch, faul, knockenfrassig.*) Affected with caries.

Ca'ris. A Genus of the Order *Acaridea,* Class *Arachnida.*

C. ellip'tica. (Ἔλλειψις, the conic section called ellipse.) A parasite found on the common bat, *Vespertilio pipistrellus.*

Caris'sa. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Apocynaceæ.*

C. caran'das, Linn. Hab. India. Berries edible.

C. diffu'sa. (L. *diffusus,* extended.) Hab. India. Berries edible. Wood of old trees used as an aromatic.

C. edu'lis, Vahl. (L. *edulis,* eatable.) Berries esculent.

C. zylopic'ron, Dup. Th. (Ξύλον, wood; πικρός, bitter. F. *bois amer de Bourbon.*) Hab. Réunion. Wood bitter. Used as a stomachic.

Caris'seæ. A Tribe of the Nat. Order *Apocynaceæ* having a single two-celled ovary and naked seeds.

Ca'rium ter'ræ. (L. *caries,* decay; *terra,* the earth.) Lime.

Cari've. Pimento berries, the fruit of *Eugenia pimenta.*

Carivilland'i. Sarsaparilla, *Smilax officinalis.*

Carli'na. (*Carolus magnus,* Charlemagne, whose army, by using it, was preserved from the plague.) The carline thistle. A Genus of plants of Nat. Order *Compositæ.*

Also the *C. acaulis.*

C. acanthifo'lia, All. (L. *acanthus,* the plant of that name; *folium,* a leaf. F. *carline chardousse, artichaut sauvage.*) Hab. South Europe. A species the receptacle of which is used in the mountainous regions in the South of France as a substitute for the artichoke, called there artichaut sauvage.

C. acaul'is, Linn. (L. *a,* neg.; *caulis,* a stem. F. *carline sans tige;* I. *carlina;* G. *Eberwurz.*) The carline thistle. Hab. mountainous districts, the Alps and Pyrenees. The root, officinal in the G. Ph. as *Radix carlinæ,* is of a strong smell, and an aromatic bitter taste. The bark contains a bitter, strong scented oil. Used as a tonic, emmenagogue, and sudorific. Employed in magic incantations.

C. acaul'is, Lamb. The *C. acanthifolia,* All.

C. caules'cens. The *C. acaulis.*

C. chamæ'leon, Vill. The *C. acaulis,* Linn.

C. ela'tior. (L. *elatior,* higher.) The *C. subacaulis.*

C. gummif'era. The ἰξία or ἰξίνη of the ancients. Has been used as an anthelmintic. When fresh the root, which is large and fleshy, is said to be poisonous. The fleshy receptacles are preserved in sugar and eaten. The *Atractylis gummifera.*

C. subacaul'is, De Cand. The *C. acaulis,* Linn.; or a variety with a stem about 30 centimètres, nearly 1 foot high.

C. utz'ka, Hacq. The *C. acanthifolia,* All.

C. vulga'ris, Linn. (L. *vulgaris,* common.) The carline thistle. Hab. Europe and Siberia. Used as a diaphoretic and diuretic.

Car'line. See *Carlina.*

Also, a name of the *Ranunculus glacialis.*

C. this'tle. The *Carlina acaulis,* and also the *C. vulgaris.*

C. this'tle, prick'ly. The *Carlina vulgaris.*

Car'lisle springs. United States; near the town of Carlisle, in Pennsylvania. A mild sulphur water. (Dunglison.)

Car'lo Sanc'to. (S. *Carlo,* Charles; *santo,* saint.) St. Charles' root. Hab. Mechoacan. An undetermined plant, the bark of which is aromatic, bitter, and acrid. It is said to be sudorific, and to strengthen the stomach and gums.

Carls'bad. Austria; in the north-west of Bohemia. Altitude 1124 feet; beautifully situated in a narrow valley, surrounded by wooded hills. The climate is subject to considerable fluctuations, and is often damp and cold. The mineral waters, which spring from the granitic formation, are numerous, and vary in temperature from 44° C. (111·2° F.) to 75° C. (167° F.) The chief spring, the Sprudel, contains potassium sulphate 1·6, sodium sulphate 23·7, sodium chloride 10·3, sodium carbonate 13·6, calcium carbonate 2·9, magnesium carbonate 1·2, iron carbonate ·028, silica 7 parts, in 10,000, and free carbonic acid 7·6 cubic inches in a pint. The other sources have the same composition, with very little variation. The so-called Sprudelstein is an incrustation of salts on the fountains from evaporation of the water. The treatment at Carlsbad comprises both the drinking of the waters and their use as baths, and is indicated in chronic catarrhal affections of the stomach and intestines, in constipation and piles, in liver congestions from diet mistakes, in fatty liver, and in malarial engorgements; in jaundice and in gall-stones; in splenic enlargements, in renal calculus of lithic acid or oxalate of lime, and in chronic cystitis; in obesity, gout, and diabetes; in hypochondriasis.

Carlsbad waters are contraindicated in organic diseases of brain, heart, or lungs, and in cancer.

C. wa'ter, artific'ial. Sodium sulphate, crystallised, 669 grains, sodium carbonate, in crystals, 862, sodium chloride 104, calcium chloride in crystals 103, magnesium sulphate 164 grains, water 2 gallons; dissolve and charge with carbonic acid.

Carls'brunn. Austrian Silesia; in a valley of the Sudeten Mountains, 2350 feet above sea level. Mineral waters, containing maguesium, calcium, and iron carbonate, and a little manganese, with free carbonic acid. Used, with or without ewe's milk, in uterine debility, anæmia, and chlorosis.

Carlsha'fen. Germany; Province Hesse Nassau. Mineral springs, containing sodium chloride 203 grains in 10,000. Used as salt springs generally.

Car'mantine. Malabar nuts, the fruit of *Adhatoda vasica.*

Car'melite wa'ter. (After the monks of the Carmelite Order, who make it, and who took their name from Mount Carmel.) The Eau des Carmes. See *Aqua carmelitana.*

Car'men. (L. *carmen*, a verse.) An amulet or charm, so called because it often consisted of a verse.

Car'minans. (L. *carmino*, to turn into verse.) Same as *Carminative.*

Car'minant. Same etymon and meaning as *Carminative.*

Carminan'tia. (L. *carmen*, a charm.) Carminative medicines.

Carminati'va. See *Carminatives.*

Carmin'ative. (L. *carmen*, a song, a formulary. F. *carminatif;* I. *carminitivo;* G. *windtreibend, blähungtreibend.*) Having power to relieve pain of the bowels from flatulence, and acting speedily as by a charm or carmen.

Carmin'atives. (Same etymon. G. *blähungtreibende Mittel.*) The class of carminative medicines.

C., four great'er. An old term for the seeds of anise, caraway, cummin, and fennel.

C., four les'ser. An old term for the seeds of bishop's weed, stone parsley, smallage, and wild carrot.

Car'mine. (F. *carmine;* I. *carmino;* G. *Carmin, Karminstoff.*) A red pigment obtained by treating a solution of cochineal with alum. It is used for staining structures for microscopic purposes.

C. blue. See *Indigo carmine.*

C. inject'ing flu'id. Carmine 5 grs., glycerin, with 8 or 10 drops of hydrochloric acid, ½ oz., glycerin 1 oz., alcohol 1 dr., solution of ammonia a few drops, water 6 drs. Mix the carmine with a few drops of water, then add 5 drops of liquor ammoniæ, to this add ½ oz. of the glycerin, and shake; then add by degrees the acid glycerin; it should now have an acid reaction; lastly, mix the alcohol and the water. Used for injecting into the vessels. (Beale.)

C. stain'ing flu'id. A solution of carmine used for staining structures to facilitate microscopic examination, inasmuch as growing structures and nuclei of cells absorb the colour the most easily. Dr. Beale's formula is—Carmine 10 grains, dissolved by the aid of gentle heat in half a drachm of strong solution of ammonia, when it has cooled glycerin 2 oz., water 2 oz., and alcohol ½ oz. are to be added. Others omit the glycerin. Both strong and weak solutions are used; the former for rapid, the latter for slow, staining.

Carmin'ic ac'id. $C_{17}H_{18}O_{10}$. Contained in cochineal and in the flowers of *Monarda didyma.* A watery decoction is precipitated by lead acetate, the resulting lead carminate is decomposed by hydrogen sulphide, and the solution of carminic acid evaporated, treated with alcohol, lead carbonate, and ether in succession, and then evaporated. It is soluble in water and alcohol, and slightly in ether. It is a glycoside of red carmine.

Car'mot. An alchemical name for the matter composing the philosopher's stone.

Carnaba'dia. An old name of caraway seed.

Carnaba'dium. An old name for cummin seed.

Carnahu'ba. The same as *Carnauba.*

Car'nal. (L. *carnalis*, from *caro*, flesh.) Fleshly, sensual.

C. know'ledge. Sexual connection.

Carna'ria. (L. *carnarius*, one who loves flesh, from *caro*, flesh. F. *carnassiers.*) Flesh-eating animals; divided into *Cheiroptera, Insectivora,* and *Carnivora.*

Carnas'sial. (F. *carnassier*, carnivorous.) Relating to flesh eating.

C. teeth. Teeth adapted to the mastication of flesh, such as the pointed fourth premolar tooth of most carnivora, which meets with its fellow of the upper jaw in a scissors-like action.

Carna'tio. (L. *caro*, flesh.) A synonym of *Syssarcosis.*

Carna'tion. (According to some, through F. *carnation*, from its flesh colour, from L. *carnatio*, fleshiness, from *caro*, flesh; according to Prior, its original spelling was *coronation*, as representing the *Vetonica coronaria* of the early herbalists, and so called from its flowers being used in chaplets, *coronæ.* Gr. *καρυόφυλλον*; F. *œillet;* I. *garofano;* S. *clavel;* G. *fleischfarbene Nelke.*) The *Dianthus caryophyllus.*

C. grass. A name given to several of the species of *Carex*, from their likeness to the leaves of the carnation.

C., Span'ish. The *Poinciana pulcherrima.*

Carnaub'a. Palm wax, collected in Brazil from the *Corypha cerifera* and other palms. It occurs as a powder on the leaves, which, when melted, becomes a hard, dry, yellowish, brittle mass, having a smooth fracture; it melts at 89° C. (192·2° F.)

C. root. The root of *Corypha cerifera.* Used in like manner to sarsaparilla.

C. wax. Same as *Carnauba.*

Car'neæ colum'næ. See *Columnæ carneæ.*

Carne'lian. (L. *caro*, flesh. F. *cornaline;* I. *corniola;* G. *Carneol.*) A flesh-coloured variety of calcedony in its original application, but now employed to distinguish the transparent varieties of other colours. It is of uniform colour, but is sometimes clouded. It contains silica, alumina, ferric peroxide, magnesia, soda, potash, and carbon. It was highly valued for its medical properties. Also called *Cornelian.*

Carne'olus. The carnelian.

Car'neous. (L. *carneus*, of flesh. F. *charnu;* G. *fleischig, fleischartig.*) Consisting of, or resembling, flesh.

Also (G. *fleischfarbig*), of a flesh colour.

C. col'umns. See *Columnæ carneæ.*

C. fi'bres. (L. *fibra*, a fibre.) The fibres of a muscle.

C. leaves. Leaves which contain between the upper and lower epidermic surface a more or less solid pulp.

Car'neum marsu'pium. (L. *carneus*, fleshy; *marsupium*, a pouch.) The gemelli muscles.

Carnic'ula. (L. dim. of *caro*, flesh.) Term by Fallopius, *Expos. de Ossib.*, for a small fleshy substance. A caruncle.

Also, a term for the gums.

Car'nifex spagyr'icus. (L. *carnifex*, an executioner; *spagyric.*) An alchemical name for fire when employed in the quest after the philosopher's stone.

Carnifica'tio. See *Carnification.*

C. pulmo'num. (L. *pulmo*, a lung.) Hepatisation of the lung.

Also, see *Carnification of lung.*

Carnifica'tion. (L. *caro*, flesh; *facio*, to make. F. *carnification;* I. *carnificazione;* S. *carnificacion;* G. *Verfleischung*, *Fleischwerdung.*) An alteration of tissue, whereby it assumes an unnatural appearance, as of flesh.

The term has also been used to designate amyloid or lardaceous degeneration.

C. of bone. Same as *Osteosarcosis.*

C. of lung. (F. *carnification pulmonaire.*) A term applied by Laennec to simple condensation of the lung, without inflammation, in which it becomes tough, leathery, inelastic, and having the appearance of muscle; it is the condition which is found in the fœtal lung, in atelectasis, and in pressure from pleural effusions and such like.

Also, a synonym of *Hepatisation of lung.*

C. of lung, congest'ive. An induration of lung caused by congestion, dependent on heart disease.

Car'nified. (Same etymon. F. *carnifié.*) Changed into muscle, or into the likeness of muscle or flesh.

Carniform'is. (L. *caro; forma*, shape. F. *charnu;* G. *fleischähnlich.*) Flesh-like.

C. absces'sus. (L. *abscessus*, an abscess.) An abscess, ordinarily occurring near the joints, which has a thick sac and a hard-edged opening.

Car'nin. (L. *caro*, flesh.) $C_7H_8N_4O_3+H_2O$. Found as yet only in Liebig's extract of meat. It is obtained in small, white, barely crystalline masses, slightly soluble in cold water, freely in hot water, insoluble in alcohol and ether; it has a slightly bitter after-taste.

Carnisa'tion. Same as *Carnification of lung.*

Carniv'ora. (L. *caro; voro*, to devour. F. *carnassiers;* G. *Fleischfressers*, *Raubthiere.*) An Order of the Class *Mammalia.* Orbits and temporal fossæ communicate; a distinct coronoid process; lower jaw possesses vertical motion only; clavicles absent or small; hallux and pollex not opposable; terminal phalanges of digits provided with sharp, curved claws; teeth in distinct sockets, with their surfaces simply covered with enamel; incisors generally six in each jaw; canines long, curved, and pointed; stomach simple; cæcum small, sometimes absent; teats abdominal; placenta deciduate and zonular; cerebellum never completely covered by cerebrum; usually three convolutions around the fissure of Sylvius.

Carniv'orous. (Same etymon. F. *carnivore;* I. *carnivoro;* G. *fleischfressend.*) Eating flesh. Applied to certain animals which live on flesh.

Also, to certain plants which have the power of dissolving and absorbing animal structures on the surface of their leaves, as the Drosera.

Also, applied to caustics as destructive of flesh.

Carno'sa cu'tis. (L. *carnosus*, fleshy; *cutis*, the skin.) An old term for the *Panniculus carnosus.*

C. musculo'sa membra'na. (L. *musculosus*, muscular; *membrana*, a membrane.) Riolan's name for the corrugator supercilii muscle.

Car'nose. (L. *carnosus*, fleshy.) Having a fleshy consistence or resemblance.

Carnos'ity. (L. *carnosus.* F. *carnosité;* I. *carnosita;* S. *carnosidad;* G. *Fleischauswuchs.*) A fleshy growth.

C. of ure'thra. (Οὐρήθρα.) Granulations of the urethral mucous membrane, said to occur in gonorrhœa.

Also, a synonym of *Urethral caruncle.*

C., vene'real. A synonym of *Condyloma.*

Carno'sus. (L. *carnosus*, from *caro*, flesh. G. *fleischig.*) Fleshy.

C. pannic'ulus. See *Panniculus carnosus.*

Ca'ro. (L. *caro*, by transposition connected with κρέας, and Sans. *kravya.*) Flesh. Muscular structure.

Also, the soft portion of fruits.

C. accesso'ria. (Mod. L. *accessorius*, from L. *accedo*, to be added.) The flexor accessorius muscle of the foot.

C. adna'ta ad tes'tem. (L. *adnatus*, part. of *agnascor*, to grow in addition; *ad*, to; *testis*, the testicle.) An old name for a sarcocele originating in the epididymis.

C. adna'ta ad va'sa. (L. *adnatus; ad; vas*, a vessel.) An old term for a sarcocele which apparently springs from the spermatic vessels.

C. anseri'na. Same as *Cutis anserina.*

C. bu'bula. (L. *bubulus*, of oxen. G. *Rindfleisch.*) Beef.

C. contu'sa. (L. *contusus*, part. of *contundo*, to bruise.) A deep-seated bruise.

C. cru'da. (L. *crudus*, raw. G. *rohes fleisch.*) Raw meat.

C. excres'cens. (L. *excresco*, to grow out.) An excrescence, whether a skin growth, as a wart, or a large granulation, springing from a sore.

C. fungo'sa. (L. *fungosus*, fungous.) The exuberant granulations known as proud flesh.

C. gallina'cea. (L. *gallinaceus*, belonging to poultry.) A synonym of *Cutis anserina.*

Also (G. *Hühnerfleisch*), the flesh of poultry.

C. glandulo'sa. (L. *glandulosus*, glandulous.) A term for the epiglottic glands.

C. luxu'rians. (L. *luxurio*, to abound in. G. *wildes Fleisch.*) Exuberant granulation of wounds.

C. orbicula'ris. (L. *orbicularis*, circular.) The placenta.

C. ovi'lis. (L. *ovilis*, belonging to sheep. F. *mouton;* G. *Schöpsenfleisch*, *Hammelfleisch.*) Mutton.

C. parenchymat'ica. (Παρέγχυμα, anything poured in beside.) The texture of organs, such as the glands.

C. quadra'ta. (L. *quadratus*, square.) The palmaris brevis muscle.

C. quadra'ta Syl'vii (L. *quadratus; Sylvius.*) The flexor accessorius muscle of the foot.

C. vis'cerum. (L. *viscus*, the inner part of an animal.) A synonym of *Parenchyma.*

C. vituli'na. (L. *vitulinus*, belonging to a calf. F. *veau;* G. *Kalbfleisch.*) Veal.

Ca'rob tree. The *Ceratonia siliqua.*

Caro'ba. A Brazilian name for the bark of the *Bignonia copaia*, and probably other species; also the bark of *Jacaranda procera.*

C. alnaba'ti. The *Ceratonia siliqua.*

C. bran'ca. The *Sparattosperma lithontriptica.*

C. cera'tia. The *Ceratonia siliqua.*

C. leaves. The leaves of *Geissospermum læve.*

Caro'des. (Καρώδης, drowsy.) A synonym of *Carotic.*

Ca'roli. An old name for chancres on the penis.

Caroli'na. United States. The name of two of the Southern States, North and South Carolina.

Also, the same as *Carlina.*

C. all'spice. The *Calycanthus floridus.*

C. ce'dar. The *Juniperus virginiana.*

C. hip'po. The *Euphorbia ipecacuanha.*

C. ip'ecac. The *Euphorbia ipecacuanha.*

C. jas'mine. The *Gelsemium sempervirens.*

C., North, min'eral wa'ters. Several sulphurous and acidulous saline springs are found in the Counties of Warren, Montgomery, Rockingham, Lincoln, Buncomb, and Rowan. (Dunglison.)

C. pink. The *Spigelia marilandica.*

C. pop'lar. The *Populus balsamifera.* Also called *P. tacamahaca.*

C. shrub tre'foil. The *Ptelia trifoliata.*

C., South, min'eral wa'ters. Pacolet springs, on the west bank of the Pacolet river, contain sulphur and iron; other waters with similar properties are scattered about the State. (Dunglison.)

Carolin'ea. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Bombaceæ*, or of the Tribe *Bombaceæ*, Nat. Order *Sterculiaceæ.*

C. prin'ceps, Linn. (L. *princeps*, first.) A species the seeds of which are esculent.

Car'ony bark. A synonym of true *Angustura bark.*

Caro'pi. The *Elettaria cardamomum.*

Ca'ros. Same as *Carus.*

Caro'sis. (Κάρωσις, drowsiness.) Profound or deep sleep.

Also, the act of inducing sleep; also, vertigo.

Caro'ta. (L. *carota*, from Gr. καρωτόν. F. *carotte;* G. *Möhre.*) The carrot, *Daucus carota*, var. *sativa.*

Also, the officinal name, U.S. Ph., of *Carrot seed.*

Carot'ic. (Καρωτικός, from καρόω, to stupefy. F. *carotique;* I. *carotico;* G. *schlafbringend.*) Having power to stupefy or produce stupefaction.

Also, a synonym of *Carotid.*

C. ar'tery. The carotid artery.

C. gang'lion. The carotid ganglion.

C. nerve. The carotid nerve.

C. plex'us. The carotid plexus.

C. sleep. (F. *sommeil carotique.*) Profound drowsiness.

Carot'ica. (Same etymon.) Narcotics.

Carot'icus. Same as *Carotic* and *Carotid.*

Carot'id. (Καρωτίδες, the carotid arteries, from καροω, to throw into heavy sleep.) A term given to the great arteries of the neck by the ancients, because they were believed to be the seat or cause of stupor.

C. ar'tery, com'mon. (L. *arteria carotis communis;* F. *artère carotide;* I. *arteria carotide;* S. *arteria carotida;* G. *gemeinschaftliche Kopfschlagader* or *Kopfpulsader.*) The right common carotid is the inner branch of the division of the innominate artery. It arises behind the upper part of the sterno-clavicular articulation, and extends to the upper border of the thyroid cartilage, where it divides into the internal and external carotids; it is enclosed in the same sheath with the jugular vein and the pneumogastric nerve, each occupying a separate compartment. It gives off no regular branch, but occasionally it gives origin to the superior thyroid artery, and in very rare cases to a laryngeal, or an inferior thyroid, or the vertebral artery. The artery is deeply placed at its origin, but becomes more superficial as it extends upwards; it also separates from its fellow of the opposite side during its course. Below it is covered by skin, fasciæ, the platysma myoides, sterno-mastoid, sterno-hyoid, and sterno-thyroid muscles; near the lower margin of the cricoid cartilage it is crossed by the omo-hyoid muscle; above this it is covered by the skin, fasciæ, the platysma, and the inner border of the sterno-mastoid muscles, and is contained in a triangular space, bounded behind by the sterno-mastoid, above by the posterior belly of the digastric, and below by the anterior belly of the omo-hyoid muscle. The artery lies on the cervical vertebræ, separated from them first by the longus colli muscle, then by the rectus anticus major; internally it is in relation with the trachea and the thyroid body, higher up, with the larynx and the pharynx; on its outer side is the internal jugular vein, nearer to it in the upper part, and between and behind the two is the vagus nerve. The upper part of the vessel is crossed by the sterno-mastoid artery and the superior thyroid veins; the middle part by the middle thyroid vein, and the lower part by the anterior jugular vein; the inferior thyroid artery lies between it and the trachea. The vagus nerve lies in the sheath between and behind the artery and vein; the descendens noni and its communications lie on the sheath, crossing it from the outer to the inner side, or occasionally run within the sheath; the sympathetic nerve lies between it and the cervical muscles, and the recurrent laryngeal lies between it and the trachea, and crosses behind it at its lower part.

The left common carotid arises from the arch of the aorta near the origin of the innominate artery, and also reaches to the upper border of the thyroid cartilage. It ascends obliquely outwards from its origin behind the upper part of the sternum and the sterno-hyoid and sterno-thyroid muscles, separated from them by the remains of the thymus, and crossed by the innominate vein; it lies in front of the trachea, the œsophagus, and the thoracic duct; on its inner side is the innominate artery, and on its outer side the left subclavian artery, the vagus, and the cardiac branches of the sympathetic nerve. In the neck it has the same relations as the right carotid, except that the jugular vein is closer to it throughout its course, and at the lowest part lies in front of it.

The common carotid results from the persistence of the third aortic arch of the embryo of man; it is the first aortic arch in the adult frog. Its place of division varies, and sometimes it does not divide at all. In man, the right carotid may arise directly from the aorta, as in birds, or by a common trunk with the left carotid. The left carotid may arise from the innominate, as in the hedgehog. In the ox, the carotids and innominates of both sides arise by a common trunk. In the lion, the two carotids and the right subclavian have a joint origin.

C. ar'tery, exter'nal. (F. *carotide externe;* G. *äussere Kopfschlagader.*) One of the divisions of the common carotid, commencing at the upper border of the thyroid cartilage, and extending to near the neck of the condyle of the inferior maxillary bone, where it divides into the temporal and internal maxillary arteries. Its branches are the superior thyroid, the lingual, and the facial, running forwards; the occipital and the posterior auricular, directed backwards; and the ascending pharyngeal, the temporal, and the internal maxillary, proceeding upwards; they supply the face, part of the neck, and the cranial walls.

The external carotid lies nearer to the middle line, and soon becomes more superficial than the internal carotid artery; at first it is contained in a triangular space, bounded by the sternomastoid muscle behind, the omohyoid below and the stylohyoid and posterior belly of the digastric above, and which is covered in by skin, platysma muscle, and the cervical fascia, the hypoglossal nerve and the lingual and facial veins; it then passes beneath the digastric and stylohyoid to penetrate the substance of the parotid gland, where it lies beneath the facial nerve and the junction of the temporal and internal maxillary veins. On its inner side are the hyoid bone and the pharynx below, and the ramus of the lower jaw above, the latter separated by a piece of the parotid gland. Behind it are the superior laryngeal nerve below; and above, separating it from the internal carotid, are the styloid process, the styloglossus, and the stylopharyngeus muscles, and the glossopharyngeal nerve. It is crossed by small venous branches, but is not accompanied by a vein, except by the internal maxillary vein, when it happens to join the deep jugular.

The external carotid has been known to arise directly from the aorta, and its length varies according to the place of division of the common carotid, which is occasionally much higher or much lower than the usual point. The branches may vary in number by coalescence, and in position by being nearer or further from each other.

C. ar'tery, inter'nal. (F. *carotide interne;* G. *innere Kopfschlagader.*) One of the two branches of the common carotid at its division opposite the upper border of the thyroid cartilage, from whence it ascends to the carotid foramen of the temporal bone, traverses the carotid canal, crosses the foramen lacerum medium, passes upwards and then forwards by the side of the sella turcica in the wall of the cavernous sinus, turns abruptly upwards on the inner side of the anterior clinoid process, where it perforates the dura mater, and divides opposite the inner end of the Sylvian fissure into the anterior and middle cerebral arteries. It supplies the anterior part of the brain, the eye with its appendages, and a portion of the forehead, by means of its branches, which are the tympanic from the part in the carotid canal, the arteriæ receptaculi, the anterior meningeal and the ophthalmic arteries from the cavernous portion, and from the remaining portion the anterior cerebral, the middle cerebral, the posterior communicating, and the anterior choroid arteries, in addition to its terminal division into anterior and middle cerebral arteries. In the neck it lies on the rectus anticus major muscle, the superior cervical ganglion, and the superior laryngeal nerve; on its inner side is the pharynx, the tonsil, and the ascending pharyngeal artery; on its outer side the internal jugular vein and the vagus nerve, and it is covered below by the sternomastoid and the platysma muscles, the deep fascia, and the skin; it then passes under the parotid gland, being crossed first by the occipital artery, the hypoglossal nerve, and the digastric and stylohyoid muscles, and afterwards by the styloglossus and stylopharyngeus muscles, the glossopharyngeal nerve, and sometimes the pharyngeal branch of the vagus, which separate it from the external carotid. In the carotid canal it lies in a sheath of dura mater, close to the front wall of the tympanum and surrounded by the carotid plexus and its branches. In the cranium it is placed in the inner and lower part of the wall of the cavernous sinus, and covered by its lining membrane, having the third, fourth, and ophthalmic nerves on its outer side. When it reaches the inner side of the anterior clinoid process it perforates the dura mater, becomes covered by the arachnoid, and has the optic nerve on its inner and the third nerve on its outer side.

Sometimes the internal carotid arises directly from the arch of the aorta; occasionally it is absent. It is partly derived from the third branchial arch. In the ox, it breaks up into a network of small branches, the rete mirabile; in the cat, it penetrates the foramen lacerum posterius; in the dog, the foramen lacerum medius; and in the opossum, it perforates the sphenoid bone; in snakes, it perforates the basisphenoid; in birds, the aperture is in the pituitary fossa.

C. ar'tery, prim'itive. The *C. artery, common.*

C. canal'. (F. *canal carotidien;* G. *Carotiskanal.*) The tunnel through the petrous portion of the temporal bone, which transmits the carotid artery and its sympathetic plexus. It is absent in some mammals, when the internal carotid passes through other foramina into the cavity of the cranium, as in monkeys, through the periotic bone; in tigers, it is a mere furrow in the foramen lacerum posterius.

C. fora'men. (L. *foramen,* an opening. F. *orifice inférieur du canal carotidien.*) The inferior extremity of the *C. canal.*

C. fora'men, exter'nal. (F. *trou carotidien externe.*) The outer and lower opening of the *C. canal.*

C. fora'men, inter'nal. (F. *trou carotidien interne.*) The inner and upper opening of the *C. canal.*

C. gang'lion. A small sympathetic ganglion occasionally found on the under surface of the internal carotid artery while in the carotid foramen, and formed from filaments of the carotid plexus.

C. gland. (G. *Carotisdrüse.*) A cavernous non-glandular structure of the carotid artery of many Vertebrata, consisting of a network of trabeculæ, given off from the muscular wall and enclosing spaces. It contains many small heaps of ganglion cells, and doubly-contoured fibres, proceeding from the carotid plexus. It is very vascular. It appears to be the remains of the branches of the third embryonic branchial arch.

C. mur'murs. See *Murmurs, carotid.*

C. nerve of glossopharynge'al. A branch of the glossopharyngeal nerve which accompanies the internal carotid artery, and unites with the pharyngeal branch of the vagus and with the sympathetic nerve.

C. nerve of Vid'ian. A branch of the Vidian nerve, of reddish colour, soon after it leaves the Vidian canal; it joins the carotid plexus of the sympathetic.

C. plex'us. (L. *plexus*, a twining. F. *plexus carotidien.*) A plexus of sympathetic nerves upon the internal carotid artery while in the carotid canal, and derived from the external division of the ascending branch of the superior cervical ganglion. It communicates with the Gasserian ganglion of the fifth nerve, with the sixth nerve, and with the spheno-palatine ganglion by means of the carotid branch of the Vidian nerve; it sends filaments to the artery and to the dura mater.

C. sounds. The sounds heard by means of the stethoscope over the carotid artery at the same time as its expansion and its contraction; the first sound is in part the transmitted aortic sound, in part probably is caused by the stretching of the arterial walls; the second sound is the transmitted second aortic sound. See *Arterial sounds.*

C. tri'angles. See *Neck, triangles of.*

Carotidæ'us. A Latin synonym of *Carotic.*

Carotidaneurys'ma. (Καρωτίδες, the carotids; ἀνεύρυσμα, an aneurysm.) Aneurysm of the carotid artery.

Carotidocy'phus. (Καρωτίδες; κῦφος, a lump.) Term for tubercle of the carotid artery.

Caro'tin. $C_{18}H_{24}O$. A colouring matter contained in the form of microscopic crystals in the cells of the *Daucus carota.* They are red-brown, cubic, insoluble in water, slightly soluble in ether and alcohol.

Car'oua. A synonym of *Caraway.*

Carp. (F. *carpe;* I. *carpione;* G. *Karpfen.*) The *Cyprinus carpio.* Used as food.

The soft roe or milt was considered very nutritive and aphrodisiac. The hard roe was made into red caviare. The fat was also esteemed as an aphrodisiac. The bile was used against feebleness of sight.

C. stone. (F. *pierre de carpe;* G. *Karpfenstein.*) A term applied to one of the harder palate bones of the carp, and also to the petrous bone and otoliths, which were supposed to have many medicinal properties.

Carpade'lium. (Καρπός, fruit; ἄδηλος, secret. F. *carpadèle.*) An indehiscent plurilocular fruit, enveloped in a calyx, with distinct, monospermous, opposing compartments, as in the Umbelliferæ.

Car'pal. (Καρπός, the wrist. F. *carpien.*) Belonging or relating to the carpus or wrist.

C. ar'tery, ante'rior ra'dial. (F. *transverse antérieure radiale du carpe;* G. *vordere Handwurzelarterie.*) A branch of the radial artery arising near the lower border of the pronator quadratus, and running inwards to unite into an arch with the anterior ulnar carpal artery, from which branches supply the carpal joints.

C. ar'tery, ante'rior trans'verse ra'dial. The *C. artery, anterior radial.*

C. ar'tery, ante'rior trans'verse ul'nar. The *C. artery, anterior ulnar.*

C. ar'tery, ante'rior ul'nar. (F. *transverse antérieure cubitale du carpe.*) A small branch of the ulnar at the lower border of the pronator quadratus joining with the above.

C. ar'tery, dor'sal. (L. *dorsum*, the back.) The *C. artery, posterior radial.*

C. ar'tery, dor'sal ul'nar. The *C. artery, posterior ulnar.*

C. ar'tery, poste'rior ra'dial. (F. *dorsale du carpe;* G. *Rückenarterie der Handwurzel.*) A branch of the radial artery as it lies against the carpal articulations, which, passing beneath the extensors of the thumb, reaches the back of the wrist, and joins with the corresponding branch of the ulnar to form an arch beneath the extensor tendons of the fingers, from which arise the third and fourth dorsal interosseous arteries and a branch which joins the termination of the anterior interosseous artery.

C. ar'tery, poste'rior ul'nar. (F. *dorsale cubitale du carpe;* G. *Handrückenarterie.*) A branch of the ulnar artery a little above the pisiform bone, which, passing backwards beneath the tendon of the flexor carpi ulnaris, joins the above.

C. articula'tions. (F. *articulations carpiennes.*) The articulations of the carpal bones with each other are arthrodial, and are so arranged as to allow of little movement between any two bones laterally, but of a considerable amount of antero-posterior movement between the two rows of the bones.

C. bones. (F. *os carpiens.*) See *Carpus.*

C. lig'aments. The bones of the carpus are united to each other by dorsal, palmar, lateral, and interosseous ligaments; the pisiform is connected by a capsular ligament to the cuneiform, and by strong fibres to the unciform and the fifth metatarsal bone.

See also, *Carpus, annular ligaments of, anterior and posterior.*

C. syno'vial mem'brane. The synovial sac of the carpus is interposed between the two rows of bones, and sends off-shoots between the bones of each row; occasionally it communicates with the radio-carpal synovial membrane. The articulation of the pisiform and unciform bones is lined with a separate synovial sac.

Carpa'lia. (Καρπός.) The bones of the wrist.

Carpapi'ga. The *Piper carpapiga.*

Car'pasa. (Sans. *karpasa*, cotton.) A term for lint.

Carpa'sium. Same as *Carpasus.*

Car'pasus. (Κάρπασος.) A plant not now known. Its juice, called *Opocarpason*, resembled myrrh in appearance, and was a powerful narcotic poison. (Quincy.)

Carpa'thian. A name of the eastern range of the great central mountain system of Europe.

C. bal'sam. See *Balsam, Carpathian.*

C. oil. Same as *Balsam, Carpathian.*

Carpath'icum. (*Carpathian.*) The *Pinus cembra.*

Car'pel. (Καρπός, a fruit. F. *carpelle;* G. *Fruchtblätter.*) A modified leaf, one or more of which forms the *pistil* of flowers. It consists of a hollow inferior part, the *ovary;* and of a superior part, the *stigma;* the latter is sometimes mounted on a *style.* The carpels of single flowers may develop into more or less perfect leaves. They appear at first as slightly concave bodies of a green colour, gradually grow more concave, the edges then unite to form a sac, and ovules are developed.

Carpel'la. (Dim. from καρπός, a fruit. G. *Fruchtchen.*) A small fruit.

Carpel'lary. (Same etymon.) Belonging to a carpel.

Carpel'lum. Same as *Carpel.*

Carpenta'ria. (L. *carpentarius*, a car-penter.) A vulnerary herb, supposed to be the *Achillea millefolium*, or the *Sanicula europæa*, or the *Nasturtium barbarea*, so called because used by carpenters for wounds made by their tools.

Car'penter. (L. *carpentarius*, a carriage maker; from *carpentum*, a chariot on two wheels.) A maker of wooden articles.

Also, a name of *Oniscus asellus*.

C.'s herb. The *Prunella vulgaris*, because, as its corolla in profile resembles a bill-hook, it was of old supposed to be a proper application to wounds.

C.'s leaf. The *Galax aphylla*, because it was applied to cuts and bruises.

Carpe'sium. (Καρπήσιον.) A diuretic plant, like valerian, growing on mountains, mentioned by Galen. It has been supposed to be the *Ruscus hypophyllum*.

Carpho'des. (Κάρφος, any small dry body, as twigs, stalks, shrubs; εἶδος, likeness.) Flocculent.

Carphoï'des. (Κάρφος; εἶδος, likeness.) Like straw; flocculent.

Carphol'ogy. (Κάρφος, chaff; λέγω, to collect. F. *carphologie;* I. and S. *carfologia;* G. *Flockenlesen*.) The movements of delirious patients in searching for or grasping at imaginary objects, or picking the bed-clothes.

Car'phos. (Κάρφος.) Chaff. Also a name for the *Trigonella fœnum græcum*, or fenugreek.

A term for a small pustule. Dioscorides, v, 85.

Car'pia. (L. *carpo*, to pluck; because plucked from linen cloth.) A name for lint. (Quincy.)

Carpiæ'us. (Καρπός, the wrist.) The palmaris brevis muscle.

Car'pial. (Καρπός.) Of, or belonging to, the carpus.

C. lig'aments. The carpal ligaments proper.

Also, the annular ligaments of the wrist.

Car'pid. Same as *Carpel*.

Carpid'ium. (Dim. from καρπός, fruit. F. *carpidie*.) Same as *Carpel*.

Carpin'eæ. A synonym of *Corylaceæ*.

Carpinifo'lious. (L. *carpinus*, the hornbeam; *folium*, a leaf. G. *hainbuchenblätterig*.) Having a leaf like the hornbeam.

Carpi'nus. (L. *carpinus*, the hornbeam.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Corylaceæ*.

C. bet'ulus. (L. *betula*, the birch. F. *charme;* G. *Weissbuche*, *Hainbuche*, *Hornbaum*.) The hornbeam. Bark used, but inefficaciously, as a febrifuge.

Car'pio. The carp, *Cyprinus carpio*.

Carpis'mus. The carpus.

Car'pium. (Καρπός.) Of, or belonging to, the carpus.

Carpobal'samum. (Καρπός, fruit; βάλσαμον, a balsam. G. *Balsamkörner*.) The dried fruit of the *Balsamodendron gileadense*. It is of the size of a small pea, lengthened at each end, of a reddish-brown colour, and is stimulant and aromatic.

Also, an ethereal oil, of yellow colour and clove-like odour, contained in the pods and seeds of *Myrtus pimenta*. It is heavier than water.

Carpoc'acë. (Καρπός, the wrist; κακός, evil.) Disease of the carpus.

Carpocar'pal. (Καρπός.) That which concerns the relations of parts of the carpus to each other.

Carpoc'erite. (Καρπός; κέρας, a horn.) A segment of the antenna of *Crustacea*.

Carpocervi'cal tie. (Καρπός, the wrist; L. *cervix*, the neck. F. *cravate carpocervicale*.) A bandage for flexing the forearm on the upper arm. The middle of a piece of calico is fixed to the wrist, and its two ends tied to a bandage fixed in the fashion of a collar round the neck.

Carpochori'za. (Καρπός; χωρίζω, to separate.) Term applied by some botanists to multiple fruits, or fruits formed of separate carpels.

Carpoclo'nium. (Καρπός; κλωνίον, dim. of κλών, a young shoot.) A term applied to free organs in which the tetracarps of certain Florideæ are contained, for example, those of the Carpoblepharideæ.

Carpode'teæ. A synonym of *Escalloniaceæ*.

Carpog'lyphus. (Καρπός; γλυφεύς, a carver.) A Genus of the Family *Zyroglyphidæ*, Order *Acarida*.

C. passula'rum, Ch. Robin. (Mod. L. *passula*, dim. of *passa*, a raisin.) A mite which is often found living on dried figs, dates, and prunes, and on conserves.

Car'pogone. (Καρπός; γόνος, offspring.) A term applied by Stahl to the vertical filaments in the thallus of Collemaceæ. These filaments are enlarged and contorted at their base, which constitutes the origin of the apothecium, and are prolonged to the surface of the thallus, forming a projecting point, when fecundation is effected by the contact of spermatia. Stahl names the contorted part ascogone, and the articulated filament which extends to the surface trichogyne.

Car'polith. (Καρπός, fruit; λίθος, a stone. F. *carpolithe;* G. *Fruchtstein*.) The hard granular material around the pippins of certain fruits, as the pear, and occasionally in connection with the epidermis; they are composed of thick, hard-walled cells, occasionally containing mineral matter.

Also, a term for a fruit stone.

Also, a term for fossil fruits.

Carpolog'ia. A wrong spelling of *Carphologia* or *Carphology*.

C. spasmod'ica. (Σπασμός, cramp.) A synonym of *Subsultus tendinum*.

Carpol'ogy. (Καρπός, fruit; λόγος, a discourse. F. *carpologie*.) The study of fruits. A branch created by Gärtner, to whom is owing the first correct description of fruits and seeds. A word not to be confounded with carphology.

Also, a misspelling of *Carphology*.

Car'pomel. (Καρπός, fruit; L. *mel*, honey.) The sugar of fruits.

Carpometacar'pal. Relating to the *Carpus* and the *Metacarpus*.

C. articula'tions. (F *articulations carpométacarpiennes;* G. *Handwurzelmittelhandgelenke*.) The articulations between the metacarpal bones and those of the carpus. Those of the four inner bones are connected by carpal, dorsal, and interosseous ligaments, and that of the thumb by a capsular ligament; the synovial membrane of the carpometacarpal joint of the thumb is separate; that of the rest is continuous with the synovial membrane belonging to the carpal bones.

Carpometacar'pus min'imi dig'iti. (*Carpus; metacarpus*.) The opponens minimi digiti muscle.

C. pol'licis. The opponens pollicis muscle.

Carpomorph'ous. (Καρπός, fruit; μορφή, form. F. *carpomorphe; G. fruchtförmig.*) Applied to those apothecia of lichens which resemble fruits.

Carpomy'zous. (Καρπός, fruit; μυζάω, to suck. F. *carpomyze;* G. *fruchtsaugend.*) Applied to a Group of the *Muscidæ*, supposed to live on the juices of plants on which the most part habitually fix themselves.

Carpo-olec'ranal tie. (Καρπός; ὠλένη, the ulna; κρανίον, the head. F. *cravate carpo-olecranienne.*) A bandage for maintaining extreme flexion of the hand. One end of a wide bandage is wound round the wrist, then the whole hand, to the points of the fingers, is encircled, and the other end is fixed, after flexing the hand, firmly round the upper arm above the elbow.

Carpope'dal. (L. *carpus*, the wrist; *pes*, the foot.) Relating to the hand and the foot.

C. contrac'tion. The contraction noticed under *C. spasm.*

C. spasm. A term applied to the local convulsions which affect the hands and feet of children, and which may occur during an attack of laryngismus stridulus, or of general convulsions. The hands are flexed and the thumb drawn across the palm; the feet are forcibly flexed, and sometimes drawn outwards; and the great toe is violently separated from the rest. Sometimes carpopedal spasm occurs in cases of chronic diarrhœa, and then there is often œdema of the dorsum of the foot and the back of the hands.

In consequence of the frequency of the occurrence of carpopedal convulsions in that disease, the term has been used as a synonym of *Laryngismus stridulus.*

Carpoph'aga. (Καρπός, fruit; φαγεῖν, to eat.) A Tribe of the Order *Monotremata*, having the anterior incisors large and long in both jaws, and a long cæcum.

Carpoph'agous. (Καρπός, fruit; φαγεῖν, to eat. F. *carpophage;* G. *fruchtfressend.*) Eating fruits.

Carpophalange'us min'imi dig'iti. (*Carpus; phalangeus.*) The abductor minimi digiti muscle.

Carpoph'ilous. (Καρπός, fruit; φιλέω, to love.) Growing on fruits, as the *Peziza carpophila.*

Carp'ophore. (Καρπός, fruit; φέρω, to bear. F. *carpophore;* G. *Fruchttrager.*) A prolongation of the thalamus beyond the ovary, as in the *Geraniaceæ* and *Umbelliferæ.*

Car'pophyl. Same as *Carpophyllum.*

Carpophyl'lum. (Καρπός, fruit; φύλλον, a leaf. F. *carpophylle;* G. *Fruchtblatt.*) The modified leaf which by its folding produces a carpel.

Carpophy'tæ. (Καρπός, fruit; φυτόν, a plant.) A section which, according to Oken, with Anthophytæ, formed the class of plants now known as Exogens.

Carpop'odite. (Καρπός; ποῦς, a foot.) The fifth basal joint of the hinder antennæ of certain Arthropoda.

Carpopo'gon gigante'um. The *Mucuna giganteum.*

C. pru'riens. The *Mucuna pruriens.*

Carposubphalange'us min'imi dig'iti. (*Carpus; sub*, under; *phalanx.* F. *carpo-susphalangien du petit doigt.*) The opponens minimi digiti muscle.

Carpothe'ca. (Καρπός; θήκη, a case. G. *Fruchtbehälter.*) The receptacle for the fruit in the Algæ.

Carpot'ica. (Καρπός.) A term applied to an Order of Mason Good's Class *Genetica*, being diseases affecting impregnation.

Carpot'okous. (Καρπός; τόκος, a bringing forth. G. *Fruchtgebärend.*) Bearing fruit.

Carpozy'ma. (Καρπός, fruit; ζύμη, ferment.) Term applied to a peculiar kind of alcohol ferment.

Car'pus. (Καρπός, the wrist. F. *carpe;* I. and S. *carpo;* G. *Handwurzel.*) The part of the upper or fore limb lying between the forearm and the hand. In man it consists of two rows of four bones each, so arranged as to be convex on the dorsal surface, concave on the palmar. The proximal row contains the *scaphoid*, *semilunar*, *cuneiform*, and *pisiform* bones, reckoning from the radial to the ulnar side; and the distal row, reckoning in like manner, the *trapezium*, *trapezoid*, the *os magnum* and *unciform.* In Chelonia there are ten bones, in birds but two. In the chameleon the bones of the distal row coalesce with the metacarpals. When least modified there is reason to believe, says Huxley, that the carpus and the tarsus are composed of skeletal elements, which are alike in number and arrangement. One of these, primitively situated in the centre of the carpus, is termed the centrale; on its distal side are five carpalia articulating with the several metacarpal bones; on its proximal side are three bones, a radiale and ulnare, and between them an intermedium.

Also (καρπός, fruit), a term for fruit.

C., an'nular lig'ament, ante'rior. (L. *annulus*, a ring. F. *ligament annulaire antérieure du carpe.*) A thick band of ligamentous fibres stretching from the trapezium and scaphoid over to the pisiform bone and the unciform process, and converting the palmar arch of the carpus into a ring for the transmission of the flexor tendons. Its upper margin is continuous with the anterior fascia of the forearm, and its lower with the deep palmar fascia and with the origins of many of the hand muscles.

C., an'nular lig'ament, poste'rior. (F. *ligament annulaire postérieure du carpe.*) The thickened lower part of the aponeurosis of the back of the forearm. It stretches from the outer border of the lower end of the radius to the inner part of the cuneiform and the pisiform bones; it is attached also to the longitudinal ridges on the posterior surface of the radius, converting them into canals for the extensor tendons.

C., lig'aments of. See *Carpal ligaments.*

Car'queiranne. France; near Hyères. A somewhat primitive place, having the same advantages for a winter residence as Hyères, but less exposed to the mistral.

Car'rageen moss. (F. *mousse perlée, mousse d'Irlande;* G. *Irlandisches Moos, Perlmoos, Knorpeltang.*) The *Chondrus crispus* dried and bleached in the sun, when it becomes of a yellowish-white colour, cartilaginous, and somewhat translucent. It swells, but does not dissolve, in cold water, but is soluble in boiling water, and gelatinises on cooling. It contains pectin (*carrageenin*), mucilage, some fatty matter, and small quantities of iodides and bromides. It consists of C. 21·8, H. 4·87, N. 21·36, S. 2·51, O. 49·46 per cent. It is nutritive and demulcent, and is easy of digestion. Used in chest affections, scrofula, dysentery, diarrhœa, and urinary affections, as a decoction or jelly, flavoured with lemon or some spice. It is named after a place near Waterford, where it grows.

C. sea'weed. Same as *Carrageen moss.*

Carrageen'in. The form of pectin found in *Carrageen moss.* It is distinguished from starch by not turning blue with iodine, and from gum by alcohol not precipitating it from its watery solution.

Carra'ra. Italy; Province of Massa-Carrara. Famed for the purity of its statuary marble.

C. mar'ble. A pure form of marble obtained from Carrara.

C. wa'ter. Lime water made from lime, produced by calcining Carrara marble, and saturated under strong pressure with carbonic acid, so that the calcium carbonate first thrown down is dissolved. It contains 8—10 grs. of calcium carbonate in 10 oz.

Carratra'ca. Spain; in the Province of Malaga, 500 feet above sea level. Mineral waters, temp. 19° C. (66·2° F.), having a slight mineralisation, and containing carbonic acid and hydrogen sulphide. Used in skin diseases and where sulphurous waters are useful.

Car'raway. A varied spelling of *Caraway.*

Car'ron oil. (Because much used at the Carron Iron Works, in Scotland.) A liniment applied to burns, composed of equal parts of linseed oil and lime water; the *Linimentum calcis,* B. Ph.

Car'rot. (F. *carotte,* from L. *carota,* a carrot. I. *carota;* S. *zanahoria;* G. *Möhre.*) The *Daucus carota,* var. *sativa.* See *C. root.*

C., can'dy. The *Daucus creticus.*

C., dead'ly. The *Thapsia asclepias.*

C. fruit. (F. *fruits de la carotte sauvage;* G. *Möhrenfrucht.*) The fruit of the wild carrot, *Daucus carota.* Brown, oval, flat on one side, convex, with five primary and four secondary longitudinal bristled ridges; has an aromatic odour and warm pungent taste. Yields a pale yellow volatile oil on distillation. Used as a diuretic in dropsy and chronic nephritic conditions; also in the strangury from blisters, and as an emmenagogue. Dose, 30 grains or more, in powder, or infusion.

C. oint'ment. Carrot root, grated, ½ lb., wax 4 oz., lard 1 lb.; melt, evaporate, and strain. Used to ulcerated surfaces requiring gentle stimulation. (Procter.)

C. poul'tice. May be made of the boiled root well mashed; or of the raw root scraped; the former is emollient, the latter is slightly stimulating, and is used in sloughing or cancerous ulcerations.

C. root. (F. *racine de carotte;* G. *Mohrrübe.*) The root of *Daucus carota,* var. *sativa.* A useful article of diet, but prone, from the quantity of sugar, to produce flatulence. It contains, in 100 parts, nitrogenous matter 1·3, starchy substance 8·4, sugar 6·1, fat ·2, mineral matter 1, and water 83. The colouring matter is *Carotin.* It is used to make *Carrot poultice* and *ointment.*

The juice of the root is used to relieve the itching of cutaneous disease.

C. seed. See *C. fruit.*

C., wild. The uncultivated *Daucus carota.* Also, the *Ammi visnaga.*

Car'roval. A variety of curare.

Carrova'lin. An alkaloid found in carroval.

Carthage'na. A town of New Granada on the Caribbean Sea.

C. bark. A variety of cinchona bark exported from the Northern Atlantic ports of South America. Formerly this bark was of inferior quality, but now many specimens are found inferior only to Calisaya bark. It is distinguished by a soft, easily removed, whitish epidermis, or by the traces which have been left of its removal, and it contains all the alkaloids of cinchona bark. Carthagena bark was formerly divided into yellow, orange, red, and brown barks. The authors of the U.S. Dispensatory consider that the varieties may all be referred to the three following forms:

C. bark, fi'brous. (F. *quinquina Carthagène spongieux.*) Quills or half quills, with or without epidermis, of an ochreous yellow, an orange, or a red colour, a loose spongy texture, a splintered fracture, and a bitter or sometimes an insipid taste. The amount of alkaloids is sometimes very small. It is the product of the *Cinchona lancifolia* of Mutis.

C. bark, hard. (F. *quinquina de Carthagène jaune pale.*) Quills or flat pieces, of a pale, dull, brownish-yellow colour, a firm and compact texture, an abrupt fracture, and a bitter nauseous taste. It is the product of *Cinchona cordifolia.*

C. bark, hard Pitay'a. (F. *quinquina brun de Carthagène.*) Small, irregular pieces, of a yellowish or reddish-brown colour, a hard compact texture, a partly fibrous and partly smooth fracture, and a very bitter taste. It contains a large proportion of alkaloids and much resin. It is the product of the *Cinchona pitayensis.*

C. ipecacuan'ha. One of the grey varieties of ipecacuanha.

Cartham'ic ac'id. A synonym of *Carthamin.*

Car'thamin. (F. *carthaméine;* G. *Safflorroth.*) $C_{14}H_{16}O_7$. The red colouring matter of safflower, *Carthamus tinctorius.* Obtained by exhausting the flowers with cold water to remove a yellow substance, treating the residue with a dilute solution of sodium carbonate, and then precipitating the carthamine by acetic acid. It is an amorphous dark red powder, with a green metallic reflection, slightly soluble in water, more easily in alcohol and alkaline solutions. It is used as a dye, and mixed with powdered talc forms the cosmetic rouge.

Car'thamus, U.S. Ph. (F. *safran batard;* G. *farber Safflor.*) The florets of the *C. tinctorius.* A red mass, with yellow streaks of the filaments, having a rather aromatic and a slightly bitter taste. It contains a red colouring matter, *Carthamin.* Safflower is sometimes used to adulterate saffron, from which it is distinguished when moistened by its being manifestly a floret. It is said to be laxative and diuretic; and is used as a diaphoretic, like saffron, for the promotion of the eruption in exanthematous diseases.

Also, a Genus of the Suborder *Tubulifloræ,* Nat. Order *Compositæ.*

C. corymbo'sus, Linn. The *Cardopatium corymbosum.*

C. glau'cus, Bieb. (L. *glaucus,* bluish-grey.) Said to be a remedy for scorpion bites.

C. lana'tus, Linn. (L. *lanatus,* woolly.

F. *chardon bénit des Parisiens.*) A bitter plant, formerly accounted sudorific, febrifuge, and anthelmintic.

C. leucocau'lon. (Λεῦκός, white; *καυλός*, a stalk.) A species said to be an antidote to scorpion bites.

C. macula'tus, Lamb. (L. *maculatus*, spotted.) The *Carduus marianus.*

C. officina'rum, Bank. (L. *officina*, a workshop.) The *C. tinctorius.*

C. per'sicus. (L. *persicus*, Persian.) The fruits yield a nutritious oil, and the leaves are esculent; it is believed to increase the secretion of milk.

C. tincto'rius, Linn. (L. *tinctorius*, belonging to a dyer. F. *carthame des teinturiers, safranum;* I. and S. *cartamo;* G. *Safflor.*) Safflower or dyers' saffron. Hab. India, Egypt. The seeds (F. *graines de perroquet;* G. *Safflorkörner*) are laxative and diuretic. An oil which the plant yields is used in India in rheumatism and paralysis. It supplies safflower, officinal in U.S. Ph. as *Carthamus.*

Carthe'gon. The seed of the box, *Buxus sempervirens.*

Carthu'sian. (*Cartusia*, the Latinised form of Chartreuse in France, Department of Isère.) Relating to an order of monks of that name, so called from the village where their first monastery was built.

C. pow'der. (F. *poudre des Chartreux.*) A name of Kermes mineral, in consequence of its successful use in a brother monk by a Carthusian in 1714.

Car'tilage. (L. *cartilago*, perhaps from *charta*, a thin leaf. Gr. *χόνδρος*; I. *cartilagine;* S. *cartilago;* G. *Knorpel.*) Gristle. A dense, firm, opaque substance, pearly white or yellowish, highly elastic, easily cut, of sp. gr. 1·15. Cartilage is temporary or permanent. Temporary when it is to be ossified as growth proceeds, as the fœtal skeleton; permanent when it remains such during life, as the articular, costal, and laryngeal cartilages. It is covered with a fibrous membrane, the perichondrium, except on the joint surfaces. It consists of a matrix of nearly homogeneous appearance, in which are cavities, chondroplasts, lined with a dense structure, cartilage capsules, which enclose nucleated cells, the cartilage corpuscles; in elastic cartilage and fibro-cartilage fibrous tissue is intermixed. Cartilage contains no blood-vessels, except such as penetrate a short distance from neighbouring organs, and it is destitute of nerves. Ordinary permanent cartilage contains from 67 to 73 per cent. of water, 24 to 30 of organic matter, and 1·5 to 2 of mineral matter, 100 parts of which contain potassium sulphate 26·66, sodium sulphate 44·81, sodium chloride 6·11, sodium phosphate 8·42, calcium phosphate 7·88, and magnesium phosphate 4·55; it is also said to contain some sodium and calcium carbonate, as well as iron. It becomes transparent by drying, and by prolonged boiling it is resolved into chondrin, which gelatinises on cooling.

C., acciden'tale. (L. *accido*, to happen. I. *cartilagine accidentale.*) A synonym of *Enchondroma.*

C., alieth'moid. (L. *ala*, a wing; *ἦθμος*, a sieve.) That portion of the posterior part of the nasal capsule on each side, which is formed by the primordial skull, and which constitutes the roof and posterior part of the true olfactory region. It becomes ossified into the pars plana of the ethmoid bone, which is the posterior part of the upper and middle turbinals. Each is perforated postero-mesially by the olfactory nerve.

C., alina'sal. (L. *ala*, a wing; *nasus*, the nose.) A portion of cartilage constituting the foremost part of the nasal capsule, and which forms a conchoidal structure round the external nostril.

C., alisep'tal. (L. *ala*, a wing; *septum*, a division.) This forms so much of the roof and wall of the nasal labyrinth as is united with the septum nasi in front of the perpendicular plate of the ethmoid. Growing round inside the maxillary it gives rise to a coiled outgrowth named the inferior turbinal. After this has ossified it coalesces, in most mammals, with the maxillary bone.

C., an'nular. (L. *annulus*, a ring. F. *cartilage annulaire;* I. *cartilagine anulare.*) The cricoid cartilage.

C., anon'ymous. ('Aν, neg.; *ὄνομα*, a name. F. *cartilage anonyme.*) The cricoid cartilage.

C., artic'ular. (L. *articulus*, a joint. F. *cartilages articulaires;* I. *cartilagini articolari, c. d'incrostamento epidermichi, c. jalini;* G. *Gelenkknorpel.*) The thin layer of cartilage which covers the joint-ends of bones. It is firmly attached to the osseous substance by a roughened surface; its free surface is smooth, and possesses no epithelium, except in the embryo. The matrix is finely granular, very seldom contains fibres, and rarely ossifies. The cells at the surface are flattened and parallel with it; oblong, and vertically arranged nearer the bone.

C., arytæ'noïd. See *Arytænoid cartilage.*

C., arytæ'noïd, small. The apex or head of the arytenoid cartilage.

C., at'rophy of. ('A, neg.; *τροφή*, nourishment.) From pressure, the articular cartilage occasionally becomes absorbed; its place may be supplied by a hard, firm, grey substance, consolidated, probably, from a fibrinous exudation.

C., auric'ular. (L. *auricula*, the external ear. G. *Ohrknorpel.*) The cartilage of the pinna of the ear.

C. bone. A term applied to calcified patches which are found in cartilage in rickets.

C. bones. Bones developed by the metamorphosis of cartilage. A very large proportion of endo-skeletal bones are formed in this way. The ossification may take place both within (endostosis), as in the epiphysis of a long bone, or without (ectostosis), as in the commencing shaft.

C., calcifica'tion of. (L. *calx*, lime; *fio*, to become.) A deposit of salts of lime in the matrix of cartilage, commonly called ossification, but not consisting in the deposit of true bone, as sometimes happens. In the adult, this is a morbid condition, but is normal in the fœtus where persistent cartilage joins bone.

C., cal'cified. (Same etymon.) A term given to the structure of the exoskeleton of elasmobranchiate fishes. See *Placoid exoskeleton.*

C. cal'lus. (L. *callus*, hardness.) The condition in which the callus developed between the fractured ends of bone does not ossify, but obtains a structure like cartilage.

C. cap'sules. (L. *capsula*, a little case. F. *capsules cartilagineuses;* G. *Knorpelkapseln.*) The lining of the cavities in cartilage, chondroplasts, which contain the cartilage cells.

C. cells. (F. *cellules cartilagineuses;* G. *Knorpelzellen.*) The cells of cartilage are more or less oval, and consist of a cell-body, which is homogeneous or granular, containing a clear or a granular nucleus, with one or more nucleoli; they vary in size from 6μ to 30μ. The cells lie in a cavity of the matrix, the chondroplast, which is lined by a transparent capsule. They multiply by fission, and sometimes a double nucleus is seen in a cell; they are sometimes solitary, more often in groups of two or more; towards the surface they are flattened horizontally. Water, syrup, saline solutions, and acetic acid cause the corpuscle to be detached from the chondroplast, or this from the matrix in which it is embedded. Cartilage cells may undergo fatty degeneration, and they sometimes contain pigment.

C., cel'lular. A synonym of *C., parenchymatous.*

C., circumferen'tial. See *Fibro-cartilage, circumferential.*

C. cor'puscles. (L. *corpusculum*, a little body.) A synonym of *C. cells.*

C., cri'coïd. See *Cricoid cartilage.*

C., cu'neiform. See *Cuneiform cartilage.*

C., dent'al. (L. *dens*, a tooth.) A synonym of the *Maxillary ridge.*

C., devel'opment of. Hyaline cartilage consists at first of ordinary embryonic cells. The contents of these gradually become clearer, so as to show more distinctly the nucleus, and a hyaline capsule is developed; by degrees, as the cells divide, amorphous matter is interposed between them, constituting the matrix; the mode in which the capsule is developed and the source of origin of the matrix are still unsettled.

C., elas'tic. (F. *cartilage elastique;* G. *elastiche Knorpel.*) This variety is opaque, yellowish, very flexible, and not prone to ossification. The matrix is traversed in all directions by fibres of elastic tissue, except immediately around the cells, which are somewhat loosely confined in the capsules. It constitutes the structure of the epiglottis, the cornicula laryngis, the pinna, and the Eustachian tube.

C., en'siform. (L. *ensis*, a sword; *forma*, shape.) The metasternum or ensiform process of the *Sternum.*

C., epiglot'tic. The cartilaginous part of the *Epiglottis.*

C., ero'sion of. (L. *erodo*, to eat away.) A condition occurring in the articular cartilages of elderly people, especially when subject to pressure, in which larger or smaller pieces, after becoming yellow, softish, and flocculent, break down and disappear; the matrix having previously become fibrillated, and the cells showing signs of growth and proliferation, or of fatty degeneration.

C., ethmoïdona'sal. (*Ethmoid* bone; L. *nasus*, a nose.) The plate of cartilage from which the ethmoid and nasal bones are subsequently developed, together with the aliethmoid, aliseptal, and alinasal cartilages.

C., ethmopræsphe'noïd. (*Ethmoid* bone; *præ*, in front of; *sphenoid* bone.) A plate of cartilage which, in the primordial skull, rises up from the midline of the coalesced trabeculæ. In front and below it sends out the prænasal cartilage, and at a later stage it presents two fenestræ.

C., Eusta'chian. See *Eustachian tube.*

C. fi'bres. The rigid, closely-lying, unbranched parallel fibres which develop in the hyaline matrix of some cartilages, such as those of ribs and larynx, soon after birth.

C., fi'brous. Same as *Fibro-cartilage.*

C. fish'es. A synonym of the *Chondropterygidæ.*

C., fœ'tal. (L. *fœtus*, the young of an animal.) The appearance of the cartilage of the fœtus differs from that of the adult. The matrix is homogeneous and hyaline. The chondroplasts are narrow and long, fusiform, or triangular in section. Blood-vessels are only observed when ossification is about to commence.

C., hy'aline. ("Υαλος, glass. F. *cartilage hyaline;* I. *cartilagine jalina, c. vera, c. pura;* G. *hyaline Knorpel.*) The matrix in this, the typical form, is homogeneous and translucent. The articular, costal, and temporary fœtal cartilages are hyaline.

C., hyper'trophy of. ('Υπέρ, in excess; τροφή, nutrition.) True hypertrophy perhaps hardly ever exists. What is usually called by this name consists of softening and swelling, with a tendency to break up into fibres.

C. in old age. In advanced life the cartilages are the seat of considerable change. The costal cartilages become ossified in striæ. The articular cartilages become fissured and wrinkled or assume a velvety appearance, especially in the knee- and hip-joints. This fissuring may extend into the chondroplasts, and so the cells may escape usually in a granular or fatty condition. The laryngeal and tracheal cartilages undergo calcareous degeneration.

C., incrust'ing. (F. *incruster*, from L. *incrusto*, to cover, as with a coat.) A synonym of *Articular cartilages.*

C., inflamma'tion of. A rare condition in its completeness; but not infrequently processes, which may be looked upon as essentially inflammatory, occur. The cells may enlarge and become granular, and their nuclei may subdivide preparatory to a disintegration of the cell. According to Barwell, inflammatory diseases of the cartilage occur only when surrounding structures are inflamed.

C., innom'inate. (L. *in*, neg.; *nomen*, a name.) A synonym of the *Cricoid cartilage.*

C., interartic'ular. (L. *inter*, between; *articulus*, a joint.) Cartilages lying in the interior of a joint and between the bones, as the semilunar cartilages of the knee-joint. See *Fibro-cartilage, interarticular.*

C., interartic'ular, of hip. The interarticular or round ligament of the hip.

C., interartic'ular, of jaw. See *Temporomaxillary articulation.*

C., interartic'ular, of wrist. The triangular fibrocartilage of the inferior radio-ulnar articulation.

C., interos'seous. See *Fibro-cartilage, interosseous.*

C., invest'ing. (L. *in*, in; *vesto*, to clothe.) A synonym of *Articular cartilages.*

C., ma'trix of. (L. *matrix*, a source.) The intercellular substance, hyaline or fibrous in structure, which makes up the chief part of cartilage.

C., Meck'el's. The cartilage of the third visceral arch. See *Meckel's cartilage.*

C., mem'brane of. Same as *Perichondrium.*

C., mu'cronate. (L. *mucronatus*, furnished with a sharp point.) The metasternum or ensiform process of the sternum.

C., na'sal. (L. *nasalis*, belonging to the nose.) See *Nose, cartilages of.*

C., necro'sis of. (Νέκρωσις, death.) Death of cartilage occurs most frequently in the larynx as a result of chronic inflammation, commonly tubercular or syphilitic. It produces serious and often fatal consequences.

C. of ear. The *Pinna.*

C. of pin'na. See *Pinna.*

C. of ribs. See *Costal cartilages.*

C. of Weit'brecht. The interarticular fibrocartilage of the acromio-clavicular articulation.

C., ossifica'tion of. (L. *os*, a bone; *facio*, to make.) True bone becomes deposited in some cartilaginous structures as life advances. For the ossification of the cartilage in the fœtus, see *Bone, development of.*

C., parenchym'atous. (Παρέγχυμα, anything poured in beside. I. *cartilagine cellulare, c. parenchimatosa.*) A form of cartilage in which the matrix is wanting, the cells only being present. The embryonic chorda dorsalis, certain cells in some tendons in the frog, and other structures, have been referred to this form, the existence of which, however, is by no means certain.

C., per'manent. (L. *permaneo*, to continue. G. *permanente Knorpel.*) Those cartilages which naturally remain cartilages during the whole of life.

C., præna'sal. (L. *præ*, in front of; *nasus*, the nose.) This cartilage is an azygous outgrowth of the primordial skull, often much prolonged, forming a rostrum in front of the head. It is found chiefly in Selachians, Birds, and Cetaceans.

C., prolifera'tion of cells of. (L. *proles*, offspring; *fero*, to bear.) In some diseased conditions of cartilage the cells multiply by fission or otherwise; the exact value of the condition is not yet settled.

C., retic'ular. (L. *reticulum*, a net. I. *cartilagine reticolata.*) A synonym of *C., elastic.*

C., sep'tal. (L. *septum*, a wall.) The cartilaginous portion of the septum nasi.

C., spong'y. A synonym of *C., elastic*, from its soft consistence.

C., stra'tiform. (L. *stratum*, a layer; *forma*, likeness.) See *Fibro-cartilage, stratiform.*

C., supra-arytæ'noid. (L. *supra*, above; *arytænoid* cartilage.) A synonym of the *Corniculum laryngis*, from its position.

C., tar'sal. See *Tarsal cartilage.*

C., tem'porary. (L. *temporarius*, lasting but for a time.) Cartilages which remain such only during the immature condition of the being, becoming normally converted into bone as life advances.

A synonym of *C., fœtal.*

C., tes'selated cal'cified. (L. *tesselatus*, furnished with small square stones; *calx*, lime; *fio*, to make.) J. Müller's name for the form of cartilage composing the exoskeleton of elasmobranchiate fishes. See *Placoid exoskeleton.*

C., thy'roid. See *Thyroid cartilage.*

C., trans'itory. (L. *transeo*, to pass away.) Same as *C., temporary.*

C., triang'ular, of nose. (L. *triangulus*, three-cornered.) The cartilaginous part of the septum nasi.

C., true. A synonym of *C., hyaline.*

C.-tu'mour. Same as *Enchondroma.*

C., ulcera'tion of. In ulceration the cartilage cells increase in size, the nuclei multiply, and the matrix becomes soft and granular; a false membrane, furnished with blood-vessels and covered with nucleated cells, spreads over the ulcerated surface and dips into its substance; processes of vascular structure arise from the bone and often meet the projections of false membrane; the cartilage becomes disintegrated, and the chondroplasts open and discharge their cells. The diseased structure may be absorbed or may be broken up into fragments, or suppuration in the joint may result.

C., xiph'oïd. (Ξίφυς, a sword; εἶδος, likeness.) The metasternum or ensiform process of the sternum.

C., yel'low. A synonym of *Elastic cartilage*, from its colour.

Car'tilages, ac'cessory. (L. *accedo*, to be added.) A synonym of the *Sesamoid fibro-cartilages.*

C., acciden'tal. A synonym of *Enchondromata.*

C., a'lar. (L. *ala*, a wing.) The lateral cartilages of the *Nose.*

C., bas'ket. Same as *Basket of lamprey.*

C., bronch'ial. (Βρόγχος, the windpipe.) The fibrocartilaginous rings of the bronchi and bronchial tubes.

C., connec'ting. (L. part. *connecto*, to tie together. I. *cartilagini fibrosi.*) These cartilages are represented by the interarticular fibrocartilages, the circumferential cartilages, and the cartilages lining the sheaths of tendons. See *Fibro-cartilage.*

C., cos'tal. See *Costal cartilages.*

C., epiph'ysal. ('Επίφυσις, an outgrowth. F. *cartilages épiphysaire.*) The intervening cartilage between the diaphysal and the epiphysal centre of ossification, in which growth continues to take place until the two centres meet.

C., interartic'ular, of knee. The semilunar cartilages of the knee-joint.

C., interartic'ular, of ver'tebræ. The *Intervertebral discs.*

C., interver'tebral. The *Intervertebral discs.*

C., larynge'al. See *Laryngeal cartilages.*

C., loose. See *Joints, loose bodies in.*

C., obdu'cent. (L. *obduco*, to lead towards.) A synonym of *Cartilage, articular.*

C. of ossifica'tion. The cartilaginous structures of the fœtus which, in the natural course of development, will be converted into bone.

C. of Santori'ni. See *Santorini, cartilages of.*

C. of trache'a. The fibro-cartilaginous rings of the trachea.

C. of Wris'berg. See *Wrisberg, cartilages of.*

C., primord'ial. (L. *primordius*, original.) A synonym of *Cartilage, fœtal.*

C., pyram'idal. (L. *pyramidalis*, formed after the manner of a pyramid.) The *Arytenoid cartilages*, from their shape.

C., quad'rate. (L. *quadratus*, square.) Small cartilaginous nodules or plates in the posterior edge of the alæ of the nose.

C., semilu'nar. See *Semilunar cartilages.*

C., ses'amoïd. See *Sesamoid fibro-cartilages.*

C., sig'moïd. (Σ, the letter sigma; εἶδος, likeness.) A synonym of the *Semilunar cartilages.*

C., sutu'ral. (L. *sutura*, a suture. I. *cartilagini suturali;* G. *Nathknorpeln.*) The fibro-cartilage which forms an edging to the flat bones of the skull.

C., trian'gular. (L. *tres*, three; *angulus*, a corner.) A synonym of the upper lateral cartilages of the nose. See *Nasal cartilages.*

Car'tilagin. A principle which was supposed to exist in cartilage, and which, by boiling in water, gives rise to chondrin.

Cartilagin'ei. A synonym of *Chondropterygii.*

Cartilagin'eous. Same as *Cartilaginous.*

Cartilag'ines. Plural of *Cartilago.*

C. accesso'riæ. (L. *accedo*, to be added.) A synonym of the *Sesamoid fibro-cartilages.*

C. a'læ na'si. (L. *ala*, a wing; *nasus*, the nose.) The lower labial cartilages of the nose.

C. a'læ na'si ma'jores. (L. *ala*, wing; *nasus*, nose; *major*, greater. G. *grösser Nasenflügel Knorpel.*) The anterior or greater alar cartilages of the nose.

C. a'læ na'si minores. (L. *ala; nasus; minor*, lesser. G. *hinteren*, or *kleineren Nasenflügel Knorpel.*) The posterior or smaller alar cartilages of the nose.

C. ala'res. (L. *ala*, a wing.) The lower lateral cartilages of the nose.

C. ala'rum mino'res. (L. *minor*, less.) A synonym of the *Cartilages, quadrate.*

C. ala'rum na'si. (L. *nasus*, the nose.) The lower lateral cartilages of the nose.

C. epac'tiles. (Ἐπακτός, adventitious. G. *Schaltknorpel.*) A synonym of the lesser cartilages of the nose.

C. falca'tæ. (L. *falcatus*, scythe-shaped.) The semilunar cartilages of the knee-joint.

C. falcifor'mes. (L. *falx*, a sickle; *forma*, likeness.) The semilunar cartilages of the knee-joint.

C. guttura'les. (L. *guttur*, the throat.) The arytænoid cartilages.

C. interarticula'res cos'to-vertebra'les. (L. *inter*, between; *articula*, joint; *costa*, rib; *vertebra*, the spine. G. *Zwischengelenkband.*) The interarticular ligament of the costo-vertebral articulation.

C. luna'tæ. (L. *lunatus*, bent like the half moon.) The semilunar cartilages of the knee-joint.

C. menis'ci. (L. *meniscus*, a lens concave on one side, convex on the other.) The semilunar cartilages of the knee-joint.

C. mino'res. (L. *minor*, less.) The *Sesamoid fibro-cartilages.*

C. mino'res inferio'res. (L. *minor*, less; *inferior*, lower.) The lower lateral cartilages of the nose.

C. mino'res posterio'res. (L. *minor; posterior*, hinder.) The quadrate cartilages of the nose.

C. na'si. (L. *nasus*, the nose.) The *Nasal cartilages.*

C. na'si accesso'riæ. (L. *nasus*, the nose; *accessorius*, accessory. G. *Schaltknorpel.*) Three small cartilaginous plates situated in the posterior part of each ala of the nose. Same as *C. epactiles.*

C. na'si inferio'res. (L. *nasus*, nose; *inferus*, that is beneath.) The same as *C. alæ nasi majores.*

C. na'si latera'les. (L. *nasus*, the nose; *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) The upper lateral cartilages of the nose.

C. na'si sesamoï'deæ. (L. *nasus*, nose; σήσαμον, the seed of the sesame tree.) The posterior or smaller cartilages of the ala of the nose. They are usually two or three in number.

C. na'si superio'res. (L. *nasus; superus*, that which is above.) The lateral cartilages of the nose.

C. na'si triangula'res. (L. *triangularis*, three-angled.) The lateral or superior cartilages of the nose. See *Cartilages, triangular.*

C. pinna'les. (*Pinna.*) The lower lateral cartilages of the nose.

C. posterio'res na'si. (L. *posterus*, that is behind; *nasus*, the nose.) The posterior or small alar cartilages of the nose.

C. pyramida'les. (L. *pyramidalis*, pyramidal.) The arytenoid cartilages, from their shape.

C. quadra'tæ. See *Cartilages, quadrate.*

C. semiluna'res. The *Semilunar cartilages.*

C. sesamoï'deæ. The *Sesamoid fibro-cartilages.*

C. sesamoï'deæ anterio'res laryn'gis. (Σήσαμον, sesame seed; εἶδος, like; *anterior*, foremost; λάρυγξ, the upper part of the windpipe.) Small cartilages, one of which is found on each side of the larynx in the anterior part of the ligamentum thyreoarytænoideum inferior.

C. sesamoï'deæ na'si. (L. *nasus*, the nose.) Same as *C. nasi accessoriæ.*

C. sesamoïde'æ posterio'res laryn'gis. (L. *posterior*, that is behind.) Small masses of elastic cartilage sometimes found near the arytenoid cartilage on each side, to which, as well as to the cartilage of Santorini, they are attached by means of perichondrium.

C. sesamoï'deæ tu'ba Eustachii. (Σήσαμον, sesame seed; εἶδος, form; *tuba*, a tube; *Eustachius*, the anatomist of that name.) Small cartilages, formed partly of hyaline, partly of elastic cartilage, sometimes ossifying, which are found near the points of flexure of the cartilaginous part of the Eustachian tube.

C. sigmoï'deæ. See *Cartilages, sigmoid.*

C. sternocosta'les interarticula'res. (Στέρνον, the chest; *costa*, rib; *inter*, between; *articulus*, a joint.) Fibro-cartilages found between the cartilages of the ribs and the sternum from the second to the fifth inclusive.

C. superio'res latera'les. (L. *superior*, upper; *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) The upper lateral cartilages of the nose.

Cartilaginifica'tion. (L. *cartilago; facio*, to make.) The development of cartilage in a structure, whether normal or abnormal.

Cartilag'inis arytænoï'dææ capit'ulum. (L. *cartilago; arytænoid* cartilage; *capitulum*, a little head.) The *Corniculum laryngis.*

Cartilag'inous. (L. *cartilago.* F. *cartilagineux;* I. and S. *cartilaginoso;* G. *knorpelig.*) Hard. Of the nature, or consistence, of cartilage.

Applied to leaves whose brim is furnished with a hard margin of different substance from the disc.

C. arcs. (L. *arcus*, a bow.) Rods of cartilage found in some sharks, and supporting the outer border of the partitions which divide the branchial chamber.

C. bas'ket. See *Basket of lamprey.*

C. fish'es. (F. *poissons cartilagineux;* G. *Knorpelfische.*) A synonym of *Chondropterygii.*

C. tis'sue. The organisation peculiar to *Cartilage.*

C. tu'mour. Same as *Enchondroma.*

Cartila'go. See *Cartilage.*

C. annula'ris. (L. *annulus,* a ring.) The *Cricoid cartilage.*

C. anon'yma. ('Aν, neg.; ὄνομα, a name. I. *cartilagine anonima.*) The cricoid cartilage.

C. arytænoi'des. The *Arytenoid cartilage.*

C. auric'ulæ. (L. *auricula,* the outer ear.) The same as *C. auris.*

C. au'ris. (L. *auris,* the ear. G. *Ohrknorpel.*) The cartilage of the pinna of the ear.

C. clypea'lis. (L. *clypeus,* a shield.) The thyroid cartilage.

C. cornicula'ta. The *Corniculum laryngis.*

C. cricoi'des. The *Cricoid cartilage.*

C. cuneiform'is. The *Cuneiform cartilage.*

C. ensiform'is. (L. *ensis,* a sword; *forma,* shape.) The ensiform process of the sternum.

C. epiglot'tica. ('Eπί, upon; γλῶττα, the tongue.) The cartilage entering into the formation of the epiglottis.

C. glan'dis. (L. *glans,* an acorn. G. *Scheidewand.*) The same as the *Septum glandis.*

C. innomina'ta. (L. *innominatus,* unnamed.) The cricoid cartilage.

C. interarytenoi'dea. (L. *inter,* between; ἀρύταινα, a cup. I. *cartilagine interaritenoidea.*) A small cartilage found occasionally in the connective tissue uniting the apex of the cartilage of Santorini with the upper border of the cricoid cartilage.

C. interme'dia ra'dii. (L. *intermedius,* between; *radius,* the bone of that name.) The interarticular fibro-cartilage of the wrist-joint.

C. lingua'lis. (L. *lingualis,* from *lingua,* the tongue.) The septum linguæ.

C. mucrona'ta. (L. *mucronatus,* pointed.) The ensiform process of the sternum.

C. na'si media'na. (L. *nasus,* nose; *medianus,* that is in the middle.) The cartilage of the septum of the nose.

C. nic'titans. (L. *nicto,* to wink.) A cartilage sometimes found in the *Membrana nictitans,* like a tarsal cartilage.

C. pelta'lis. (L. *pelta,* a buckler.) The thyroid cartilage.

Also, the ensiform process of the sternum.

C. pelta'tus. (L. *pelta.*) The thyroid cartilage.

C. quadrangula'ris na'si. (L. *quadrangularis,* four-angled.) The cartilage forming the septum narium.

C. Santorinia'na. The *Corniculum laryngis,* or *Santorini's cartilage.*

C. scutiform'is. (L. *scutum,* a shield; *forma,* shape.) The thyroid cartilage.

C. sep'ti na'rium. (L. *septum,* a wall; *naris,* a nostril.) The cartilage of the septum of the nose.

C. thyroi'des. The *Thyroid cartilage.*

C. trique'tra car'pi. (L. *triquetus,* three-cornered; *carpus,* the wrist.) The triangular fibro-cartilage of the wrist-joint.

C. trique'tra laryngis. (L. *triquetrus,* three-cornered.) The arytenoid cartilage, from its shape.

C. tritic'ea. (L. *triticum,* wheat. G. *Weizenkorn.*) An oblong cartilaginous nodule contained in the lateral thyro-hyoid ligament. Sometimes it is ossified.

C. u'vifer. (L. *uva,* grape; *fero,* to bear.) The uvula.

C. Wrisberg'ii. (I. *cartilagini bastonciniformi,* or *coniche.*) The cuneiform cartilages of the larynx.

C. xiphoi'des. (Ξίφος, a sword; εἶδος, likeness.) The ensiform process of the sternum.

Cart'mel. Lancashire; on Morecombe Bay. Three miles from the town, at the foot of a limestone rock called Humphrey Head, is a chalybeate spring called Holy Well, which contains also sodium chloride.

Car'ui. The fruit of *Carum carui.* See *C. fructus.*

C. fruc'tus, B. Ph. (L. *fructus,* fruit. F. *carvi;* I. *carvi;* G. *Kümmel.*) The dried fruit of *Carum carui.* The fruit consists of two halves ·125" to ·16" long, curved, tapering at each end, brown, having a rounded stylopod above, five pale fine ridges, and four dark brown tubes containing oil tubes. Caraway seed has an agreeable aromatic odour and a spicy taste. Formerly used as a diuretic, now as a carminative.

Ca'rum. (Κάρον, caraway.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Umbelliferæ.*

Also, the officinal name, U.S. Ph., of the caraway seed.

C. aj'owan. The *Ammi copticum.*

C. bulbocas'tanum. The *Bunium bulbocastanum.*

C. car'ui, Linn. (F. *carvi;* G. *Kümmel.*) The caraway. Hab. Europe. Supplies caraway seeds, *Carui fructus.*

C. car'vi. The same as *C. carui.*

C. ni'grum. Hab. India. The fruit, called in Hindustani *Zira-siah,* does not differ, according to Dr. Waring, from the common caraway.

C. petroseli'num, Benth. (Πέτρος, rock; σέλινον, parsley.) Common parsley. See *Petroselinum.*

C. Roxburgia'num. The *Ptychotis Roxburgianum.*

Car'uncle. (L. *caruncula,* dim. of *caro,* flesh. Gr. σαρκίον; F. *caroncle;* I. and S. *caruncula;* G. *Fleischwärzchen.*) A fleshy excrescence. Applied, in Anatomy, to certain natural formations.

In Pathology, it was formerly used to designate a stricture.

In Botany, the word has by no means an exact signification. Some authors use it as synonymous with strophiole, to signify certain small projections found on the testa of the fertilised seed; others restrict the term to those projections which occur on the seed independently of the micropyle; and still others use the term to denote projections coming from the micropyle.

C., lach'rymal. See *Caruncula lachrymalis.*

C., ure'thral. A synonym of the vascular excrescence of the female urethra, which occasionally occurs.

Carun'cula. (L. *caruncula.*) A fleshy excrescence. See *Caruncle.*

C. lachryma'lis. (L. *lachryma,* a tear. F. *caroncule lacrymale;* G. *Thränenhugel, Thaänen Karunkel.*) A reddish elevation of the conjunctiva in the inner canthus of the eye, occupied by a few very fine hairs, and the large sebaceous glands which open into their follicles.

C. ma'jor. (L. *major*, greater.) The same as *Papilla duodeni.*

C. mammilla'ris. (L. *mamilla*, a teat.) A synonym of *Tuber olfactorium.*

C. Morga'gnii. The middle lobe of the prostate.

C. saliva'lis. (L. *saliva*, the saliva.) The same as *C. sublingualis.*

C. semina'lis. (L. *seminalis*, belonging to seed.) A synonym of the *Crest of the urethra.*

C. sublingua'lis. (L. *sub*, beneath; *lingua*, the tongue.) The small elevation on either side of the frænum linguæ, at the apex of which is the aperture of the duct of the submaxillary gland.

Carun'culæ cuticula'res. (L. *cutis*, the skin.) A synonym of the *Nymphæ.*

C. hymena'les. (*Hymen.*) The *C. myrtiformes.*

C. mammilla'res. (L. *mammilla*, a teat.) A synonym of the ampullæ of the galactophorous ducts. See *Ampulla lactifera.*

Also, an old name for the olfactory bulb.

C. myrtifor'mes. (L. *myrtum*, a myrtle berry; *forma*, shape. F. *caroncules myrtiformes;* G. *Scheidenklappenwärzchen.*) Three to six small projections of the mucous membrane near the orifice of the vagina, generally supposed to be remains of the hymen after its rupture; but they have been found consistent with integrity of the hymen; according to Schröder, they are the result of the passage of child through the vagina and the consequent rupture of the base of the hymen.

C. papilla'res. (L. *papilla*, a nipple. F. *caroncales papillaires;* G. *Nierenwärzchen.*) A synonym of the papillæ or summits of the pyramids of Malpighi in the kidney.

Carun'culate. (L. *caruncula.* F. *caronculé.*) Having a caruncle.

Carunc'ule. (L. *caruncula.*) A small, irregular protuberance found on the testa of the seed near the hilum. Same as *Caruncle.*

Carun'culous. (L. *caruncula.* F. *caronculeux.*) Of, or belonging to, a caruncle.

Ca'ruon. The *Carum carui*, or caraway plant.

Ca'rus. (Κάρος, heavy sleep.) An old term for profound sleep, with quiet respiration.

Also, for loss of sense and voluntary motion, respiration remaining unaffected.

Also, for a profound sleep without fever.

Also, variously by authors, but all to some form of coma.

Also, and especially, the fourth and extremest degree of insensibility, the others being sopor, coma, and lethargy.

Also (Κάρον), the *Carum carui*, or caraway plant.

C. ab insola'tione. (L. *ab*, from; *insolatio*, a placing in the sun.) Sunstroke.

C. apoplex'ia. ('Αποπληξία, apoplexy.) The heavy sleep of apoplexy, or apoplexia itself.

C. asphyx'ia. Same as *Asphyxia.*

C. cataleps'ia. Same as *Catalepsy.*

C. ec'stasis. Same as *Ecstasy.*

C. hydroceph'alus. A synonym of *Hydrocephalus internus.*

C. lethar'gus. (L. *lethargus*, drowsiness.) A synonym of *Lethargy.*

C. lethar'gus cataphora. (Καταφορά, an oppression.) Somnolency.

C. lethar'gus veter'nus. (L. *veternus*, drowsiness.) A slight form of coma from which the patient may be roused, but into which he soon relapses.

C. lethar'gus vig'il. (L. *vigil*, awake.) That state of coma in which the patient may be roused and is delirious.

C. paral'ysis. (Παράλυσις, palsy.) The same as *Paralysis.*

C. paral'ysis paraple'gia. A synonym of *Paraplegia.*

C. veter'nus. Same as *C. lethargus veternus.*

Car'va. The *Cassia lignea.* (Quincy.)

Car'vacrol. A viscid, oily substance, which solidifies at —25° C. (—13° F.) and boils about 234° C. (453·2° F.) It may be obtained by distilling oil of caraway with potash until the carvene has been expelled, and decomposing the residue by sulphuric acid.

Car'vene. $C_{10}H_{16}$. An almost tasteless and inodorous compound contained in oil of caraway, and boiling at 173° C. (343·4° F.)

Car'vi. Caraway seeds. (Quincy.)

C. semen. (L. *semen*, seed.) Same as *Carui fructus.*

Car'vol. $C_{10}H_{14}O$. A pleasant-smelling liquid contained in oil of caraway, which boils at 227° C. (440·6° F.)

Car'vy seeds. A synonym of *Caraway seeds.*

Car'ya. (Καρύα, the walnut tree.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Corylaceæ.* Trees with aromatic leaves.

C. al'ba. (L. *albus*, white.) The common hickory. The fruit is edible. The leaves are aromatic and astringent; the bark is astringent and bitter. A tincture or infusion of the bark has been used with success in intermittent fever.

C. ama'ra. (L. *amarus*, bitter.) The seeds, combined with oil of camomile, have been used in colic.

C. basil'ica. (Βασιλικός, royal.) The *Juglans regia.*

C. gla'bra. (L. *glaber*, smooth.) Used as *C. alba.*

C. microcar'pa. (Μικρός, small; καρπός, fruit.) Used as *C. alba.*

C. olivæfor'mis. (L. *oliva*, an olive; *forma*, form.) The Pecan-nut. Fruit edible.

C. porci'na. (L. *porcinus*, belonging to a pig.) Used as *C. alba.*

C. sulca'ta. (L. *sulcus*, a furrow.) Fruit edible.

C. tomento'sa. (L. *tomentum*, a stuffing for cushions.) Fruit edible.

Caryd'ion. (Καρύδιον, a small nut.) The *Corylus avellana.*

Ca'rydon. Same as *Caryedon.*

Carye'don. (Καρυηδόν, from κάρυον, a nut.) A fracture, where the bone is broken into small pieces like a shattered nut-shell.

C. catag'ma. (Κάταγμα, a breakage.) Same as *Caryedon.*

Caryobranch'iate. (Κάρυον, a nut; βράγχια, the branchiæ.) A synonym of *Nucleobranchiate.*

Cary'ocar. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Rhizobolaceæ.*

C. butyro'sum, Willd. (L. *butyrum*, butter.) Souari nut tree. Hab. Guinea. Kernel of the nut highly esteemed. They yield a pleasant edible oil or butter.

C. gla'brum, Pers. (L. *glaber*, smooth.) Also supplies Souari nuts and butter.

C. tomento'sum, Willd. (L. *tomentum*, a stuffing for cushions.) Guiana almond tree. Kernel of nut esculent.

Caryoces. A Portuguese name for the *Palma ady*.

Caryocos'tinus. (Καρυόφυλλον, the clove tree; *κόστος*, the Arabian costus. An electuary into the composition of which costus and cloves entered.

Caryodaph'ne. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Lauraceæ*.

C. densiflo'ra, Blume. (L. *densus*, thick; *flos*, a flower.) Bark bitter and balsamic. Infusion of leaves used in colic and puerperal convulsions.

Car'yon. (Κάρυον, a nut.) The walnut.

Also, any nut.

Also, the kernel of stone-fruit.

C. pon'ticon. (Ποντικός, from Pontus.) The fruit of the *Corylus avellana*.

Caryophyl'la. Same as *Caryophyllata*.

Caryophylla'ceæ. (*Caryophyllus*.) A Nat. Order of thalamifloral Exogens of the Alliance *Silenales*, having symmetrical flowers, a conspicuous corolla, amphitropal ovules, and opposite leaves without stipules; or a Family of the Order *Caryophyllineæ*.

Caryophylla'ceous. (Καρυόφυλλον, the clove tree. F. *caryophyllé*; G. *nelkenartig*.) Belonging to, or resembling, the clove tree, or its flowers.

C. corol'la. A corolla consisting of five petals, with long claws, enclosed in the tube of the calyx, and with their limbs generally placed at right angles to the claws.

Caryophylla'ta. (Καρυόφυλλον. G. *Nelkenwurzel*.) The *Geum urbanum*, because it has the odour of cloves; or because of the shape of its flower-buds being that of a clove.

C. aquat'ica. (L. *aquaticus*, living in water.) The *Geum rivale*.

C. cor'tex. See *Cortex caryophyllata*.

C. na'tans. (L. *natans*, part. of *nato*, to swim.) The *Geum rivale*.

C. ur'bana. The *Geum urbanum*.

C. vulga'ris. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) The *Geum urbanum*.

Caryophylla'tæ ra'dix. (Same etymon.) The root of *Geum urbanum*.

Caryophyl'late. A synonym of *Caryophyllaceous*.

Caryophyl'leæ. Jussieus's term for *Caryophyllaceæ*.

Caryophyl'li, G. Ph. Cloves. See *Caryophyllum*.

Caryophyl'lic ac'id. (Same etymon.) $C_{20}H_{32}O_6$. A substance obtained by the action of nitric acid on caryophyllin. It occurs in white needles, soluble in alcohol and ether, almost insoluble in water.

Also called *Eugenic acid*.

Caryophyl'lin. (Καρυόφυλλον. F. *caryophylline*; I. *cariofillina*; S. *cariofilina*.) $C_{20}H_{32}O_2$. A polymeric camphor contained in oil of cloves, consisting of colourless needles, insoluble in water, soluble in hot alcohol, and melting at 300° C. (572° F.) The stearoptene of the essential oil of the *Caryophyllus aromaticus*.

Caryophyllin'ea. Applied by Bartling to a Class including the *Chenopodeæ*, *Amaranthaceæ*, *Phytolaceæ*, *Sclerantheæ*, *Paronychieæ*, *Portulaceæ*, and *Alsineæ*.

Caryophyllin'eæ. (*Caryophyllus*.) An Order of the Subclass *Eleutheropetalæ*, having a simple perianth, or one composed of calyx and corolla, and a unilocular or multilocular ovary, containing one or more anatropous or campylotropous ovules on a basal placenta.

Caryophyl'loid. (Καρυόφυλλον; εἶδος, resemblance.) Resembling the clove tree.

Caryophylloï'des cor'tex. (Καρυόφυλλον; εἶδος; L. *cortex*, bark.) Name for *Culilawan*.

Caryophyl'lum. (Καρυόφυλλον, the clove tree.) The *Caryophyllus aromaticus*.

Also (Καρυόφυλλον. F. *girofle*, *clou de girofle*; I. *garofani*; S. *clavos de espicia*; G. *Gewürznelken*), the officinal name, B. Ph., of cloves, the unexpanded dried flower buds of the *Caryophyllus aromaticus*. Cloves are nail-shaped, ·5″ long, dark reddish brown, having a cylindrical body, the tube of the calyx; a rounded head, the unexpanded corolla; and four teeth below it, the limb of the calyx. They have a strong fragrant smell and a hot, bitterish, pungent taste. Cloves contain a volatile oil, eugenin, caryophyllin, salicylic acid, a peculiar tannin, gum, extractive, and lignin. They are aromatic and stimulant. Used to relieve flatulence, and as an addition to other medicines. Dose, 5—10 grs.

C. ru'brum. The *Dianthus caryophyllus*.

Caryophyl'lus. (Καρυόν, a nut; φύλλον, a leaf; because it was supposed to be the leaf of the Indian nut plant.) A Genus of the Suborder *Myrteæ*, Nat. Order *Myrtaceæ*.

C. america'nus. Pimenta berries.

C. aromat'icus, Linn. (L. *aromaticus*, fragrant. F. *giroflier*; G. *Gewürznelkenbaum*.) The clove tree. Hab. Moluccas, Zanzibar, West Indies. Supplies cloves. See *Caryophyllum*.

C. arven'sis. (L. *arvum*, cultivated land.) The *Holosteum umbellatum*.

C. horten'sis. (L. *hortensis*, belonging to a garden.) The *Dianthus caryophyllus*.

C. pimen'ta. The *Eugenia pimenta*.

C. praten'sis. (L. *pratensis*, growing in meadows.) The *Dianthus armeria*.

C. ru'ber. (L. *ruber*, red.) The *Dianthus caryophyllus*.

C. vulga'ris. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) The *Geum urbanum*.

Caryopsid'ium. Same etymon and meaning as *Caryopsis*.

Caryop'sis. (Κάρυον, a nut; ὄψις, appearance. F. *caryopse*; G. *Schliessfrucht*, *Schalfrucht*.) A superior, one-celled, one-seeded, indehiscent fruit, with a thin, dry membranous pericarp inseparably united to the seed. It resembles the achænium, but is distinguished by its adherence to the seed. The fruit of most grasses and cereals is a caryopsis.

Caryo'ta. (Καρυῶτις, a palm with walnut-like fruit.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Palmaceæ*. Many of the species supply a saccharine sap called toddy, from which a spirituous drink is obtained by fermentation.

C. Rumphia'na, Mart. A species having the same uses as *C. urens*.

C. u'rens, Linn. (L. *urens*, part. of *uro*, to burn.) Bastard sago palm. A species from the sap of which sugar is obtained, and from the pith sago is prepared. The fresh sap, or toddy, is used as a laxative, and an excellent spirit is obtained from it by fermentation and distillation.

LEEDS SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

It obtains its specific name from the acridity of the thin yellow rind of the fruit.

Caryo'ti. (Καρυωτοί.) An old name used by Galen, *de Alim. Fac.* ii, 26, for dates, or the best fruits of the palm, which grow in Syria and Palestine.

Ca'sa Stronchi'no. Italy; in the Valley of Modigliano. A very strong sodium chloride water, containing a small quantity of potassium iodide.

Casamiccio'la d'Is'chia. See *Ischia.*

Cas'amum. The *Cyclamen europæum.*

Casamu'nar. Otherwise *Cassumuniar.*

Casa'res. Spain; in the district of Malaga. A sulphur water.

Cas'ca. The bark of the *Erythrophlæum guineense.* Used as an ordeal poison by the natives of the West Coast of Africa. If the suspected person drink of an infusion of it with a few grains of rice, and vomit all the rice and be not purged, he is innocent; if he be purged, he is guilty; or he is made to walk, stooping, under an avenue of arched boughs, when, if he stagger or stumble, he is guilty. Casca acts as a purgative and an emetic; it produces contraction of the minute blood-vessels, and retards the action of the heart; it also acts as a diuretic.

The name is also applied to the cinchona barks.

Also, it is a Spanish name of the *Rhamnus alaternus.*

C. d'an'ta. The bark of *Drimys granatensis* and *D. Winteri.*

Casca'de effect'. Same as *Avalanche effect.* See *Avalanche theory.*

Casca'ra. A Spanish name in Peru for cinchona bark, and especially that of the *Cinchona grandiflora.*

C. sagra'da. (S. *sagrado*, sacred.) The bark of *Rhamnus purshiana.*

Cascaril'la. (S. dim. of *cascara*, bark.) A new Genus of the Nat. Order *Cinchonaceæ*, separated from the true Cinchonas, and differing from them in the dehiscences of the capsules being from above downwards, and in the absence of cinchonine and quinine from the bark.

Also, the name of the bark of the *Croton eleuteria.*

C. acutifo'lia, Weddel. The *Cinchona acutifolia*, Ruiz and Pavon.

C. bark. See *Cascarillæ cortex.*

C. bark, false. The bark of *Croton lucidum.* Also, called false sweet-wood bark.

C. bush. The *Croton eleuteria.*

C. carabay'a. The Peruvian name of the bark of the *Cinchona ovata*, var. *rufinervis.*

C., Colora'do. A name of the bark of the *Cinchona oblongifolia.*

C. macrocar'pa. A false cinchona known as *Cinchona macrocarpa*, Vahl, and *Lodenbergia macrocarpa.*

C. magnifo'lia, Weddel. (L. *magnus*, great; *folium*, a leaf.) The *Cinchona oblongifolia*, Mutis; and the *C. caducifolia*, Humb.

C. rox'a. Another name of the bark of the *Cinchona oblongifolia.*

C. sebif'era. The *Stillingia sebifera.*

C. tincto'ria. (L. *tinctorius*, belonging to a dyer.) The *Crozophora tinctoria.*

Cascaril'læ cor'tex. (Dim. of *cascara*, the Spanish word for bark. F. *cascarille;* I. *cascariglia;* S. *chacarilla;* G. *Cascarillenrinde.*) Cascarilla bark, obtained from the *Croton eleuteria.* Quills 2″—3″ long, dull brown, more or less coated with white lichens. It has an aromatic odour, and a warm, bitter taste. Burns with a fragrant smell. It contains albumen, tannin, cascarillin, colouring matter, fatty matter, wax, gum, resin, starch, pectic acid, salts, and a volatile oil. It is an aromatic tonic. Used in dyspepsia, dysentery, chronic diarrhœa, and torpid conditions of digestion. It is only a weak febrifuge. Supposed to increase the secretion of milk. Dose 20 to 30 grains twice a day.

C. infu'sum. One ounce to ten of water. Dose, 1—2 ounces.

C. tinctu'ra. Two and a half ounces to a pint of proof spirit. Dose, 1—2 drachms.

C., vol'atile oil of. Yielded to the amount of 1 per cent. It is greenish yellow, fragrant. Sp. gr. 938; and isomeric with oil of turpentine.

Cascaril'lin. $C_{12}H_{18}O_4$. Obtained, by means of alcohol, from cascarilla bark, in colourless prisms, bitter, inodorous, slightly soluble in water and cold alcohol, more easily in boiling alcohol and ether, neutral, and destitute of nitrogen. It fuses at 205° C. (401° F.)

Cas'carin. A crystallisable alkaloid obtained from *Casca bark.*

Casch'eu. A synonym of *Catechu.*

Casch'u. A synonym of *Catechu.* (Quincy.)

Cascia'ni. Italy; district of Montajone. A mineral water containing sulphates, chlorides, and carbonates of sodium, calcium, and magnesium, with a little iron.

Case. (L. *casus*, a fall, that which comes to pass.) The condition of disease in a person.

Also, a record of the progress of disease in an individual.

Also (F. *caisse*, from L. *capsa*, a box), a receptacle, an enclosing thing.

C. weed. The *Capsella bursa-pastoris*, from its case-like or purse-like capsules.

Casea'ria. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Samydaceæ.*

C. anavin'ga. Same as *C. canziala.*

C. astring'ens, Mart. (L. *astringo*, to bind.) Hab. South America. Bark mucilaginous and somewhat acrid. Applied to foul ulcerations.

C. canzia'la, Wall. Hab. India. Bark bitter. Leaves used in baths; pulp of fruit diuretic, diaphoretic, and purgative.

C. esculen'ta. (L. *esculentus*, eatable.) Root bitter, purgative. Leaves and fruit esculent.

C. lin'gua. Hab. Brazil. A decoction of the leaves is used in inflammatory diseases, and as a tonic in malignant fevers.

C. ova'ta, Roxb. (L. *ovatus*, egg-shaped.) The *C. canziala.*

C. ulmifo'lia. (L. *ulmus*, an elm; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. South America. Leaves applied to wounds; juice used against snake-bites.

Ca'seate. (L. *caseus*, cheese.) A salt of caseic acid, now called lactic.

Casea'tion. (L. *caseum*, cheese.) The coagulation of milk, whereby the conversion into cheese is accomplished.

Also, a form of fatty degeneration of morbid products, as pus, tubercle, cancer, in which the structure becomes shrivelled and dried, and is converted into a soft, yellowish, cheesy material, containing shrivelled cells of the original deposit, fatty and other *débris*, and crystals of cholesterin.

Ca′seic ac′id. (L. *caseus*, cheese.) A synonym of *Lactic acid.*

Ca′seiform. (L. *caseus*. F. *casèiforme;* G. *käseförmig.*) Cheese-like.

Ca′sein. (L. *caseus*, cheese. F. *caséine;* G. *Kasein*, *Käsestoff.*) A proteinous substance found in milk, and constituting the chief part of the curd which is separated by rennet. It is soluble in dilute acids and alkalies, and is reprecipitated on neutralisation. In its main reactions it behaves itself like alkali-albumin; indeed, by many they are believed to be identical. Casein is said to exist in the serum of blood and other fluids, in muscle and in grey nerve-substance; although, by many observers, globulin has been mistaken for it. It is also called natural alkali-albumin.

C., blood. A synonym of *Paraglobulin.*

C. of glu′ten. Same as *Paracasein.*

C. of sali′va. A synonym of *Ptyalin.*

C. of small intes′tine. The substance formerly so called is probably an albuminose.

C., veg′etable. A synonym of *Legumin.*

Ca′seous. (L. *caseus*. F. *caséeux;* I. and S. *caseoso;* G. *käsig*, *käseartig*, *küsehaltig.*) Of, or belonging to, cheese.

C. infiltra′tion of lung. Same as *Pneumonia*, *caseous.*

C. mat′ter. A synonym of *Casein.*

Also, a synonym of pus, which has uudergone *Caseation.*

C. ox′ide. The name given by Proust to the substance now called leucin.

C. phthi′sis. See *Phthisis*, *caseous.*

C. pneumo′nia. See *Pneumonia*, *caseous.*

Ca′seum. A synonym of *Casein.*

Ca′seus. (L. *caseus.*) Cheese.

C. equi′nus. (L. *equus*, a horse.) Cheese made from mare's milk.

Cashew′ gum. A product of the *Anacardium occidentale.* Used as a substitute for gum arabic, and as a varnish to books, to keep off insects.

C. nut. The fruit of the *Anacardium occidentale.*

C. nut, Orient′al. The *Anacardium orientale*, the fruit of *Semecarpus anacardium.*

C. nut tree. The *Anacardium occidentale.*

Cash′ioberry bush. The *Viburnum cassinoïdes.*

Cashoo′. An aromatic drug of Hindostan, said to possess pectoral virtues.

Cash′ow. Catechu. (Quincy.)

Cas′ia. Same as *Cassia.*

Also, the bark of the *Daphne gnidium.*

Casimiro′a. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Aurantiaceæ.*

C. ed′ulis. (L. *edulis*, eatable.) Fruit delicious; said to be soporific.

Casi′no del′le Curig′lia′no. Same as *Pontedera.*

Casio′la. Italy; near the rise of the Magra in the Apennines. A mild sulphur water.

Cas′minar. Same as *Cassumuniar.*

Cas′monar. Otherwise *Cassumuniar.*

Cas′que. (F. *casque*, from I. *casco*, a helmet.) A helmet.

In Botany, applied to the upper lip of the corolla of certain Labiatæ; and also to the upper division of the perigone of orchids.

Also, in Zoology, used to describe certain helmet-like structures, as the callosity on the head of the cassowary.

Cas′sa. The thorax. Fallopius, *Expos. de Ossib. tom.* i, *c.* 18, *p.* 508.

Cas′sa bark. One of the native names of the bark of *Erythrophlæum guineense.*

Cassa′da. The *Manihot utilissima.*

C., wild. The *Jatropha gossypifolia.*

Cas′samum. The fruit of the balsam tree. (Quincy.)

Cas′sareep. A sauce made from the juice of the *Manihot utilissima.* It is a powerful antiseptic.

Cassa′va. The *Manihot utilissima.*

C. bit′ter. The *Manihot utilissima.*

C. bread. Made of *C. meal*, mixed with water and baked in thin cakes.

C. meal. (G. *Cassavamehl.*) The flour of the tubers of *Manihot utilissima*, obtained by grating them, expressing the juice, which is poisonous, drying the residue, and baking it.

C. starch. (G. *Cassavastärke.*) The produce of *Manihot utilissima;* also called Brazilian arrowroot. Obtained by washing *C. meal* with water; it consists of muller-shaped granules, of medium size, having a small variously-shaped nucleus and indistinct markings.

C., sweet. The *Manihot aipi.*

Cassa′ve. The *Manihot utilissima.*

Cassee′na. The *Ilex vomitoria.*

Casse′rian. Relating to *Casserio*, *Giulio.*

C. gang′lion. (Γάγγλιον, an enlargement of a nerve.) The ganglion of the larger root of the fifth nerve. It occupies a depression near the apex of the petrous portion of the temporal bone; it is flattened, crescentic, with its convexity in front, and striated on the surface. It receives on its inner surface filaments from the carotid plexus, and gives off from its posterior surface some branches to the dura mater of the middle lateral fossæ of the skull. From its convex anterior border proceed the ophthalmic, the superior maxillary, and the inferior maxillary divisions of the fifth nerve.

The ganglion is also often called the *Gasserian ganglion.*

Casse′rio, Giu′lio. An Italian anatomist, born at Piacenza in 1545, died at Padua in 1616.

C., per′forated mus′cle of. An old name of the coracobrachialis muscle.

Cas′sia. (L. *cassia;* Gr. *κασία*; from Heb. *qetsí'ah*, from *qátsa'*, to cut; the bark being stripped from the tree.) A Genus of the Suborder *Cæsalpineæ*, of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ.*

C. ab′sus, Linn. Hab. Egypt. The seeds are small, black, cordiform, very bitter, somewhat aromatic, and mucilaginous; they are pulverised with an equal quantity of sugar, and the inhabitants put a little of the powder under the eyelids at the commencement of their cases of ophthalmia; an extract of the seeds is used to purify the blood, and in mucous disorders. The seeds are called chichim.

C. acoca′lis. The *C. absus.*

C. acutifo′lia, Nees. The *C. elongata*, Lém.

C. acutifo′lia, Delile. (L. *acutus*, sharp; *folium*, a leaf.) Legume flat, elliptical, membranous. Produces Alexandrian senna. Hab. Egypt, and other parts of Africa.

C. æthiop′ica, Guib. Legume 1″ long, flat, smooth, rounded, 3 to 5-seeded. Hab. Nubia. The source of Tripoli senna.

C. ala′ta, Linn. (L. *alatus*, winged. F.

dartrier; G. *Kassie geflugelte.*) Ringworm shrub. Legumes long, with a broad crenulated wing on each side. Hab. Travancore. Juice of leaves, mixed with lime-juice, is used in ringworm and in herpes. The leaves are cathartic. The plant is used against poisonous bites.

C. al'ba. (L. *albus*, white.) A synonym of *Canella bark.*

C. alexandri'na. The *C. fistula.*

C. angustifo'lia, Vahl. The *C. elongata,* Lémaire.

C. arbores'cens, Vahl. (L. *arboresco*, to grow to a tree.) The *C. glauca.*

C. auricula'ta, Linn. (Mod. L. *auriculatus*, ear-shaped.) Legumes compressed, straight. Hab. India. Bark is astringent, and used as a gargle and injection. Seeds are used in purulent ophthalmia.

C. bacilla'ris, Linn. fil. (L. *bacillus*, a small staff.) Legume yields a pulp like *C. fistula.*

C. Bonplandia'na. The *C. fistula.*

C. bractea'ta. (L. *bracteatus*, clothed with bracts.) The *C. alata.*

C. brazilia'na, Lam. Hab. Brazil. Legume larger than that of *C. fistula*, flattened, woody on the exterior, rugose, marked with strong nervures. Pulp purgative, bitter, and disagreeable.

C. bre'vipes, De Cand. (L. *brevis*, short; *pes*, a foot.) Hab. Central America. Leaves with three veins running parallel from the base to the apex, which is blunt. Believed not to be purgative.

C. ca'na. (L. *canus*, grey.) The *C. obtusata.*

C. canel'la. Same as *Cassia bark.*

C. caryophylla'ta. Same as *Cortex caryophyllatus.*

C. cathart'ica. (Καθαρτικός, purgative. Br. *seno do Campo.*) Hab. Brazil. Used as a substitute for senna.

C. chamæcris'ta, Linn. (Χαμαί, lowly; L. *crista*, a crest.) Prairie senna. Hab. United States. Leaves aperient. A decoction was said to be efficacious against the poisonous effects of the night-shade.

C. chinen'sis. China cinnamon.

C. cinnamo'mea. (G. *Zimmtkassie, Kancel.*) A synonym of Chinese cinnamon; the bark of *Cinnamomum aromaticum.*

C. coc'ta. (L. *coctus*, part. of *coquo*, to cook.) A synonym of *Conserva cassiæ*, Belg. Ph.

C. cuneaphyl'la. (L. *cuneus*, a wedge; Gr. φύλλον, a leaf.) The *C. glauca.*

C. Ehrenberg'ii, Bisch. Furnishes Aleppo senna, with narrow leaves, and is often mixed with Mecca senna.

C. elonga'ta, Lémaire. (L. *elongo*, to lengthen.) Legumes oblong, membranous, 2" to 3" long by ·6" broad. Hab. Southern Arabia, India. Supplies Indian or Tinnevelly senna, as well as some of the Mecca senna.

C. emargina'ta, Linn. (L. *emargino*, to deprive of its edge.) Hab. The Antilles. A source of cassia pulp; leaves purgative.

C. excel'sa. (L. *excelsus*, lofty.) The *C. fistula.*

C. exig'ua, Roxb. (L. *exiguus*, short.) Hab. Bengal. The pounded seeds are used, like those of *C. absus*, in purulent ophthalmia.

C. fis'tula, Linn. (L. *fistula*, a pipe. F. *caneficier;* G. *Röhrencassie.*) Senna. Legumes woody, pendulous, smooth, cylindrical, indehiscent, 1" to 2" long; seeds numerous, embedded in a soft, dark brown, sweet pulp. Hab. Upper Egypt, India, West Indies. Furnishes the pods from which cassia pulp is obtained.

C. fistula'ris. (Same etymon.) The *C. fistula.*

Also, the same as *C. lignea.*

C. glau'ca, Lam. (L. *glaucus*, bluish-grey.) A tree of Coromandel and Malabar. The bark is used by the natives, with sugar and water, in diabetes; and as a decoction in gonorrhœa.

C. gran'dis, Linn. fil. (L. *grandis*, great.) The *C. braziliana.*

C. herpet'ica, Jacq. The *C. alata.*

C. javan'ica. The *C. braziliana.*

C. lanceola'ta, Nectoux. The *C. acutifolia*, Delile.

C. lanceolata, Wight and Arn. (L. *lanceolatus*, lance-shaped.) The *C. elongata,* Lém.

C. Latino'rum. (L. *Latinus*, Latin.) The *Osyris alba*, or poet's cassia.

C. leniti'va, Bischoff. (L. *leno*, to make soft.) The *C. acutifolia.*

C. lig'nea. (L. *ligneus*, woody. G. *Holzzimmt.*) An inferior cinnamon obtained on the Malabar coast, probably from *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*, var. *cassia.*

Also, often used for Chinese cinnamon of all kinds.

C. lig'nea malabarica. The *C. lignea.*

C. ligustri'na. (L. *ligustrum*, the privet.) A species supplying senna at times.

C. marylan'dica, Linn. (F. *séné américain;* G. *Amerikanisches Senna.*) American senna. Legumes pendulous, 2" to 4" long, linear, curved, swelling at the seeds, somewhat hairy, blackish. Hab. Southern United States. Less active than ordinary senna.

C. med'ica. (L. *medicus*, healing.) The *C. elongata,* Lém.

C. medicina'lis. (L. *medicinalis*, medical.) The *C. elongata,* Lém.

C. mol'lis, Vahl. The *C. braziliana.*

C. monspelien'sium. (L. *monspeliensis*, belonging to Mount Pelion in Thessaly.) The *Osyris alba*, or poet's cassia.

C. moscha'ta, H. B. K. (Μόσχος, musk.) The *C. fistula.*

C. ni'gra. (L. *niger*, black.) The *C. fistula.*

C. obova'ta, De Cand. (L. *ob*, towards; *ovatus*, egg-shaped.) Legumes compressed, curved, greenish brown. Hab. Egypt, West Indies. Yields Aleppo senna, and contributes to Alexandrian.

C. obtu'sa, Wallich. (L *obtusus*, blunt.) The *C. obtusata.*

C. obtusa'ta, Hayne. (Same etymon.) A variety of *C. obovata*, with obovate, truncated, emarginate leaflets.

C. obtusifo'lia. (L. *obtusus; folium*, a leaf.) Hab. Antilles. Used instead of ordinary senna. Perhaps same as *C. Tora.*

C. occidenta'lis, Linn. (L. *occidentalis*, western.) Leaves purgative, root diuretic. Used in India in skin diseases.

C. officina'lis. (L. *officina*, a shop.) The *C. acutifolia.*

C. orienta'lis. (L. *orientalis*, eastern.) The *C. acutifolia.*

Also, the *C. lanceolata.*

C. ova'ta, Merat. (L. *ovatus*, egg-shaped) The *C. æthiopica.*

C. platycar'pa. (Πλατύς, broad; καρπός, fruit.) A variety of *C. obovata*, which supplies Senegal senna. Legumes large, incurved.

C. poet'ica. (L. *poeticus*, poetic.) The *Osyris alba*, or poet's cassia.

C. præpara'ta, Ind. Ph. The pods of *C. fistula*, bruised in a mortar, one pound; macerate, with occasional stirring, for one hour in water sufficient to cover; strain, and evaporate to the consistence of a confection.

C. pubes'cens, R. Brown. (L. *pubescens*, downy.) A species the leaves of which are occasionally found in Mecca senna.

C. putchel'la. The *C. chamæcrista.*

C. Roylea'na. (After Dr. Royle.) A variety of *C. acutifolia.*

C. Schimp'eri. The *C. pubescens.*

C. sen'na, Linn. A name under which Linnæus included many of the varieties now reckoned as separate species; especially the *C. acutifolia* and *C. elongata.*

C. sen'na, β. Linn. The *C. acutifolia*, Delile.

C. sen'na ital'ica. The *C. obovata.*

C. soluti'va. (L. *solvo*, to loosen.) The *C. fistula.*

C. Sopho'ra, Linn. Leaves used in India in skin diseases. Bark given in diabetes. Bruised leaves and bark applied to ringworm and ulcers.

C. sulphu'rea. (L. *sulphureus*, sulphur-coloured.) The *C. glauca.*

C. sy'rinx. (Σῦριγξ, a pipe.) Same as *C. lignea.*

C. Tage'ra. A variety of *C. Tora.*

C. tomento'sa. (L. *tomentum*, cushion-stuffing.) The *C. obtusata.*

C. To'ra, Linn. An annual. Legumes very long, sharp-pointed. Hab. India. Leaves are used as an aperient, as a cataplasm for boils, and fried in castor oil as an application to ulcers. They are also given in gout and sciatica. The seeds, mixed with butter-milk, are used to allay itching. The root, mixed with lemon-juice, is said to be a cure for ringworm.

C. turatten'sis. The *C. glauca.*

C. ve'ra. (L. *verus*, true.) Cinnamon.

C. vet'erum spu'ria. (L. *veteres*, the ancients; *spurius*, false.) The *Osyris alba.*

Cas'sia. (Same etymon.) A synonym of *Senna.*

Also, the same as *C. bark.*

C. bark. (F. *cannelle de chine;* G. *Chinazimmt, Zimmtcassie.*) The China cinnamon. The product of *Cinnamomum obtusifolium, C. pauciflorum, C. tamala, C. iners, C. cassia,* and other unascertained species. It is very like cinnamon, but larger, thicker, rougher, and darker red, and of a more pungent taste. The quills are single or double, ·25″ to 1·″ in diameter.

C. buds. Exported from China. Aromatic. Small pedicellate unripe fruits, the product probably of *Cinnamomum cassia*, and other species. They consist of the thick six-lobed perianth folded over the ovary. They taste like cinnamon, and contain a volatile oil and tannin. Used as cinnamon.

C., Egyp'tian. The *Cassia acutifolia.*

Also, a synonym of *Senna alexandrina.*

C., flow'ers of. Same as *C. buds.*

C., horse. The *Cassia braziliana*, from its very active properties.

C. oil. Of the same composition as oil of cinnamon, but not so delicate in taste and smell.

C. pulp. See *Cassiæ pulpa.*

C., purg'ing. The *Cassia fistula.*

C.-stick tree. The *Cassia fistula.*

C. wa'ter. See *Aqua cassiæ.*

Also, a synonym of *Cinnamon water.*

Cas'siæ artamen'tum. A synonym of *C. pulpæ.*

C. flo'res. (L. *flos*, a flower.) The flowers of the *Cinnamomum zeylanicum.* Aromatic and stimulant.

C. pul'pa. The pulp obtained from the pods of *Cassia fistula.* It is blackish brown, with a sickly smell and sweet taste. It contains sugar, pectin, gum, a substance analogous to tannin, and a cathartic principle. Laxative in 1—2 dr. doses.

Cas'sida galericula'ta. (L. *cassida*, dim. of *cassis*, a helmet.) The *Scutellaria galericulata.*

Cassid'eous. (L. *cassida*, dim. of *cassis*, a helmet.) Helmeted; having a helmet-shaped petal, as the aconitum.

Cassid'ony. (Contracted from L. *stœchas*, French lavender; *sidonius*, from *Sidon*, whence it was obtained.) The *Lavandula stœchas.*

Cas'sie. The perfume obtained from the flowers of *Acacia farnesiana*, and used to give a pleasant scent to ointments and other applications.

Cas'sin. A name given by Caventou to a bitter extract obtained from the *Cassia fistula;* soluble in water and alcohol.

Cassi'na. The *Ilex vomitoria.*

Cassi'nĕ. The *Ilex vomitoria.*

Also, a Genus of the Nat. Order *Aquifoliaceæ.*

C. gougu'ba, Mart. The leaves possess similar stimulating properties to Paraguay tea, and are used as a substitute.

C. parag'ua. The *Ilex vomitoria.*

Cassi'ola. The *Hyssopus officinalis.*

Cassi'ri. A spirituous liquor obtained by fermenting a decoction of the root of *Manihot utilissima.*

Cas'sis. The *Ribes rubrum.*

Cassiter'ides. (Κασσίτερος, tin.) A Genus of simple bodies having tin for their type, and comprising also antimony, zinc, and cadmium. (Ampere.)

Cassit'erus. (Κασσίτερος.) Tin.

Cas'sius, Andre'as. An alchemical physician of the latter half of the seventeenth century; he was a native of Schleswig, and practised at Hamburg.

C.'s precip'itate. The purple of Cassius.

C.'s pur'ple. A brownish purple precipitate, formed when a mixture of stannous and stannic chlorides is added to dilute gold solutions. Used in enamel painting and as a staining material.

Cas'sob. (Arab.) An alkali or alkaline salt. (Quincy.)

Cassole'ta. A kind of moist fumigation.

Cas'sous. (L. *cassus*, empty. G. *leer.*) Empty, as when a nut contains no kernel, or an anther no pollen.

Cassué'jouls. France; Departement de l'Aveyron. Cold waters, containing a small quantity of carbonate of iron and much carbonic acid. A good chalybeate in anæmia.

Cassumu'niar. (Supposed Ind.) The root of the *Zingiber zerumbet* or the *Z. cassumuniar.* It is brought from the East Indies in irregularly cut pieces of various shapes; the cortical portion is marked with circles of a dusky brown, the inner part is paler and unequally yellow; it is warm, bitter, and aromatic in its qualities, and smells like ginger. Used in hysterical, epileptic, and paralytic affections.

Cassuvie'æ. A synonym of *Anacardiaceæ.*

Cassu'vium pomif'erum, Lamk. (L. *pomum*, an apple; *fero*, to bear.) The *Anacardium occidentale.*

C. occidenta'le. The *Anacardium occidentale.*

Cassy'tha. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cassythaceæ.*

C. filiform'is. (L. *filum*, a thread; *forma*, shape.) Hab. Cape of Good Hope. A parasitic plant used as an insecticide and in tinea capitis, and chronic ulcers.

It is also used in syphilis and gonorrhœa.

Cassytha'ceæ. The Dodder laurels. A Nat. Order of monochlamydeous Exogens of the Alliance *Daphnales*, having anthers bursting by recurved valves, scales instead of leaves, and the fruit enclosed in a succulent permanent calyx.

Cassy'theæ. Same as *Cassythaceæ.*

Cast. (Dan. *kaste*, to throw. F. *moule.*) A mould of an interior, specially applied to casts of the urinary tubules in kidney disease, or of the respiratory tubes in croup or similar diseases.

C. of the eye. Same as *Strabismus.*

Casta'lia specio'sa. (L. *Castalia*, a fountain on Parnassus, sacred to Apollo and the Muses; *speciosus*, beautiful.) The *Nymphæa alba.*

Castan'ea. (Κάσταvος, from *Castania*, in Thessaly, where it was abundant. F. *chataigne;* I. *castagna;* S. *castana;* G. *Kastanie.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Corylaceæ.*

Also (F. *feuilles de châtaignier;* G. *Kastanienblätter*) the pharmacopœial name, U.S.A., of the leaves of *Castanea vesca.* They have little smell and a slightly bitter, astringent taste. An infusion or fluid extract is used in hooping-cough.

C. america'na, Persoon. The *C. vesca*, growing in America.

C. ed'ulis, Gärtn. The *C. vesca.*

C. equi'na. (L. *equinus*, belonging to a horse.) The *Æsculus hippocastanum*, or horse-chestnut tree.

C. porci'na. (L. *porcinus*, belonging to swine.) The earth nut, *Lathyrus tuberosus.*

C. pu'mila, Willd. (L. *pumilus*, dwarfish.) Hab. United States. The bark is used under the name *Chinquapin.*

C. ves'ca, Linn. (L. *vescus*, small.) The Spanish or sweet chestnut. Nuts esculent. The inner bark is used in dysentery. The mature leaves form *Castanea.*

C. vulga'ris. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) The *C. vesca.*

Castanea'ceæ. (*Castanea.*) A synonym, by Link, of *Sapindaceæ.*

Castan'eæ. A synonym of *Corylaceæ.*

Castan'eous. (Κάστανα, chestnuts.) Of a chestnut or orange-brown colour.

Castanocarp'ous. (Κάστανα, chestnuts; καρπός, fruit.) Having fruit like that of the chestnut.

Castanop'terous. (Κάστανα; πτέρον, a wing.) Of a chestnut colour; applied to the elytra of beetles and the wings of birds.

Castanosperm'um. (Κάστανα, chestnuts; σπέρμα, seed.) A Genus of the Tribe *Papilionaceæ*, Nat. Order *Leguminosæ.*

C. austra'le. (L. *australis*, southern.) The seeds, called Moreton Bay chestnuts, from the habitat of the tree, are roasted and eaten like chestnuts.

Cas'teljaloux. France; Departement de Lot-et-Garonne. Mild chalybeate waters.

Castellama're. Italy; on the Bay of Naples. It is situated on the lower slopes of the Monte Sant'Angelo, the ancient Mons Gaurus, and near the site of the old town, Stabiæ, at which the elder Pliny lost his life during the eruption of Vesuvius, which destroyed this place along with Pompeii and Herculaneum. It is a well-frequented sea-bathing place, and has several mineral-water springs. The climate is healthy and dry, except in winter, when it is damp.

The Acqua media contains sodium bicarbonate 2·4 grains, magnesium bicarbonate 1·9, calcium bicarbonate 1·1, sodium sulphate 6·7, calcium sulphate 2·3, sodium chloride 18·1, calcium chloride 7·5, calcium, magnesium, and iron silicates 1·1, and carbonic acid 1·36 cubic inches, in 16 oz., with small quantities of nitrogen and oxygen.

The Acqua sulfurica contains nearly three times as much sodium bicarbonate and twice as much sodium chloride, along with a little hydrogen sulphide.

The Acqua ferrate del Pazzillo has much the same composition as the Acqua media, with the addition of a small quantity of iron, as also the Acqua ferrata nuova.

The Acqua acidula contains barely half the amount of solid contents of the Acqua media in about the same proportion.

The Acqua del Muraglione contains a large proportion of sodium bicarbonate and chloride.

They are used to excite scanty secretion and to remove deposits.

Castellet'to Masca'gni. Italy; in Tuscany; named after the celebrated anatomist Mascagni. A water containing magnesium and calcium sulphate, calcium, ammonium, and iron carbonate, with free carbonic acid and a little hydrogen sulphide.

Caste'ra-Verdu'zan. France; Departement du Gers. Mild chalybeate waters containing a little hydrogen sulphide.

Cas'tigant. (L. *castigo*, to set right.) A term used in the same sense as *Corrigent.*

Castiglio'ne. Italy; near Casamicciola. Mineral waters, of a temp. of 77° C. (170·6° F.), containing sodium chloride 40 grains, and magnesium sulphate 11 grains, in 16 ounces.

Castiglio'nia. (After L. Castiglione, a South American traveller.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Euphorbiaceæ.*

C. loba'ta. (Λοβός, a lobe.) Hab. Peru. The fruit is eaten roasted. An incision in the stem causes a bright fluid to flow, which dries into a black, horny mass, and is a powerful caustic. (Dunglison.)

Cas'tilhon, pow'der of. A synonym of *Arrowroot.*

Casti'lle. (S. *castilla*, from *castillos*, forts.) An ancient kingdom of Spain, so called from the numerous forts on its frontiers.

C. soap. See *Soap, Castille.*

Castillo'a. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Artocarpaceæ.*

C. elas'tica, Cav. Hab. Mexico. A species supplying india rubber.

Castil'lon's pow'ders. Sago powdered, salep powdered, tragacanth, of each 8 parts, prepared oyster-shells 2, cochineal 1. A drachm boiled in a pint of milk is drunk in diarrhœa and dysentery.

Cas'tin. A name given to a bitter crystallisable substance, soluble in alcohol and ether. Found in *Agnus castus.*

Cast'ing hairs. Fine hairs springing from the surface of the inner epidermis, by the growth of which the outer skin is thrown off in Crustacea and Ophidia. The hairs are subsequently converted into striæ, warts, and other markings.

Cast'joe. A synonym of *Catechu.*

Cas'tle-Con'nell. Ireland; County Limerick, nine miles to the north-east of Limerick. A pleasantly situated village on the east bank of the Shannon, having a chalybeate water.

Cas'tor. (Κάστωρ, the beaver, from γαστήρ, the belly; from its large size in that animal.) A Genus of the Family *Castoridæ,* Order *Rodentia,* Class *Mammalia.*

Also, the product of *C. fiber.* See *Castoreum.*

C. america'nus, Cuv. Same as *C. fiber.* Supplies Canadian castor.

C. fi'ber, Linn. (L. *fiber,* a beaver. F. *castor;* I. *castoro;* S. *castor;* G. *Biber.*) The beaver. Hab. North America, Europe, and Asia. Produces officinal castor. See *Castoreum.*

C. oil. (The word castor here has by some been derived from *castoreum;* by others, it is thought to be a corruption of *castus,* inasmuch as the castor-oil plant was, among other names, formerly called *Agnus castus.*) The *Oleum ricini.*

C.-oil beans. The seeds of *Ricinus communis.* They are acrid and poisonous, and yield castor oil on expression.

C.-oil plant. The *Ricinus communis.*

Casto'reum, B. Ph. (L. *castor,* the beaver. F. *castor;* I. *castorio, castoro;* S. *castoreo;* G. *Bibergeil.*) Castor. The dried preputial follicles and their secretion, of the beaver, *Castor fiber,* obtained from the Hudson's Bay Territory. Opening into the cloaca of both sexes, between the anus and the prepuce, are two pairs of membranous follicles, one pair of which contain oil and are not used, and the other pair are the castor sacs. They are pear-shaped and compressed, have a corrugated mucous lining covering a small brownish body, and contain an unctuous, yellowish-brown substance—castor. The dried follicles are imported attached to each other, 3″ long, pear-shaped, firm, and brownish black, and containing the secretion which is strongly odoriferous, bitter and nauseous in taste, and reddish in colour. It is composed of volatile oil, resinous matter, albumen, a kind of osmazome, mucus, calcium urate, carbonate, benzoate, phosphate and sulphate, sodium acetate and chloride, potassium chloride, sulphate and benzoate, ammonium carbonate, castorin, salicine, and carbolic acid. Castor produces a frequent pulse, heat of skin, perspiration, determination to the head and giddiness, according to Richter. It is used as an antispasmodic and emmenagogue in hysteria, chorea, and epilepsy. Dose, 1—10 grs.; of the tincture, 1—4 drs.

C. america'num. Same as *Castoreum,* B. Ph.

C. ang'licum. Same as *Castoreum,* B. Ph.

C. canaden'se, G. Ph. Same as *Castoreum,* B. Ph.

C. europæ'um. The *C. sibiricum.*

C. german'icum. German castor. Same as the *C. sibiricum.*

C. moscovit'icum. Muscovite castor. Same as the *C. sibiricum.*

C. polon'icum. Polish castor. Same as the *C. sibiricum.*

C. ros'sicum. Russian castor. Same as *C. sibiricum.*

C. sibir'icum. Castor obtained from Siberia and Western Russia. Sacs more globular, less wrinkled and folded than the officinal castor. It is much rarer.

Castor'ic acid. An acid produced by the action of nitric acid on castorin.

Castor'idæ. A Family of *Rodentia,* of which the *Castor,* or beaver, is the type; distinguished by having distinct clavicles, five toes to each foot, and usually webbed hind feet.

Cas'torin. (F. *castorin;* I. and S. *castorino;* G. *Bibergeilcampher, Kastorin.*) Long, diaphanous, fasciculated prisms, having the smell of castor and a metallic taste. Obtained from castor by crystallisation from an alcoholic solution. Its composition is unknown.

Castori'na. (Κάστωρ, the beaver.) Medicines containing castoreum.

Castran'gula. The *Scrophularia aquatica.*

Cas'trate. (L. *castro,* to cut off. G. *verschnitten.*) Deprived of testicles. Having the male organ removed.

Also, to remove the testicles.

C. sta'men. (G. *entmannte Staubfaden.*) A stamen which possesses no anther.

Cas'trated. (L. *castratio.* F. *châtré;* I. *castrato;* G. *verschnitten.*) Having the anther removed. Deprived of the testicles.

Castra'tion. (L. *castratio,* from *castro,* to cut off. Εὐνουχισμός, ἐκτομή, ὀρχοτομία; F. *castration;* I. *castrazione;* S. *castracion;* G. *Hodenausschneidung, Verschneidung, Entmannung.*) The extirpation of one or both testicles. It is performed in the early stages of malignant disease and in some non-malignant diseases of the testicle. The scrotum having been drawn tense over the tumour, a longitudinal or a double elliptical incision is made on the anterior surface, the scrotal attachments are divided, and the tumour is removed by division of the cord; or the cord may be divided first. In either case care must be taken that the cord does not retract into the abdomen before the vessels have been secured.

The term has also been applied to removal of the ovaries. See *Oophorectomy.*

In Botany (G. *Ausputzen, Auslichten*), the word castration signifies the removal of the anthers or the pistil before fecundation has occurred.

C. fe'male. The removal of the ovaries. See *Oophorectomy.*

C. in'guinal. (L. *inguen,* the groin.) The operation for the removal of a testicle which has not descended and remains in the groin.

Castroca'ro. Italy; nineteen leagues from Florence. Mineral waters, containing sodium chloride 303 grains, sodium iodide ·88, sodium bromide ·06, and sodium sulphate 15·9 grains, in 12 ounces. Used in scrofulous diseases and in tertiary syphilis, in rickets, and in obesity.

Casts. (Icel. *kasta,* to throw.) Moulds.

C., bronch'ial. See *Bronchitis, plastic.*

C., re'nal. (L. *ren,* the kidney.) Moulds of the urinary tubes found in the urine in kidney disease. See *Renal casts.*

C., u'rinary. (L. *urina*, urine.) Same as *Renal casts.*

Casuari'na. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Casuarinaceæ*, so called because of the resemblance of the leaves to the feathers of the cassowary.

C. equisetifo'lia. (L. *equisetum*, the horse tail; *folium*, a leaf.) The bark is astringent, a decoction of the leaves is used in colic, and the bruised fruits are employed as a cataplasm in headache.

C. litor'ea, Rumph. (L. *litoreus*, belonging to the shore.) The *C. muricata.*

C. litora'lis. (L. *litoralis*, belonging to the sea shore.) The *C. muricata.*

C. murica'ta, Roxb. (L. *muricatus*, pointed.) Tinian pine. The bark is used in chronic diarrhœa and dysentery. It has also been used as a nervine and tonic.

Casuarina'ceæ. Beefwoods; so called because the wood is of the colour of raw beef. A Nat. Order of monochlamydeous Exogens; described by Lindley as amental Exogens with a one-celled ovary, one or two ascending ovules, and a superior radicle.

Casuarin'eæ. Mirbel's term for *Casuarinaceæ.*

Also, a Family of the Order *Amentaceæ.*

Casumu'niar. See *Cassumuniar.*

Ca'sus. (L. *cado*, to fall.) A fall, hap, or chance. Anciently used for symptom; also for an accident; for a present disease; for prolapsus; for an entire history of a disease or a case.

C. pal'pebræ superio'ris. (L. *palpebra*, the eyelid; *superior*, upper.) A synonym of *Ptosis.*

C. u'vulæ. (L. dim. of *uva*, a grape.) Œdema of the uvula.

Cat. (Etymology obscure. F. *chat;* I. *gatto;* S. *gato;* G. *Katze.*) The *Felis domesticus.* It is said to be good eating, and is used as food in China. The cat is infested by the fluke worms, *Amphistoma truncatum* and *Hemistoma cordatum;* by the tapeworms, *Tænia crassicollis*, perhaps *Tænia lineata*, *Bothriocephalus decipiens;* among the nematodes are *Trichosoma felis cati*, *Dochmius tubæformis*, *Olulanus tricuspis.*

C.'s claw. The *Inga unguis-cati.*

C.'s ear, spot'ted. The *Achyrophorus maculatus*, or *Hypochæris maculata.*

C.'s eye. (G. *Katzenangen.*) A name formerly given to those affections of the eye in which there is a glistening, yellowish reflection behind the pupil, having some resemblance to the reflection of the tapetum in the eye of a cat. Several distinct disorders were included under this term; among them, and distinguished by the epithet amaurotic, was glioma of the retina.

C.'s eye amauro'sis. See *Amaurosis, cat's eye.*

C.'s foot. The *Antennaria dioica*, the *Gnaphalium polycephalum*, and also the *Nepeta glechoma.*

C.'s milk. The *Euphorbia helioscopia.*

C.'s purr. The *Fremissement cataire* of Laennec. A thrill felt over the region of the heart in certain cases of valvular disease of the heart.

C.'s tail. The *Typha latifolia*, and also *Phlœum pratense.*

C. thyme. The *Teucrium marum;* because cats are fond of it.

Ca'ta fam'bra. A vegetable product from Japan, analogous to Gambir.

Catab'asis. (Καταβαίνω, to descend.) The descent of a humour or an organ.

Cataba'tes. A synonym of *Truffles.*

Catabat'ic. (Καταβαίνω, to descend.) Descending or declining by degrees. Applied to a fever which gradually abates in severity till its termination.

Catable'ma. (Καταβάλλω, to pack up.) An old term (Gr. καταβλημα) used by Hippocrates, *de Artic.* ii, 32, for the outermost fillet by which the bandages are maintained in their proper situation.

Catab'ophyte. (Καταβύπτω, to plunge; φυτόν, a plant.) A plant which grows beneath the surface of water.

Catabythismoma'nia. (Καταβυθισμός, making to sink; μανία, madness.) The drowning mania.

Catabythis'mus. (Καταβυθίζω, to make sink.) Voluntary drowning.

Catacas'mus. (Κατά, down; ἀκάζω, obsolete present, from whence the particle ἀκαχμένος, sharp-edged.) A term for cupping or scarification.

Catacaum'a. (Κατακαίω, to burn.) A former term (Gr. κατάκαυμα), used by Hippocrates, *Coac. Prænot.* i, 158, for a burn or scald.

Catacaus'is. (Κατακαίω, to burn.) A term applied by Young and Good to the phenomena called preternatural or spontaneous combustion.

C. ebrio'sa. (L. *ebriosus*, sottish.) The spontaneous combustion of a spirit drinker.

Catacaust'ic. (Κατά; καυστικός.) See *Caustic in optics.*

Catacemodermi'tis. (Κατάκειμαι, to lie down; δέρμα, the skin.) Inflammation of the skin from bed-pressure.

Catacerast'icus. (Κατακεράννυμι, to mix together.) Having power to neutralise, or dull the acrimony of, the humours by mixing with them.

Catach'loos. (Κατάχλοος, from κατά, excess; χλοή, grass.) An old term signifying of a very green colour. (Castellus.)

Catach'risis. (Καταχρίω, to anoint.) Inunction, or an anointing.

Catachris'ma. (Καταχρίω, to anoint.) An ointment.

Catachris'ton. (Καταχρίω, to anoint.) An old term (κατάχριστον φάρμακον), applied to a medicament used as an ointment. Hippocrates *de Morb. Mulier. l.* i, cxxiii, 16.

Catachy'ma. (Κατάχυμα.) An affusion of water.

Catach'ysis. (Καταχύω, to pour out.) Used (Gr. κατάχυσις) by Hippocrates, *Aph.* v, 21, for an effusion or pouring out, and for affusion of water.

Catac'lasis. (Κατακλάω, to break.) A distortion of the eyelids. Also, a fracture of bone.

Cat'acleis. (Κατά, under; κλείς, the clavicle.) Old name (Gr. κατακλείς) used by Galen, *de Ossib. c.* 14, for the first rib, from its situation; also applied to the subclavicular portion of the thorax. Also, the sterno-clavicular fibro-cartilage.

Catacleis'is. (Κατάκλεισις, a shutting up, from κατακλείω, to confine.) Unnatural union of the eyelids.

Catacle'sia. (Κατά, downwards; κλείω, to shut up.) A monospermous indehiscent fruit with coriaceous pericarp, not ligneous, covered by the pericarp, which never becomes fleshy, as in the Chenopodiaceæ.

Catacle'sium. See *Cataclesia.*

Cat'aclysm. (Κατακλυσμός, from κατακλύζω, to inundate.) A Geological term for a violent deluge or inundation.

In Medicine, an effusion of water, or an enema.

Cataclys'ma. (Κατάκλυσμα, from κατακλύζω, to wash.) An old name used by Hippocrates (κατάκλυσμα) for a clyster, or for a purge.

Catacorol'la. (Κατά, against; *corolla.*) An additional corolla, either inside or outside the natural one.

Catacoust'ics. (Κατά, downwards; ἀκούω, to hear. F. *catacoustique.*) That branch of acoustics which treats of reflected sounds, or the properties of echoes.

Catac'rotous. (Κατά; κρότος, a striking.) A term applied to a dicrotic pulse, in which the dicrotism occurs in the descent of the blood-wave, and is shown in the downward stroke of the sphygmographic tracing.

Catacys'ta. (Κατά; κύστις, a bladder.) A term applied to the condition of some Echinoidea, in which the anus opens on the ventral surface of the perisome.

Catadiop'tric. (Κατά, downwards; διοπτρικός, belonging to the use of the δίοπτρα, an optical instrument. F. *catadioptrique.*) Applied to certain telescopes because they unite the combined effects of reflection and refraction.

Catæone'sis. (Καταιόνησις, a fomentation, from καταιονάω, to pour upon.) A fomentation or affusion.

Catagaun'a. A term for gamboge.

Cataglos'sum. (Κατά, downwards; γλῶσσα, the tongue. F. *cataglosse.*) An instrument for pressing down the tongue and lower jaw.

A synonym of the *Speculum oris.*

Catag'ma. (Κάταγμα, from κατάγω, to break.) An old name for a fracture. (Castellus.)

C. fissu'ra. (L. *fissura*, a cleft.) A fissure.

C. fractu'ra. (L. *fractura*, from *frango*, to break.) A fracture.

Catagmat'ic. (Same etymon.) Of, or belonging to, a fracture. Applied to remedies necessary for the cure of fractures, that is, for the formation of callus.

Catagraphol'ogy. (Καταγράφω, to write down; λόγος, a discourse.) The doctrine of the writing of prescriptions.

Catagy'ne. Ancient name of gamboge.

Catalan'gans. Part of the mixed race of Irayan Malays inhabiting the eastern arm of the Rio de Ilagan.

Catalen'tia. A Paracelsian name for a kind of epilepsy.

Catalep'sia. Same as *Catalepsy.*

C. ce'rea. (L. *cereus*, waxen.) Catalepsy with such passive rigidity that the limbs may be placed in any position and will retain it as if they were of soft wax.

C. spu'ria. (L. *spurius*, false.) A term for *Ecstacy.*

Cat'alepsy. (Καταλαμβάνω, to seize or attack. F. *catalepsie;* I. *catalessia;* S. *catalepsia;* G. *Starrsucht.*) A suspension of sensation and of consciousness, with rigidity of muscles to a greater or less extent, and without important change in the condition of respiration and circulation. The attack commonly occurs in females, is usually sudden, and generally follows upon some great mental trouble or excitement. It may last hours or days. Catalepsy is a condition which is very frequently simulated.

Catalepsy, after repeated attacks, has terminated occasionally in death; but then there has been found other grave lesions, such as cerebral hæmorrhage, or congestion or softening of brain.

C., ac'cessory. (L. *accedo*, to approach.) Catalepsy associated with hysteria, epilepsy, tetanus, mania, or other nervous affection.

C., artific'ial. Catalepsy occurring during *Hypnotism.*

C., comple'te. The form in which there is entire loss of consciousness, with complete rigidity and fixature of the limbs, in any position in which they may be placed.

C., epidem'ic. (Επιδήμιος, prevalent among a people.) Catalepsy propagated by irritation, in impressionable persons of a nervous temperament, under the influence of a present case and certain unfavorable hygienic and moral conditions.

C., idiopath'ic. (Ἴδιος, peculiar; πάθος, affection.) Same as *C., complete.*

C., incomple'te. The form in which there is rigidity of muscle, so that the limbs will easily take and retain any position; but the rigidity is imperfect or affects only one limb or one side of the body.

C., sec'ondary. Same as *C., accessory.*

C., true. Same as *C., complete.*

Catalep'tic. (F. *cataleptique;* G. *kataleptisch.*) Of, or belonging to, catalepsy.

C. meth'od. See *Method, cataleptic.*

Catalep'toid. (Κατάληψις, catalepsy; εἶδος, likeness.) Resembling catalepsy.

Catalit'ia. Same as *Catalysis.*

Catallac'ta. (Καταλλάσσω, to change.) An Order of the Subkingdom *Protozoa*, according to Häckel. Small ciliated spheres, living in the sea, formed of a great number of ciliated, pyriform cells, with the thin end central. When the sphere breaks up the cellules lose their ciliæ, and move like an amœba; subsequently they become encysted, divide and subdivide into a mass of cellules, which again obtain ciliæ, and, having broken their common envelope, escape as new ciliated spheres.

Catalon'ga. A name of St. Ignatius's bean.

Catalot'ic. (Καταλοάω, to crush in pieces.) Having power to destroy or remove ugly cicatrices.

Catal'pa. (G. *Trompetenbaum.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Bignoniaceæ.*

C. arbor'ea. (L. *arboreus*, tree-like.) The *C. bignonioïdes.*

C. arbores'cens. (L. *arboresco*, to grow to a tree.) The *C. syringifolia.*

C. bignonioï'des, Walt. (*Bignonia;* εἶδος, likeness.) Hab. United States. Reputed poisonous. Decoction of the seeds used in Italy in asthma and in coughs. A similar species is used in Japan for the same purpose. The juice of the root is used in scrofulous ophthalmia.

C. cordifo'lia. (L. *cor*, the heart; *folium*, a leaf.) The *C. bignonioïdes.*

C. longis'sima, Sims. (L. sup. of *longus*, long. F. *chêne noir d'Amerique.*) Used as *C. bignonioïdes.*

C. syringifo'lia, Sims. (*Syringa; L. folium*, a leaf.) The *C. bignonioides.*

Catal'ysin waters. See *Gettysburg.*

Catal'ysis. (Καταλύω, to dissolve. F. *catalyse;* I. *catalisi;* S. *catalisa;* G. *Katalysis.*) The phenomena which occur when chemical alteration takes place in a substance by the mere presence of another body, which itself undergoes no recognisable change, as when potassium chlorate gives off oxygen when heated in the presence of manganese dioxide, or when starch is converted into grape sugar in the presence of diastase.

It was anciently applied to palsy, and to the exhaustion of impending dissolution.

C. ace'tica. (L. *acetum*, vinegar. I. *catalisi acetica.*) The oxidation of alcohol in contact with spongy platinum, by which acetic acid is produced.

C. benzo'ica. (From *benzoin*, the gum of that name. F. *catalyse benzoique;* I. *catalisi benzoica.*) The same as *C. hippurica.*

C. benzoil'ica. (L. *benzoinum*, the gum of that name. F. *catalyse benzoylique;* I. *catalisi benzoilica.*) In this kind of catalysis amygdalin, under the influence of emulsin or synaptase, is converted into essence of bitter almonds and hydrocyanic acid.

C. dextrin'ica. (L. *dexter*, the right side. I. *catalisi destrinica.*) In this form of catalysis cane sugar, cellulose, and gum or starch, in contact with weak mineral acids, are first converted into dextrin, and then into glucose.

C. gal'lica. (L. *galla*, the gall-nut. F. *catalyse gallique;* I. *catalisi gallica.*) The substance undergoing catalysis is tannin, and the active agent is probably albumin. The products are gallic and ellagic acids, which, however, do not together quite represent the formula of tannin.

C. glucosaligen'ica. (Γλυκύς, sweet; L. *salix*, a willow. F. *catalyse glycosaligénique;* I. *catalisi glucosaligenica.*) The decomposition of salicin under the influence of synaptase.

C. gluco'sica. (Γλυκύς, sweet. I. *catalisi glucosica.*) The same as *C. dextrinica.*

C. glycocol'lica. (Γλυκύς, sweet; κόλλα, glue. F. *catalyse glycocollique;* I. *catalisi glicocollica.*) The same as *C. hippurica.*

C. hippu'rica. ("Ιππος, a horse. F. *catalyse hippurique;* I. *catalisi ippurica.*) The body undergoing catalysis is hippuric acid, which, under the influence of mucus altered by the air, yields gelatin or glycocol.

C. hy'drica, ("Υδωρ, water. I. *catalisi idrica.*) The combination induced between oxygen and hydrogen under the influence of contact with platinum, iridium, gold, silver, and other metals. With some metals the influence is exerted at a low temperature, but with others, as silver, a temperature of 300° C. (572° F.) is required.

C. lac'tica. (L. *lac*, milk. I. *catalisi lattica.*) The catalysed body is glucose, or sugar of milk, and the catalysing agent is casein, fresh gluten, or some other nitrogenised vegetable substance, which, however, must have been exposed for a time to the air.

C. nitro'sa. (Νίτρον, saltpetre. I. *catalisi nitrosa.*) An oxidising catalysis in which ammonia, under the influence of spongy platinum, yields nitric acid.

C. pec'tica. (Πήγνυμι, to coagulate. I. *catalisi pectica.*) A form of catalysis in which pectin, parapectin, and metapeptin, in contact with alkalies and alkaline earths, yield at first pectosic and then pectic acids.

Catalyt'ic. (Same etymon.) Of, or belonging to, catalysis.

C. bod'y. A term sometimes used to denote a ferment.

Catalyt'ical. Same as *Catalytic.*

Catame'nia. (Κατά, according to; μήν, the month. F. *menstrues, règles;* G. *Mondfluss.*) The monthly discharge from the uterus; the *Menses.*

C. al'ba. (L. *albus*, white.) A synonym of *Leucorrhœa.*

Catame'nial. (Same etymon.) Pertaining to the catamenia or menses.

C. synovi'tis. See *Synovitis, catamenial.*

Catamenio'rum flux'us immod'icus. (*Catamenia;* L. *fluxus*, a flow; *immodicus*, beyond bounds.) Immoderate flow of the menses; menorrhagia.

Catanan'che. (Καταναγκη.) A plant of the vetch tribe, mentioned by Dioscorides, either an *Ervum* or an *Astragalus.*

Also, a Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ.*

C. cæru'lea, Linn. (L. *cæruleus*, sky-blue.) Used as a substitute for *Cichorium intybus.* It has been said to be an astringent and vulnerary.

Catan'gelus. The *Ruscus aculeatus.*

Cata'nia. Sicily; a seaside town at the foot of the southern spurs of Mount Etna, by which it is sheltered. A warm and sunny winter residence, having, except when the north wind blows, little daily variation of temperature, and a mean higher than that of the Riviera.

Catantle'ma. (Καταντλέω, to pour over.) A fomentation or affusion of warm water.

Catapas'ma. (Καταπάσσω, to sprinkle.) A former term (Gr. καταπάσμα), used by Paulus Ægineta, vii, 13, for any dry medicine in powder, which was sprinkled on ulcers. These applications were called *Smegmata*, and were distinguished into *Catapasmata*, *Diapasmata*, *Empasmata*, and *Sympasmata*, according to Gorræus.

Catapas'tum. Another term for *Catapasma.*

Catapaus'is. (Καταπαύω, to put to rest.) The effect of a sedative.

Catapep'sis. (Κατά, downwards; πέψις, digestion.) Perfect digestion.

Catapet'alous. (Κατά, downwards; πέταλον, a petal.) Applied by Linnæus to a corolla, which, being monopetalous, has its petals lightly-adherent by their base to the androphorum, so that they do not fall separately after flourishing.

Catapha'sia. (Κατάφασις, an affirmative proposition.) A morbid condition of the speech, in which the patient repeats for several times the same word in answer to a question, or spontaneously; frequently, if the word be of many syllables, the latter ones are gradually omitted until, perhaps, the first only is pronounced. It has only been observed as a condition accompanying extensive disease.

Cataphis'ma. A thick poultice made of meal and herbs.

Cataphon'ics. (Κατά, downwards; φωνή, sound.) That branch which treats of the reflection of sound.

Cataph'ora. (Καταφέρω, to fall down.) A term for coma. Also a very deep sleep.

C. co'ma. (Κώμα, drowsiness.) Sanguineous apoplexy.

C. hydrocephal'ica. ("Υδωρ, water; κεφαλή, the head.) Serous apoplexy.

C. magnet'ica. Same as *Mesmeric coma.*

Cataphrac'ta. (Καταφράσσω, to fortify.) A breastplate or cuirass. Formerly applied (Gr. καταφράκτης) by Galen, *de Fasciis, c. vol.* xviii, *part* i, *p.* 816, to a bandage for the chest in fracture of the sternum or ribs, as shown by Scultetus, *ed. Amstel.* 1672, *tab. ult.*

Also, a synonym of *Chelonia.*

Cataphrac'ted. (Same etymon.) Covered with a horny skin, as with a scaly cuirass.

Cataphrac'ti. (Same etymon. G. *Panzerwangen.*) A Family of acanthopterous fishes. It includes Gasterosteus, Trigla, and other similar forms.

Cataphyl'la. Same as *Cataphyllary leaves.*

Cataphyl'lary leaves. (Κατά, down; φύλλον, a leaf. G. *Niederblätter.*) Scales produced usually on underground shoots and remaining buried in the earth, although they also frequently occur above ground, especially as an envelope to the winter buds of woody plants, as the horse-chestnut.

Catapi'esis. (Καταπίεσις, a keeping down, from κατά, down; πιέζω, to crush.) Depression, as in a fracture.

Catapino'sis. (Καταπίνω, to drink down, to absorb.) Absorption.

Catap'lasis. (Κατάπλασις, a plastering, from καταπλάσσω, to plaster over.) The application of plaster.

Cat'aplasm. A poultice. See *Cataplasma.*

Cataplas'ma. (Καταπλάσσω, to overlay with plaster. F. *cataplasm;* I. and S. *cataplasma;* G. *Breiumschlag.*) A poultice. An application to the external surface, of a soft pulpy consistence, used for the purpose of supplying warmth and moisture, with or without medicinal adjuncts.

C. ace'ti. (L. *acetum*, vinegar.) The vinegar poultice. Made of vinegar and bread crumb, or the like. Used for bruises and sprains.

C. aceto'sæ. (*Acetosa.*) The sorrel poultice. For scorbutic ulcers; the leaves beaten into a pulp.

C. ad decu'bitum. (L. *ad*, to; *decubitus*, from *decumbo*, to lie down, is here used to signify bed-sore.) The *Plumbum tannicum pultiforme.*

C. aëra'tum. (L. *aër*, air.) The *C. fermenti.*

C. althæ'æ. The powdered root of marshmallow, *Althæa officinalis*, mixed with hot water to a fit consistence; an emollient.

C. alu'minis. Alum poultice. The whites of two eggs and alum one drachm, shaken until a coagulum is formed. Used, between muslin, in chilblains, sore nipples, and purulent ophthalmia.

C. anod'ynum. ('Αν, neg.; ὀδύνη, pain.) White poppy heads 25 parts, dried henbane leaves 50, boiled for a short time in 600 parts of water, and made into a poultice, with 100 parts of an emollient powder composed of equal parts of the dried leaves of mallow, marshmallow, mullein, and pellitory.

C. anthelmint'icum. ('Αντί, against; ἕλμινς, a worm.) Aloes, olibanum, assafœtida, gamboge, of each 2 parts, wormwood and tansy, of each 90, linseed oil q. s.

C. antiarthrit'icum. ('Αντί; αρθρῖτις, gout.) Extr. opii, extr. stramonii, of each 5 parts, bread crumb 1000, water and alcohol, of each equal parts, to make a poultice, which is to be sprinkled with powdered camphor 15 parts. Applied tepid in gout.

C. anticancero'sum. ('Αντί; L. *cancer*, the disease.) Arsenious acid 15 parts, camphor 30, vinegar 500, juice of carrots 1000, hemlock powder sufficient to make a poultice. The arsenic should be dissolved in the vinegar. Used in open cancer.

C. antiophthal'micum. ('Αντί; ὀφθαλμία, inflammation of the eyes.) The yolks of three eggs, saffron 2 parts, bread crumb 100. Applied, between muslin, in acute ophthalmia.

C. antisep'ticum. ('Αντί; σηπτικός, putrefying.) Charcoal 30 parts, quinine 40, camphor 4, linseed meal 250, claret sufficient to make a poultice. Used in gangrene.

C. antispasmod'icum. ('Αντί; σπασμός, spasm.) Poppy heads 125 parts, camphor 2, opium 1, boiled in water, and used with infusion of saffron to make a poultice with linseed meal.

C. astrin'gens. (L. *astringo*, to draw tight.) Iron sulphate 15 parts, white bole 30, alum 15, vinegar 60, made into a poultice with bread crumb and water.

C. azadiracht'æ, Ind. Ph. Poultice of nim leaves. Fresh leaves of nim, *Azadirachta indica*, a sufficiency, bruise and moisten with tepid water. A stimulant application in ill-conditioned ulcers.

C. by'nes. (Βύνη, malt.) The malt poultice. For gangrene. Finely ground malt mixed with yeast and applied warm.

C. carbo'nis, B. Ph. (L. *carbo*, charcoal. F. *cataplasme au charbon;* G. *Kohlenumschlag.*) Two ounces of bread crumb is macerated in ten fluid ounces of boiling water for ten minutes, an ounce and a half of linseed meal is then mixed with it, and a quarter of an ounce of wood charcoal; an equal quantity of charcoal is sprinkled on the surface of the poultice. The charcoal poultice. For correcting the fœtor and state of ill-conditioned ulcers.

C. cerevis'iæ. (L. *cerevisia*, beer.) The *C. fermenti.*

C. commu'nis. (L. *communis*, common.) The *C. lini.*

C. coni'i, B. Ph. (Κώνειον, hemlock. F. *cataplasme avec le ciguë;* G. *Schierlingumschlag.*) The hemlock poultice. Hemlock leaves, powdered, 1 oz., linseed meal 3 oz., mixed with boiling water. For cancerous, scrofulous, and other ill-conditioned ulcers.

C. con'tra anthra'cem. (L. *contra*, against; *anthrax*, carbuncle.) Treacle 4 parts, honey 45, burnt alum 4, the yolk of one egg, flour of rye 3 parts, made into a poultice. Used in carbuncle.

C. con'tra epididymi'tem. (L. *contra*, against; *epididymitis.*) Linseed meal 120 parts, tormentil, in powder, 120, mercurial ointment 30, extract of belladonna 4, made into a poultice with oil of hemp seed.

C. cumi'ni. (L. *cuminum*, cumin.) A poultice, formerly called *Theriaca londinensis.* Used as an irritating antiseptic application to gangrenous ulcers. Cumin seeds, bay berries, and leaves of water germander, Virginian snakeroot, cloves, and honey.

C. datu'ræ, Ind. Ph. Fresh and bruised leaves of *Datura alba* and flour equal parts; mix to the consistence of a poultice with water. An anodyne to nodes, rheumatic swellings, and piles.

C. dau'ci. (Δαῦκος.) The carrot poultice. For cancerous, scrofulous, and other unhealthy ulcers; the boiled roots bruised into a pulp.

C. digita'lis. The fox-glove poultice. For allaying pain in irritable sores. Linseed meal, oatmeal, or bread crumb mixed with a strong decoction of the leaves of *Digitalis purpurea.*

C. diuret'icum. (Διουρέω, to pass urine.) Squills, pulped, 100 parts, potassium nitrate 10; mixed and applied to the abdomen as a diuretic.

C. emol'liens. (L. *emollio*, to soften.) The *C. lini.*

C. fæc'ulæ cerevis'iæ. (L. *fæx*, grounds; *cerevisia*, beer.) Same as *C. fermenti.*

C. fæculo'sum, Fr. Codex. (Mod. L. *fæcula*, starch, from L. *fæx*, grounds. F. *cataplasme de fécule.*) One part of potato starch is mixed with two parts of cold water, and then with eight parts of boiling water. In the same manner are prepared rice and starch cataplasms. Used as an emollient.

C. ferment'i, B. Ph. (L. *fermentum*, yeast. F. *cataplasme de levure de bière;* G. *Hefenumschlag.*) The yeast poultice. For sloughing and mortification. Beer yeast 6 oz., wheat flour 14 oz., water, at 100° F., 6 oz.; mixed and heated till it rises.

C. fu'ci. The sea-weed poultice. For scrofula, white swelling, and glandular tumours. Sea-tang or sea-weed, *Fucus vesiculosus*, bruised. When this is not procurable in a fresh state, sea-water and oatmeal have been substituted.

C. hu'muli. (*Humulus lupulus*, the hop.) Hops made into a poultice with boiling water. Used in gangrenous ulcers.

C. hydrocot'yles, Ind. Ph. Hydrocotyle poultice. Fresh leaves of *Hydrocotyle asiatica*, bruised and moistened with water. A valuable stimulant application to syphilitic and other forms of ulceration.

C. li'ni. (L. *linum*, flax. F. *cataplasme de farine de lin;* G. *Leinsamenumschlag.*) The linseed-meal poultice. Used as emollient for all common cases. Linseed meal, gradually added to hot water, and quickly mixed together. The B. Ph. orders olive oil ½ oz. to linseed meal 4 oz., and water 10 oz.

C. matu'rans, Fr. Codex. (L. *maturo*, to ripen. F. *cataplasme maturatif.*) Pulvis emolliens (q. v.) 100 parts, ung. basilici (q. v.) 20, water sufficient to make a poultice.

C. mi'cæ pa'nis. (L. *mica*, a crumb; *panis*, bread.) See *C. panis.*

C. narcot'icum. (Ναρκοτικός, making numb.) Hemlock, belladonna, black nightshade, linseed, of each 15 parts, made into a poultice with decoction of poppy heads. In cancers.

C. ory'zæ, Ind. Ph. ("Ορυζα, rice. F. *cataplasme de riz.*) Rice flour is placed in an open vessel on the fire, and water is added, constantly stirring until the required consistency is obtained. An emollient and soothing application.

C. pa'nis. (L. *panis*, bread.) The bread poultice. Stale bread crumb in milk or water, allowed to simmer over a fire till properly softened. A lighter poultice is made by pouring boiling water on to bread crumb, and then straining without pressure. Used as emollient in ordinary cases.

C. papav'eris. (L. *papaver*, a poppy.) Bread crumb made into a poultice with decoction of poppy heads.

C. plum'bi aceta'tis. The sugar of lead poultice. For cases of inflammation. Solution of acetate of lead, distilled water, and bread crumb.

C. quer'cus mari'ni. (L. *quercus*, the oak; *marinus*, belonging to the sea.) A name for the *C. fuci.*

C. resoluti'vum. (L. *resolvo*, to dissolve.) Bryony 90 parts, oil of hemlock 60, sal ammoniac 7, gum ammoniacum 15, elder 30, digested in sufficient vinegar. Applied to scrofulous tumours.

C. ro'sæ. (L. *rosa*, a rose.) Alum half an ounce, confection of roses two ounces. An astringent.

C. rubefa'ciens. (L. *ruber*, red; *facio*, to make.) Black pepper and fennel seed, of each 15 parts, sprinkled on a poultice made of barley meal 125 parts, vinegar 30, the whites of three eggs, and water.

Also, the *C. sinapis.*

C. sina'pis, B. Ph. (L. *sinapi*, mustard. F. *cataplasme de moutarde;* G. *Senfteig.*) The mustard poultice. Used as stimulant. Ground mustard seed and linseed meal, in equal parts, mixed with boiling water.

C. so'dæ chlora'tæ, B. Ph. (F. *cataplasme chlorinée;* G. *Chlornatronumschlag.*) Solution of chlorinated soda 2 oz., linseed meal 4 oz, and boiling water 8 oz. Used in sloughing sores.

C. sola'ni tubero'si. (*Solanum tuberosum*, the potato.) Skinned raw potatoes scraped to a pulp, and applied cold.

C. ul'mi. The powdered bark of slippery elm, *Ulmus fulva*, made into a poultice with boiling water. Soothing.

C. vermifu'gum. (L. *vermis*, a worm; *fugio*, to fly.) Two cloves of garlic, bruised, assafœtida ½ dr., triturated with camphorated oil, and made into a poultice with bread crumb, and applied to the abdomen.

Cataplec'tic. (Καταπλήσσω, to strike down.) Attacking suddenly.

Cataplex'is. (Καταπλήσσω, to strike down.) Old term (Gr. κατάπληξις), used by Hippocrates, vii, *Epid.* 30, 8, for a sudden stupefaction, or deprivation of sensation, in any organ or member.

Also (F. *agacement des dent;* G. *Stumpfsinn der Zähne.*) An old term for what is called setting-on-edge of the teeth.

Catap'osis. (Κατά, down; πόσις, a drinking; κατάποσις used by Galen, *de Us. Part.* vii, 16.) A descension of food, drink, or medicine by the gullet.

Catapot'ium. (Καταπότιον, a pill; from καταπίνω, to swallow or drink down.) Old term for a pill.

Also, a term for deglutition.

Catapot'ra. (Καταπότρα.) The cardiac orifice of the stomach.

Catapsyx'is. (Καταψύχω, to refrigerate; κατάψυξις, used by Galen, *de Rigor. Trem.*) A considerable degree of chilliness, but without shivering. Hippocrates applies it to cold of the extremities, or a bad sign in fevers.

Catapto'sis. (Καταπίπτω, to fall down; κατάπτωσις, used by Galen, *de Tot. Morb. Temp. c.* 4, 5.) A sudden falling down of a person, as a symptom of epilepsy or of apoplexy; also the failing or paralytic seizure of any particular limb.

Catapul'ta viri'lis. (Καταπέλτης, a catapult, from καταπάλλω, to shake down; L. *virilis*, manly.) The penis.

Catapulta'rum a'qua. (L. *catapulta*, an engine of war; *aqua*, water.) A lotion for wounds.

Catapu'tia. (L. *catapotium*, a pill, because the seeds were swallowed like pills; or from καταπύθω, to make rotten, from its disagreeable taste.) A name applied to the following three plants:

C. ma'jor. (L. *major*, greater.) The *Ricinus communis.*

C. max'ima. (L. *maximus*, greatest.) The *Ricinus americanus.*

C. mi'nor. (L. *minor*, less.) The *Euphorbia lathyris.*

Cat'aract. (Low L. *cataracta*, from καταράκτης, down-rushing, from καταράσσω, to fall down. F. *cataracte;* I. *cataratta;* S. and Port. *catarata;* G. *Staar*, *grauer Staar*.) Opacity of the crystalline lens, or of its capsule, or of both, producing more or less impairment of sight, but never complete blindness. The term was suggested by the idea of a veil falling over the eye, and formerly was made to include any pupillary opacity.

The term cataract is applied to many conditions, distinguished from each other by some prefix, as true, false, capsular, lenticular, senile, traumatic, but all agreeing in the circumstance that the passage of light to the retina is interfered with by an opaque substance occupying the pupil, and consisting either of the modified lens or capsule, or of some deposit in or on the lens and its capsule.

The causes of cataract are not perfectly known. As a rule, it is a disease of old age, but it is often associated with an enfeebled condition of the general health, as in diabetes, and may be caused by ergot or by eating bread made of diseased corn. It is sometimes congenital, occurring especially in children inheriting a syphilitic taint. It is produced also by all circumstances affecting the nutrition of the lens itself, such as an inflammatory or atrophic condition of the choroid coat, ciliary body, or uveal tract, and by any injury of the lens, permitting the entrance of aqueous humour into its substance, opacity being then apparent within a few hours.

Microscopical examination of the lens in cataract shows that there is often proliferation of the epithelium of the capsule. The lens fibres are at first but little altered, or present only a finely punctated aspect. They sometimes, when broken down in water, exude myelin drops and coils; at others, and more frequently, they appear to have undergone fatty degeneration. Tabular plates of cholesterin are of very common, if not of constant, occurrence. At a late period calcareous granules are deposited. Pus has been observed, and the tint of deep-coloured cataracts has been attributed to absorption of blood-colouring matter.

The symptoms are impairment of sight, usually increased in bright light; loss of definition in small objects, such as print; a circle of diffusion around the flame of a candle or other brilliantly illuminated object; diplopia or polyopia, the moon, for example, being doubled or trebled; muscæ; occasionally myopia. As a rule the index of refraction is increased, owing to the presence of a highly refracting body, cholesterin.

Formerly simple inspection, the statements and attitude of the patient, and the catoptric test were relied on for the diagnosis, but its presence is now far more certainly ascertained by the use of the ophthalmoscope and of oblique illumination.

That cataract is really due to opacity of the lens was shown by Maitre Jan in 1707, by Brisseau in 1709, and by Heister in 1711. The last-named celebrated anatomist dissected, before many medical men, the cataractous eye of a soldier who died of a wound received in battle, and demonstrated that the crystalline lens itself was opaque.

C., adhe'rent. (L. *adhæreo*, to cleave to. F. *cataracte adhérente;* G. *complicirter*, or *angewachsener Staar*.) Cataract complicated by the adhesion of the iris to the capsule of the lens.

C., artific'ial. (L. *artificialis*, according to the rules of art.) The production of cataract in an animal, such as a frog, by the injection of a solution of sugar or other substance under the skin.

C., ax'ial. (L. *axis*, an axle-tree. G. *Axenstaar*.) The same as *C., fusiform.*

Also, the same as *Cataracta centralis.*

C., black. (F. *cataracte noire*, *c. pigmentaire;* I. *cataratta nera;* G. *schwarzer Staar*.) A form of cataract in which the colour of the cataractous lens is very dark brown. It is believed by some that the tint is intensified by the absorption of the colouring matter of blood, but the evidence is unsatisfactory. Also, a synonym of *Amaurosis.*

C., break'ing up of. See *C., discission of.*

C., calca'reous. (L. *calcarius*, pertaining to lime. F. *cataracte pierreuse*.) Term applied to spontaneous or traumatic cataracts which have, in the course of time, undergone degeneration, and become the seat of the deposit of calcareous salts.

C., cap'sular. (L. *capsula*, a little case. F. *cataracte capsulaire*, *c. capsulaire phosphatique;* G. *Kapselstaar*.) In this disease the capsule remains clear, but certain hyaline or fibrous structures are formed on its inner surface, owing to the proliferation and degeneration of the cells lining it, and to chalky granules and cholesterin scales being deposited in them. It is commonly associated with irido-choroiditis, but may be the result of proliferation of epithelial cells during intrauterine life.

C., cap'sular, ante'rior. (F. *c. polaire antérieur;* G. *vordere Rindenstaar*.) Term applied to opacity of the anterior cortical lamellæ of the lens, or to cretaceous deposit in hyaline or fibrous substance formed by the proliferation and degeneration of the intracapsular cells. Also, a condition often seen in cases of iritis, and then synonymous with false cataract.

C., cap'sular, ante'rior cen'tral. (F. *cataracte capsulaire phosphatique*.) A small white central spot situated on the front surface of or beneath the capsule of the lens, and due either to some defect of development, to the contact of the capsule with the swollen cornea in purulent ophthalmia, or to the occurrence of a perforating ulcer at the centre of the cornea. In this latter case the escape of the aqueous humour leads to the contact of the capsule with the inner margin of the ulcer, and to the deposit of some lymph upon the capsule after the closure of the ulcer. The resecretion of the aqueous restores the anterior chamber and separates the capsule from the cornea, but the lymph remains and becomes the seat of cretaceous deposit.

C., cap'sular, poste'rior. Term applied to opacity chiefly affecting the posterior cortical lamellæ of the lens, or to deposits between the lens and the posterior layer of the capsule.

C., cap'sulo-lentic'ular. See *Cataracta capsulo-lenticularis.*

C., cen'tral. (G. *Central-Linsenstaar.*) The same as *C., nuclear.*

C., chees'y. (F. *cataracte caséeuse.*) A term used when the opaque lens is of the consistence of cheese.

C. choles'terin. (G. *Cholesterinstaar.*) A cataract in which numerous cholesterin scales are imbedded in the more or less fluid cortical layers of the lens.

C., comple'te congen'ital. (L. *congenitus*, grown together with.) A condition occasionally found at birth, in which the whole of the lens is opaque.

C., com'plicated. (L. *complico*, to fold together. G. *complicirter Staar.*) Cataract accompanied by adhesions, amaurosis, or other disease.

C., concus'sion. (L. *concutio*, to shake.) Cataract resulting from shock to the system generally, or from contusion of the eye.

C., congen'ital. (L. *congenitus*, grown together with. F. *cataracte congénitale;* G. *angeborene Staar.*) Cataract appearing at, or shortly after, birth. It may present the zonular or laminated, anterior polar, pyramidal, posterior polar, or soft form of cataract.

C., cort'ical. (L. *cortex*, shell or bark. G. *Rindenstaar.*) Opacity affecting the outer or superficial layers of the lens. See *Cataracta corticalis anterior* and *posterior*.

C., couch'ing of. (E. *couch*, to lay down; from F. *coucher*, to lay down; from L. *colloco*, to place with.) The same as *C., reclination of.*

C., cys'tic. (Κύστις, a bladder. L. *cataracta bursata;* F. *cataracte cistique.*) Soft cataract, in which the cortical portion has undergone regressive changes. It frequently contains crystals of cholesterin.

C., cys'tic cap'sulo-lentic'ular. (Κύστις, bladder; L. *capsula*, a small chest; *lenticula*, a lentil. F. *cataracte arido-siliqueuse.*) Cataract, arising either spontaneously or from injury, in which the subcortical substance of the lens undergoes absorption, a dense white cortical layer remaining adherent to the capsule and forming a kind of cyst, which contains the brown shrivelled nucleus of the lens.

C., depres'sion of. (L. *depressio*, a pressing down. F. *abaissement de la cataracte;* G. *Dislocationsmethode*, *Niederdrückung*, or *Umlegung der Linse.*) The thrusting down into the vitreous of an opaque lens. At one time a needle, slightly bent at the point, was introduced through the sclerotic, as in the operation for *reclination*, but, instead of passing behind, was applied to the front of the lens, and pressed that body downwards till it had disappeared. In a modification suggested by Egerton the needle is straight, and is introduced as in *reclination*, but is made to penetrate the lens by a rotatory movement, and, when fairly engaged, is made to depress it into the vitreous, and is then carefully withdrawn.

C., diabe'tic. See *Cataracta diabetica.*

C., discis'sion of. (L. *discindo*, to tear across. F. *discision*, *division*, or *broiement de la cataracte;* G. *Discisionsmethode*, *Zerschneidung*, or *Zerstückelung des Staares.*) A mode of treating cataract in which, by the introduction of a needle through the capsule of the lens, the aqueous humour is allowed access to the lens substance, and its absorption effected. It is usually performed in the soft cataracts of young people. The needle may simply be introduced with a twisting movement, as in the drilling operation of Tyrrell; or the capsule may be more or less extensively divided or torn. The needle is usually introduced through the cornea—*keratonyxis*, but may be passed through the sclerotic—*scleronyxis.*

C., disloca'tion of, sponta'neous. (L. *dis*, insep. particle, meaning a part; *locus*, a place; *spontaneus*, of one's free will. F. *cataracte luxée.*) This may either be partial or complete. In partial dislocation the edge of the lens remains more or less visible in the pupil. In complete dislocation the whole lens falls out of sight behind the pupil in the vitreous, or enters the anterior chamber.

C., disloca'tion of, traumat'ic. (Τραῦμα, a wound. F. *luxation traumatique.*) An event that sometimes occurs in cases of mature cataract, where, as the result of a blow on the head or eye, or from succussion of the body generally, the suspensory ligament is ruptured, and the lens enters the anterior chamber through the pupil or falls behind the iris.

C., displa'cement of. (F. *déplacement de cataracte;* G. *Luxation der kataraktöse Linse.*) Term synonymous with depression and with reclination. It appears to have been known as a means of removing cataract ages ago in India and in China. It was practised by Herophilus (300 A.C.) and Erasistratus (280 A.C.), and was well described by Celsus.

C., divis'ion of. See *C., discission of.*

C., extrac'tion of. (L. *extraho*, to draw out. F. *extraction à lambeau.*) The removal of a cataract through a cut made in the cornea or sclerotic coat of the eye.

C., extrac'tion of, Beer's. (F. *extraction à lambeau;* G. *Lappenschnitte*, *Extraction mit dem Bogenschnitte.*) The method of operating suggested by Beer was the formation of a flap of the lower half of the cornea by means of a triangular knife, the back of which was in a straight line with the handle; he lacerated the capsule by means of three or four vertical, and as many horizontal, incisions, and then pressed out the lens.

C., extrac'tion of, by flap. (F. *extraction à grand lambeau*, *extraction de Daviel*; G. *Staarausziehung*, *extraction mittelst Lappenschnittes.*) This operation, which was suggested and practised by Daviel, and improved by Beer, is performed with the patient in a sitting posture. The eyelid is raised by an assistant, or by the operator, and the eye gently steadied by the fingers of the operator. A triangular-bladed cataract knife is then made to penetrate the margin of the cornea just above or just below the horizontal diameter, according to whether the flap is to be made upwards or downwards, and, by pushing the blade steadily forward, a semicircular flap is formed, the cut running parallel and close to the corneal border. A cystotome is introduced, the capsule freely lacerated, and the lens is then gently pressed out, assisted, if need be, with a curette. The edges of the wound are then adjusted, and a pad and bandage applied for several days.

C., extrac'tion of, by lin'ear peri-

pher'ic sec'tion. See *C., extraction of, v. Gräfe's.*

C., extrac'tion of, by mod'ified lin'ear method. See *C., extraction of, v. Gräfe's.*

C., extrac'tion of, by spoon. The same as *C., extraction of, Waldau's.*

C., extrac'tion of, by suc'tion. (L. *sugo*, to suck. F. *aspiration*, or *succion;* G. *Aspirationsmethode*, *Suctionsmethode.*) In this operation, which is only applicable to soft cataracts, or to those in which the lens has been previously broken up by a needle, a small opening is made in the cornea with a broad needle, and the nozzle of a syringe is introduced into the substance of the lens. By raising the piston of the syringe, or by sucking through a piece of india-rubber tubing attached to a tubular curette, the greater part of the soft lens substance may be removed.

C., extrac'tion of, Critchett's. (G. *Tractions methode.*) This method, adopted by Mr. Critchett, consists in making an incision with an iridectomy knife extending along one fourth of the sclero-corneal junction. An iridectomy is then performed, and, after laceration of the capsule, the lens is lifted from its bed with a peculiar kind of spoon. See *Critchett's spoon.*

C., extrac'tion of, Da'viel's. (G. *Lappenbildung.*) To Daviel belongs the merit of being the first amongst the moderns to introduce, about 1745 or 1746, a method of removing a cataract by operation. He employed a straight lance-shaped instrument, which was introduced at the lower edge of the cornea; the wound was enlarged with a blunt-pointed knife and with two pairs of scissors, one curved to the right, the other to the left, the capsule was ruptured with a needle, and the exit of the lens assisted with his well-known spoon.

C., extrac'tion of, Des'marres'. This method consists in performing a flap operation, but allowing a portion of the conjunctiva to remain undivided. The lens is pressed out after laceration of the capsule beneath the conjunctiva.

C., extrac'tion of, Ja'cobson's. In 1863 Professor Jacobson, of Königsberg, adopting a suggestion previously thrown out by de Wecker, performed an iridectomy simultaneously with the flap operation after the removal of the lens. He made the section forming the flap of the cornea downwards through the extreme limit of the anterior chamber, and therefore through the sclerotic.

C., extrac'tion of, Jä'ger's. Jäger (1825) made the section of the cornea upwards, but for some time employed a double triangular knife, one of the blades of which could be made to glide over the other, after transfixion by the thumb of the operator, and thus complete the section.

E. Jäger in 1866 recommended a lance-shaped knife, curved on the flat, which made a wound 10 mm. long.

C., extrac'tion of, Küch'ler's. The same as the simple linear extraction, except that the incision is coincident with the transverse or horizontal diameter of the cornea.

C., extrac'tion of, Le'brun's. The puncture and counter-puncture are made with a linear knife, from 1 to 2 mm. below the horizontal diameter of the cornea, and the knife directed so as to make a short flap 3 or 4 mm. high; no iridectomy is performed.

C., extrac'tion of, Lieb'reich's. In this method the puncture and counter-puncture are made with a linear knife in the sclerotic, and the cornea is divided about midway between the horizontal diameter of the cornea and the inferior border. The capsule is lacerated and the lens pressed out. Iridectomy is not performed.

C., extrac'tion of, Loe'bel's. A method adopted by Loebel, a Dutch oculist, in which the lens was extracted through an opening made in the sclerotic.

C., extrac'tion of, Macnama'ra's. The special points of this operation are that a broad iridectomy or triangular knife is used. The cut is made to coincide with the sclero-corneal junction. No iridectomy is performed, and the lens is removed, if possible, with the capsule by means of a fenestrated scoop, which is passed behind it.

C., extrac'tion of, Moor'en's. (G. *Austöfflung des Staares.*) Mooren (1862), generalising a mode of operation adopted by v. Gräfe in some exceptional instances, recommended that an iridectomy should be performed some weeks before every flap operation, which he performed in the usual way.

C., extrac'tion of, Pa'genstecher's. Pagenstecher endeavours to extract the lens whilst still enclosed in the capsule. He makes a flap incision usually downwards and entirely through the sclerotic, leaving a small bridge of conjunctiva at the apex of the flap. He now makes a large iridectomy, and then completes the section of the conjunctiva. The lens enclosed in the capsule is now gently pressed or spooned out.

C., extrac'tion of, Poy'et's. M. Poyet proposed to pass a thread through the cornea by means of a cutting needle or narrow knife, perforated near its point. This thread, being disengaged from the hole through which it passed in the needle, he made use of to fix the cornea during its section, and also to suspend the flap when the capsule was lacerated. The operation otherwise was that of Daviel.

C., extrac'tion of, Rich'ter's. Richter (1772) employed a straight, flat, sharp-pointed, lance-shaped instrument, which was introduced at the outer and inferior segment of the periphery of the cornea. In 1775 he recommended that the lens and capsule should be removed together.

C., extrac'tion of, S. Sharp's. Mr. Sharp (1753) performed the whole operation with one instrument only, which was a small knife, a little convex on the back and concave on the edge. The point of this was entered on the outer edge of the cornea, and a flap of the lower half made; the lens, and, if possible, the capsule with it, was removed by digital pressure.

C., extrac'tion of, Schuft's. The same as Waldau's—the name assumed by Schuft.

C., extrac'tion of, Si'chel's. In this operation Sichel (père), using the triangular knife of Beer, paused when five sixths of the section had been executed, to give time to the patient to recover. The section was completed as the knife was withdrawn.

C., extrac'tion of, sim'ple lin'ear. (F. *extraction linéaire simple;* G. *einfache Linear extraction.*) The term linear is applied to this operation because the incision is made in one of the chief planes of the eye, that is, in a plane passing through the centre of the eye. The pupil is widely dilated with atropine. The lids are separated with a speculum, the eye steadied with fixing forceps, and the cut made at or near the periphery of the cornea with a sharp-pointed lancet-shaped knife, broad enough to make, by its simple insertion, a wound sufficiently large to permit the lens to escape after laceration of the capsule with a cystotome. No iridectomy is performed.

C., extrac'tion of, Tay'lor's. In this method a linear knife is introduced at the sclero-corneal junction, and an upper section of one third of the cornea made. The capsule is lacerated, and a portion of the periphery or attached border of the iris removed with scissors, the lens escapes through the gap, and a round pupil is left.

C., extrac'tion of, v. Gräfe's. (F. *extraction linéaire périphérique;* G. *modificirte Linear extraction.*) In this operation, suggested by v. Gräfe in 1865, the lids are separated by a spring speculum; the eye is fixed with a pair of toothed forceps. The point of a 32 mm. long, 2 mm. broad, straight, sharp-pointed knife is introduced into the sclerotic, 1·5 mm. from the outer edge of the cornea, and 2 mm. below the horizontal tangent of the upper border of the cornea. The point is at first directed downwards (about 8 mm.) and inwards into the anterior chamber, then elevated, and the counter-puncture made, the point reappearing 1·5 mm. from the edge of the cornea. The blade of the knife is then turned so as to form an angle of 20° with the plane of the iris, and made by a slight sawing movement to cut its way out. An iridectomy is then performed. A cystotome is introduced, the capsule ruptured, and the lens gently pressed out. The clearing away of the remains of the lens from the pupil and the coaptation of the edges of the wound are carefully attended to, a pad and bandage are applied, and the parts kept at rest. Various modifications of this operation have been adopted by different surgeons.

C., extrac'tion of, ver'tico-lat'eral. An operation suggested by v. Gräfe, in which, the pupil being previously widely dilated with atropine, a straight lance-shaped knife was made to penetrate the cornea near the outer border, the capsule of the lens was then ruptured with a cystotome, and through the vertical wound thus made the opaque lens was extracted.

C., extrac'tion of, Wal'dau's. (G. *Auslöffelung.*) This method of operating is the same as the linear operation for cataract with iridectomy, except that Waldau made use of a curette, expanded at the extremity into a small spoon, with which he lifted the lens out of its place.

C., extrac'tion of, Wen'zel's. Wenzel's operation (1779) was almost the same as that of Richter, but he used a double-edged knife of oval form. He occasionally cut upwards, and before completing the section of the cornea, opened the capsule with the point of the knife.

C., false. (G. *falscher Staar.*) A deposit of lymph, blood, or other material in the pupil, obstructing sight.

C., fi'brinous. (L. *fibrum*, a fibre. F. *cataracte fibreuse.*) Same as *C., false.*

C., firm. Same as *C., hard.*

C., fix'ed. A cataract which remains steadily fixed behind the pupil.

C., flu'id. (L. *fluidus*, flowing. F. *cataracte liquide, c. interstitielle*, or *c. sans noyau flottant;* I. *cataratta liquida*, or *facoidropsia;* G. *Milchstaar.*) A form of cataract in which, owing to regressive changes, the lens is reduced to a fluid consistence. It is milky in aspect, of large size, causing the iris to project forwards, and diminishing the anterior chamber. It may be treated by rupturing the capsule with a needle, and allowing the contents to escape into the aqueous, where it undergoes absorption.

C., fu'siform. (L. *fusus*, a spindle; *forma*, a form. G. *Spindelstaar*, *Axenstaar.*) Cataract in which a spindle-shaped opacity extends from the posterior surface of the anterior capsule to the anterior surface of the posterior capsule, dilating near the centre of the lens, so as to include the nucleus of the lens.

C., gen'uine. A term which includes all cataracts having the seat of the opacity in the lens or its capsule.

C. glass'es. The glasses required by patients who have undergone the operation for the removal of cataract. They vary of course with the previous condition of the eye in regard to refraction. For the emmetropic eye the lens must be about 10 dioptrics for near, and 14 dioptrics for distant objects, or have a focal distance of 3·5 to 3 inches. The sharpness of vision can often be greatly improved by attention to such astigmatic conditions as may be present, and their correction by means of cylindrical glasses.

C., glauco'matous. See *Cataracta glaucomatosa.*

C., green. (F. *cataracte verte.*) The same as *Cataracta glaucomatosa.*

C., gyp'seous. (Γύψος, chalk.) A cataract with a chalky opacity.

C., hard. (F. *cataracte nucléolaire dure, c. dure des veillards;* I. *cataratta lenticolare dura*, or *facoscleroma.*) A cataract in which the lens is hard; phacosclerosis.

C., hy'aloïd. (Ὑαλος, glass; εἶδος, likeness. I. *cataratta ialoidéa.*) Cataract supposed to be due to opacity of the anterior layers of the vitreous humour.

C., im'mature. (L. *immaturus*, unripe. G. *unreifer Staar.*) Cataract in its early stage. Incipient, unripe, or imperfectly developed cataract.

C., in'fantile. (L. *infantilis*, belonging to infants.) The same as *Congenital cataract.*

C., ju'venile. (L. *juvenis*, a youth.) Cataract occurring about the age of puberty. In one form the opacity commences near the nucleus, and gradually extends towards the periphery. In another form the stellate arrangement of the fibres of the lens is well marked; and in a third and more slowly developing form, the opacity is diffuse with radiations towards the periphery of the lens, and with white dots and patches distributed in it.

C. knife, Barth's. The same as Beer's knife, which was indeed first used by Barth.

C. knife, Beer's. This knife is made of two sizes; the longer one 34 mm. long, 10 mm. wide; small one 32 mm. long, 9 mm. wide. It is of triangular shape, with straight back, and oblique or slanting cutting edge; it gradually increases in thickness from the point to the handle. The back forms an angle of 180° with the cutting edge. The back is cutting for 1-10th of an inch from the point.

C. knife, blunt-point'ed. (F. *couteau mousse.*) The same as *C. knife, secondary.*

C. knife, Coop'er's. Resembles Beer's, with the lower angle rounded off; length 28 mm., breadth 6 mm.

C. knife, Dix'on's. Resembles Beer's knife; length 31 mm., breadth 8 mm.

C. knife, F. Jä'ger's. This consisted of a Beer's knife fixed to a handle, and of a smaller blade connected to the other by a button screw, so that it can be pushed forward upon it or withdrawn. This knife is introduced, carried across the eye, and through the cornea on the opposite side, in the same way as Beer's. By pressing on the button with the thumb the smaller blade is now pushed forward, so as to complete the section of the cornea, while the globe is kept steady by the fixed blade.

C. knife, Guth'rie's. A knife similar to that of F. Jäger, except that one blade is of silver. In using it, the cornea was first penetrated by a Wenzel's knife; the double knife is then inserted, with the silver blade towards the iris, till the point touches the opposite of the cornea, when the cutting blade is pushed forwards.

C. knife, La Faye's. This knife was a little bent near its point on the flat side, which he thought would prevent injury to the iris in its passage to the opposite side of the cornea.

C. knife, lin'ear. The same as *v. Gräfe's.*

C. knife, Ro'sas'. A double-edged triangular knife, cutting at the back as well as the front.

C. knife, Santarel'li's. A lance-shaped knife, 10 mm. broad, ground hollow on the under surface.

C. knife, sec'ondary. There are two forms of this—the straight and the convex. In the latter the blade has a convex cutting edge. They are both round-pointed, 20 mm. long and 2 mm. wide. They are employed to enlarge the opening made in the first incision for cataract extraction, when it is found that the lens is too large to escape by it.

C. knife, Si'chel's. Is of two sizes; the longer one is 40 mm. long, 10 mm. wide; the shorter is 36 mm. long, 8 mm. wide. Closely resembling Beer's knife.

C. knife, Si'chel's (fil). A knife resembling v. Gräfe's linear knife, with the cutting border slightly convex.

C. knife, Tyr'rell's. Is 35 mm. long, 10 wide. Closely resembles Beer's knife, but is shorter, so that the breadth increases more suddenly.

C. knife, v. Grä'fe's. Is 32 mm. long, 2·5 mm. wide, central point, and straight back and edge.

C. knife, Wal'ker's. A narrow triangular-pointed grooved knife, with blunt sides, 30 mm. long, and 2·5 wide. The cutting part is 3 mm. long. Used for removal of soft cataract.

C. knife, Wal'ton's. Resembles that of Beer; is 26 mm. long, 9 mm. wide, and has the cutting edge forming a segment of a circle.

C. knife, Ware's. The same in form as Beer's knife.

C. knife, We'ber's. This is lance-shaped, 10·25 mm. in length, and a breadth of 10 mm. at a distance of 6·5 mm. from the point. The posterior or inferior surface is hollowed out, the curve being of 10·719 mm. radius.

C. knife, Wen'zel's. This knife is double-edged, 35 mm. long, 7 mm. wide, with lancet-shaped blade, point not quite central, but rather inclined towards the back.

C., lamel'lar. (L. *lamella*, a small plate.) Same as *C., zonular.*

C., lam'inar. (L. *lamina*, a thin plate.) A synonym of *C., zonular.*

C., lam'inated. (Same etymon.) A synonym of *C., zonular.*

C., lentic'ular. (L. *lenticula*, the shape of a lentil. F. *cataracte lenticulaire;* I. *cataratta lenticolare*, or *cataratta cristallina;* G. *Linsenstaar.*) A cataract of which the opacity is in the lens.

C., lentic'ular, cort'ical. (L. *lenticula; cortex*, bark. F. *cataracte lenticulaire corticale;* G. *Rindenstaar.*) Same as *C., cortical.*

C., lymphat'ic. (*Lympha*, water, from νύμφη.) Opacity produced by effusion of lymph into the pupil.

C., matu're. (L. *maturus*, mature, ripe. F. *cataracte mûre*, or *complète;* G. *reifer Staar.*) Complete or fully formed cataract. The term is usually applied to cataract when fit for operation.

C., mem'branous. (L. *membrana*, a membrane.) Same as *C., capsular.*

C., milk'y. (F. *cataracte lactée sedimentaire;* G. *Milchstaar.*) A cataract in which the opaque lens has the colour and consistence of milk.

C., Morgag'nian. (*Morgagni*, an Italian physician. G. *Morgagnischer Staar*, *Milchstaar.*) That form of cataract in which the cells lying beneath the anterior capsule and the outer layers of the lens substance are fluid, whilst the nuclear portion of the lens is transparent.

C., nu'clear. (L. *nucleus*, a kernel. F. *cataracte nucléaire.*) This is a cortical cataract, in which the greater part of the perinuclear substance of the lens has become affected with sclerosis. It occurs in advanced life, and is stated never to become perfectly ripe. Striæ are few. The colour is sometimes deep, almost approaching to black. The size of the lens is not reduced, hence a large section is required for its removal.

C., nu'clear sta'tionary. (L. *stationarius*, belonging to a post; *nucleus*, a nut. I. *cataratta nucleare stazionari de giovanni;* G. *der stationäre Kernstaar.*) A form of laminar cataract in which there is a small, white, spherical, rather dense opacity in the nucleus. The remainder of the lens is often transparent. This is often associated with other forms of cataract. The eye is frequently microphthalmic and affected with nystagmus.

C., part'ial. (L. *pars*, a part. F. *cataracte partielle.*) Cataract in which only a portion of the lenticular system is opaque. The opacity may be anterior or posterior polar or axial, and is usually stationary.

C., perinu'clear. The same as *C., laminar.*

C., pigment'ous. See *Cataracta pigmentosa.*

C., po'lar. (L. *polus*, the end of an axis. F. *c. polaire.*) A term applied to a cataract in which the opacity is confined to a central spot on the lens in front or behind.

C., po'lar, ante'rior. (L. *polus; anterior*, that is before. F. *c. polaire antérieure;* G. *der vordere Polarstaar.*) A cataract in which beneath the anterior part of the capsule of the lens is a small white, and usually round, flat opacity. If it projects into the anterior chamber, it is termed pyramidal cataract, *Cataracta pyramidata.*

C., po'lar, poste'rior. (L. *polus*, a pole; *posterior*, behind. F. *cataracte polaire postérieure;* G. *hinterer Polarstaar.*) A rounded, well defined, white disc, usually situated on the outer or posterior surface of the posterior capsule. Its anterior surface is concave. It may sometimes be due to imperfect retrogression of the hyaloid artery. It is often associated with anterior capsular cataract, and with posterior cortical cataract.

C., pri'mary. (L. *primus*, first.) An opacity, either of the lens, of the capsule, or of the lens and capsule, which is not the result of an operation, nor of the deposition of lymph in the area of the pupil. Also, a term applied synonymously with congenital cataract.

C., prim'itive. (L. *primitivus*, earliest of its kind.) Same as *C., primary.*

C., pyram'idal. (Πυραμὶς, a pyramid.) See *Cataracta pyramidata.*

C., reclina'tion of. (L. *reclino*, to bend backwards. G. *Umlegung, Dislocation durch den Skleralstich.*) An operation by which an opaque lens is removed from the pupil with a needle. The needle is fine, flattened, and slightly curved towards the point. The pupil is dilated with atropine. The lids being separated with a speculum, and the eye fixed by means of forceps, the point of the needle is made to penetrate the sclerotic, about one sixth of an inch from the margin of the cornea, and a little below the horizontal diameter, so as to avoid the ciliary processes, retina, and long ciliary artery. It is slowly pushed inwards behind the lens to the distance of one third of an inch, and the posterior capsule is freely divided. The needle is now partially withdrawn, and the point made to pass between the iris and the lens. When the lens is fairly embraced by the concavity of the needle applied to its upper part, it is pressed downwards and backwards and a little outwards, and is retained in this position for a short time. The needle is then freed from the lens by gentle rotation.

Reclination has also been accomplished by means of a needle introduced through the cornea (G. *Dislocation durch den Cornealstich*).

C., regres'sive. (L. *regredior*, to go back. F. *cataracte regressive;* G. *regressive Staar.*) A synonym of *C., soft.*

Also, the same as *Cataracta hypermatura.*

C., remo'val of, by absorp'tion. The same as *C., discission of.*

C., remo'val of, by dril'ling. A method, suggested by Tyrrell, in which a fine needle is introduced through the temporal edge of the cornea, and made to puncture the lens to the extent of 1-16th of an inch; it is then rotated two or three times and withdrawn. The operation requires to be repeated every three, four, or five weeks, the capsule being punctured in a new place on each occasion.

C., remo'val of, by need'ling. The same as *C., discission of.*

C., remo'val of, by solu'tion. See *C., discission of.*

C., sanguin'eous. (L. *sanguis*, blood. F. *cataracte sanguine.*) A clot of blood in the pupillary aperture.

C., sec'ondary. (L. *secundarius*, in the second rank. F. *cataracte secondaire;* I. *cataratta secondaria;* G. *Nachstaar, häutiger Staar.*) Cataract forming after the removal of the lens by accident or operation. It is usually composed of the two surfaces of the capsule, separated only by epithelial cells and remains of the lens substance, which have become opaque.

C., sec'ondary, adhe'rent. (L. *adhæreo*, to stick together.) The adhesion of the iris to the membrane forming a secondary cataract, consequent on iritis.

C., sec'ondary, com'plicated. (L. *secundarius; complico*, to fold. F. *c. secondaire compliquée.*) Secondary cataract, in which the opacity is in part produced by the exudation of lymph and inflammatory products, or in which irido-choroiditis, glaucoma, or other disease of the eye, exists.

C., sec'ondary, mem'branous. The same as *Cataract, secondary.*

C., sediment'ary. (L. *sedimentum*, a settling. F. *cataracte sédimentaire.*) Soft cataract in which the denser parts have subsided.

C., se'nile. (L. *senilis*, aged. F. *cataracte nucléolaire, c. sénile;* G. *Altersstaar, Greisenstaar.*) Cataract occurring in old persons. It is one of the most frequent forms of cataract, and is usually synonymous with hard or nuclear cataract.

C., silic'ulose. (L. dim. of *siliqua*, a pod.) The same as *Cataracta arido-siliquata.*

C., sil'iquose. (L. *siliqua*, a pod.) Same as *Cataracta arido-siliquata.*

C., sim'ple. (L. *simplex*, uncomplicated.) An uncomplicated cataract.

C., soft. (F. *cataracte molle, c. liquide regressive, phacohydropsie;* I. *cataratta molle, facomalacia;* G. *weicher Kernstaar.*) Cataract in which the lens substance is of soft consistence and milky aspect. It usually occurs in young subjects, in diabetic patients, and in cataracts which have undergone degeneration or regressive changes.

C., sol'id. (L. *solidus*, dense, firm.) The same as *Cataract, hard.*

C., spind'le. Same as *C., fusiform.*

C., spu'rious. (L. *spurius*, of illegitimate birth.) Same as *C., false.*

C., sto'ny. (F. *cataracte pierreuse;* I. *cataratta pietrosa.*) A cataract in which the lens is very hard.

C., strat'ified. (F. *cataracte stratifiée.*) The same as *Cataract, zonular.*

C., trabec'ular. Same as *Cataracta trabecularis.*

C., traumat'ic. (Τραῦμα, a wound. F. *cataracte traumatique;* I. *cataratta traumatica;* G. *Wundstaar.*) Cataract resulting from contusion or penetrating wound of the eye, or from violent concussion of the head. The capsule is usually, but not always, ruptured.

C., true. Cataract caused by opacity of the crystalline lens or its capsule.

C., vac'illating. (L. *vacillo*, to sway to and fro.) A term given to a cataract which is not steady behind the pupil, but moves and vibrates.

C., zo'nular. (L. *zonula*, a little girdle. F. *cataracte zonulaire*, or *stratifiée;* I. *cataratta zonulare, lamellare, stratificato;* G. *Schichtstaar.*) A form of cataract in which a portion of the lens substance becomes opaque, lying between the cortex and the nucleus, which remain transparent. The opaque part sometimes forms two or three layers. It is more opaque at the periphery than at the centre, and by oblique light the transparency of the margin of the lens is easily recognisable. Sometimes the centre of the opacity presents a white spot (anterior polar cataract). Vision is bad by day, but better by night. The amplitude of accommodation is almost always small, and apparent myopia, disappearing under the influence of atropine, is often present. It is frequently associated with rachitis and with convulsion. It may be congenital, but it may also form shortly after birth. It usually affects both eyes simultaneously.

Catarac'ta. See *Cataract.*

C. accre'ta. (L. *accretus*, growing on to. G. *angewachsener Staar.*) That form of cataract in which, after the lens has become opaque, the iris is adherent to the capsule of the lens. It is usually white and opaque. The consistence varies, but it often presents calcareous and phosphatic masses. The presence of the adhesions indicates past iritis or irido-choroiditis, and cataracts are often associated with other disease at the fundus. They are dangerous eyes to operate upon.

C. acquis'ita. (L. *acquiro*, to add to.) Acquired cataract, in opposition to congenital cataract.

C. albumino'sa. (L. *albumin*, white of egg. I. *cataratta albuminosa.*) One of Beer's four species of spurious cataract caused by a false membrane occluding the pupil.

C. arbores'cens. (L. *arboresco*, to grow like a tree. G. *baumformiger Staar.*) A cataract in which the opacity has a branched form.

C. argent'ea. (L. *argenteus*, silvery. G. *Cholesterinstaar.*) The same as *C. accreta*, but with the addition of deposit of cholesterin scales, giving to the cataract a pearly or silvery aspect.

C. ar'ido-siliqua'ta. (L. *aridus*, dry; *siliqua*, a husk. F. *cataracte aride-siliqueuse, c. siliqueuse;* G. *trockenhülsiger Staar.*) Dry-shelled cataract. A form of capsular cataract in which the substance of the lens has to a great extent undergone absorption, and the two more or less corrugated layers of the capsule are almost in contact with each other, being separated only by the remains of the lens, impregnated with lime salts and cholesterin scales, and by similarly degenerated cells proceeding from the irregular proliferation of those which line the anterior capsule.

C. axia'lis. (L. *axis*, an axle-tree.) See *Cataract, fusiform.*

C. brunes'cens. (Mod. L. *brunesco*, to become brown.) Amaurosis.

Also, the same as *C. nigra.*

C. bursa'ta. (L. *bursa*, a pouch.) The same as *C. cystica.*

C. calca'rea. (L. *calcareus*, chalky. G. *Kalkstaar.*) A form of cataract in which, in consequence usually of irido-choroiditis and cyclitis, the substance of the lens is infiltrated with salts of lime, especially the carbonate.

C. capsula'ris. (L. *capsula*, a small chest.) See *Cataract, capsular.*

C. capsula'ris centra'lis ante'rior. Same as *Cataract, capsular, anterior.*

C. capsula'ris puncta'ta. (L. *punctatus*, dotted.) Same as *C. punctata.*

C. capsula'ris spu'ria. (L. *capsula; spurius*, false.) Opaque masses of whatever kind deposited on the anterior surface of the lens. These are sometimes the remains of the pupillary membrane of the fœtus, sometimes the remains of iritis and posterior synechiæ; sometimes lymph deposited on the capsule, when it has been in contact with the margins of a perforating ulcer.

C. cap'sulo-centra'lis ante'rior. (L. *capsula*, a small chest; *centralis*, in the middle; *anterior*, that which is before. G. *vorderer Centralkapselstaar.*) The same as *Cataract, polar, anterior.*

C. cap'sulo-lenticula'ris. (L. *capsula; lenticularis*, lentil-shaped. G. *Kapsellinsenstaar, Beutelstaar.*) Cataract in which opacity was formerly held to be present in both the lens and the capsule. Microscopical examination has, however, demonstrated that the lens is rarely or never affected, remaining clear in very dense cataracts.

C. caseo'sa. (L. *caseus*, cheese.) A lenticular cataract having the consistence and appearance of cheese.

C. centra'lis. (L. *centralis*, in the middle.) Cataract in which the opacity is situated in the centre of the lens; nuclear cataract. See *Cataract, central.*

C. centra'lis ante'rior. (L. *centralis; anterior*, foremost. G. *wahrer Kapselstaar.*) A small white spot situated on the anterior surface of the anterior capsule of the lens. It is sometimes the result of a perforating ulcer of the cornea and the escape of the aqueous humour, which has allowed the capsule to be temporarily in contact with the edges of the ulcer. Lymph is thrown out, which subsequently becomes calcified.

C. centra'lis poste'rior. (L. *centralis; posterior*, coming after. G. *hinterer Centralkapselstaar.*) An opacity situated at the posterior pole of the lens, and affecting its posterior lamellæ or the capsule. In the latter case it may be the result of imperfect involution of the hyaloid artery.

C. chorioïda'lis. (*Choroid* coat.) A synonym of *C. pigmentosa.*

C. complica'ta. (See *Cataract, complicated.*

C. confirma'ta. (L. *confirmo*, to strengthen.) The same as *Cataract, mature.*

C. congen'ita. See *Cataract, congenital.*

C. congen'ita cæru'lea. (L. *cæruleus*, blue.) A variety of *C. punctata*, in which, by strong illumination, the spots have a bluish tinge.

C. congen'ita puncta'ta. Same as *C. punctata.*

C. consecuti'va. (L. *cum*, with; *sequor*, to follow.) Cataract following the occurrence of other diseases of the eye.

C. cortica'lis ante'rior. (L. *cortex*, bark; *anterior*, in front. F. *cataracte polaire antérieur;* G. *vorderer Rindenstaar.*) Opacity affecting the anterior layers of the lens.

C. cortica'lis poste'rior. (L. *cortex; posterior*, hinder. G. *hinterer Rindenstaar.*) Opacity affecting the posterior layers of the lens. It is often stellate, or variously formed.

C. cum bur'sa icho'ram continen'te. (L. *bursa*, a pouch; Gr. ἰχώρ, corrupted juice; L. *contineo*, to hold.) The same as *C. putrida.*

C. cum zo'nula. (L. *cum*, with; *zonula*, a little girdle.) Same as *Cataract, zonular.*

C. cys'tica. (Κύστις, a bladder. F. *cataracte burséolée;* G. *Beutelstaar, Balgstaar.*) Cataract in which the whole substance of the lens is reduced to a fluid consistence, with cholesterin scales and calcareous granules diffused through it, whilst still enclosed in the unruptured capsule.

C. dehis'cens. (L. *dehisco*, to split open.) Term applied by Sichel to that form of cortical cataract in which the opacity is chiefly marked in the direction of one or several meridians corresponding to the natural sectors.

C. dendrit'ica. (Δένδρον, a tree. G. *baumformiger Staar.*) A form of anterior capsular cataract in which the opacities present a branched or tree-like form.

Also, one of Beer's four species of spurious cataract caused by the detachment of the uveal pigment, and its adherence to the capsule of the lens in an irregular tree-like form.

C. diabe'tica. (Διά, through; βαίνω, to walk. F. *cataracte diabetique.*) Cataract occurring in the course of diabetes. It is believed to be due to the augmented density of the blood causing an exosmosis of the watery constituents of the lens, followed by loss of transparency of the fibres, and a deposit of salts. The lens is usually soft and uniformly opaque. Both eyes are commonly affected. In consequence of other diseased conditions of the eye being often present, the question of operation should be very carefully weighed.

It has been artificially produced in frogs by injecting sugar into the blood.

C. dimidia'ta. (L. *dimidiatus*, part. of *dimidio*, to divide into halves.) A form of cataract in which a line of opacity divides the lens into two more or less unequal parts.

C. dissemina'ta. (L. *disseminatus*, part. of *dissemino*, to spread abroad. F. *c. disséminée.*) Term applied to a cataract in which the opacity appears to be due to a number of fine cloudy or opaque spots distributed over the surface or throughout the substance of the lens.

C. du'ra. (L. *durus*, hard.) See *Cataract, hard.*

C. elas'tica. (Mod. L. *elasticus*, from Gr. ἔλασμα, a metal plate.) Term applied to those forms of cystic or of secondary cataract in which the capsule becomes so firmly adherent to the adjoining parts as to resist repeated efforts to lacerate it in needle operations.

C. ergot'ica. (F. *ergot*, a spur. G. *Kriebelkrankheitstaar.*) Cataract occurring in the course of ergotism.

C. fenestra'ta. (L. *fenestra*, a window. G. *gefensterter Staar.*) A form of cataract in which the opaque lines are so disposed as to present a kind of trellis-work pattern on the lens.

C. fibro'sa. (L. *fibra*, a fibre.) A term applied to old-standing cataracts, in which secondary metamorphoses have occurred, and a dense layer of connective tissue has formed on the inner side of the capsule. Occasionally the whole lens is converted into this kind of tissue.

C. flu'ida. (L. *fluidus*, fluid.) See *Cataract, fluid.*

C. flu'ido-du'ra. (L. *fluidus; durus*, hard.) A cataractous lens with a hard nucleus surrounded by soft or fluid cortex.

C. fusiform'is. (L. *fusus*, a spindle; *forma*, likeness.) See *Cataract, fusiform.*

C. gelatino'sa. (*Gelatin.*) A large, swollen cataract, having a gelatinous consistence. The opacity is chiefly cortical.

C. glau'ca. (Γλαυκός, bluish-grey.) A synonym of *Glaucoma.*

C. glaucomato'sa. (Γλαύκωμα, glaucoma.) This form of cataract is hard and bulky. The degeneration commences at the centre, and extends peripherically. In glaucoma the lens often appears opaque by direct light, when the ophthalmoscope shows that it is capable of transmitting a large amount of light.

C. hæmorrhag'ica. (Αἱμορραγικός, liable to hæmorrhage.) A synonym of *C. nigra.*

C. heredita'ria. (L. *heres*, an heir. G. *angeborener Staar.*) The same as *Cataract, congenital.*

C. hypermatu'ra. (Ὑπέρ, above; L. *matura*, to ripen. G. *überreifer Staar; regressiver Staar.*) Term applied to cataract which has usually been of long duration, and in which the lens is shrivelled, and its remains, blended with that of the capsule, are variously marked. The iris is often retracted and tremulous. The chances of success after an operation are considerably reduced in such cases.

C. icho'rem te'nens. (Ἰχώρ, serous matter; L. *tenens*, part. of *teneo*, to contain.) The same as *C. putrida.*

C. immatu'ra. (L. *immaturus*, unripe.) Incomplete opacity of the lens.

C. incip'iens. (L. *incipio*, to begin. G. *rudimentär Staar.*) Commencing opacity of the lens. The early or immature state of cataract.

C. interstitia'lis. (L. *intersto*, to stand between. F. *cataracte interstitielle.*) The same as *Cataract, fluid.*

C. lac'tea. (L. *lacteus*, milky. G. *Milchstaar.*) Same as *Cataract, fluid.*

C. lactico'lor. (L. *lac*, milk; *color*, colour.) Same as *Cataract, milky.*

C. lapid'ea. (L. *lapis*, a stone.) A synonym of *C. ossea.*

C. lenticula'ris. See *Cataract, lenticular.*

C. lenticula'ris cortica'lis. See *Cataract, lenticular, cortical.*

C. lenticula'ris nuclea'ris. Same as *C. nuclearis.*

C. lenticula'ris tota'lis. Same as *C. totalis.*

C. liq'uida. (L. *liquidus*, fluid.) See *Cataract, fluid.*

C. lymphat'ica. See *Cataract, lymphatic.*

C. marmora'cea. (L. *marmora*, marble. G. *marmorrirter Staar.*) A form of cataract in which the opacity presented a marbled appearance.

C. matu'ra. (L. *maturus*, ripe. F. *cataracte mûre.*) Complete opacity of the lens. Advanced or developed cataract.

C. matures'cens. (L. *maturesco*, to ripen.) Cataract not yet mature.

C. membrana'cea. (L. *membrana*, a membrane. G. *hautiger Staar.*) Same as *C. arido-siliquata.*

Also, false cataract from effusion of lymph into the pupil.

C. mi'grans. (L. *migro*, to wander.) A dislocated and opaque lens which at times occupies its ordinary position, and at others shifts into the anterior chamber.

C. mix'ta. (L. *mixtus*, mingled.) A cataract with a hard nucleus and a softer periphery.

C. mol'lis. (L. *mollis*, soft.) See *Cataract, soft.*

C. Morga'gnian. See *Cataract, Morgagnian.*

C. na'tans. (L. *natans*, part. of *nato*, to swim. F. *cataracte tremblante;* G. *Zitterstaar, Schwimmstaar.*) Swimming or floating cataract. A term applied to a cataractous lens when dislocated into the anterior chamber, or when, though still in its proper position, it moves with every movement of the head, owing to partial or complete rupture of the suspensory ligament.

Also, used synonymously with *C. cystica.*

C. nata'tilis. (L. *natatilis,* able to swim.) Same as *C. natans.*

C. ni'gra. (L. *niger,* black. F. *cataracte noire;* G. *schwarzer Graustaar.*) Black cataract. Cataract in which the lens is deeply stained. It is believed that this is sometimes due to the colouring matter of blood.

Also (G. *schwarzer Staar*), a synonym of *Amaurosis.*

C. nuclea'ris. (L. *nucleus,* a kernel. G. *Kernstaar.*) Opacity of the substance, and especially of the central portion, of the lens.

C. os'sea. (L. *osseus,* bony. F. *cataracte pierreuse,* or *plâtreuse.*) Bony cataract. A form of cataract resulting from the calcification of fibrous cataract.

C. partia'lis stationa'ria. (L. *stationarius,* belonging to a post.) The same as *C. pyramidata.*

Also, applied to other cataractous opacities which long remain unchanged in extent. See *Cataract, nuclear stationary.*

C. perinuclea'ris. (Περί, around; L. *nucleus,* a kernel.) Same as *Cataract, zonular.*

C. peripher'ica. (Περιφέρω, to carry around. F. *c. périphérique.*) Cataract in which the opacity affects the external or marginal layers of the lens.

C. pigmento'sa. (L. *pigmentum,* paint. F. *cataracte pigmenteuse, c. uvéene.*) A term for that form of opacity which depends upon the deposit of the black pigment of the uvea on the lens capsule.

C. pola'ris ante'rior. (L. *polus,* the end of an axis; *anterior,* foremost.) The same as *C. centralis anterior.*

C. pola'ris poste'rior. (L. *polus; posterior,* that which is behind.) The same as *C. centralis posterior.*

C. progressi'va. (L, *progredio,* to advance.) Cataract which more or less rapidly advances, which does not remain stationary.

C. pseu'do-membrano'sa. (Ψεῦδος, falsehood; L. *membranaceus,* of skin. F. *cataracte pseudomembraneuse.*) A form of false cataract, consecutive upon iritis or upon iridocyclitis, and characterised by the presence of a sheet of false membrane covering the anterior surface of the lens, its thickness bearing a certain relation to the violence of the previous inflammation.

C. puncta'ta. (L. *punctatus,* pointed. F. *cataracte ponctuée;* G. *Punktstaar, punctirtir Staar.*) A form of cataract in which the opacity presented a dotted aspect.

C. purulent'a. (L. *purulentus,* suppurating. F. *cataracte purulente;* G. *Eiterstaar.*) Suppuration of the lens which may follow injury, either with or without coincident iritis and cyclitis.

Also, one of Beer's four species of spurious cataract caused by pus in the anterior chamber of the eye (hypopyon).

C. pu'trida. (L. *putridus,* rotten. F. *cataracte fétide.*) In extremely rare cases an oily fluid, sometimes of penetrating rancid odour, has been found to occupy a cavity in the substance of the lens, or between the lens and the posterior capsule, which has received the name of putrid cataract.

C. pyramida'lis. (L. *pyramis,* a pyramid.) Same as *C. pyramidata.*

C. pyramida'ta. (L. *pyramidatus,* in the form of a pyramid. F. *cataracte pyramidale, c. vegetante;* I. *cataratta piramidale;* G. *Pyramidenstaar, vorderer Centralkapselstaar.*) A minute, well-defined, white spot of conical form, the base placed on the lens substance, and the apex pointing forwards and covered by the capsule. The remainder of the lens is often quite clear. It is usually congenital, and is believed to be due to the abnormal contact of the capsule with the membrane of Descemet. Occasionally, remains of iritis and evidence of the previous occurrence of an ulcer of the cornea, in the form of a leucoma, may be observed. In these cases vision may be fairly good, but in the true congenital forms there is more or less nystagmus, with irregular astigmatism and indifferent vision.

C. rudera'ta. (L. *rudero,* to cover with rubbish.) The same as *C. incipiens.*

C. sanguinolen'ta. (L. *sanguinolentus,* full of blood.) One of Beer's four species of spurious cataract caused by effusion of blood into the anterior chamber of the eye (hyphæma).

C. scabro'sa. (L. *scabrosus,* rough.) That form of cataract in which the cortical part of the lens is of a dense white and rough-looking aspect.

C. secunda'ria. See *Cataract, secondary.*

C. secunda'ria accre'ta. (L. *secundarius,* of the second class; *accresco,* to grow.) The same as *Cataract, complicated.*

C. seni'lis. (L. *senilis,* belonging to old people. G. *Greisenstaar.*) Cataract occurring in an old person.

C. siliqua'ta. (L. *siliqua,* a pod.) The same as *C. arido-siliquata.*

C. siliqua'ta ar'ida. See *C. arido-siliquata.*

C. siliquo'sa. (L. *siliqua,* a pod.) Same as *C. arido-siliquata.*

C. spu'ria. (L. *spurius,* false. G. *falscher Staar.*) Same as *Cataract, false.*

C. stella'ta. (L. *stella,* a star. F. *cataracte etoilée;* G. *Sternstaar.*) A form of cataract in which the opacity presents a star-like aspect.

C. stria'ta. (L. *strio,* to furrow. F. *cataracte striée.*) Streaked cataract. A form of anterior capsular cataract in which the opacities form lines.

C. tota'lis. (L. *totus,* all. G. *Totalstaar.*) Cataract affecting both the nuclear and the cortical substance of the lens.

C. trabecula'ris. (L. *trabecula,* a little beam. F. *cataracte barrée.*) A synonym of *C. striata.*

Also, a term for that condition of pupil in which there is a bar of lymph stretching across it.

C. traumat'ica. See *Cataract, traumatic.*

C. trem'ulans. (L. *tremo,* to shake. F. *cataracte volante;* I. *cataratta tremula;* G. *Zitterstaar.*) Shaking cataract. Cataract in which there is partial or complete luxation of the lens, which so becomes unstable.

C. tumes'cens. (L. *tumesco,* to begin to swell.) That stage of developing cataract in which the lens is enlarged by the imbibition of water. It sometimes produces well-marked myopia.

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C. variega'ta. (L. *variego*, to make of various colours. G. *gefleckter Staar.*) The same as *C. marmoracea.*

C. ve'ra. (L. *verus*, true.) True or genuine cataract, in opposition to false cataract.

C. zonula'ris. See *Cataract, zonular.*

Cataractocatapi'esis. (*Cataract; καταπίεσις*, a keeping down.) Depression of a cataract.

Catarac'tous. (*Cataract.*) Afflicted with, or being of the nature of, cataract.

Cata'ria. (L. *catus*, a cat.) The *Nepeta cataria*, so called because cats like it.

Also, U.S. Ph., the officinal name of the leaves and tops of catnep, *Nepeta cataria.* It contains a volatile oil, and is stimulant and slightly tonic. It is used to relieve flatulent colic and toothache, and to promote menstruation.

C. vulga'ris. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) The *Nepeta cataria.*

Catarrh'. (Κατάῤῥοος, catarrh; from καταῤῥέω, to flow down. L. *catarrhus;* F. *catarrhe;* I. and S. *catarro;* G. *Katarrh, Schleimfluss.*) Inflammation of a mucous membrane, usually restricted by English authors to that inflammation of the upper part of the respiratory mucous membrane which constitutes a cold, for which see *Coryza* and *Catarrh, bronchial.* The term was originally applied in consequence of the profuse discharge from the nose and eyes which generally accompanies a cold, and which was supposed to run down from the brain.

Catarrh is also used by some authors as synonymous with *Catarrhal inflammation.*

C., alcohol'ic. A synonym of the gastritis produced by excessive drinking of alcoholic liquors.

C., alve'olar. (L. *alveolus*, a small cavity.) A condition described as a form of inflammation of the lung, in which the organ is found after death of a mottled grey or slate-colour, solid, but not firmly and uniformly so, the consolidated portions being surrounded by greater or less areas of still crepitant lung; bronchial mucous membrane extensively and intensely congested, with much secretion; very often serous effusion into pleura, and generally dilated and thin right ventricle of the heart. Microscopically the lung presents numerous alveoli packed with corpuscular contents, as in catarrhal pneumonia, and also tracts of lines characteristic of the disorder, presenting unequally-filled alveoli with large epithelial cells budding from the walls. It occurs in the adult, and very commonly in children; it generally supervenes on chronic bronchial catarrh, and in children, on an acute attack of bronchitis in which there has been lobular collapse.

C., auric'ular. (L. *auricula*, the outer ear.) A synonym of *Otorrhœa.*

C., Bos'tock's. A synonym of *Hay-asthma*, after J. Bostock, who wrote about it early in the nineteenth century.

C., bronch'ial. (Βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes.) A term applied to those cases of common cold in which the mucous membrane of the larger bronchial tubes is implicated, but not to such an extent, or with such severity, as to entitle the disorder to the term bronchitis. Aching of limbs, chilliness and heats, sneezing, nasal and lachrymal discharge, hoarseness, soreness under the sternum, loss of appetite, and quick pulse, usually herald the attack; soon there is cough, more or less painful, and then expectoration.

C., chron'ic. Same as *Bronchitis, chronic.*

C., cys'tic. A synonym of *Cystitis.*

C., dry. (G. *Trockencatarrh.*) A term applied to cases of bronchitis in which the expectoration is absent, or very scanty and painful, and consisting of small, semitransparent, pearly masses.

C., epidem'ic. (Ἐπιδήμιος, prevalent among a people.) A synonym of *Influenza.*

C., epithe'lial. (*Epithelium.*) Catarrhal inflammation of a mucous membrane in which epithelial cells predominate in the secretion.

C., gas'tric. (Γαστήρ, the stomach.) A synonym of *Gastritis.*

Also, see *Gastric catarrh.*

C., gas'tric, chron'ic. A synonym of *Pyrosis.*

Also, see *Gastric catarrh, chronic.*

C., gut'tural. (L. *guttur*, the throat.) A synonym of *Laryngitis, catarrhal.*

C., hæmorrhag'ic. (Αἱμοῤῥαγικός, liable to hæmorrhage.) Bronchial catarrh in which there is bleeding from the bronchial mucous surface; or catarrhal inflammation of any mucous surface when there is blood in the secretion from it.

C., intesti'nal. (L. *intestina*, the intestines.) A synonym of *Enteritis, catarrhal.*

C., larynge'al. A synonym of the catarrhal form of *Laryngitis.*

C., mycot'ic. (Μύκης, a fungus.) Bronchial and nasal catarrh, in which various fungoid forms—bacteria, vibriones, and micrococci—have been found, and have been supposed to be the cause of the disease.

C., na'sal. (L. *nasus*, the nose.) A synonym of *Coryza.*

C. of blad'der. A synonym of *Cystitis.*

C. of fau'ces. (L. *fauces*, the back of the throat.) A term applied to those cases of a common cold in which the faucial mucous membrane is specially affected, and which go by the name of a sore throat. With the ordinary symptoms of coryza there are redness and puffiness of the soft palate and the neighbourhood, a sense of dryness and itching or pain shooting towards the inner ear, some stiffness and soreness in swallowing, with a short dry cough.

C. of mid'dle ear. See *Tympanum, catarrh of.*

C. of skin. A term applied by some to the morbid condition of skin resulting in vesicles or pustules.

C. of stom'ach. Same as *Gastritis.*

C. of tu'buli urinif'eri. A term used to describe the condition of the tubuli uriniferi in desquamative nephritis.

C., pharynge'al. (Φάρυγξ, the gullet.) A term for pharyngitis of catarrhal origin.

C., post-na'sal. (L. *post*, behind; *nasus*, the nose.) Catarrh chiefly affecting the hinder part of the nasal cavities and the upper surface of the soft palate.

C., pul'monary. (L. *pulmo*, the lung.) A term applied to both bronchial catarrh and bronchitis.

C., pu'rulent. (L. *purulentus*, full of pus.) Catarrhal inflammation of a mucous surface in which pus-cells predominate in the secretion.

C., rose. A synonym of *Hay-asthma.*

C., se'nile. (L. *senilis*, belonging to old people.) The chronic bronchitis of the aged, in which there are frequently small patches of pneumonic inflammation. The condition was formerly called peripneumonia notha.

C., sporad'ic. (Σποραδικός, scattered.) Ordinary occasional catarrh.

C., suf'focating, nerv'ous. A synonym of *Laryngismus stridulus.*

C., suf'focative. (L. *suffoco*, to choke.) Bronchial catarrh of an extreme character, or capillary bronchitis, or catarrh with asthmatic or emphysematous complications, so that dyspnœa is a prominent symptom.

Also, a synonym of *Croup.*

C., sum'mer. A synonym of *Hay-asthma.*

C., ure'thral. (Οὐρήθρα, the urethra.) A term for non-specific inflammation of, and discharge from, the urethra.

C., u'terine. (L. *uterus*, the womb.) A synonym of *Leucorrhœa.*

C., vagi'nal. (L. *vagina*, the vagina.) A synonym of *Leucorrhœa.*

C., vesi'cal. (L. *vesica*, a bladder.) A synonym of *Cystitis.*

Catarrhac'ta. Same etymon and meaning as *Cataract.*

Catarrh'al. (L. *catarrhalis ;* from καταρρέω, to flow down. F. *catarrhal ;* I. *catarrale ;* S. *catarral ;* G. *katarrhalisch.*) Of, or belonging to, or of the nature of, catarrh.

C. croup. See *Croup, catarrhal.*

C. fe'ver. The fever accompanying bronchial catarrh, consisting chiefly in the sensation of cold-creeping in the flesh.

Also, see *Fever, catarrhal.*

C. inflamma'tion. A form of inflammation of mucous membrane in which there is at first more or less hyperæmia and swelling, succeeded by increased mucous discharge, containing cellular structures, partly escaped white corpuscles of blood, partly products of endogenous growth of the epithelial cells. As the disorder pursues its course the discharge, at first thin and watery, becomes thicker and opaque, and the corpuscles, which rapidly increase in number, undergo a gradual change in appearance until they resemble, or are really, pus cells; there is often swelling, and sometimes œdema, of the submucous tissue; and the exfoliation of epithelium, which from the beginning is more rapid than natural, becomes often so accelerated that excoriations or ulcers are produced. The mucous follicles and other glandular structures often participate in the inflammation; they become enlarged by increase and softening of their cell contents, and frequently ulcerate. When the inflammation becomes chronic the discharge is usually more purulent, the submucous connective tissue may become the seat of fibrillated growth, which produces thickening and hardening, and, it may be, atrophy of the glandular elements; the surface has a granular appearance, and a brownish pigmentation is often noticed. Catarrhal inflammations are most common in weakly and scrofulous persons and in parts subjected to frequent exposure to irritating substances.

C. jaun'dice. See *Jaundice, catarrhal.*

C. nephri'tis. See *Nephritis, catarrhal.*

C. ophthal'mia. See *Ophthalmia, catarrhal.*

C. pneumo'nia. See *Pneumonia, catarrhal.*

Catarrhan'sis. (Κατά, downwards; ῥαίνω, to sprinkle.) Infiltration, besprinkling.

Catarrhec'tic. (Καταρῥήγνυμι, to break forth, to have a violent discharge.) Having power to cause the bowels or bladder to act. Applied formerly to certain medicines.

Catarrheu'ma. (Καταῤῥέω, to flow down.) A defluxion. Formerly used for catarrh.

Catarrhex'ia. Otherwise *Catarrhexis.*

Catarrhex'is. (Καταῤῥήγνυμι, to burst forth; κατάῤῥηξις, used by Hippocrates, *Coac. Prænot. t.* 240.) A sudden and violent effusion. Applied formerly to a profuse diarrhœa; also to a large and rapid discharge of blood from the bowels.

C. ve'ra. (L. *verus*, true.) Hæmorrhage from the bowels.

Cat'arrhine. Of, or belonging to, the *Catarrhini.*

Catarrhi'ni. (Κατά, near; ῥίς, the nose.) A Section of the Order *Quadrumana*, Class *Mammalia*, having the nostrils close together and oblique, the septum being thin; a bony meatus auditorius; opposable thumbs on all the limbs; a dental formula as in man, with prominent incisors and large pointed canines. They inhabit the Old World, and are represented by the mandril, gibbon, chimpanzee, orang, and gorilla.

Catarrhœ'a. (Κατά, down; ῥοία, a flow.) A synonym of *Rheumatism.*

Catarrhoït'ic. (Κατάῤῥοος, catarrh.) Catarrhal.

Catarrh'opa phyma'ta. (Καταῤῥέπω, to hang down; φῦμα, a growth on the body.) Tubercles or excrescences which depend from the body.

Catar'rhophë. (Καταῤῥοφέω, to swallow down.) Term for absorption.

Catarrhophe'sis. (Καταῤῥοφέω, to swallow down.) Absorption.

Catarrhop'ia. (Κατά, down; ῥοπή, a sinking.) The tendency of fluids to the lower parts of the body.

Catarrhopneumo'nia. Catarrhal pneumonia.

Catar'rhopos nou'sos. (Κατάῤῥοπος, inclining downwards; νοῦσος, a disease.) A remission of a disease or its decline.

Catarrho-rheumat'ic ophthal'mia. See *Ophthalmia, catarrho-rheumatic.*

Catarrhos'chesis. (Κατάῤῥοος, catarrh; σχέσις, a checking.) A suppression of catarrh.

Catarrh'ous. Same as *Catarrhal.*

Catarrh'us. Same as *Catarrh.*

Also, in some old authors, peripneumonia notha.

C. à conta'gio. (L. *a*, from; *contagium*, contagion.) Influenza.

C. à frigo're. (L. *a ; frigus*, cold.) Catarrh.

C. ad na'res. (L. *naris*, a nostril.) Nasal catarrh.

C. æsti'vus. (L. *æstivus*, belonging to summer.) Hay fever.

C. aur'is me'diæ. (L. *auris*, the ear; *medius*, in the middle.) See *Tympanum, catarrh of.*

C. bellinsula'nus. Mumps.

C. bronchia'lis. (Βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes.) Bronchial catarrh.

C. bronchio'rum. (L. *bronchia*, the bronchial tubes.) Bronchitis.

Also, a synonym of *Senile catarrh*, or *Peripneumonia notha.*

C. ca'vi tym'pani. (L. *cavum*, a hollow; *tympanum*, a drum.) See *Tympanum, catarrh of.*

C. commu'nis. (L. *communis*, common.) Ordinary catarrh.

C. epide'micus. (Ἐπιδήμιος, prevalent among a people.) Influenza.

C. genita'lium. (L. *genitale*, the genital member.) Leucorrhœa.

C. gonorrhœ'a. Gonorrhœa.

C. intestina'lis. (L. *intestina*, the intestines.) Mucous diarrhœa.

C. laryn'gis. (Λάρυγξ, the larynx.) Catarrhal laryngitis.

C. muco'sus. (L. *mucosus*, slimy.) Bronchial catarrh with free secretion.

C. pec'toris. (L. *pectus*, the chest.) Bronchial catarrh.

C. pharyn'gis. Pharyngeal catarrh.

C. pulmona'lis. (L. *pulmo*, the lung.) Bronchial catarrh.

C. pulmo'num. (L. *pulmo.*) Bronchitis.

C. seni'lis. (L. *senilis*, belonging to old people.) Chronic bronchitis. See *Catarrh, senile.*

C. sic'cus. (L. *siccus*, dry.) Bronchial catarrh with scanty secretion or none.

C. suffocati'vus. (L. *suffoco*, to choke.) Croup.

Also, a synonym of *Senile catarrh*, or *Peripneumonia notha.*

C. suffocati'vus barbaden'sis. Croup.

C. trachea'lis. (Τραχεία, the windpipe.) Croup.

C. urethra'lis. (Οὐρήθρα, the urethra.) Gleet, gonorrhœa.

C. u'teri. See *Uterine catarrh.*

C. vagi'næ. (L. *vagina*, the vagina.) Leucorrhœa.

C. ventric'uli. (L. *ventriculus*, the stomach.) See *Stomach, catarrh of.*

C. vesi'cæ. (L. *vesica*, the bladder.) Cystitis.

Catar'rhysis. (Καταῤῥέω, to flow down.) A defluxion, or voiding downwards.

Catar'tisis. Otherwise *Catartismus.*

Catartis'mus. (Καταρτίζω, to replace a luxated bone; καταρτισμός, used by Paulus Ægineta, *l.* vi.) The restoration of a dislocated bone to its place.

Catasar'ca. (Κατά, down; σάρξ, flesh.) Synonymous with anasarca.

Catasceu'ē. (Κατασκευή, preparation, the constitution of a thing.) A term for structure.

Cataschas'mus. (Κατασχάζω, to scarify, or open with a scalpel.) A scarification, or even the deeper incisions necessary in gangrenous or sphacelated parts. Dioscorides, vii, 1.

Catastag'mos. (Καταστάζω, to distil.) An old term for distillation.

Applied to catarrh, according to Celsus, iv, 5; also to coryza, and especially to that form which chiefly attacked the fauces and chest.

Catastalag'mus. (Καταστaλάω, to let fall in drops.) Coryza; nasal catarrh.

Catastal'tic. (Κατά, downwards; στέλλω, to contract.) This term was originally employed to signify astringent.

Term applied by Dr. M. Hall, in his 'Diastaltic Nervous System,' to the action of the vis nervosa from above downwards.

Catas'tasis. (Καθίστημι, to appoint.) Used by Hippocrates for the constitution, state, or condition of a thing.

The restoration of a bone or member to its own place; reduction of a dislocation, Hippocrates, *de Fract.* iii, 38.

Catat'asis. (Κατατείνω, to extend.) Used by Hippocrates, as stated by Erotianus, *Onomast. fol.* 64, for the extension of a fractured or dislocated limb; also, to replacement or reduction.

Catath'esis. (Κατατίθημι, to lay down.) Deposition or depression.

Catathlip'sis. (Κατά, down; θλίβω, to press.) Oppression.

Catat'ony. (Κατατείνω, to stretch tight.) A name for a psychosis with motor tension symptoms, which on the motor side take the form of catalepsy, tetanus, and stupor, and on the psychical, the form of simple melancholy and melancholia attonita.

Catat'ropha. (Κατά, downwards; τροφή, food.) Diarrhœa.

Cataver'tebral el'ements. (Κατά, down; *vertebra.*) The portions forming the spinous process of the hæmal arch of a vertebra, being the hæmal spine.

Cataw'ba tree. The *Catalpa syringifolia.*

Catax'is. (Κατάγω, to break.) A breaking; the progress of catagma.

Catch'fly. The *Apocynum androsæmifolium*, and also the *Silene virginica.*

C., Lo'bel's. The *Silene armeria.*

C., red. The *Silene muscipula.*

C., red Ger'man. The *Lychnis viscaria.*

Catch'weed. The *Galium aparine.*

Cate. Old name for *Catechu.* (Quincy.)

Cat'echin. $C_{19}H_{18}O_8$. A substance found in catechu. It forms white silky needles, soluble in alcohol and ether, sparingly in cold water; the latter solution is coloured green by ferric salts.

Cat'echu, U.S. Ph. (Hind. *cate*, tree; *chu*, juice. F. *cachou;* I. *cacchiu;* G. *Katechu, Kaschu, Kateschu.*) An extract prepared principally from the wood of *Acacia catechu*, originally known as *Terra japonica.* It is prepared by boiling the inner reddish-brown portion of the wood in water in unglazed earthen vessels until all the soluble matter is dissolved. It is evaporated, at first by artificial heat and then by the sun, till it has become thick; it is then spread upon a mat to dry, and while still soft it is divided by means of a string into square pieces. It is imported from Pegu, and is also made in Behar, Nepaul, and other parts of Northern India. It occurs in irregular masses of a blackish-brown to a yellowish-brown colour, enveloped in leaves, soluble in water, inodorous, with a bitterish sweet, very astringent taste; the fracture is sometimes rough, sometimes resinous and shining. It contains catechu-tannic acid, catechuic acid, and a little quercetin. Its properties are similar to those of *Catechu pallidum.* The B. Ph. does not recognise this form of catechu.

C., are'ca. See *Areca catechu.*

C., Bengal'. A term applied to the *C. pallidum;* and also to the produce of *Acacia catechu.*

C., Ceylon'. Probably the same as *Areca* *catechu;* but often mixed with the husks of rice.

C., ni'grum. (L. *niger*, black.) A synonym of *Catechu*, U.S. Ph.

C., pale. See *C., pallidum*, B. Ph.

C., pal'lidum, B. Ph. (L. *pallidus*, pale. F. *gambir cubique;* G. *Gambir-catechu;* Hind. *gambir.*) An extract of the leaves and young shoots of *Uncaria gambir*, prepared at Singapore and in other places in the Eastern Archipelago. It occurs in cubes or masses of coherent cubes, the former about an inch in diameter, light and porous, reddish brown externally, yellowish or brick red internally, breaking easily, with a dull earthy surface. Taste bitter, very astringent, and mucilaginous, succeeded by slight sweetness; entirely soluble in boiling water, partially in cold. It contains catechu-tannic and catechuic acids, with gum, a colouring matter, and lignin. Catechu is a powerful astringent and a tonic in diarrhœa and mucous discharges; it is used for tooth-powders, and injection in vaginal discharges and gonorrhœa, and a gargle in sore throat. It has also been used as an application to indolent ulcers, and in epistaxis. Dose, 10—30 grains.

C., Pegu'. Large masses, obtained from Burmah, composed of flat cakes wrapped in leaves of the *Nauclea brunonis.* It is a good variety of the dark catechu.

C., pla'no-con'vex. A form obtained from India, in circular cakes, flat on one side and rounded on the other. It is probably the produce of the *Acacia catechu;* but it has sometimes been supposed to be obtained by re-solution and evaporation from catechu derived from other plants.

C., square. Same as *C., pallidum*, B. Ph.

Catechu'ic ac'id. A synonym of *Catechin.*

Catechu'retin. $C_{38}H_{28}O_{12}$. A product of the action of hydrochloric acid on catechin.

Catechutan'nic ac'id. (G. *Catechugerbsäure.*) $C_{38}H_{34}O_{15}$. The tannic acid of catechu; ferric salts colour it a dirty green.

Cateia'dion. (Dim. κατιάς, a surgical knife or instrument.) Name for a long instrument, mentioned by Aretæus, *de Cur. Morb. Chron.* i, 2, *p.* 297, *ed.* Kuhn, formerly introduced into the nostrils to induce hæmorrhage for relief of headache.

Catelectroton'ic. Relating to *Catelectrotonus.*

C. a'rea. The space in which the condition of catelectrotonus is manifested.

Catelectrot'onus. (*Cathode; electro*, for electricity; τόνος, tension.) The electrotonic condition of a nerve near to the cathode of a direct galvanic current; it is a condition of increased excitability. See *Electrotonus.*

Catello'rum o'leum. (L. *catellus*, a puppy; *oleum*, oil.) Olive oil in which whelps have been boiled with sweet herbs and afterwards strained.

Catel'lus ciner'eus. (L. *catellus*, a puppy; *cinereus*, resembling ashes.) Old term for a cupel, which had a head resembling that of a dog. (Quincy.)

Cate'na. Italy; on the left bank of the Evola, between Pisa and Florence. A weak salt water used, along with its mud, for bathing in rheumatic affections.

Cate'næ mus'culus. (L. *catena*, a chain; *musculus*, a muscle.) The tibialis anticus muscle

Catenif'erous. (L. *catena; fero*, to bear.) Applied to a body the surface of which is marked with coloured lines like chains.

Cate'nula. (Dim. of L. *catena*, a chain. G. *Kettchen.*) The small twisted filaments found in the capsules of the Hepaticæ.

Cate'nulate. (Same etymon.) Chain-like; placed end to end.

Cateone'sis. (Καταιόνησις, from καταιονάω, to pour over.) A fomentation. Washing with warm water.

Cat'erpillar. (Old F. *chatepeleuse*, from *chate*, a she-cat; *pelouse*, hairy; from L. *pilosus*, hairy.) The larva of lepidopterous and other insects. Many species were formerly eaten; and the natives of Southern Africa esteem some species highly.

C., proces'sionary. See *Bombyx processionea.*

C., veg'etable. The *Sphæria sinensis.*

Catesbæ'a. (*Catesby.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cinchonaceæ.*

C. spino'sa, Linn. (L. *spinosus*, thorny.) Hab. Antilles. Fruit acidulous, and pleasant to eat.

Cates'by, Mark. An English botanist, born in 1680, died January 3, 1750.

Catevala. Common aloe. (Quincy.)

Cat'gut. (F. *corde à boyau;* I. *minugia;* G. *Darmsaite.*) The intestines of sheep removed while warm, soaked in water, scraped to remove the mucous and peritoneal coats, treated in a weak solution of potash, and then passed through a polished hole in a piece of brass.

Also, the *Galega virginiana.*

C., car'bolised. Catgut soaked for two months in an emulsion of one part of crystallised carbolic acid, dissolved in the smallest quantity of water and five parts of olive oil. It forms an excellent and reliable ligature for arteries.

Ca'tha. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Celastraceæ.*

C. edu'lis, Forskal. (L. *edulis*, eatable.) An infusion of the leaves, called khat or Abyssinian tea, is used as a beverage and an excitant, and to ward off infectious diseases; they are also eaten to prevent fatigue.

C. parviflo'ra, Forsk. (L. *parvus*, small; *flos*, a flower.) Produces wakefulness.

C. spino'sa, Forsk. (L. *spinosus*, thorny.) Used as *C. edulis.*

Cathæ'resis. (Καθαιρέω, to destroy or waste; καθαίρεσις, used by Hippocrates, *Epid.* vi, *s.* 3, *t.* 2.) A consumption or wasting of the body happening without any manifest evacuation; also, such loss as arises from purging or the like.

The thinning or depression produced by forced exercise.

The action of a cathartic.

Also, the action of a mild caustic or cathæretic.

Cathæret'ic. (Same etymon. G. *schwächend.*) Having power to destroy, waste, or consume, either by internal or external action. Applied to medicines which so act.

Cathæret'ics. (Καθαίρεω, to destroy.) Remedies which consume superfluous flesh. According to old authors, a division of caustics which includes the mild ones.

Also, medicines which produce *Cathæresis.*

Catharanth'us pusil'lus. The *Vinca pusilla.*

Catharet'ic. Same as *Cathartic.*

Catharis'mus. (Καθαρισμός, a cleansing.) Depuration.

Catharization. (Καθαρίζω, to cleanse.) The process of thoroughly cleansing.

Cathar'ma. (Καθαίρω, to purge.) Fæces or excrement. Anything purged from the body naturally, or by art.

Cathar'mos. (Καθαίρω, to purge.) Purgation by medicines, also the cure of a disease by superstitious remedies. (Quincy.)

Cathar'sis. (Καθαίρω, to purge. F. *catharsie ;* G. *Reinigung.*) A natural or artificial purgation of any passage of the body.

Cathar'tic. (Καθαρτικός, from καθαίρω, to purge. F. *cathartique ;* I. *catartico ;* G. *abführend, kathartisch.*) Sometimes used as synonymous with purgative, but generally employed to denote a medicine which is capable of producing the second grade of purgation, of which laxative is the first and drastic the third.

C. ac'id. (F. *acide cathartique ;* G. *Cathartinsäure.*) $C_{180}H_{192}N_4SO_{82}$. The active purgative principle of senna. A black, colloid, uncrystallizable glucoside, in part found free in the leaves, in part combined with calcium and magnesium. Insoluble in ether, slightly only in alcohol and water; it is also dissolved by boiling with alkalies. It is decomposed by acids into grape-sugar and cathartogenic acid. It has a slightly astringent after-taste; it acts as a painful purgative in doses of 1·5 to 3 grains.

C. pota'to. The root of the *Ipomœa quamoclit*, or *Batatas peregrina.*

C. salt. A name for Epsom salt, magnesium sulphate; and Glauber's salt, sodium sulphate.

Cathart'icum aur'eum. (L. *catharticus*, purgative; *aureus*, golden.) Gamboge.

Cathar'tin. (Same etymon.) A principle found in senna leaves, formerly supposed to be the active purgative principle, now considered a mixture. It is a reddish-yellow uncrystallizable substance, having a bitter, nauseous taste; soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in ether.

Cathartocar'pus. (Καθαίρω, to purge; καρπός, fruit.) A Genus of plants, taken from the Linn. Genus *Cassia.*

C. bacil'lus, Pers. The *Cassia bacillaris.*

C. fis'tula. (L. *fistula*, a pipe.) The *Cassia fistula.*

C. moscha'tus, Don. The *Cassia moschata.*

Cathartogen'ic acid. (G. *Cathartogeninsäure.*) $C_{132}H_{116}N_4SO_{44}$. A product of the action of hydrochloric acid on cathartic acid; it is a yellowish-brown powder.

Cathartoman'nite. A crystalline sugar found in senna leaves; insusceptible of fermentation, and having no deoxidating action on cupric suboxide.

Cath'edra. (Καθέδρα, a seat, the sitting part.) The anus.

Cathemer'inus. (Καθημερινός, daily, on this day.) Lasting a day. The same as *Quotidian.* (Galen.)

Cathemer'ius. (Καθημέριος, day by day.) Quotidian.

Catheret'ic. Otherwise *Cathæretic.*

Cath'eter. (Καθετήρ, anything let down into; from καθίημι, to send down. L. *fistula ænea;* F. *algalie, sonde ;* I. *catetere, algalia, sciringa ;* S. *algalia, sonda ;* G. *Katheter, Harnzapfer.*) A long tubular instrument, of metal or elastic gum, used for passing down the urethra into the bladder for the purpose of removing the contained urine. Catheters are generally more or less curved at the end, and are made to contain a wire plug for the purpose of removing impediments; some use a straight catheter.

Also, a tube for introduction into other canals.

C. à boule. (F. *à*, with; *boule*, a ball.) A catheter having a narrow end, terminated by a larger or smaller bulbous enlargement.

C., A'mussat's. (I. *catetere rettilineo.*) This catheter is straight.

C., Beni'que's. A form of catheter in which the shaft is at a right angle to the terminal part.

C., bent. The same as *C., coudé.*

C., bi'coudé. (F. *bis*, twice; *coudé*, elbowed.) A doubly-bent catheter; the angles are very obtuse.

C., blood. An ordinary large catheter with large orifice and a stylet, which completely fills the channel of the instrument. Used for clearing out blood from the bladder.

C., Bro'die's. The curve of this catheter is straighter or more open than that of Liston's catheter.

C., con'ical. (L. *conus*, a cone.) A catheter which tapers more or less rapidly towards the extremity.

C., cou'dé. (F. *coudé*, elbowed.) The same as *C., elbowed.*

C., doub'le-chan'nel. (F. *sonde à double courant.*) A catheter having a septum down the middle, so that fluids injected down one side escape, after entering the bladder, by the other.

C., el'bowed. (Sax. *elboga*, from *el*, a cubit; *boga*, a bow. F. *algalie à coudé.*) A catheter having a short bend about an inch from the extremity. Useful in enlarged prostate. It is usually made of elastic gum, the extremity being of firmer substance than the remainder.

C., Eusta'chian. A fine tube of silver or elastic gum, about six inches long, the outer end somewhat funnel-shaped, the distal end a little curved. It is used in the diagnosis and treatment of ear diseases; and is passed along the floor of the nasal fossa, close to the septum, to the mouth of the Eustachian tube, which it enters.

C., fe'male. The instrument used for the female is usually a short silver tube, sometimes telescopic, with a very slight curve at its extremity; but many prefer to use an ordinary elastic male catheter.

C., Ge'ly de Nantes. This catheter has a curve equal to one third of a circle of 12 centimeters in diameter.

C., Heur'teloup's. A catheter in which the curve is one fourth of a circle, having a diameter of 8 centimeters.

C., Holt's self-retain'ing. A vulcanised india-rubber catheter, having two wings, which fold down as they are pressed through the urethra, but open on entering the bladder.

C., Le'roy d'E'tiolle's. A catheter the curve of which is one fourth of a circle of 12 centimeters in diameter.

C., Lis'ton's. The curve of this catheter is a segment of a circle 4 inches in diameter.

C., Mer'cier's. The same as *C., elbowed.*

C., na'sal. (L. *nasus*, the nose.) Same as *C., Eustachian.*

C., Pe'tit's. A catheter of the form of an S.

C., pros'tate. A catheter of extra length and of greater and more extended curve than usual. Used in retention of urine from enlarged prostate.

C., rail'way. A straight, gum elastic catheter, with large terminal aperture. It is introduced over a catgut bougie or guide, which is passed through the stricture.

C., self-retain'ing. Catheters made of vulcanised india rubber, bent sharply at the point, so as to hook over the neck of the bladder.

C., Sims'. A short sigmoid or sinuous catheter, with a double curve, and perforated near the extremity with a series of fine holes. Used for retention in the bladder after the operation for vesico-vaginal fistula.

C., soft met'al. Catheters which are used on account of their plasticity, retaining any bend that is impressed on them. They are made of an alloy of tin and lead.

C., ta'per. The same as *C., conical.*

C., Thomp'son's stric'ture. A catheter made of silver, with fine tapering point and an extra strong stem.

C., ver'tebrated. (L. *vertebra*, a joint.) An instrument, invented by Sayre, consisting of a series of hollow silver discs, which fit into each other end to end, and held together by a linked chain, which can be tightened at pleasure, so as to make the instrument a stiff rod to be used as a probe; or slackened, so that it may assume a curved shape, when it may be used as a catheter where the urethra is tortuous or the prostate is enlarged.

C., wing'ed. An elastic catheter having a wing-like projection on each side near the distal end, with the object of self-retention in the bladder; the wings lie by the side of the instrument during introduction, and expand when in the bladder.

C., Wor'mald's. A silver catheter for prostatic diseases, made with flattened point.

C., Wright's self-retain'ing. A catheter made of vulcanised rubber, having a bow or loop on each side. It is introduced with a stylet.

Cathet'eris. (Καθετήρ.) A catheter.

Cath'eterise. (Same etymon.) To introduce a catheter.

Catheter'isis. (Same etymon.) Catheterism.

Cath'eterism. (Same etymon. F. *catheterism;* I. and S. *cateterismo;* G. *Katheterismus.*) The operation of introducing the catheter, be it into the urethra, Eustachian tube, or other canal.

C., Eusta'chian. The introduction of the Eustachian catheter.

C., forc'ible. The introduction of a catheter into the bladder by main force through a stricture or an enlarged prostate. A procedure not usually recommended now.

C., larynge'al. (F. *tubage du larynx;* G. *Catheterismus der Luftwege.*) The introduction of a metallic or an elastic tube through the nose or mouth into the larynx, for the purpose of accomplishing artificial respiration in asphyxia, for the evacuation of a foreign body, for the enlargement of a narrowing of the laryngeal canal, or for the application of remedies to the interior of the larynx.

C., poste'rior. (L. *posterior*, hinder.) The introduction of a catheter into the urethra from the bladder. It has been used in a case of stricture of the urethra, where suprapubic puncture of the bladder had been employed and a sinus discharging urine had remained, for the purpose of ascertaining the exact site of the stricture, and cutting down upon it.

C., stomach'ic. (Στόμαχος, the stomach. G. *Catheterismus des Magens.*) The introduction of a tube into the stomach by the œsophagus, whilst the head of a patient is much lower than his pelvis, in order that the fluid contents may be evacuated.

C., tu'bar. (L. *tuba*, a trumpet.) The introduction of the Eustachian catheter.

C., ventric'ular. (L. *ventriculus*, the stomach.) Same as *C., stomachic.*

C., vesi'cal. (L. *vesica*, a bladder.) The introduction of a catheter into the urinary bladder.

Catheteris'mus. (Καθετηρισμός.) Catheterism; the introduction of a catheter.

Catheteriza'tion. (Καθετήρ.) Catheterism.

Cathetom'eter. (Κάθετος, let down, perpendicular; *μέτρον*, a measure.) An instrument intended to measure small vertical distances. It consists of a strong, finely-graduated vertical brass rod, on which moves a small telescope, accurately adjusted at a right angle, and provided with a finely-graduated vernier.

Cathidry'sis. (Καθιδρύω, to put together.) An old term for reduction of a fracture.

Cathi'mia. Alchemical term variously applied: to a mineral vein out of which gold and silver are dug; to concretion in the furnace of gold or silver; to gold, litharge, and the smoke arising from burnt copper. (Ruland.)

Cath'mia. Same as *Cathimia.*

Cathochi'tes. An alchemical term for a substance said to be found in Corsica, which attracts flesh and binds the hands together, just as the magnet attracts iron or amber light objects.

Cat'hode. (Κατά, downwards; ὁδός, a way.) The negative pole of a galvanic battery, so called because through it the electric current passes out of the electrolyte.

Cathod'ic. (Κατά, downwards; ὁδός, a way.) Proceeding downwards. A term applied by Dr. M. Hall to the centrifugal or efferent course of the nervous influence.

Cathol'ceus. (Καθολκεύς, from καθέλκω, to draw down.) Old name, used by Galen, *de Fasciis*, for an oblong bandage which was applied over another, called pericepastrum, to keep it in its proper situation.

Cathol'ici humo'res. (L. *catholicus*, from καθολικός, general; *humor*, a fluid.) Old epithet for humours which existed through the whole body.

Cathol'icon. (Κατά, denoting increased power; ὁλικός, universal.) A supposed universal medicine, capable of evacuating all humours.

Cathol'icum du'plex. (L. *catholicus*, universal; *duplex*, double.) Old name for a purgative electuary, *Electuarium de rheo compositum*, Fr. Codex.

Catholomelas'ma. (Καθόλος, universal; *μέλασμα*, a black spot.) General or constitutional melasma.

Cathora'sis. (Κατά; ὅρασις, sight.) Sharp or quick sight.

Cathyp'nia. (Κατά, intensive; ὕπνος, sleep.) Lasting or profound sleep.

Cathypno'sis. (Same etymon.) The progress of cathypnia.

Ca'tias. (Κατιάς.) A knife used in extracting a dead fœtus, or in opening an abscess of the womb, according to Paulus Ægineta, vi, 73.

Catil'lia. A weight of nine ounces. (Quincy.)

Catil'lus. (L. dim. of *catinus*, a porringer.) A cupel. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Cati'num alu'men. (L. *catinus*, a dish; *alumen*, alum.) Old term for potash.

Cati'nus fuso'rius. (L. *catinus; fusorius*, molten.) A crucible. (Quincy.)

Cat'ion. (Κατά, down; ἰών, part. of εἶμι, to go.) A term employed to designate the body which, when separated in electrolysis, passes in the direction of the current of positive electricity to the negative pole or cathode; an electro-positive body.

Catis'chon. One who is costive, or not easily purged. (Quincy.)

Cat'kin. (Dim. of E. *cat*. F. *chaton;* G. *Kätzchen*, *Lämmerchen*.) A deciduous scaly spike of unisexual flowers; so called from its resemblance to a cat's tail. An amentum.

Cat'lin. Same as *Catling*.

Cat'ling. A long, narrow, double-edged, sharp-pointed, straight knife for performing amputations.

Cat'ma. *Limatura auri*, or gold filings. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Cat'mint. The *Nepeta cataria*.

Cat'nep. The *Nepeta cataria*.

Catocænadel'phus. (Κάτω, below; κοινός, common; ἀδελφός, a brother.) A cænadelphous monster, the two bodies of which are united by their lower parts.

Catocathar'tic. (Κάτω, downwards; καθαίρω, to purge.) Having power to purge. Applied to purgative medicines in contradistinction to anacathartics or emetics. (Quincy.)

Cat'ochē. (Κατοχή, detention, possession.) A former term, used by Galen, *de Loc. Aff.* iii, 5, for catalepsy. Used synonymously with *Catochus*.

C. Gale'ni. (*Galen.*) A synonym of *Catalepsy*.

Catochei'lon. (Κάτω, below; χεῖλος, the lip.) An old term for the lower lip.

Also, a person with thick lips.

Catochel'lum. See *Catocheilon*.

Cat'ochus. (Κατοχή, from κατέχω, to detain.) An old term for catalepsy. Also, for an affection similar to catalepsy, but with rigidity of the limbs; also, for coma-vigil.

C. cervi'nus. (From L. *cervix*, the neck.) Tetanus particularly affecting the neck.

C. diur'nus. (L. *diurnus*, daily.) Symptomatic tetanus. (Quincy.)

C. holoton'icus. (῞Ολος, whole; τονικός, belonging to stretching.) Tetanus.

C. infant'um. (L. *infans*, an infant.) Induration of the cellular tissue. (Dunglison.)

Catocœ'lia. (Κάτω, downwards; κοιλία, the belly.) The lower belly.

Cat'ode. Same as *Cathode*.

Catœa'dion. Same as *Cateiadion*.

Catomis'mus. (Κάτω, below; ὦμος, the shoulder; κατωμισμός, used by Hippocrates, *de Artic.* i, 13.) A mode of reducing a dislocation of the shoulder, by throwing the patient's arm over the shoulder of a strong man, so that his body was raised from the ground, and the reduction effected by his weight, with the operator's shoulder as a fulcrum.

Cat'opode. (Κάτω, below; πούς, a foot.) A term applied to fishes and other animals which have fins or limbs on the under surface of the belly.

Catop'ter. (Κατοπτήρ, a speculum, from κατοπτεύω, to spy out.) The Greek name for the speculum ani. (Galen.)

Catop'tric. (Κατοπτρικός, in a mirror; from κατοπτρίζω, to make images and reflections by means of a mirror.) Of, or belonging to, catoptrics.

C. examina'tion of eye. See *C. test*.

C. test. A mode of diagnosis of cataract now seldom used. When a lighted candle is held before the eye, after dilatation of the pupil, three images are seen: an erect image due to reflection from the cornea, and one also erect from the anterior suface of the lens; the third is inverted, and is due to reflection from the concave posterior surface of the lens. The erect images move in the same direction with the candle, the inverted in the opposite direction. In cataract the third image is lost, and the second soon becomes obscure.

Catop'trics. (Same etymon. F. *catoptrique;* I. *catotrica;* S. *catoptrica;* G. *Katoptric*, *Reflexionslehre*.) That branch of optics which treats of the reflection of rays of light.

Catoptroman'cy. (Κάτοπτρον, a mirror; μαντεύομαι, to divine.) A species of divination by means of a mirror.

Catop'tron. (Κάτοπτρον, a mirror.) A speculum.

Catop'troscope. (Κάτοπτρον, a mirror; σκοπέω, to see.) An apparatus for investigating the parts of the body by means of a mirror.

Cato'pus. (Κάτω, downwards; πούς, a foot.) Applied to the ventral fins corresponding to the pelvic limbs of other Vertebrata.

Catorchi'tes. (Κατορχίτης, from κατορχέομαι, to delight in dancing; from its exhilarating effects.) A demulcent wine prepared with figs. Used by the Greeks, and also called sycites.

Catoret'ic. (Κατώρης, from κάτω ῥέπων, inclining downwards.) An old term for a purgative.

Cato'taphyte. (Κατώτατος, inferior; φυτόν, a plant.) A plant the stamens of which are inserted at the base of the calyx or at the disc.

Catoter'ic. (Κατώτερος, inferior, because operating downwards.) An old term (Gr. κατωτερικά) applied by Galen, *Meth. Med.* vii, 13, to cathartic medicines.

Cato'tica. (Κατώτατος, the lowest; from κάτω, down.) The second order of *Eccritica* of Mason Good's classification of diseases; and defined as diseases affecting internal surfaces, and consisting in pravity of the fluids or emunctories that open into the internal surfaces of organs. It included *Hydrops*, *Emphysema*, *Paruria*, and *Lithia*.

Catox'ys. (Κάτοξυς, very sharp, acute.) Very acute.

C. mor'bus. A very acute disease.

Catrobil. Alchemical name for earth.

Cats'kill. See *New York, mineral waters of.*

Cattagau'ma. A synonym of *Gamboge*.

Cattena'ja. Italy; in Tuscany. A mineral water containing sodium, magnesium, and calcium carbonate, with a very little iron.

Cattit'erus. (Καττίτερος. Attic for κασσίτερος, tin.) An old term for tin.

Cat'tle. (Old F. *catel*, goods; for Low L.

capitale, property, especially herds and flocks.) Domestic animals, especially bulls and cows.

C. pla'gue. (F. *peste des bœufs;* G. *Rinderpest.*) An infectious disease of cattle which arises originally in the steppes of Russia and Hungary. Its incubatory period is five or six days. An early symptom is running from the eyes, nose, and mouth, often with vesication of nostrils; there is intense salivation and excoriation of buccal mucous membrane, frequent shiverings, increase of temperature, cessation of rumination, great prostration, much abdominal pain, rapid emaciation, at first constipation, then diarrhœa, with fetid and bloody stools, and before death more or less general emphysema. There is found ulceration of the psalterium and abomasum, of the duodenum, and of the colon; in the duodenum vibices and arborescent blood spots, and in the colon many small blood clots, are seen. Numberless micrococci are found in the submucous tissue and in the blood-vessels of the intestines and in the epithelium, the blood-vessels and the lymphatics of the mucous covering of the mouth and tongue. At one time it was thought that certain spindle-shaped, oval, ciliated bodies, which were often found in the muscles and in the heart, were the cause of cattle plague; these are psorosperms frequently found also in other animals and in other circumstances. They have been called *Rainey's bodies.*

Catulot'ic. (Κατουλόω, to bring about, or cover with a cicatrix.) Inducing or favouring cicatrization. Applied to medicines; this word, however, in the only ancient authority for its use, a Latin fragmentary book, *de Dynamidiis,* falsely ascribed to Galen, signifies (*Catulotica medicamenta*) "those medicines which equalise and smooth down rough cicatrices."

Cat'ulus. (L. *catulus,* the young of all animals.) An old term for a catkin.

Catu'rus. (Κάττα, a cat; *ουρά,* a tail.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Euphorbiaceæ.*

C. spiciflo'rus, Linn. (E. *spice,* from F. *èpices;* L. *flos,* a flower.) Hab. India. Flowers used in decoction or conserve in diarrhœa.

Caucalin'eæ. (*Caucalis.*) A Subfamily of campylospermous Umbelliferæ having the secondary ridges of the fruit spinous.

Cauc'alis. (Καυκαλίς, an umbelliferous herb.) A Genus of plants of the Nat. Order *Umbelliferæ.*

C. anthris'cus. The *Torilis anthriscus.*

C. as'pera. (L. *asper,* rough.) The *Torilis anthriscus.*

C. caro'ta. The *Daucus carota,*

C. daucoï'des, Linn. (Δαῦκος, a carrot; εἶδος, likeness.) Used as a diuretic.

C. hu'milis, Jacq. (L. *humilis,* lowly.) The *C. leptophylla.*

C. leptophyl'la, Linn. (Λεπτός, thin; φύλλον, a leaf.) Hab. Europe. A diuretic.

C. leptophyl'la, Lamb. The *C. daucoïdes.*

C. mi'nor. (L. *minor,* less.) The *Torilis anthriscus.*

C. parviflo'ra, Lamb. (L. *parvus,* small.) The *C. leptophylla,* Linn.

C. sanic'ula. The *Sanicula europæa.*

Caucaloï'des. (Καυκαλίς.) Applied to the patella, from a supposed likeness to the flower of the *Caucalis.*

Cauca'sian. One of the varieties of man, according to Blumenbach; so called because it was believed that the Caucasus Mountains was the centre from which the races sprang. The head is dolicocephalic; the colour varies; the hair is usually long, with a tendency to curl. The term is not now in use for purposes of classification, but is replaced by *Mediterranean races.*

Cauch'emar. (L. *calco,* to tread; Old G. *mar,* an evil spirit.) The French name for nightmare.

Cau'chuc. Otherwise *Caoutchouc.*

Cauchum. A synonym in Avicenna of *Chelidonium majus.*

Caud'a. (L. *cauda,* a tail.) A tail. An old name for the os coccygis, which in tailed animals is the beginning of the tail. Bartholin, *de Ossib.* iv, *c.* 15, *p.* 737.

Also, the penis.

Also, the clitoris, particularly when unnaturally large. Waltherus, *Sylv. Med.* p. 1036.

In Botany, an appendage to a seed, like a tail.

In Zoology, the tail of an animal.

C. cor'nu posterio'ris. (L. *cornu,* a horn; *posterior,* hindmost.) A solid cord of vascular neuroglia, about one third of an inch long, one third of an inch broad, and one fiftieth of an inch thick, found sometimes in the occipital lobe of the brain, and representing an obliterated process of the posterior horn of the lateral ventricle.

C. cor'poris stria'ti. (L. *corpus,* body; *striatus,* part. *strio,* to furrow.) The thin pointed posterior extremity of the corpus striatum.

C. epididym'idis. ('Επί, upon; *δίδυμοί,* the testicles. G. *Schwanz des Nebenhodens.*) The globus minor or tail of the epididymis.

C. equi'na. (L. *equinus,* belonging to a horse. F. *queue de cheval; queue de la moëlle épinière;* G. *Pferdeschwanz.*) The bundle of lumbar and sacral nerves which run, in close contact with each other, from the lower end of the spinal cord to the lumbar intervertebral and sacral foramina.

It is a condition of adult life, the spinal cord extending to the end of the canal in the fœtus up to the fourth month; it does so in most fishes, and nearly so in some reptiles.

Name for the horse-tail, *Equisetum maximum.*

C. equi'na mi'nor. (L. *minor,* less.) The *Equisetum arvense.*

C. fe'lis. (L. *felis,* a cat.) The *Caturus spiciflorus,* from the shape of its flowers.

C. fe'lis agres'tis. (L. *felis; agrestis,* belonging to the fields.) The *Acalypha betulina.*

C. hel'icis. (L. *helix,* a tendril of a creeping plant.) The free posterior extremity of the helix, which is prolonged downwards.

C. mu'ris. (L. *mus,* a mouse.) A species of Ranunculus.

C. mus'culi. (L. *musculus,* a muscle.) That extremity of a muscle which is connected with the movable point; the part forming the insertion of a muscle.

C. pancre'atis. (Πᾶν, all; κρέας, flesh.) The left or smaller extremity of the pancreas.

C. porci'na. (L. *porcinus,* belonging to a pig.) The *Peucedanum officinale,* or hog's fennel.

C. puden'di. (L. *pudenda,* the privy parts.) Polypus of the uterus.

C. sa'lax. (L. *salax,* lustful.) The penis.

C. sem'inis. (L. *semen,* seed.) The elongated and usually feathery appendage to a seed, formed of the persistent style; it is simple, hairy, or geniculate.

C. vul'pis rubicun'di. (L. *vulpis*, a fox; *rubicundus*, ruddy.) Alchemical name for red lead. (Ruland.)

Caud'al. (L. *cauda*, a tail.) Of, or belonging to, the tail, as the caudal vertebræ or caudal fins.

C. feet. (G. *Caudalfüsse.*) The pleopodes of certain of the lower Crustacea.

C. hood. See *Hood, caudal.*

C. lig'ament. The filum terminale of central ligament of the spinal cord.

C. ver'tebræ. See *Vertebræ, caudal.*

Cauda'ta. (L. *cauda.*) An Order of Amphibia synonymous with *Urodela.*

Caud'ate. (L. *cauda.* F. *caudé; G. geschwänzt.*) Having a tail, or some appendage like one.

C. lobe of liv'er. See *Lobus caudatus.*

C. nu'cleus. See *Nucleus caudatus.*

Cauda'tio. (L. *cauda*, a tail. F. *caudation;* I. *caudazione;* S. *caudacion.*) Term used by Blasius, *Med. Univers. p.* 334, for an elongation of the clitoris.

Caud'ex. (L. *caudex*, the trunk of a tree. F. *caudex;* I. *caudice;* G. *Stock*, *Stamm.*) The stem or stipe of a fern, in tropical climates rising to a height of 30 or 40 feet.

Some authors give it the signification of axis, whether above or below the ground, and apply it to all plants and trees.

C. ascend'ens. (L. *ascendo*, to mount up.) The part of the stem which is above the ground.

C. cer'ebri. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) The medullary mass of the brain which is continuous with the crura cerebri below, and which, spreading out in a fan-like form, ascends to the interior of the central hemispheres above.

Also, same as *Crura cerebri.*

C. descend'ens. (L. *descendo*, to descend.) A synonym of *Rhizome* or *Root.*

C. interme'dius. (L. *inter*, between; *medius*, the middle.) The point of divergence of stem and root.

Caudic'iform. (L. *caudex; forma*, likeness. G. *stockartig.*) A stem that is not ramified.

Caud'icle. (Dim. *caudex.*) The stalk or process which supports the pollen masses, or pollinea, of the Orchidaceæ.

Caudif'erous. (L. *cauda; fero*, to bear. F. *coudifère;* G. *schwanztragend.*) Having, or bearing, a tail.

Caudig'erous. (L. *cauda; gero*, to bear.) Same as *Caudiferous.*

Caudima'nous. (L. *cauda; manus*, the hand.) Applied to animals that employ their tail like a hand to seize objects, as the apes.

Caudiso'na duris'sa. (L. *cauda; sono*, to sound; *durus*, hard.) The rattlesnake, *Crotalus horridus.*

Caud'le. (Old F. *caudel*, from late L. *caldus*, for *calidus*, hot. F. *chaudeau;* G. *Kraftsuppe.*) A form of gruel, with stimulants, formerly given to women after labour. There are various forms given somewhat similar to the following: Half a pint of gruel is mixed with two tablespoonfuls of cream or an egg beaten up, a wineglass of sherry, some lemon peel, nutmeg, and sugar.

Caudotibia'lis. (L. *cauda*, a tail; *tibia*, the bone of that name.) A muscle in seals which arises from the upper caudal vertebra and is inserted into the tibia.

Caud'ula. (Dim. of L. *cauda*, a tail.) The filiform or setaceous organs about the anus of the Lepisma.

Caul. (Welsh *caul*, a covering for the bowels. F. *coiffe;* I. *cuffia;* S. *cofia;* G. *Haube.*) The epiploon or omentum.

Also, the amnion, which sometimes being torn off by the child's head passing from the uterus, comes away with it, quite separated from the placenta, and is vulgarly supposed to be of good omen.

Caule'don. (Καυληδόν, in the manner of a stem or stalk; from καυλός, a stem. F. *cauledon;* I. *cauledon;* G. *Querbruch.*) Applied to a transverse fracture, or that of a bone broken across, as of a stalk or stem of a plant. Galen, *Meth. Med.* vi, 5.

Caulerp'idæ. A Tribe of the Suborder *Siphoneæ*, Nat. Order *Confervaceæ*, having a monosiphonous frond, continuous and irregularly branched.

Caul'es dulcama'ræ. (L. *caulis*, a stalk.) The tops of the woody nightshade, *Solanum dulcamara.*

Caules'cent. (L. *caulesco*, to grow to a stem. F. *caulescent;* G. *bestengelt.*) Having, or growing on, a stem.

Caul'icle. Same as *Caulicule.*

Caulic'olous. (L. *caulis; colo*, to inhabit.) Applied to parasitical phanerogamous plants that draw their nourishment by means of lateral suckers on their stems, as the Cuscuta.

Caul'icule. (Dim. of L. *caulis.* F. *caulicule.*) The point of union of the base of the plumule with the radicle and the base of the cotyledons in a germinating seed.

Also, each of numerous stems proceeding from but one root.

Caulic'ulus. Same as *Caulicle.*

Cauliflo'rous. (L. *caulis; flos*, a flower.) Having flowers on the stem.

Caul'iflower. (Mod. E. *cole*, a cabbage; *flower;* from F. *chou*, cabbage; *fleuri*, flowering. F. *choufleur;* I. *cavol fiore;* S. *coliflor;* G. *Blumenkohl.*) The *Brassica florida.*

C. excres'cence. (L. *excresco*, to grow out. G. *Blumenkohlgewächs.*) Originally employed to designate what is now known as epithelial cancer of the cervix uteri.

Doubtless this term has been applied at times to non-malignant villous tumours.

C. growth. A term which has been used to describe all growths, natural or morbid, which are developed in the form of a stem, with branches and branchlets all closely applied to each other or crowded; such are acinous glands, papillomata of the skin, villous tumours, and such like.

Caul'iform. (*Caulis; forma*, likeness.) Having the appearance of a stem.

Caul'in. (L. *caula.*) The colouring matter of red cabbage and broccoli.

Caul'inary. Same as *Cauline.*

C. stip'ules. Stipules which persist in a leaf-like fashion, and are not attached to the petiole but to the stem.

Caul'ine. (L. *caulis*, a stem. F. *caulinaire;* G. *stengelständig*, *stielständig.*) Of, or belonging to, a stalk or stem.

C. bun'dles. In Botany, applied to fibrovascular bundles, formed in the stem, having no connection with the leaves.

C. leaves. (F. *feuilles caulinaires.*) Leaves arising from the main stem.

Caulinic'olous. Same as *Caulicolous.*

Caulirhi'zous. (Καυλός, the stalk; ῥίζα, a root.) Applied to plants the stems of which send forth roots.

Caul'is. (Καυλός, a stalk.) An old term for the penis.

Also, for the neck of the uterus.

Also, the stalk or stem of herbaceous plants.

Also, any kind of herb, especially pot-herbs.

C. flor'ida. (L. *floridus*, flowery. F. *chou-fleur*.) The cauliflower.

C. procum'bens. (L. *procumbo*, to fall forward.) A trailing stem.

C. ru'ber. The *Brassica rubra*, or red cabbage.

C. scan'dens. (L. *scando*, to climb.) A stalk climbing with the aid of tendrils.

C. tinospo'ræ. The Indian drug *Gulancha*, the stem of *Tinospora cordifolia*.

C. u'teri. The *Cervix uteri*.

C. volu'bilis. (L. *volubilis*, that which is turned round.) A twining stem. A stem climbing without the aid of tendrils.

Caul'obulb. (Καυλός, a stem; βολβός, a bulb.) A leaf-bearing or floriferous stem swollen at the base, as in *Ranunculus bulbosus*, and many orchids.

Caulocar'pous. (Καυλός; καρπός, fruit. G. *stengelfruchtig*.) Applied to vegetables the stems of which persist and bear fruit many times.

Caulo'ma. (L. *caulis*, a stem.) A term applied in Botany to all parts which bear leaves.

Also, to the stem of a palm which is unbranched and bears leaves only on the top.

Caul'ome. Same as *Cauloma*.

Caulophyl'lin. A resinous material precipitated by water from the tincture of the *Caulophyllum thalictroides*. It is believed to be composed of an alkaloid with some saponine. Used as an emmenagogue and an oxytocic.

Caulophyl'lum. (Καυλός, a stalk; φύλλον, a leaf.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Berberidaceæ*.

Also, the officinal name, U.S. Ph., of the rhizome of *C. thalictroides*. It contains saponin and caulophyllin.

C. thalictro'ides, Michx. (Θάλικτρον, the thalictrum; εἶδος, likeness.) The blue cohosh. Hab. United States. A perennial herbaceous plant, 2 feet high, with matted, knotty rhizomes, a naked stem to the summit, whence springs a compound triternate leaf and a panicle of greenish-yellow flowers. The root is sweetish and pungent. It is used as a diaphoretic and an emmenagogue and oxytocic.

Caulople'gia. (Καυλός, the penis; πληγή, a stroke.) Paralysis of the penis.

Caulorrha'gia. (Καυλός; ῥήγνυμι, to break forth.) Hæmorrhage from the penis, either accompanied or not by erection.

C. ejaculato'ria. (L. *ejaculo*, to eject.) Hæmorrhage from the penis during ejaculation of semen.

C. stillatit'ia. (L. *stillo*, to drop.) Hæmorrhage from the urethra.

Caulorrhœ'a. (Καυλός, a stalk; ῥέω, to flow.) A flow of mucus from the male urethra.

C. benig'na. (L. *benignus*, mild.) Simple gonorrhœa.

Caul'osarc. (Καυλός, a stalk; σάρξ, flesh.) Same as *Caulobulb*.

Caul'us. (Καυλός, a stalk, the penis.) The penis.

Caum'a. (Καῦμα, burning heat, from καίω, to burn.) The heat of the atmosphere. Applied to the burning heat of fever.

C. bronchi'tis. (Βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes.) Croup.

C. cardi'tis. (Καρδία, the heart.) Inflammation of the heart.

C. enteri'tis. (Ἔντερον, the intestine.) Inflammation of the bowels.

C. gastri'tis. (Γαστήρ, the stomach.) Inflammation of the stomach.

C. hæmorrhag'icum. (Αἱμοῤῥαγικός, liable to hæmorrhage.) Active hæmorrhage.

C. hepati'tis. (Ἧπαρ, the liver.) Inflammation of the liver.

C. ophthalmi'tis. (Ὀφθαλμός, the eye.) Inflammation of the structures of the eye.

C. peritoni'tis. (Περιτόναιος, stretched over.) Inflammation of the peritoneum.

C. phreni'tis. (Φρήν, the mind.) Inflammation of the brain.

C. pleuri'tis. (Πλευρά, the side.) Inflammation of the pleura.

C. podag'ricum. (Ποδάγρα, gout in the feet.) Gout.

C. rheumatis'mus. (Ῥευματισμός, a defluxion.) Acute rheumatism.

Caumat'ic. (Καῦμα, burning heat.) Relating to the burning heat of fever.

Caumato'des. (Καυματώδης, feverish.) Burning hot.

C. fe'bris. (L. *febris*, a fever.) An inflammatory fever.

Caun'ga. The areca nut.

Cau'rus. Alchemical term for the north-west.

Caus'a. (L. *causa*, a cause.) That by means of, on account of, or through which, a thing is done or takes place; a cause or reason.

C. ab'dita. (L. *abdo*, to hide.) The hidden or remote cause.

C. actua'lis. (L. *ago*, to drive.) The immediate cause.

C. antece'dens. (L. *ante*, before; *cedo*, to go.) The antecedent cause. Another term for the exciting cause. See *C. excitans*.

C. conjunct'a. (L. *con*, together; *jungo*, to join.) The proximate cause. See *C. proxima*.

C. con'tinens. (L. *con*, together; *teneo*, to hold.) The joining or continuing cause. Another term for the proximate cause. See *C. proxima*.

C. dispo'nens. (L. *dispono*, to dispose.) The disposing or predisposing cause. A term for a state of the system which makes it liable to assume any particular disease when the exciting cause is applied. Also called *C. proëgumena*.

C. ex'citans. (L. *ex*, out of; *cico*, to summon.) The exciting cause; or that which immediately produces the disease. Also called *C. antecedens*, *occasionalis*, or *procatarctica*.

C. facin'oris. (L. *facinus*, a deed.) The cause or motive of a deed, especially of a crime.

C. occasiona'lis. (L. *occasio*, opportunity; from *ob*, and *cado*, to fall.) The occasional or accidental cause. Another term for the exciting cause. See *C. excitans*.

C. præincip'iens. (L. *præ*, before; *incipio*, to begin.) The exciting cause; that which immediately precedes.

C. procatarc'tica. (Πρό, before; καταρκέω, to be fully sufficient.) The preceding cause. Another term for the exciting cause. See *C. excitans.*

C. proegu'mena. (Προηγέομαι, to go first.) The foregoing or precedent cause. Another term for the predisposing cause. See *C. disponens.*

C. prox'ima. (L. *proximus*, nearest.) The proximate cause; or that deranged action from which all the symptoms arise; being really but another name for the disease itself. Also called *C. continens.*

Causal'gia. (Καῦσος, burning heat; ἄλγος, pain.) Acute burning pain, such as is often produced by gunshot wounds.

Also, neuralgia with a sensation as of burning.

Causal'ity. (L. *causa*, a cause. F. *causalité; I. causalita;* G. *Kausalität.*) The quality or power of tracing effects to a cause. A phrenological term for a faculty peculiar to man (its organ in the upper part of the forehead, on each side of *Comparison*), giving perception of the dependence of phenomena, furnishing the idea of causation as forming an invisible bond of connection between cause and effect, impressing with an irresistible conviction that every phenomenon or change in nature is caused by something, and so leading by successive steps to the great cause of all. In regarding the actions of men, it leads to consider the motives or moving causes from which they proceed.

Cause. (L. *causa*, that by means of, on account of, or through which, a thing is done or takes place. Αἰτία, αἴτιον; F. *cause;* I. and S. *causa;* G. *Ursache.*) That which produces an effect.

C., ac'cessory. (L. *accedo*, to approach. F. *cause accessoire.*) An incidental, assisting, non-essential cause of disease.

C., accident'al. (L. *accido*, to happen. F. *cause accidentelle.*) An occasional cause; that which does not always have the effect of producing the same disease; one which does not act unless under certain given conditions.

C., com'mon. The same as *C., accidental.*

C., endopath'ic. (Ἔνδον, within; πάθος, a disease.) An exciting cause of disease which originates within the body.

C., essen'tial. (L. *essentia*, the essence of a thing. F. *cause essentielle.*) An exciting cause which produces a special disease.

C., exci'ting. (L. *excito*, to summon forth. F. *cause excitante.*) A cause which immediately produces or excites disease.

C., exopath'ic. (Ἔξω, outward; πάθος, a disease.) An exciting cause of disease which originates outside the body.

C., exter'nal. (L. *externus*, outward.) A cause of disease which originates and acts from without the body.

C., hid'den. An undiscoverable cause.

C., imme'diate. (L. *immediatus*, with nothing standing in the middle.) A cause which directly produces a disease.

C., inter'nal. (L. *internus*, inward.) A cause which produces disease and originates within the body.

C., mechan'ical. (Μηχανικός, belonging to mechanics. F. *cause mécanique.*) An obstruction of some duct, or a pressure on some organ, or a bruise or laceration of some structure, or other mechanical damage by which disease is produced.

C., neg'ative. (L. *negativus*, from *nego*, to deny.) A cause of disease which is an abstraction or removal of anything necessary for the well-being of the part or of the individual.

C., obscu're. (L. *obscurus*, dark.) A cause not definitely known.

C., occa'sional. (L. *occasio*, an opportunity. F. *cause occasionelle.*) A cause which directly occasions disease.

C., oc'cult. (L. *occultus*, hidden.) A cause not definitely known.

C., phys'ical. (L. *physicus*, belonging to natural philosophy.) A cause which produces disease by means of its physical influence.

C., physiolog'ical. (Φύσις, nature; λόγος, an account.) A cause which acts in virtue of its power of altering the functions of living organs.

C., predispo'nent. The same as *C., predisposing.*

C., predispo'sing. (L. *præ*, before; *dispono*, to arrange. F. *cause predisposante.*) A cause which, whilst not producing disease itself, renders more effective, or is necessary for the action of, the exciting cause. It may be either a natural or an acquired condition of the body, or a circumstance of its surroundings.

C., prin'cipal. (L. *principalis*, first.) The chief and most important cause of disease.

C., procatarc'tic. See *Causa procatarctica.*

C., prox'imate. (L. *proximus*, nearest.) This term is used by some in the sense of the disease itself; by others, as meaning those morbid processes which the exciting cause induces; by others, as denoting the morbific cause itself.

C., remo'te. (L. *remotus*, distant; part. of *removeo*, to move back.) The same as *C., predisposing.*

C., specif'ic. (L. *specificus*, forming a particular kind.) A cause which, when acting, produces the same special disease.

C., vi'tal. (L. *vitalis*, belonging to life.) The specific thing by which infectious or contagious diseases are produced, and which itself is supposed to be living.

Caus'is. (Καῦσις, a burning.) A term which has been variously used to denote a burn, the act of boiling, fermentation, the intense burning of fever, and cauterisation.

Causo'des. (Καυσώδης, burning.) Having an ardent burning sensation. Inflammation. Applied to an ardent fever, which is also called *Causus.*

Causo'ma. (Καύσωμα, from καῦσος, burning heat.) Inflammatory swelling.

Caus'tic. (Καυστικός, capable of burning, from καίω, to burn. F. *caustique;* I. *caustico;* G. *ätzmittel.*) A substance which produces the death and disorganisation of a living tissue when brought in contact with it. A caustic may act chemically, as zinc chloride; or mechanically, as the actual cautery.

Also (F. *caustique;* I. *caustico;* G. *ätzend*), having the destructive action of a caustic.

Also, *in Optics*, a term applied to a curve produced in space by the successive intersections of parallel rays by the successive rays of light when reflected from a concave surface; this is the caustic by reflection or catacaustic curve.

The caustic by refraction is a similar curve obtained from a refracting surface; also called diacaustic curve.

C. al'cohols. A term applied to sodium and potassium ethylates, in consequence of their caustic action on living tissue.

C. al'kali. A pure alkaline oxide free from water. Usually applied to *Potassa fusa.*

C. ar'rows. Conical sticks of some firmish farinaceous or other material containing a caustic, such as zinc chloride, and which, being inserted into a puncture made in a tumour or other structure to be destroyed, produce death of the surrounding structures.

C. bar'ley. See *Barley, caustic.*

C., black. Strong sulphuric acid made into a paste with saffron. Used as a caustic in cancer.

C., Can'quoin's. See *Canquoin's paste.*

C., com'mon. A synonym of silver nitrate, *Argenti nitras.*

C., Du'bois'. Arsenious acid 1 part, red sulphuret of mercury 16, dragon's blood 8 parts.

C., Frère Côme's. Arsenious acid 1 part, red sulphuret of mercury 5, burnt sponge 2.

C., gold'en. Six grains of gold trichloride dissolved in an ounce of nitromuriatic acid.

C., Gon'dret's. The *Unguentum ammoniacale*, Belg. Ph.

C., i'odine. One part each of iodine and potassium iodide dissolved in two parts of water.

C., Landol'fi's. Equal parts of the chlorides of bromine, gold, zinc, and antimony, mixed with the same weight of flour.

C., lu'nar. The *Argenti nitras.*

C., mercu'rial. The acid nitrate of mercury.

C., mit'igated. (L. *mitigo*, to soften.) Term applied to silver nitrate rendered less active by the admixture of an equal quantity, or with a still larger proportion, of potassium nitrate.

C. of Fil'hos. The *Causticum Viennense fusum Filhos.*

C. paste. Chloride of zinc mixed into a paste with wheaten flour or starch and alcohol, and used to destroy cancerous or other tumours.

C. pot'ash. See *Potassa caustica.*

C., Recam'ier's. Same as *C., golden.*

C., Rous'selot's. Same as *C., Frère Côme's.*

C. so'da. See *Soda caustica.*

C. stron'tia. Same as *Strontium monoxide.*

C., sulphu'ric. Strong sulphuric acid made into a paste with plaster of Paris, saffron, or lint.

C., Vien'na. Same as *Vienna paste.*

C. vol'atile al'kali. *Liquor ammoniæ.*

C., zinc. Chloride of zinc mixed with flour or starch, in the proportion of one to two or three or more of the latter.

Caus'tica adus'tio. (L. *causticus*, caustic; *adustio*, a burning.) A synonym of *Cauterisation.*

Caustic'ity. (L. *causticus*, caustic. F. *causticité;* I. *causticita;* S. *causticidad;* G. *ätzbarkeit*, *ätzkraft.*) The quality which distinguishes caustic substances, that of having so strong a tendency to combine with organised bodies or substances as to destroy their texture.

Causticoph'orum. (Καυστικός, capable of burning; φορέω, to bear. F. *causticophore;* G. *ätzmittelträger.*) An instrument for carrying caustic.

Caus'tics. (Καυστικός, capable of burning.) Same as *Escharotics.*

Caus'ticum. Same as *Caustic.*

C. æthiop'icum. (L. *æthiopicus*, an Ethiopian, or a black.) Same as *Caustic, black.*

C. alkali'num. The *Potassa fusa.*

C. america'num. The *Veratrum sabadilla.*

C. ammoniaca'le Gon'dret. The *Unguentum ammoniacale*, Belg. Ph.

C. antimonia'le. The *Antimonii chloridum.*

C. arsenica'le. Arsenical caustic. A caustic used in the treatment of cancer, composed of two parts of white arsenic to one of levigated antimony, melted together in a crucible.

C. chirurgo'rum. (L. *chirurgus*, a surgeon.) An old name of nitrate of silver.

C. commu'ne. (L. *communis*, common.) A synonym of *Potassa fusa.*

Also, a term applied to a mixture of equal parts of quicklime and black soap. Used as a caustic.

C. commu'ne acer'rimum. (L. *communis; acerrimus*, very violent.) The *Potassa fusa.*

C. commu'ne for'tius. (L. *communis*, common; *fortis*, strong.) A term for *Potassa cum calce.*

C. commu'ne mit'ius. (L. comp. of *mitis*, mild.) Caustic potash dissolved in thrice its weight of water, and mixed with quicklime to the consistence of a paste.

Also, equal parts of quicklime and soft soap.

C. cum chlorure'to zin'cico, Fr. Codex. (F. *caustique avec le chlorure de zinc.*) Same as *Canquoin's paste.*

C. cum ka'li hy'drico cum cal'ce. The *C. Viennense fusum Filhos.*

C. cum potas'sa et cal'ce, Fr. Codex. Same as *C. Viennense fusum Filhos.*

C. luna're. (L. *Luna*, the moon, a name of silver.) The *Argenti nitras.*

C. ni'grum. (L. *niger*, black.) Same as *Caustic, black.*

C. ni'tricum. Nitric acid dropped on to cotton wool or lint until it is gelatinised. Used in the removal of cancer.

C. odontal'gicum. (Ὀδονταλγία, the toothache.) One part of morphia dissolved in twenty of dilute nitric acid. Applied with cotton wool to a carious tooth for the relief of pain.

C. potentia'le. (L. *potentia*, power.) *Potassa fusa.*

C. sali'num. (L. *sal*, salt.) *Potassa fusa.*

C. Viennen'se fu'sum Fil'hos. (L. *fusus*, poured out.) Equal parts of quicklime and caustic potash (which, mixed with spirit, forms Vienna paste) melted by means of heat and run into moulds; so called after its proposer.

Caustocy'clus. (Καυστικός, caustic; κύκλος, a circle.) The caustic ring, in which was fixed the nitrate of mercury, for cauterising the eye.

Caustodermi'tis. (Καυστός, burnt; δέρμα, the skin.) Inflammation of the skin from burning.

Cau'sus. (Καῦσος, from καίω, to burn.) An old term, used by Paracelsus, *l.* x, *Paragr.*, § 3, for ardent fever, which was characterised by pungent heat internally, great heat of breath, desire of cold air, dryness of the tongue, lips, and skin, coldness of the extremities, the urine loaded with bile, watchfulness, quick small and weak pulse; eyes clear shining and red, with good state of the complexion; it has been considered the same with the variety of malignant remittent of hot climates, called ardent or burning remittent fever; this, however, is only conjecture.

Also, applied to those cases of febrile disturbance supposed to be caused by the direct rays of the sun, combined with excessive exertion, which are also called *Fever, thermic.*

C. endemia'lis. (Ἐν, among; δῆμος, a people.) A synonym of yellow fever.

Cau'ter. (Καυτήρ, a burner.) An instrument for applying the actual cautery.

Also, a liniment or application of a caustic character.

Caut'erant. (Καυτήριον, a branding iron.) Relating to a cautery or to caustic, or having the properties of either.

Cauteret'ic. (Καυτήρ, a branding-iron.) Caustic.

Caut'erets. France; Département des Hautes-Pyrénées. Indifferent or mild sulphuretted mineral waters, from fourteen sources, of a temperature varying from 30° C. to 49° C. (86° F. to 120·2° F.) Cauterets is 3200 feet above sea-level, the climate is mild, and, being situated at the extremity of a valley enclosed by high mountains, it is moist and somewhat variable. The Raillère spring, the most renowned, contains only 0·1459 grain of sodium sulphuret in 16 ounces; it also contains sodium chloride and sulphide, silica, and baregine. The other springs are of more or less similar character. They are used in chronic bronchial catarrh, in rheumatism, gout, syphilis, and disorders of menstruation. Horses with catarrhal affections are often treated, and successfully.

Cauterias'mus. Same as *Cauterisation.*

Cauterisa'tio. See *Cauterisation.*

Cauterisa'tion. (Καυτηριάζω, to cauterize. F. *cautérisation;* I. *cauterizzazione;* S. *cauterizacion;* G. *ätzen, Brennen.*) The act or process of applying the cautery or a caustic.

C. by con'tact. Cauterisation accomplished by the direct application of the hot iron to the part to be destroyed.

C. by points. The application of the point of a conical cautery, at equal distances on the skin, so as to destroy at each place the whole thickness.

C. dis'tant. Cauterisation accomplished by holding a hot iron at some little distance from the part to be destroyed.

C. en flè'ches. (F. *en,* in; *flèche,* an arrow.) A form in which chloride of zinc or other caustic is made into a paste, with flour or other material, cut into pointed strips and dried. These are inserted into punctures made around, or into the substance of, the part to be destroyed.

C., inhe'rent. (L. *inhereo,* to be firmly fixed in.) The application of the actual cautery so as to produce complete and deep destruction.

C., Neapol'itan. The application of the actual cautery to the subjacent structures after an incision has been made through the skin.

C., object'ive. (L. *objicio,* to throw before.) A milder cauterization, effected by holding a red-hot iron or a burning coal at a little distance from the diseased part.

C., slow. The application of the *Moxa.*

C., transcur'rent. (L. *transcurro,* to run across.) The rapid application of the actual cautery to the skin so as not to destroy the whole thickness.

Caut'erise. (Καυτηριάζω.) To apply the cautery, or a caustic.

Caute'rium. (Καυτήριον, a branding iron.) A cautery.

C. actua'le. (L. *actualis,* active.) The actual cautery, or red-hot iron.

C. potentia'le. (L. *potentia,* power.) The potential cautery, or chemical caustic, as zinc chloride or caustic potash.

Caut'ery. (Καυτήριον, a branding iron. L. *cauterium;* F. *cautère;* I. and S. *cauterio;* G. *Brennmittel, ätzmittel, Beizmittel.*) An agent whereby disorganisation and death of organic tissue, to a greater or less extent, may be produced; the destroyed part being called an eschar. These agents are divided into *actual* and *potential;* but practically the term cautery is confined to the first form, the actual; in other words, a heated metallic instrument.

C., ac'tual. (L. *actualis,* active. F. *cautère actuel;* G. *Brenneisen, Brandeisen.*) An instrument of metal of various shapes, which, being heated, is applied to the structures of the body, for the purpose of producing destruction of the tissue, or any minor degree of alteration between this and rubefaction. The metal usually employed is steel, in consequence of its capacity for heat, its readiness to give it up, its unlikelihood to break when plunged while hot into cold water, and its change of appearance when heated to different degrees of temperature; as, black heat (F. *rouge-obscur*), when the metal is heated only to the extent of not changing colour; red heat (F. *rouge-cerise*); and white heat (F. *rouge-blanc*). The instrument consists of a handle of wood or ivory, and a stem, which at its extremity is bent at about a right angle, and terminated by the cauterising surface; this latter may be circular and flat, conical, wedge-shaped, or otherwise. It is employed to destroy morbid surfaces and growths, to produce counter-irritation, and to arrest hæmorrhage.

C., but'ton. Same as *Corrigan's cautery.*

C., elec'tric. Same as *C., galvanic.*

C., galvan'ic. (F. *galvano-cautère.*) See *Galvano-cautery.*

C., gas. (F. *cautère à gaz.*) An apparatus consisting of an india-rubber bag to contain the gas, which may be hydrogen or common coal gas, and an elastic tube connecting it to the burner, which is generally protected by a surrounding wire netting, The heat that can be obtained is very great. See also *Thermo-cautery.*

C., poten'tial. (L. *potentia,* power.) A term used formerly to include all caustics except the hot iron.

Cau'tiousness. (L. *caveo,* to take heed of.) A mental faculty, according to phrenologists, producing the emotion of fear and wariness in general, and prompting its possessor to take care. It is situated in that part of the brain which lies beneath the parietal protuberance.

Cau'valat. France; Département du Gard. Mild sulphur water containing lime. Used in skin diseases and catarrhal affections of the larynx, bronchi, kidneys, and bladder.

Ca'va. The name of the intoxicating liquor made in the South Sea Islands from the rhizome of the *Macropiper methysticum.*

Ca'va. (L. *cavus,* hollow.) A term applied to the vulva.

C. herbario'rum. (L. *herbarius,* a botanist.) The *Fumaria bulbosa.*

C. ve'na. See *Vena cava.*

Ca'val. (L. *cavus*, hollow.) Of, or belonging to, the vena cava.

Cav'alam. The *Sterculia balanghas.*

Caval'lium u'rens. The *Sterculia urens.*

Cav'alry. (F. *cavalerie*, horseman; from I. *cavaleria*, from *cavallo*, a horse.) Horse soldiers.

C. bone. A bony deposit in the adductor muscles of the thigh in horse soldiers, the result of inflammation produced by pressure.

Cava'tio. (L. *cavatio*, a cavern.) A cavity.

Ca'vĕ. Italy; in the district of Vico Pisano. A mineral water containing calcium carbonate and sodium chloride.

Ca'vea. (L. *cavea*, a hollow place.) A cavity.

C. na'rium. (L. *naris*, the nostril.) The cavity of the nose.

Cav'endish, Hen'ry. An English chemist, born at Nice on October 10, 1731; died on February 24, 1810.

Cav'ern. (L. *caverna*, a hollow. F. *caverne;* I. *caverna;* S. *caverna;* G. *Höhle*, *Höhlung.*) A hollow or excavation in the lung or elsewhere from destruction of tissue or emptying of an abscess.

Also, sometimes applied to the cavity of a dilated bronchus.

Cav'erna. (L. *caverna*, a hollow, from *cavus*, hollow. F. *caverne;* G. *Höhle.*) A cavity.

Also, a synonym of the *Vulva.*

C. na'rium. (L. *naris*, the nostril.) The cavity of the nose.

Cav'ernæ. Plural of *Caverna.*

C. dent'ium. (L. *dens*, a tooth.) The alveoli.

C. front'is. (L. *frons*, the forehead.) The frontal sinuses.

Caverna'rious. (L. *caverna.*) Growing in caverns or other subterranean places.

Caverni'tis. (L. *caverna.*) Inflammation of the corpora cavernosa of the penis.

Caverno'ma. A synonym of *Angeioma, cavernous.*

Cav'ernous. (L. *caverna*, a hollow. F. *caverneux;* G. *voll Höhlen.*) Full of, or having, cells and hollows.

C. angeio'ma. See *Angeioma, cavernous.*

C. ar'teries. A condition of arteries occurring but seldom. The carotid gland of the frog is an example in which filaments containing muscle cells spring from the arterial wall, and, interlacing with each other, form a network. Similar structures are found in the pulmonary arteries and aorta of some Cheloniæ. See *C. blood-vessels.*

C. ar'tery. See *Corpus cavernosum, artery of.*

C. blood-ves'sels. A condition in which the lumen of the vessel is in part or whole traversed by trabeculæ, so that it assumes a spongy character; the same condition also results from frequent and close anastomosis of blood-vessels of various sizes. See *C. arteries*, *C. capillaries*, and *C. veins.*

C. bod'ies. The corpora cavernosa of the penis; and also of the clitoris.

C. bod'y of pe'nis. See *Corpus cavernosum penis.*

C. bod'y of the vagi'na. The erectile tissue lying close to the bulbi vestibuli of the vagina.

C. brea'thing. A term applied to bronchial breathing having a hollow sound, produced by the reverberation of a cavity, either a largely dilated bronchial tube, or a tubercular, or other cavity; the characters are the more pronounced the freer the communication with the air passages, the firmer the surrounding lung tissue, and the emptier the cavity. Very occasionally cavernous breathing is heard where there is only induration.

C. cap'illaries. In these the trabeculæ consist of fine homogeneous connective tissue. See *C. blood-vessels.*

C. cough. The cough as heard by auscultation, when it is hollow and has a metallic character.

C. frem'itus. See *Fremitus, cavernous.*

C. gan'glion. A synonym of the *Carotid ganglion.*

C. groove. (F. *gouttière caverneuse.*) A broad, sinuous groove on the upper surface of the sphenoid bone at each side of the body, which lodges the cavernous sinus and the internal carotid artery.

C. lymph-tu'mours. Same as *Lymphangeioma, cavernous.*

C. metamorph'osis. (Μεταμόρφωσις, a transformation.) The mode of production of the cavernous or erectile tumour called cavernous angeioma.

C. næ'vi. See *Nævus, cavernous.*

C. nerves of pe'nis. See *Corpus cavernosum, nerves of.*

C. plex'us. (L. *plexus*, a plaiting. F. *plexus caverneux;* G. *Zellblutleitergeflecht.*) A sympathetic plexus lying in the cavernous sinus below and towards the inner side of the carotid artery at the sella turcica. It gives branches to the carotid artery, and communicates with the third, fourth, ophthalmic division of the fifth, and the sixth nerves, and with the ophthalmic ganglion.

C. râle. (F. *râle*, a rattle in the throat.) Same as *Rhonchus, cavernous.*

C. respira'tion. (L. *respiro*, to breathe back.) Same as *C. breathing.*

C. rhonch'us. See *Rhonchus, cavernous.*

C. si'nus. (F. *sinus caverneux;* G. *Zellblutleiter.*) A large irregular sinus, situate at the side of the body of the sphenoid, receiving the ophthalmic vein in front, and extending from the sphenoidal fissure to the apex of the petrous bone, where it joins the petrosal sinus; on its inner side it communicates with the circular and the transverse sinuses. In its inner wall run the internal carotid artery, the sixth nerve and filaments of the carotid plexus, and in its outer wall are found the third, the fourth, and the ophthalmic division of the fifth, nerves. The cavity of the sinus is intersected by filaments of fibrous tissue. The inferior anterior cerebral veins join this sinus.

C. tex'ture. A synonym of *Erectile tissue.*

C. tis'sue. A synonym of *Erectile tissue.*

C. tu'mour. (G. *cavernöse Geschwulst.*) Same as *Angeioma, cavernous.*

C. veins. The trabeculæ sometimes consist only of connective tissue, but in others they contain blood-vessels and muscular bundles, as in the corpora cavernosa. See *C. blood-vessels.*

Also, the *Corpora cavernosa, veins of.*

C. voice. The condition of the voice in *Pectoriloquy.*

C. whis'per. A blowing sound heard over cavities in the lung during whispered words.

Cavern'ulæ. (L. *cavernulæ.*) Small cavities.

C. vena'rum. (L. *vena*, a vein.) Ancient name for the glands.

Cavern'ulous. (Same etymon.) A diminutive of cavernous.

C. râle. Same as *C. rhonchus.*

C. rhonch'us. (Ῥόγχος, a snoring.) A term for a small cavernous rhonchus.

Ca'via. A Genus of the Order *Rodentia*, Class *Mammalia*. The cavy. Many species are used as food.

C. aper'ea. (L. *aper*, a boar.) The Guinea-pig.

C. capen'sis. The *Hyrax capensis.*

Cav'iale. The same as *Caviare.*

Cav'iare. (F. *caviar*, from I. *caviaro*, from Turk. *havyâr;* or from Mod. Gr. *καυιάρι.*) The hard roe or ova of several species of *Acipenser*, or sturgeon, especially *A. huso*, salted and preserved with oil. It is eaten as an article of luxury on toasted bread.

Cavic'olæ. (L. *cavus*, a cave; *colo*, to inhabit. F. *cavicole;* G. *höhlbewohnend.*) Applied to a Family of the *Œstri*, the larvæ of which live in the nasal or auditory cavities of the bodies of other animals.

Cavicorn'ia. (L. *cavus; cornu*, a horn. F. *cavicorne.*) A Family of the Group *Ruminantia*, of the Section *Artiodactyla*, of the Order *Ungulata*, Class *Mammalia*. They have no incisors or canines in the upper jaw; they have six incisors and two canines in the lower jaw in a continuous series, separated by a large interval from the six molars on each side. Both sexes, or sometimes only the male, have permanent horns, consisting of a hollow sheath of horn on an osseous process of the frontal bone, the horn core. The feet are cloven, and are provided at the back with accessory hoofs.

Cavic'ula. (Dim. *cavilla*, the ankle-bone.) A name formerly applied by Forestus, *Chir. Obs.*, vi, 57, to the malleolus, or protuberance of the ankle.

Also, to the hollow between the tendons in front of the ankle-joint.

Also, applied to the cuneiform bone.

Cavic'ulæ pe'dis no'dus. (L. *cavicula; pes*, a foot; *nodus*, a knot.) A synonym of the *Tarsus.*

Cavil'la. Old name, used by Forestus, *Chir. Obs.*, vi, 57, for the malleolus or protuberance of the ankle. The same as *Cavicula.*

Also, applied to the cuneiform bone by Schneiderus, *de Catarrho*, *s.* ii, *c.* 2.

Also, to the astragalus.

Cavita'ria. (L. *cavitas*, a hollow. F. *cavitaire.*) An Order, according to Cuvier, of intestinal worms, having an intestinal canal floating in a distinct abdominal cavity.

Cav'itary. (L. *cavus*, hollow.) Relating to cavities.

C. worms. (F. *vers cavitaires.*) Those intestinal worms which have an intestine with a distinct mouth and anus; an inner cavity, in short. Synonymous with *Cœlelmintha.*

Cav'itas. (L. *cavus*, hollow.) A cavity or hollow.

C. antro'sa au'ris. (L. *antrum*, a cave; *auris*, the ear.) The cavernous hollow of the ear; the tympanum of the ear.

C. aquæduc'tus vestib'uli membrana'cei. (L. *membranaceus*, formed of a membrane.) The cæcal extremity of the aquæduct of the vestibule, which terminates near the sulcus petrosus inferior, and is formed by the union of two small tubes springing from the vestibular sacculi.

C. buccina'ta. (L. *buccina*, a crooked horn.) The horn-shaped cavity; the cochlea of the ear.

C. cochlea'ta. (L. *cochleatus*, spiral.) The spiral-shaped cavity; the cochlea of the ear.

C. digita'ta ventric'uli latera'lis. (L. *digitatus*, fingered; *ventriculus*, a ventricle; *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) The finger-shaped cavity of the lateral ventricle; the posterior cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain.

C. ellip'tica. (L. *ellipsis*, an ellipse; from ἔλλειψις, a defect.) The elliptic cavity; the ampulla of the semicircular canals of the ear.

C. hemisphæ'rica. (Ἡμι, an insep. prefix meaning half; σφαῖρα, a sphere.) The hemispherical cavity; the fovea hemispherica of the vestibule of the ear.

C. hu'meri glenoi'des. (L. *humerus*, the upper arm; γλήνη, a cavity; εἶδος, form.) The glenoid cavity of the scapula.

C. infe'rior tib'iæ. (L. *inferior*, lower.) The articular cavity at the lower end of the tibia.

C. innomina'ta. (L. *innominatus*, unnamed.) The unnamed cavity; the fossa of the helix of the ear.

C. intermalleola'ris. (L. *inter*, between; *malleolus*, dim. of *malleus*, a hammer.) The same as *C. inferior tibiæ.*

C. labyrinth'i. (Λαβύρινθος, a maze.) The cavity of the labyrinth of the ear.

C. na'rium. (L. *naris*, the nostril.) The cavity of the nostrils.

C. oc'uli. (L. *oculus*, the eye.) The cavity of the eye; the orbit.

C. orbicula'ris. (L. *orbiculus*, a small dish.) The round cavity; the fovea hemispherica of the vestibule of the ear.

C. o'ris. (L. *os*, the mouth.) The cavity of the mouth.

C. ova'lis. (L. *ovum*, an egg.) The oval cavity; the fovea hemi-elliptica of the vestibule of the ear.

C. pul'pæ. (L. *pulpa*, pulp.) The pulp cavity of a tooth.

C. rotund'a. (L. *rotundus*, round.) The round cavity; the fovea hemispherica of the vestibule of the ear.

C. semiova'lis. (L. *semi*, half; *ovum*, an egg.) The semioval cavity; the fovea hemi-elliptica of the vestibule of the ear.

C. subrotund'a. (L. *sub*, under; *rotundus*, round.) The nearly round cavity; the fovea hemispherica of the vestibule of the ear.

C. Valsal'væ. (*Valsalva*, the anatomist of that name.) A cavity situated in the mastoid process of the temporal bone above and behind the tympanic cavity.

Cavita'tes. (L. plural of *cavitas.*) Hollows or cavities.

C. cer'ebri. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) The cavities of the brain; the ventricles of the brain.

C. du'ræ ma'tris. (L. *durus*, hard; *mater*, mother.) The cavities of the dura mater; the sinuses of the brain.

C. innomina'tæ. (L. *innominatus*, unnamed.) The unnamed cavities; the auricles of the heart.

C. interscapula'res. (L. *inter*, between; *scapula*, the blade-bone.) The space between the base of the scapulæ and the spinous processes of the adjacent vertebræ.

Cav'ities. (L. *cavus*, hollow.) Hollows.

C., aë'rial. (L. *aër*, air.) Same as *Air cavities of plants;* and also, a synonym of *Air sacs of birds.*

C., are'olar. See *Areolar cavities.*

C., na'sal. See *Nasal fossæ.*

C. of reserve'. (G. *Reservehöhlen.*) The offshoot or recess behind each milk tooth follicle, which in the course of growth becomes a closed cavity containing epithelium from the enamel germ, in each of which is developed a permanent tooth.

C. of reserve', poste'rior. (G. *hintere Reservehöhlen.*) The successive extensions of the dental groove and enamel germ from which the three last permanent teeth, the molars, are developed.

C., respi'ratory. (L. *respiro*, to breathe back.) A synonym of the air passages or lobular passages of the lung.

Also, the cavities of the body which contain the respiratory organs.

C., splanch'nic. (Σπλάγχνα, the viscera.) The visceral cavities; those of the cranium, the thorax, and the abdomen.

Cav'ity. (L. *cavus*, a hollow place. F. *cavité;* I. *cavita;* S. *cavitad;* G. *Höhlung.*) Any hollow place or depression. A cell.

C., an'kyroïd. (Ἄγκυρα, an anchor; εἶδος, likeness.) The posterior cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain; so called from its curved shape.

C., blastoderm'ic. (Βλαστός, a bud; δέρμα, the skin.) Same as *Segmentation-cavity.*

C., buc'cal. (L. *bucca*, the cheek.) The cavity of the mouth.

C., cot'yloïd. (Κοτύλη, a small cup; εἶδος, likeness.) The acetabulum.

C., cra'nial. See *Cranial cavity.*

C., dig'ital. (L. *digitus*, a finger.) A term applied to the posterior cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain, from its shape.

C., epiplo'ic. (Επίπλοον, the omentum.) The peritoneal cavity.

C., germ'inative. (G. *germino*, to bud.) A synonym of *C., blastodermic.*

C., glen'oïd. See *Glenoid cavity.*

C., innom'inate. (L. *innominatus*, unnamed.) The part of the space existing between the somato-pleural and the splanchno-pleural layers of the blastoderm when somewhat developed, which lies outside the umbilical contraction.

C. of Arant'ius. (*Aranzi.*) The *Ventricle of Arantius.*

C. of pel'vis. See *Pelvis, cavity of.*

C., pleu'ro-peritone'al. The part of the space existing between the somato-pleural and the splanchno-pleural layers of the blastoderm, when somewhat developed, which lies within the umbilical contraction.

C., segmenta'tion. See *Segmentation-cavity.*

C., semilu'nar, of ra'dius. See *Radius, semilunar cavity of.*

C., sig'moïd, great'er. See *Sigmoid cavity, greater.*

C., sig'moïd, les'ser. See *Sigmoid cavity, lesser.*

Ca'vum. (L. *cavum*, a hollow.) A cavity.

C. abdom'inis. (L. *abdomen*, the belly. G. *Bauchhöhle.*) The cavity of the abdomen.

C. arachnoï'deum. (Ἀράχνη, a spider's web; εἶδος, likeness.) The *Arachnoid cavity.*

C. arterio'sum. (Ἀρτηριά, an artery.) The left side of the ventricle of the heart of those Reptilia in which this organ is more or less completely divided by a septum.

C. cra'nii. (Κρανίον, the skull.) The cavity of the skull.

C. dent'is. (L. *dens*, a tooth.) The cavity of a tooth; the pulp cavity.

C. Douglas'ii latera'le. (*Douglas*, the name of an anatomist; *latus*, the side.) A narrow slit-like space on either side of the fossa recto-uterina. It lies between the posterior surface of the ligamentum uteri latum and the posterior internal wall of the pelvis.

C. fau'cium. (L. *fauces*, the throat.) The hollow of the fauces. The part bounded by the tongue and soft palate, below and above, and the tonsils and the pillars of fauces on each side.

C. laryn'gis. (L. *larynx*, the upper portion of the windpipe. G. *Höhle des Kehlkopfes.*) The space situated between the inferior surface of the epiglottis above and the vocal cords below.

C. mediasti'ni. (L. *mediastinus*, standing in the middle.) The somewhat triangular space bounded by the sternum in front, and the reflections of the pleura on each side.

C. mediasti'ni anti'ci. (L. *anticus*, that which is in front.) The *Mediastinum, anterior.*

C. mediasti'ni posti'ci. (L. *posticus*, that which is behind.) The *Mediastinum, posterior.*

C. na'rium. (L. *naris*, the nostril.) The cavity of the nostrils; the nasal fossæ.

C. na'si. (L. *nasus*, the nose. G. *Nasenhöhle.*) The general cavity of the nose into which various secondary cavities, as those of the antrum, ethmoidal, and sphenoidal sinuses open.

C. o'ris. (L. *os*, the mouth.) The cavity of the mouth.

C. pericard'ii. (Περικάρδιον, the membrane round the heart.) The cavity of the pericardium; the space between the two surfaces of the membrane.

C. pharyn'go-nasa'le. (Φάρυγξ, the pharynx; *nasus*, the nose.) That part of the pharynx which, when the soft palate is in the horizontal position, is situated above the plane of the palate.

C. pharyn'go-ora'le. (φάρυγξ, pharynx; L. *oralis*, from *os*, the mouth.) That part of the pharynx which, when the soft palate is horizontal, lies between it and the plane of the dorsum of the tongue.

C. pharyn'go-larynge'um. (Φάρυγξ, pharynx; λάρυγξ, larynx.) That part of the pharynx which lies below the plane of the dorsum of the tongue.

C. præperitonea'le Ret'zii. (L. *præ*, before; περιτείνω, to stretch all over; *Retzius*, the name of a naturalist.) The space between the lower part of the fascia transversalis and the posterior surface of the linea alba and recti muscles. When the bladder is greatly distended it rises into this space.

C. pulmona'le. (L. *pulmo*, the lung.) Same as *C. venosum.*

C. pulvina're. (L. *pulvinus*, a cushion.) The central cavity in the tongue of certain Gasteropods.

C. subarachnoïdea'le. (L. *sub*, beneath; ἀράχνη, a spider's web; εἶδος, form; G. *Subarachnoidealraum.*) A space existing between the inner surface of the arachnoid membrane of the brain and spinal cord and the pia mater; it contains a little fluid termed arachnoideal fluid.

C. subdura'le. (L. *sub*, beneath; *durus*, hard. G. *Subduralraum.*) A lacuniform or fissure-like space situated between the dura mater externally and the arachnoid internally.

C. thora'cis. (L. Θώραξ, the chest.) The cavity of the chest; the thorax.

C. tym'pani. (Τύμπανον, a drum.) The cavity of the tympanum of the ear.

C. tympan'icum supe'rius. (L. *tympanum*, the drum of the ear; *superior*, that which is above.) A large ellipsoidal cavity constantly present in the mastoid process of the temporal bone, situate above and behind the tympanic cavity anteriorly; it is in close relation with the auditory canal. It is sometimes called the antrum Valsalvæ.

C. u'teri. (L. *uterus*, the womb. G. *Gebärmutterhöhle.*) The cavity of the uterus.

C. veno'sum. (L. *vena*, a vein.) The right side of the ventricle of the heart of those Reptilia, in which this organ is more or less completely divided by a septum.

Ca'vy. See *Cavia.*

Ca'yan. The *Phaseolus creticus.*

Cayapo'nia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cucurbitaceæ.*

C. globulo'sa. (L. *globulus*, a little ball.) Fruit a drastic purgative.

Cayapo'nin. The active purgative principle of *Cayaponia globulosa.*

Caya'pos. An isolated tribe of Brazil inhabiting the upper Araguay.

Cayen'ne. The name of an island, a river, and a seaport town, which is the capital of French Guiana.

C. cin'namon. The produce of *Cinnamomum zeylanicum.*

C. pep'per. (F. *poivre d'Inde*, *p. de Guinée;* I. *peperone ;* S. *pimenton;* G. *Spanischer Pfeffer.*) The ground pods and seeds of the *Capsicum annuum.* Also called Guinea pepper. See *Capsici fructus.*

Cay'la. France; Département de l'Aveyron. Weak carbonated iron waters, with much carbonic acid.

Cay'uput. Same as *Cajuput.*

Cayupu'ti. Same as *Cajuput.*

Caz de Bag'ni. Italy; in the Masino Valley, 3300 feet above sea level. Mineral waters, of temperature 35° C. (95° F.), containing sodium chloride and sulphate.

Cazabi. The *Jatropha manihot.*

Ceano'thus. (Κεανῶθος, a kind of thorn.) Old name for the *Serratula arvensis.*

Also, a Genus of plants of the Nat. Order *Rhamnaceæ.*

C. america'nus, Linn. (G. *Seckelstrauch.*) The leaves are called New Jersey tea, and are used in some parts of North America as tea. The root is in long fragments, having slight odour, and slightly astringent taste; the epidermis is thin and greyish, the woody part reddish; and yields a cinnamon-coloured dye. It is used in gonorrhœa, dysentery, and scrofula, as a gargle in ulcerated sore throat, and locally in cancer.

C. azu'reus, Desf. (Pers. *lazúr*, the lapis lazuli.) The *C. cæruleus.*

C. bengalen'sis, De Cand. A species used in Senegal in dysentery.

C. cæru'leus, Lagasca. (L. *cæruleus*, sky-blue.) Hab. Mexico. A reputed febrifuge.

C. ova'lis, Bigeton. (L. *ovalis*, egg-shaped.) Used as *C. americanus.*

C. reclina'tus, L'Herit. (L. *reclino*, to bend backwards.) The *Colubrina reclinata*, Rich.

C. triner'vis. (L. *tres*, three; *nervus*, a nerve.) A synonym of *C. americanus.*

Ce'ar. (Κέαρ, for κῆρ.) The heart.

Ceas'ma. (Κέασμα, from κεάζω, to cleave.) Old term, used by Hippocrates, *de Morb. Mul.* xxxiv, 10, for a fissure or fragment.

Cebadil'la. Same as *Cevadilla.*

Ceber. Arabic for the *Aloës wood.*

Ce'bi galli'næ. (L. *gallina*, a hen.) Old term for a hen's liver roasted. Paulus Bagellus, *de Morb. Pueror.*

Ce'bidæ. (Κῆβος, a long-tailed monkey.) Spider monkeys. A Family of platyrrhine Quadrumana, having hairy prehensile tails and broad caudal vertebræ.

Ceboceph'alus. (Κήβος, a kind of monkey; κεφαλή, the head. F. *cébocéphale.*) A monstrosity, with two distinct eyes, very close together, and a very rudimentary nose.

Cebypi'ra. A large Brazilian tree, the bark of which is used in decoction for baths and fomentations in rheumatism of the limbs and cutaneous diseases.

Ce'cal. See *Cæcal.*

Cecidodaph'ne. A synonym of *Cinnamomum.*

Cecidomy'ia. (Κηκίς, a gall nut; μυία, a fly.) A Genus of the Suborder *Nemocera*, Order *Diptera*, Class *Insecta*, the larvæ of which live in plants, and often do much damage.

C. destruc'tor, Gay. (L. *destructor*, a destroyer. G. *Getreideverwüster.*) Hessian fly. Larva lives in the haulm of wheat, to which it is very destructive.

Cecinel'la. Italy; Tuscany, between Monte Becchieri and Palaja. A mineral water, containing small quantities of sodium chloride, magnesium chloride, and sulphate and iron carbonate, with much free carbonic acid.

Ce'cis. (Κηκίς, a gall-nut.) An oak-gall.

Ce'city. (L. *cæcitas*, blindness. Gr. τυφλότης; F. *cécité ;* I. *cecita ;* S. *ceguedad ;* G. *Blindheit.*) Blindness.

Cecro'pia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Artocarpaceæ.*

C. pelta'ta, Linn. (L. *peltatus*, furnished with a shield.) Trumpet tree. Hab. South America. Properties similar to digitalis. The ashes of the wood are used to mix with coca as a masticatory. The juice is astringent, and used as a vulnerary; the inner bark and the root are astringent; and an infusion of the leaves is used in the diarrhœa of cattle. The wood, from its porosity, is used instead of amadou.

Cecryph'alon. (Κεκρύφαλος, the net with which women confine their hair.) Term used by Hippocrates, *de Steril.* xi, 6, 8, for the reticulum or second stomach of the *Ruminantia.*

Cecryph'alos. Same as *Cecryphalon.*

Ce'cum. See *Cæcum.*

Cecu'tiency. (L. *cæcutio*, to be blind.) Dimness of vision.

Ce'dar. (L. *cedrus*, from *κέδρον*, the cedar tree.) A name of several coniferous trees.

C., Barba'does. The *Cedrela odorata.*

C., bas'tard. The *Guazuma tomentosa.*

C., ber'ry-bear'ing. A synonym of the *Juniperus oxycedrus* and the *J. sabina.*

C., Caroli'na. The wood of *Juniperus virginiana.*

C. of Leb'anon. The *Cedrus libani.*

C., oil of. This term appears to have been applied to the liquid resin of the *Cedrus libani;* and also by a variation in spelling to the *Huile de cedrat*, or essential oil of bergamot.

C., red. (G. *rothe Ceder.*) The *Juniperus virginiana.*

C. tree. Chiefly applied to the *Cedrus libani.*

C. tree, dwarf. The *Artemisia santonica.*

C., white. The *Cupressus thyoides.*

Cedei'a. (Κηδεία, care of the dead.) Embalming.

Ced'eru man'na. Manna obtained from the *Cedrus libani.*

Ced'mata. (Κέδματα, an obscure word applied by Hippocrates to certain affections which he attributed to the excessive horse exercise of the Scythians; it may also mean aneurysmal or varicose diseases; in Aretæus the word means dilatations of the vena cava when ending in rupture and sudden death.) Old name for chronic pains of the joints, particularly the hip-joint.

Also, applied to a similar affection in the genital parts, according to Foësius and Keuchenius.

Ced'matoïd. (Κέδματα; εἶδος, likeness.) Resembling cedmata, or chronic pains in the joints.

Cedmatophthal'mia. (Κέδματα; ὀφθαλμία.) Inflammation of the eye from catarrhal, rheumatic, gouty, and other causes.

Ced'matous. (Κέδματα.) Having, or full of, cedmata.

Ced'ra, essen'tia de. (L. *essentia*, the essence; *de*, from.) The essence of bergamot.

Ced'rat. The citron, *Citrus medica.*

Cedre'la, Linn. (Κέδρος, the cedar.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cedrelaceæ.*

C. febrifu'ga, Blume. (L. *febris*, fever; *fugo*, to drive away.) A synonym of *C. toona.*

According to others, a distinct species. Used in Java as a febrifuge.

C. odora'ta, Linn. (L. *odoratus*, fragrant. F. *cedrel odorant.*) Wood balsam. Used in rheumatism.

C. rosmari'nus. (L. *rosmarinus*, rosemary.) The *C. odorata.*

C. toon'a, Roxb. Hab. India. The resinous bark is used as a tonic and astringent in fever and dysentery.

Cedrela'ceæ. (*Cedrela.*) A Nat. Order of thalamifloral Exogens, described by Lindley as rutal Exogens, with consolidated capsular fruit, deeply monodelphous or free stamens, and numerous winged seeds.

Ced'relads. The plants of the Nat. Order *Cedrelaceæ.*

Cedrelæ'um. (Κεδρέλαιον, from *κέδρος*, the cedar tree; ἔλαιον, oil. F. *cédréléon;* G. *Cederöl.*) Old term for the liquid resin of the *Cedrus libani*, the cedar of Lebanon; sometimes obtained from the cone.

Cedre'leæ. A Tribe of the Nat. Order *Cedrelaceæ*, having the stamens distinct, and the inflorescence convolute.

Ced'rene. $C_{32}H_{21}$. A liquid hydrocarbon found in the liquid resin of the cedar of Lebanon.

Ced'ria. (Κεδρία, resin from the cedar tree. G. *Cederharz.*) A name applied sometimes to the oil of cedar, sometimes to the pitch or resin; but it is properly the crude tears of the cedar. It was employed by the Egyptians in the process of embalment.

Ced'rin. The crystalline active principle of *Cedron seeds.*

Ced'rine. (L. *cedrus*, the cedar tree.) Of, or belonging to, the cedar tree.

Ced'rinum o'leum. See *Oleum cedrinum.*

C. lig'num. (L. *lignum*, wood.) The wood of the *Cedrus libani*, the cedar of Lebanon.

C. vi'num. (L. *vinum*, wine.) Old term for wine in which the resin of the cedar tree has been steeped. Formerly used as vermifuge.

Ced'ris. (Κεδρίς.) Name for the fruit or cone of the cedar of Lebanon.

Ced'rites. The same as *Cedrinum vinum.*

Ced'rium. According to some authors, the term cedrium was applied to pyroligneous acid, which was employed in the process of embalming.

Also, the same as *Cedria.*

Ced'ro. The citron.

Cedrome'la. (Κέδρος, the cedar; μῆλον, an apple.) The fruit of the *Citrus bergamia.*

Cedrome'lon. The same as *Cedromela.*

Ced'ron seeds. (F. *semences de cédron.*) The fruit of the *Simaba cedron.* They resemble a large bean, enclosed in a matty, thick, ovoid drupe of the size of a lemon; they are employed as a remedy for the bites of serpents, for hydrophobia, and for intermittent fevers; when fresh they contain an oily matter, and the whitish farina obtained from them is extremely bitter, this bitterness being very lasting and disagreeable. It is used as a substitute for quinine.

Also called Quassia and Aruba cedron.

Cedronel'la. A synonym of the *Melissa officinalis.*

C. mexica'na, Bth. A stimulant and antispasmodic.

C. triphyl'la. The *Dracocephalum moldavicum.*

Cedros'tis. (Κέδρωστις.) A name for the *Bryonia dioica*, or white bryony.

Cedro'ta longifo'lia. (L. *longus*, long; *folium*, a leaf.) The *Aniba guyanensis.*

Ced'rula. (Dim. *cedrus*, the cedar tree.) The *Juniperus oxycedrus*, or berry-bearing cedar.

Ced'rus. (Κέδρος, from Heb. *keder.*) The cedar tree. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Coniferæ.*

C. america'na. The American cedar. The *Thuja occidentalis.*

C. baccif'era. (L. *bacca*, a berry; *fero*, to bear.) The *Juniperus oxycedrus*, or berry-bearing cedar.

Also, the *Juniperus sabina.*

C. deoda'ra, Lond. (L. *Deus*, God; *do*, to give.) The deodar. The wood is used in India as a carminative, diaphoretic, and diuretic in flatulence, fever, dropsy, and urinary diseases. The turpentine is valued in skin diseases.

C. lib'ani. (*Libanus*, the mountain of that name.) The cedar of Lebanon. It yields a peculiar kind of manna.

C. mahog'ani. The *Swietenia mahogani.*

Ce'duon. Ancient name for the truffle.

Cef'alu. Sicily; near Scalfuni, on the sea coast. A mineral water, temp. 55° C. (131° F.), containing magnesium sulphate and carbonate, calcium carbonate, and a trace of iron.

Cei'ria. (Κείρω, to waste.) An old name for the tænia, or tapeworm (*κειρίαι*); used by Galen, *Meth. Med.* iv, 17.

Cel'andine. (F. *chélidoine;* from Gr. *χελιδόνιον*, from *χελιδών*, a swallow. G. *Schwalbenwurz, Schellkraut.*) The *Chelidonium majus*, so called because of a very old idea that it is used by the parent swallows to restore the sight of their young when their eyes were put out.

Also, a name given to the *Impatiens fulva* and *I. pallida.*

C., com'mon. The *Chelidonium majus.*

C., great'er. The *Chelidonium majus.*

C., les'ser. (F. *herbe aux hémorrhoides, petite éclaire;* G. *Feigwarzenkraut, kleines Schellkraut.*) The *Ranunculus ficaria*, or pilewort.

C., pop'py. The *Stylophorum diphyllum.*

Celastra'ceæ. A Natural Order of perigynous calcifloral Exogens, or a Family of the Order *Franguliniæ*, described by Lindley as rhamnal Exogens, with polypetalous flowers, an imbricated calyx, and five, or some multiple of five, distinct stamens. It includes the Euonymeæ and Elæodendreæ.

Celas'trin. A non-nitrogenous bitter principle found in the leaves of *Celastrus obscurus.*

Celastrin'eæ. Same as *Celastraceæ.*

Celas'trus. (Κήλαστρον, the privet, or the holly.) Old name of a plant, supposed to be the *Rhamnus alaternus.*

A Genus of the Nat. Order *Celastraceæ.*

C. america'nus. The *Ceanothus americanus.*

C. edu'lis, Vahl. The *Catha edulis.*

C. macrocarp'us, De Cand. (Μακρός, long; *καρπός*, fruit.) Seeds contain a useful oil.

C. mayte'nus. The *Maytenus chilensis.*

C. nu'tans, Roxb. (L. *nuto*, to nod.) A synonym of *C. paniculatus.*

C. obscu'rus. (L. *obscurus*, dark.) Hab. Abyssinia. Used as a tonic. Leaves yield an oil similar to eucalyptus oil.

C. panicula'tus, Willd. (L. *panicula*, a tuft. Tam. *Valuluvy;* Tel. *Bavungie;* Hind. *Malkunganee.*) Staff tree. Hab. Neilgherries. A climbing shrub. The seeds afford an empyreumatic, deep scarlet oil, of acrid taste, which is burnt. It is a diaphoretic and tonic, and has been used in beriberi, paralysis, and rheumatism.

C. parviflo'ra. The *Catha parviflora.*

C. scan'dens, Linn. (L. *scando*, to climb.) Climbing staff tree. Hab. United States of America. The root-bark is said to be purgative, emetic, and antisyphilitic.

C. senegalen'sis. A species having the same properties as *C. scandens.*

C. venena'tus. (L. *venenatus*, furnished with poison.) A species the spines of which are said to inflict very painful wounds.

Cela'tion. (L. *celo*, to conceal. F. *celation;* G. *Verheimlichung.*) The concealment of pregnancy or of parturition.

Celauri'tis. Alchemical name for lithargyrus, or litharge.

Ce'lë. (Κήλή, a tumour. F. *tumeur;* G. *Geschwulst.*) A word formerly used for hernia or rupture, and which, with the last letter mute, added to another to form a compound term, signifies a tumour caused by the protrusion of some soft part or parts, the nature of which is denoted by the first portion of the compound term, as *Enterocele, Epiplocele.*

It is also, in like manner, used to signify the swelling or increased size of a part, as *Sarcocele.*

Also, its enlargement by the presence of fluid, as *Hydrocele.*

Celeomorph'æ. (Κελεός, the green woodpecker; *μορφή*, form.) A synonym of *Pici.*

Celerigra'di. (L. *celer*, quick; *gradior*, to walk.) An Order of the *Mammifera*, comprehending the *Rodentia*, most of which are remarkable for the rapidity of their movements.

Cel'ery. (F. *céleri*, from Prov. I. *seleri*, from L. *selinum*, from Gr. *σέλινον*. I. *sedano;* S. *apio;* G. *Sellerie.*) The *Apium graveolens.* Cultivation and blanching by earthing up the plant as it grows destroy its original acridity, and it is commonly used in soups and stews, or eaten raw; in the latter state it is probably not easy of digestion. The seeds are also used for flavouring.

C. salt. A culinary article composed of the oil of celery seeds and common salt. Used for flavouring.

C., wild. The *Bubon galbanum.*

Celes'tine. A synonym of *Strontium sulphate.*

Cele'tes. (Κηλήτης, from *κήλη*, a hernia. G. *ein Bruchkranker.*) One who has a hernia.

Ce'lia. An old term for yeast.

Ce'liac. See *Cœliac.*

Cel'ibacy. (L. *cælibatus*, from *cælebs*, unmarried. Gr. *ἀζυγία, ἀγαμία;* F. *célibat;* I. *celibato;* S. *celibato;* G. *Ehelosigkeit.*) A life without marriage or sexual connection. Celibacy is believed to conduce very materially to insanity. either religious, erotic, or hysteric; and more frequently in women than in men.

Cel'ibate. (Same etymon.) One who conforms to *Celibacy.*

Ce'lis. (Κηλίς, a stain, a spot.) Old term for macula.

Also, an ulcer, or a cicatrix. See *Kelis.*

Cell. (L. *cella*, a chamber; from *celo*, to conceal. F. *cellule;* I. *celletta;* S. *celdilla;* G. *Zelle.*) A small cavity. Applied to larger or smaller hollows in bone or other structure, as the frontal and mastoid cells, the cells of the spongy bones, and such like.

In Biology, the term cell is applied to certain more or less spherical elementary structures having origin in the primary cell from which the animal or plant sprang, and constituting a large part of most of the important organs and fluids of the body. A typical cell consists of a central body, the nucleus, which often contains one or more highly refracting spots, nucleoli, surrounded by more or less granular protoplasm, and the whole enclosed in a membranous investment, the cell wall. The cell wall is absent in some animal cells, such as those of blood, and pus, and embryonic cells; the nucleus is absent in some of the lowest animal and vegetable forms; so that it would appear that the protoplasm only is the essential part of the cell. The shape of cells varies; originally they are spherical, but they assume more or less regular polygonal shapes from pressure, and they may send out offshoots or processes of varying length. Cells undergo multiplication by segmentation or fission, when the nucleus undergoes division, the parts separate from each other, the cell contents collect about each, a furrow is formed between them, which gradually deepens, and finally completes the separation. They also multiply by gemmation or budding, by free formation, and by endogenous multiplication. See *Cytogenesis.*

Cells form the chief part of many morbid structures; these live and grow and die in the same fashion as those of healthy organs.

Also, the space between the nerves of the wings of insects.

Also, applied to the cavity of the anther lobe which contains the pollen.

Also, each cavity of an ovary or pericarp containing one or more ovules.

Also, a cavity hollowed out of, or built up upon, a slip of glass called a slide, for the purpose of receiving an object for microscopical examination or for preservation.

C., an'imal. There is little perceptible difference between an animal and a vegetable cell in the earliest stage of development; both are masses of protoplasm destitute of cell wall, possessing the power of movement, and capable of self-nutrition, but subsequently they differ in the circumstances that the animal cell never has the character of a shut sac containing cellulose, which is very characteristic of the vegetable cell.

C., apoplec'tic. The *Apoplectic focus.*

C., built-up. A cell made by cementing four pieces of glass, of the desired height and size, on to a glass slide for the microscope.

C. cav'ity. (L. *cavitas*, a hollow.) The interior of a cell; the space enclosed by the cell wall.

C., cement'. A cell made by forming a more or less thick ring of varnish or other microscopic cement on a glass slide, by means of a turn-table.

C., cent'ral. (L. *centrum*, a centre. G. *Centralzelle.*) The larger lower division of the secondary embryo-sacs of gymnosperms which develops into an oosphere.

Also, a term applied to a large cell near the base of the archegonium of the Hepaticæ, into which the canal cells, after absorption of the septa, open.

C. clus'ters. (Sax. *clyster*, or *cluster*, a bunch.) A term applied to aggregations of small corpuscles composed of nuclei, with a surrounding of protoplasm and an investing capsule of connective tissue, found in the sympathetic of the frog in connection with the nerve trunks.

C. con'tents. (L. *contineo*, to contain. G. *Zelleninhalt.*) The material within the cell wall, being protoplasm, nucleus, nucleolus, fat, pigment, calcareous matter, special secretions, and such like, in an animal cell; and protoplasm, nucleus, cell sap, pigment, starch, raphides, aleurone grains, resin, and other matters in a vegetable cell.

C., daugh'ter. (F. *cellule fille.*) A term applied to a secondary cell produced by fission of or endogenous growth in a cell.

C. dis'trict. (Old F. *district*, or *destroict*, from Low L. *districtus*, a part where a lord may exercise authority; from L. *distringo*, to draw asunder.) Same as *C. territory.*

C. divis'ion. (L. *divido*, to part asunder. G. *Zelltheilung.*) That process by which a cell divides into two or more segments called daughter cells. New centres of formation may arise in a cell, around each of which a portion of the protoplasm of the mother cell gathers till all is used up, except, if it be present, the cell wall. The new cells acquire new nuclei and sometimes new cell walls, and by growth burst through the mother cell.

C. doc'trine. (L. *doctrina*, teaching.) See *Cell theory.*

C., element'ary. (L. *elementa*, the first principles of things.) The ultimate cell structure of the tissues and organs of the body.

C. fam'ily. A collection of cells originating from a mother cell.

C. fi'bres. (L. *fibra*, a thread.) A term formerly applied to pathological products consisting of fibres which originate from cells.

C. flu'id. (G. *Zellflüssigkeit.*) A term applied formerly to the contents of a vegetable cell, exclusive of the nucleus; it was considered to be composed of a watery fluid, the cell sap, and the more consistent protoplasm.

C. force. (Low L. *fortia*, strength, from L. *fortis*, strong.) The power of assimilation and growth existing in a cell.

C. forma'tion. (L. *formo*, to shape. G. *Zellbildung.*) The progressive development of cells one from another in the growth of an organ or structure.

Also, applied to a structure which consists mainly of cells.

Also, see *Cytogenesis.*

C. fu'sions. A term applied in Botany to canals or shorter tubes formed by the coalescence of cells and the absorption of the adjoining septa or walls; such are the true vessels of plants and the laticiferous vessels.

C. gen'esis. (Γένεσις, generation.) See *Cytogenesis.*

C., germ. (L. *germen*, a sprout.) The germinal vesicle of the ovum.

C. germ. (L. *germen*, a sprout.) The molecule, or part of a nucleus, of a parent cell from which every cell springs.

C., germ'inal. (L. *germen.*) The germinal vesicle of the ovum.

C., grow'ing. Same as *Growing slide.*

C. life. A term applied to the supposed innate life of the ultimate cell on which the well being of the structure depends.

C. mass, interme'diate. A mass of cells found in the two days' old embryo of the fowl and other vertebrata lying between the proto-vertebra and the point where the mesoblast divides into somatopleure and splanchnopleure. At a very early period this cell mass becomes intimately connected with the proto-vertebra, and from it, in all probability, the Wolffian duct takes its origin.

C. mem'brane. Same as *C. wall.*

C., moth'er. (F. *cellule mère.*) A term given to a cell which is giving rise to other cells.

C., mo'tor. (L. *moveo*, to move.) A ganglion cell in connection with a motor nerve filament.

C. move'ment. The capacity which some animal and plant cells have of changing place; such as the amœboid movement of a leucocyte, the vibratile movement of a ciliated epithelial cell, the contractile movement of a muscle cell, and the migratory motion of a spermatozoon.

C. multiplica'tion. See *Cytogenesis.*

C. nests. Also called "concentric globes," or "epithelial nests," are the concentrically arranged groups of epithelial cells met with wherever squamous epithelium is undergoing rapid growth. The cell nests are characteristic, though not distinctive, of epithelioma.

C., nu'cleated. (L. *nucleatus*, provided with a kernel. F. *cellule à noyau.*) A cell which possesses a nucleus.

C. nu'cleus. (L. *nucleus*, a kernel. F. *noyau de cellule;* G. *Zellenkern.*) A spherical corpuscle, semisolid or containing liquid, with numerous decussating protoplasmic fibrils, occupying the centre or, more rarely, the periphery of a cell, and composed of nitrogenous material like condensed protoplasm. Occasionally there are more than one in a cell, and frequently the nucleus contains one or more nucleoli. It is by many believed to be the physiologically active part of the cell; but it may be absent, as in some Cryptogams and in low animal forms.

C., pa'rent. A cell undergoing fission or other mode of development of other cells.

C., plant. See *C., vegetable.*

C., pri'mary. (L. *primarius*, chief.) Same as *C., elementary.*

C., primord'ial. A mass of protoplasm destitute of cell wall. .

Also, used in the sense of *C., elementary.*

C. pro'cess. (G. *Zellenfortsatz*, *Zellausläufer.*) A ramification or offshoot of the protoplasm and wall of a cell.

C. prolifera'tion. (L. *proles*, offspring; *fero*, to bear.) The development of cells from a parent cell; the multiplication of cells by endogenous development or by fission.

C. pro'toplasm. See *Protoplasm.*

C. sap. (Low G. *sapp*, juice. G. *Zellsaft.*) In a wide sense, the whole of the fluid with which the cell wall, protoplasm, and all other organised structures of the cell are saturated. In a more restricted sense, it is applied to the fluids contained in the vacuoli of the protoplasm. It probably varies much in composition. It contains the materials ministering to the growth of the cell and to the production of the special products of the cell.

C. spa'ces. (L. *spatium*, space. G. *Raumzellen.*) The spaces in the ground substance of areolar tissue which more or less accurately enclose the connective-tissue corpuscles.

C. ter'ritory. (L. *territorium*, a district. F. *territoire cellulaire.*) A term used by Virchow to designate that range of extracellular substance in which he supposes each individual cell exercises an influence.

C. the'ory. (Φηωρία, a looking at. F. *théorie cellulaire.*) An hypothesis according to which the essential element of each of the tissues of the body is a cell, however much in the course of development it may have been altered. The whole series of cells and derivatives of cells having arisen from the primary embryonic or germ cell, and by modification of growth having been differentiated into organs and tissues, and still retaining a federated unity, as it were, have each an individual existence and power, sufficient not only for its own individual life and well-being, but potent over a certain district outside itself.

C., thin-glass. A cell made by fixing with marine glue a piece of thin glass, perforated to the required size, on a glass slide for microscopic purposes.

C., vac'uolated. (L. *vacuo*, to make empty.) A cell containing one or more empty spaces. See *Vacuolation.*

C., veg'etable. (L. *vegeto.* F. *cellule végétale.*) A mass of protoplasm sometimes containing a nucleus, and provided with a cell wall or investing membrane. After a time a fluid appears in vacuoles of the protoplasm, pressing the protoplasm towards the periphery of the cell, but often leaving bands or anastomosing processes. The protoplasm is the seat of the active changes of assimilation and disassimilation, which lead to the formation and deposit of cellulose, chlorophyll grains, starch grains, oil drops, resinous particles, and other bodies found in plants. See *Nucleolo-nucleolus.*

C. wall. The external membranous investment of a cell. In plants, it consists of cellulose and inorganic substances; in animals, when present, it is albuminous, consisting of modified protoplasm; and when hard, as in the epidermic cells, it is called *Keratin.*

Cel'la. (L. *cella*, a chamber.) A cell.

C. latera'lis. (L. *lateralis*, lateral.) The lateral ventricle of the brain.

C. me'dia. (L. *medius*, middle.) The central part or body of the lateral ventricle of the brain.

C. tur'cica. The *Sella turcica.*

Cel'læ. (L. *cella*, a chamber.) Name given by Batsch to the perithecia of Spheriæ.

Celles. France; Departement de l'Ardèche. Carbonated alkaline chalybeate springs; temp. 15° to 20° C. (59° to 68° F.) Recommended in dyspepsia, phthisis, scrofula, and cancer.

Cellic'olous. (L. *cella; colo*, to inhabit.) Living in cells or cavities.

Cellif'erous. (L. *cella; fero*, to bear.) Bearing or producing cells.

Cel'loïd. (L. *cella;* εἶδος, form.) Cell-like.

Cells. See, for etymon, *Cell.*

C., adelomorph'ous. See *Adelomorphous.*

C., ad'ipose. (L. *adeps*, fat.) See *Fat cells.*

C., air, of lung. (F. *vésicule pulmonaire;* G. *Luftbläschen*, *Luftzellen.*) The vesicles clustered around and opening into the lobular passages of the lung. They vary in size from 1-150″ to 1-70″, and are largest at the thin edges and the apex, smallest in the interior of the lung. Their walls consist of faintly marked connective tissue, with a few corpuscles and some yellow elastic fibres, especially at the mouth; according to some, there are also muscular fibre cells. They are lined with a fine layer of pavement epithelium, and they often contain amœboid granular cells and particles of carbon.

C., amœb'oïd. (*Amœba;* εἶδος, likeness.) Organic cells having the movements of an amœba.

C., angioplas'tic. (Ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; πλάσσω, to form. F. *cellules angioplastiques.*) The branching nucleated cells of connective tissue, from which capillaries arise in the embryo.

C., an'nular. (L. *annulus*, a ring. G. *Ringfaserzellen.*) Fibrous plant cells in which the fibre is broken and arranged in rings around the cell.

C., antip'odal. (Ἀντί, against; πούς, a foot. F. *cellules antipodes.*) Two or more distinctly nucleated cells which make their appearance, after the fecundation of a plant seed, near the chalaza.

C., aud'itory. (L. *audio*, to hear. F. *cellules auditifs;* G. *Hörzellen.*) A synonym of *C., hair, external* and *C., hair, internal.*

C. bast. Same as *Liber cells.*

C., beak'er. Same as *C., goblet.*

C., blastoderm'ic. (F. *cellules blastodermique;* G. *Keimhautzellen.*) See *Blastodermic cells.*

C., blood. The red and the white corpuscles of the blood.

C., bone. The lacunæ of bone.

C., bronch'ic. (Βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes.) The air cells of the lungs.

C., calcig'erous. See *Calcigerous cells.*

C., calyc'iform. (L. *calyx*, a flower-cup; *forma*, shape. F. *cellules caliciformes;* G. *Kelchzellen.*) Same as *C., goblet.*

C., can'cer. Cancer cells vary in size and shape; they range from ·08″ to ·025″; they may be round, oval, polyhedral, fusiform, caudate, or with irregular hollows and projections; they may contain one or more large, round or oval, distinct, highly refracting nuclei, with nucleoli; their other contents are granular, and often fatty, frequently with vacuoles, empty spaces called by Virchow physaliphores. The cell-wall is not distinct. There is no form of cell peculiar to any of the forms of cancer.

C., cart'ilage. See *Cartilage cells.*

C., caud'ate. (L. *cauda*, a tail.) Cells having a prolongation from one surface.

C., chal'ice. (F. *calice*, from κύλιξ, a drinking-cup.) Same as *C., goblet.*

C., cil'iated. (L. *cilium*, an eyelash. F. *cellules ciliées, cellules vibratiles;* G. *Wimperzellen, Flimmerzellen.*) Cells furnished at the free extremity with numerous fine vibratile hairs, as occurs in the ciliated epithelium of the air passages and other parts.

C., cleav'age. (Sax. *cleófan*, to split asunder.) Cells arising by the fission, segmentation, or division of a pre-existing cell. Hence applied to the masses marked out by lines in the earliest stages of development of the ovum.

C., colos'sal. A synonym of *C., giant.*

C., colos'trum. See *Colostrum.*

C., colum'nar. (L. *columna*, a pillar.) Epithelial cells of a prismatic shape attached by one end.

C., concent'ric. (L. *con*, for *cum*, together; *centrum*, a centre. F. *cellules concentriques.*) Cells which contain another cell.

C., conduct'ing. (L. *conduco*, to collect. F. *cellules conductrices.*) A term given by Caspary to fusiform spiral cells of some length found in certain plants.

C., connect'ive-tis'sue. See *Connective-tissue corpuscles.*

C., contract'ile. (L. *contraho*, to draw together. F. *cellules contractiles;* G. *contractile Zellen.*) A synonym of *Fibre-cells, contractile.*

C., cor'neal. See *Corneal corpuscles.*

C., Cor'ti's. The external hair cells of the organ of Corti.

C., cov'er. Same as *C., investing.*

C., crys'tal. See under *Cinchona bark.*

C., cup. (L. *cupa*, a vat.) Same as *C., goblet.*

C., Deit'ers'. See *Deiters, cells of.*

C., delomorph'ous. (Δῆλος, conspicuous; μορφή, form. F. *cellules délomorphes, cellules de revêtement;* G. *Belegzellen.*) Same as *C., peptic.*

C., dentic'ulated. (L. *denticulatus*, furnished with small teeth. F. *cellules dentelées.*) Epithelial cells with serrated edges, found in the deep layers of the skin on the sole, palm, and the prepuce, on the tongue, and on the cornea.

C., dent'ine. A synonym of *Odontoblasts.*

C., dot'ted. (F. *cellules ponctuées.*) Same as *C., pitted.*

C., element'ary. (L. *elementa*, the first principles of things.) The original cleavage cells of the yelk.

C., embryon'ic. (Ἔμβρυον, the embryo. F. *cellules embryonaires.*) Same as *Blastodermic cells.*

The term has also been applied to certain cells found in growing pathological products. They are small, roundish masses of protoplasm, about 1-1800th″ to 1-2500th″ in diameter, with no cell wall, and having a soft, faintly granular intercellular bed. It has been supposed, and hence the name, that these cells are developed from unused original embryonic cells. They are also called indifferent cells.

C., embryoplas'tic. See *Embryoplastic cells.*

C., enam'el. See *Enamel cells.*

C., endothe'lial. The cells of the *Endothelium.*

C., epiderm'ic. The cells of the *Epidermis.*

C., epiderm'oid. (Ἐπιδερμίς, the outer skin; εἶδος, likeness.) Cells resembling those of the epidermis.

C., epithe'lial. The cells of the *Epithelium.*

C., ethmoïd'al. See *Ethmoidal cells.*

C., exuda'tion. See *Exudation corpuscles.*

C., fat. See *Fat cells.*

C., fi'bre. See *Fibre cells.*

Also, the fusiform cells seen growing into fibres in a granulation of a healing wound.

Also, the same as *Cell fibres.*

C., fi'brillated. (L. *fibrilla*, dim. of *fiber*, a fibre. F. *cellules en araignée.*) Flattened, branched, hyaline, nucleated cells found in the neuroglia, and specially abundant in the gelatinous substance of the posterior cornua of the spinal cord.

C., fibroplas'tic. (L. *fiber*, a fibre; Gr. πλάσσω, to mould. F. *cellules fibroplastiques.*) A synonym of *Connective-tissue cells.*

Also, the same as *C., plastic.*

C., fi'brous. Plant cells in which the secondary thickening takes the form of fibres, arranged in a more or less spiral fashion.

C., fork'ed. (L. *furca*, a fork.) Cells found on the gustatory discs of the tongue of some Amphibia.

C., fu'siform. (L. *fusus*, a spindle; *forma*, shape. F. *cellule fusiform;* G. *Spindelzellen.*) Cells which bulge in the middle, and have two opposite more or less finely elongated poles.

C., ganglion'ic. (Γάγγλιον, an enlargement of a nerve. F. *cellules ganglionaires;* G. *Ganglienzellen.*) The cells of a ganglion, and of the grey matter of the brain.

C., gi'ant. (F. *myeloplaxes;* G. *Riesenzellen.*) Large protoplasmic masses, of irregular outline, without cell wall, and containing many roundish nuclei, each possessing a bright nucleolus; sometimes they are attached to smaller masses of the same nature, at others they give off branched processes. They take origin from connective-tissue cells, from epithelium, or from the endothelium of blood-vessels or lymphatics. They are found in tubercle.

Also, a term applied to certain large ganglionic cells found in the frontal and the ascending parietal convolutions of the brain.

C., gob'let. (F. *gobelet*, dim. of Old F. *gobel*, from Low L. *cupellus*, a cup. F. *cellules caliciformes ;* G. *Becherzellen*, *Kelchzellen.*) Open, vase-shaped, epithelial cells, with a thin cell wall and a nucleus embedded in protoplasm at the bottom, found on the mucous membrane of the alimentary, respiratory, and genital canals. They have been supposed to be unicellular mucus-secreting glands, or cylindrical or ciliated epithelial cells charged with mucus and then burst.

C. grain. (L. *granum*, a grain.) The same as *C. granule.*

C., gran'ular. (L. *granulum*, a little grain. F. *cellules granuleuses ;* G. *Körnchenzellen.*) Cells containing granular matter, such as a leucocyte. See, also, *C., granule.*

C., gran'ule. (L. *granulum*, a little grain.) A term applied by His to a cell, like an ordinary white blood cell, found in the stroma of the ovary.

Also, generally applied to cells in main part consisting of granules.

C., gus'tatory. (L. *gusto*, to taste. G. *Tastzellen.*) The central spindle-shaped cells of the *Taste-buds.* They are filiform at each extremity; the basal process being branched and connected with a fine plexus of nerve fibrils at its attachment to the corium of the mucous membrane; the apical process is surmounted by a fine hair, which projects at the apex of the taste-bud. See *C., pin* and *C., rod.*

C., hair, extern'al. Three or four rows of cells, longer than the internal hair cells, but of the same character, lying on the outer side of the outer rods of Corti. They have two nuclei, and are supposed to be really double cells.

C., hair, intern'al. (F. *cellules ciliées internes.*) A row of cells having on their upper surface a brush of very fine hair-like processes lying on the inner side of the inner rods of Corti.

C., hepat'ic. See *Hepatic cells.*

C., indif'ferent. (L. *indifferens*, in which there is no difference.) A term given to those cells which are seen in the early growth of many tumours, and which are also called *C., embryonic.*

C., interstit'ial, of o'vary. (F. *cellules interstitielles de l'ovaire ;* G. *Stromazellen.*) Cells similar to the interstitial cells of the testicle, found in connection with the connective tissue of the stroma of the ovary.

C., interstit'ial, of tes'ticle. (L. *interstitium*, the space between. F. *cellules interstitielles.*) Cells found in the intertubular connective tissue of the testicle. They vary in form in different animals, sometimes being unipolar, more often branched; they contain a small nucleus, with a very distinct central nucleolus. By some, they have been thought to resemble ganglion cells, by others, connective-tissue corpuscles.

C., interstit'ial, of u'terus. Cells, similar to the interstitial cells of the testicle, found in the lower layers of the mucous membrane of the body of the uterus; they are spherical or slightly polyhedral, granular, with an ovoid granular nucleus, and often a bright nucleolus. When, at the beginning of pregnancy, the uterine mucous membrane changes so as to develop into the decidua, the interstitial cells also change and multiply, some being small and ovoid or spherical, others large and irregular; about the third or fourth month they attain their largest size, and become fusiform or polyhedral and irregular; the nuclei increase in size, and become more brilliant; and the nucleolus is often yellow. After the fifth month the nuclei increase largely in number, and appear hypertrophied and degenerated. They are numerous in the maternal surface of the placenta.

C. invest'ing. See under *Taste-buds.*

C., laticif'erous. (L. *latex*, juice; *fero*, to bear. F. *cellules vasculaires laticifères.*) Long-branched simple cells, containing latex, occurring in the Aconitum, Euphorbia, and other plants.

C., lymph. See *Lymph cells.*

C., mar'row. (Sax. *mearh.*) Same as *C., medullary.*

C., mas'toïd. See *Mastoid cells.*

C., medul'lary. (L. *medulla*, marrow. F. *cellules médullaires ;* G. *Markgeschwulstzellen.*) The cells of a myeloid sarcoma. See *C., myeloid.*

Also (F. *cellules médullaires ;* G. *Markzellen*), the roundish, somewhat granular cells, containing one or more large nuclei, contained in the medullary cavities of bone. They are supported on a fine connective-tissue network, are often reddish coloured, and are possessed of an amœboid power of movement. They have been supposed to originate the red blood-corpuscles.

Also, a synonym of *C. of hair.*

C., mi'grating. Same as *C., migratory.*

C., mi'gratory. (L. *migro*, to remove from one place to another. G. *Wanderzellen.*) A synonym of *C., amœboid*, in consequence of their power of motion; specially applied to the leucocytes found in connective tissue.

C., mu'cous. (L. *mucus.* F. *cellules muqueuses.*) A term applied to small cells found on some serous membranes, disposed in islets or streaks, in marked contrast, by their colour and their granular appearance, to the neighbouring cells; it has been supposed that these masses are centres of more rapid cell proliferation.

Also, the cells of *Mucus.*

C., mus'cle. Same as *Fibre cells, muscular.*

C., mus'cle, prim'itive. (L. *primitivus*, the earliest of its kind.) The cellular mass from which it is believed by some that striped muscular fibre takes its origin. It contains three distinct nuclei and a considerable number of vitelline granules; it is doubtful whether it is a congeries of three cells or a trinucleated cell.

C., my'eloïd. (Μυελός, marrow; *εἶδος*, likeness. F. *cellules medullaires ;* G. *Markgeschwulstzellen.*) Large multinucleated cells, like the medullary cells of bone, found in myeloid sarcoma. They are irregular in shape, often very large, and branched.

C., nerve. See *Nerve cells.*

C., nerve, prim'itive. (L. *primitivus*, the earliest of its kind. F. *cellules nerveuses primitives.*) The ovoid, radiately disposed cells in the embryo, from which the nerve tissue arises.

C., neuromus'cular. (L. *nervus*, a nerve; *musculus*, a muscle. F. *cellules neuromusculaires.*) Certain cells found in the fresh water hydra, the superficial surface of which is sensitive and represents a nerve, and the deep surface is contractile and represents a muscle.

C. of Claud'ius. See *Claudius, cells of.*

C. of Dei'ters. See *Deiters, cells of.*

C. of epen'dyma. The ciliated epithelial cells of the *Ependyma ventriculorum.*

C. of hair. (Sax. *hær.*) The small angular cells occupying the centre of a hair.

C. of insert'ion. (L. *insero*, to put into. F. *cellules d'insertion.*) A name given to certain cells in the thallus of lichens which carry gonidia.

C. of tu'nica granulo'sa. See *Tunica granulosa.*

C., olfact'ory. (L. *olfacio*, to smell. F. *cellules olfactives;* G. *Riechzellen.*) Spindle-shaped cells lying amougst the branching central ends of the columnar epithelial cells of the olfactory mucous membrane. The basal process passes inwards to the mucous corium, and is probably connected with a fibril of the olfactory nerve; the apical process terminates on the level of the epithelium.

C., os'seous. (L. *os*, a bone.) The lacunæ of bone.

Also (F. *cellules osseuses*), the cells or nucleated masses of protoplasm which occupy the lacunæ of bone, and send branches into the canaliculi.

C., peg. Same as *C., pin.*

C., pep'sin. (Πέπτω, to digest. F. *cellules à pepsine.*) A term applied to the cells of the gastric glands.

Also, see *C., peptic.*

C., pep'tic. (Πέπτω, to digest. F. *cellules à pepsine.*) Large spheroidal or ovoidal, coarsely granular cells of the peptic glands of the pylorus. Same as *C., delomorphous.*

C., perivas'cular. (Περί, around; L. *vasculum*, a small vessel. F. *cellules perivasculaires.*) Same as *C., plasma.*

C., pig'ment. See *Pigment cells.*

C., pin. (L. *penna*, a pen. G. *Stiftenzellen.*) A term applied to one of the varieties of gustatory cells, the free extremity of which consists of a slender highly refracting style or point, sharply truncated above.

C., pit'ted. (F. *cellules ponctuées;* G. *getüpfelte Zellen.*) Fibrous plant cells having numerous depressions in the cell wall, which are the external openings of canals in the walls produced by secondary layers of lignin deposited in perforated layers from within outwards, the opening of each successive layer being over the subjacent one. The openings of the canals of contiguous cells usually correspond with each other. The primary cell membrane remains unperforated for some time, but as they become old the thin membrane often gives way, and the canal communicates with the interior of the cell.

C., plant. (F. *cellules végétales;* G. *Pflanzenzellen.*) The essential element of all vegetable structure, consisting, in an early stage, of an external cell wall enclosing protoplasm, within which is a nucleus; as the cell ages the protoplasm arranges itself in a layer round the inner surface of the cell wall, and in a more or less central mass containing the nucleus attached by bands to the peripheral layer; the spaces between the bands are called vacuoles, and contain the cell sap. The cells during growth assume various shapes.

C., plas'ma. (Πλάσμα, anything formed. F. *cellules plasmatiques;* G. *Bindegewebszellen.*) The cells of connective tissue; so called because by some they are supposed to be tubular and to convey plasma.

Also, a synonym of *C., perivascular.*

Also, a name for a variety of cartilage-corpuscles which differ from the ordinary form in being coloured by the violet of the dahlia.

C., plas'tic. (Πλαστικός, fit for moulding.) A term applied to the leucocytes seen in effused lymph on an inflamed serous surface.

C., po'lar. (L. *polus*, the end of an axis.) Nerve cells having one or more processes, and so named, after the number of them, unipolar, bipolar, and so on.

C., polyg'onal. (Πολύς, many; γωνία, an angle.) Epithelial cells, originally spherical, which by mutual pressure have become flattened on several of their sides.

C., po'rous. (Πόρος, a passage.) Same as *C., pitted.*

C., prick'le. (Sax. *pricu*, a point. F. *cellule dentelée;* G. *Riffzellen*, *Stachelzellen.*) The cells of the deep layer of the epidermis, which possess hair-like processes, which interdigitate with those of the adjoining cells.

C., prin'cipal, of stom'ach. (F. *cellules principales;* G. *Hauptzellen.*) A synonym of the *Adelomorphous cells.*

C., prop. Same as *C., supporting.*

C., py'oïd. (Πύον, matter; εἶδος, likeness.) Same as *C., plastic.*

C., ram'ified. (L. *ramus*, a branch; *facio*, to make.) Fibrous plant cells in which the fibre is branched over the surface of the cell wall.

C., reproduc'tive. (F. *cellules reproductrices.*) A synonym of the *Spores* of lichens.

C., res'in. See under *Cinchona bark.*

C., retic'ulated. (L. *reticulum*, a little net. F. *cellules grillagées;* G. *Netzfaserzellen.*) Fibrous plant-cells in which the fibre is arranged in a net-like fashion over the cell wall.

C., rib. Same as *C., prickle.*

C., ring'ed. Same as *C., annular.*

C., rod. (Dut. *roede.* G. *Stabzellen.*) A term applied to one of the varieties of gustatory cells, the free extremity of which is shorter than that of the other variety, *C., pin*, and is not provided with a pin-like point.

C., roof. (Sax. *hrof.* G. *Dachzellen.*) Certain columnar epithelial cells which form a narrow stria opposite the nerve epithelium in the ampullæ and utriculus of the membranous labyrinth of the ear.

C., sal'ivary. See *Salivary cells.*

C., sca'ly. (Sax. *sceala*, scales, shells.) Flattened, thin, and dry cells, overlapping at their edges, such as occur in the superficial layers of the epidermis.

C., sem'inal. (L. *semen*, seed.) Same as *Spermatic cells.*

C., sperm. See *Spermatic cells.*

C., spher'ical. (Σφαῖρα, a ball.) Cells of a globular shape.

C., spind'le-sha'ped. See *C., fusiform.*

C., squa'mous. (L. *squama*, a scale.) Same as *C., scaly.*

C., stel'late. (L. *stella*, a star. F. *cellules étoilées;* G. *Sternzellen.*) Epithelial and other cells giving off branches which frequently inosculate with those of neighbouring cells, as in the capillaries and the connective tissue.

C., stel'late, of liv'er. Ramified cells seen in the course of the hepatic capillaries by the side of the hepatic cells; they are probably connective-tissue cells.

C., support'ing. (F. *cellules de soutien;* G. *Stützzellen.*) The columnar epithelial cells immediately adjoining the external hair cells of the organ of Corti.

C., ten'don. See *Tendon cells.*

C., tes'selated. (L. *tesselatus*, checquered.) Flattened epithelial cells meeting at the edges; often used in the same sense as *C., scaly.*

C., testic'ular. (L. *testis*, a testicle. F. *cellules testiculaires;* G. *Hodenzellen.*) One of the two forms of spermatic cells, the other being the spermatoblasts. They are spherical or slightly polyhedral, have one or two coarsely granular nuclei, and surround the spermatoblasts.

C., thorn. (G. *Dornzellen.*) Same as *C., prickle.*

C., tooth. (G. *Zahnzellen.*) The large, clear, columnar epithelial cells surrounding the hair cells of the cochlea of birds and Amphibia; they attain their most perfect condition on the auditory teeth, which are processes of the inferior quadrangular cartilaginous rod.

C., tra'cheated. (*Trachea.* F. *cellules trachées.*) Same as *C., annular.*

C., trel'lised. (F. *treillis*, from L. *trilix*, woven with three sets of leashes.) Same as *C., reticulated.*

C., twin. (F. *cellules de jumelles.*) A term applied to the conjoined cells of Corti and Deiters.

C., ty'phic. (F. *cellules typhiques.*) The epithelial cells of Peyer's patches in typhoid fever, when they have undergone a granular change.

C., va'grant. (L. *vagor*, to wander.) Same as *C., migratory.*

C., vas'cular. (L. *vasculum*, a little vessel. F. *cellules vasculaires.*) Branched cells, which are supposed to develop into capillaries.

C., vasoform'ative, of Ran'vier. (L. *vas*, a vessel; *formo*, to fashion. F. *cellules vasoformatives.*) Cells found in the milky spots of the omentum of the new-born rabbit; they are granular, highly refracting, and with ramifying outshoots, which often inosculate with each other. They are believed by some to develop into capillaries and blood-corpuscles; according to others, they are not cells, but interfascicular spaces filled with an exudation from the blood.

C., veg'etable. (F. *cellules végétales.*) Same as *C., plant.*

C., vi'bratile. (L. *vibro*, to set in tremulous motion.) A term for the cells of ciliated epithelium.

C., Vir'chow's. The *C., osseous.*

C., wan'dering. A synonym of *C., migratory*, from the power of movement.

Cel'lula. (L. *cellula*, dim. of *cella*, a cell. F. *cellule.*) A cell, cavity, or hollow place.

Cel'lulæ. (L. plural of *cellula*, a little cell.) Cells.

Also, term applied to the receptacles or conceptacles of Fungi, and therefore synonymous with the terms perithecium and peridium.

Also, a synonym of the secondary peridioles of Polysaccum and Nidularia.

Also, a synonym of the alveoli on the tubes of Polyporeæ.

C. aë'reæ. (L. *aër*, air.) The air cells of the lungs.

C. bronch'icæ. (Βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes.) The air cells of the lungs.

C. co'li. (*Colon*, the intestine of that name. F. *cellules du colon;* G. *Grimmdarmszellen.*) The sacculi of the colon.

C. Malpighia'næ. The cellules of Malpighi; a term for the air cells of the lungs.

C. mastoï'deæ. See *Mastoid cells.*

C. medulla'res. (L. *medulla*, marrow.) The interspaces of the areolation of the medullary cavity of bone.

C. pulmona'les. (L. *pulmo*, the lung.) The air cells of the lung.

C. san'guinis. (L. *sanguis*, the blood.) The blood-discs.

Cel'lular. (L. *cellula.* F. *cellulaire;* G. *zellig, zellicht.*) Relating to, or consisting of cells or cavities.

C. erysip'elas. See *Erysipelas, cellular.*

C. exosto'sis. See *Exostosis, cellular.*

C. hypoth'esis. (Ὑπόθεσις, a supposition.) Same as *Cell theory.*

C. infla'tion. (L. *inflatio*, a swelling up.) A synonym of emphysema of the areolar tissue.

C. mem'brane. A synonym of *Areolar tissue.*

C. pathol'ogy. The doctrine of the origin of disease in a perturbation of action, or an alteration of structure, of some or other of the ultimate cells of which the body is composed.

C. plants. Same as *Cellulares.*

C. sys'tem. The whole areolar tissue.

C. tis'sue. (F. *tissu cellulaire;* G. *Zellgewebe.*) A synonym of *Areolar tissue.*

C. tis'sue of bone. The cancelli of bone.

C. tis'sue of plants. See *Parenchyma.*

Cellula'res. (L. *cellula.*) A name for cryptogamous plants, in reference to their markedly cellular structure.

C. folia'ceæ. (L. *folium*, a leaf.) De Candolle's term for the mosses.

Cellula'ria sep'ta. (L. *cellula; septum*, a wall. F. *cloisons cellulaires.*) The parenchymatous septa which, at a late period of development, divide various fruits, as those of many Leguminosæ.

Cel'lulated. (L. *cellula.*) Containing or composed of cellules.

Cel'lule. (L. *cellula*, a little cell. F. *cellule;* G. *Zellchen.*) A small cavity or chamber, or enclosed space; also, a small cell.

C., bronch'ic. (Βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes. F. *cellules bronchiques.*) An air cell of the lungs.

C. cen'tral. Name applied, in Muscineæ and vascular Cryptogams, to the cellule situated in the centre of the archegonium, which becomes the oosphere or female cell, and reproduces, after having been fecundated by the antherozoids, a new asexual plant.

Cel'lulic ac'id. A name by Fremy for an acid supposed to be produced by the action of acids or alkalies on cell walls of fruits or of roots.

Cellulif'era. (L. *cellula; fero*, to bear.) A synonym of *Polyzoa.*

Cellulif'erous. (L. *cellula; fero*, to bear.) Having cellules or cellulous hollows, as the perithecium of the Cytisporeæ.

Cel'luliform. (L. *cellula; forma*, likeness.) Having the appearance of a cellule.

Cel'lulin. A synonym of *Cellulose.*

Celluli'tis. (*Cellular* tissue.) Inflammation of the cellular or areolar tissue. Same as *Erysipelas, cellular.*

C., diffu'se. (L. *diffundo*, to shed abroad.) Same as *Erysipelas, cellular.*

C., or'bital. (*Orbit.*) Inflammation of the areolar tissue of the orbit. It is usually the consequence of some injury, but may also occur in typhus, scarlet fever, in puerperal states, and in suppurative meningitis. It is associated in some cases with osteitis and periostitis of the bones of the orbit, especially in scrofulous children and in those who have had syphilis. The lids are red and swollen, the conjunctiva chemosed, the eye fixed and protruding. The cornea and even the whole globe may suppurate. The pressure on the nerve often leads to optic neuritis, followed by atrophy. Pus forms with greater or less rapidity and makes an opening for itself, if not artificially let out, through the conjunctiva.

C., pel'vic. See *Pelvic cellulitis.*

C., periu'terine. (Περί, around; L. *uterus*, the womb.) The same as *Pelvic cellulitis.*

C., pus'tular. A synonym of *Malignant pustule.*

C. venena'ta. (L. *venenatus*, poisoned.) Inflammation of areolar tissue from introduction of poisonous matter through a wound.

Cellulofi'brous. Same as *Fibro-cellular.*

Cel'lulose. (L. *cellula*, a little cell. G. *Cellulose, Holzfaser.*) $(C_6H_{10}O_5)x$, probably $C_{18}H_{30}O_{15}$. The chief constituent of vegetable tissues, and having the same relative constitution as starch. It is amorphous, tasteless, inodorous, insoluble in water, alcohol, ether, dilute acids, and alkalies, soluble in an ammoniacal solution of cupric oxide, and uncolourable by iodine. Strong cold sulphuric acid converts it into an adhesive substance, soluble in water, and having the characters of dextrin.

It is found also in the animal body, as in the corpora amylacea of the brain, in the mantle of some Mollusca, and the testa of Tunicata.

C., an'imal. A term applied to glycogen and to tunicin.

C. degenera'tion. A synonym of *Amyloid degeneration.*

C. mem'brane. (G. *Cellulosehaut.*) A term for the cell wall of a vegetable cell.

Cellulos'ity. (Same etymon.) The condition of a structure containing cells, as the spongy tissue of bone or the areolar tissue.

Cel'lulous. (L. *cellula*, a small cell. F. *celluleux*; G. *zellig, zellenformig.*) Cellular, or containing cells.

C. tis'sue. The cancellous tissue of bone.

Celocol'ica. (Κήλη, a tumour; κωλικός, having the colic. G. *Bruchkolik.*) Hernious colic, or that caused by strangulated hernia.

Celodyspnœ'a. (Κήλη, a tumour; δύσπνοια.) Hernious dyspnœa.

Celoï'des. (Κήλη, a tumour.) Keloid.

Celol'ogy. (Κήλη, a tumour; λόγος, a discourse. G. *Bruchlehre.*) A treatise on hernia.

Celo'pa. A name of *Jalap.*

Celorrhaph'ia. (Κήλη, a tumour; ῥαφή, a seam. G. *Bruchnaht.*) A hernial suture.

Celo'sia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Amaranthaceæ.*

C. adoën'sis. A species used in Abyssinia as a vermifuge.

C. crista'ta. (L. *crista*, a crest.) The *Cockscomb.*

C. nit'ida, Vahl. (L. *nitidus*, shining.) The *C. paniculata.*

C. panicula'ta, Linn. (L. *panicula*, a tuft.) Hab. Jamaica. An astringent used in diarrhœa, dysentery, and hæmorrhages.

C. populifo'lia. (L. *populus*, the poplar; *folium*, a leaf.) A species producing *Belbclta.*

C. trigy'na. (Τρεῖς, three; γυνή, female.) One of the species affording *Belbelta.*

Celosie'æ. A Tribe of the Nat. Order *Amaranthaccæ*, having the ovary multiovulate and the anthers bilocular.

Ce'losome. (Κήλη; σῶμα, the body.) A monster in which the abdominal wall is deficient, and there is eventration of the viscera, with absence or fissure of the sternum, and herniary displacement of the heart.

Celoso'mian. (Same etymon. F. *célosomien.*) Having the condition of a *Celosome.*

Ce'lotome. (Κήλη, a hernia; τομή, a cutting. G. *Bruchschneider.*) The knife or instrument for performing celotomy.

Celot'omy. (Κήλη, a tumour, also hernia; τέμνω, to cut. G. *Bruchschnitt.*) A term for the operation for strangulated hernia by cutting down and dividing the stricture.

Also, a synonym of *Castration.*

Cel'sa. An old fanciful term for what was called "musculus vitæ," or a pulse or beating wandering through every part of the body, according to Ruland. Paracelsus intended by this, a flatus or vapour, or a certain spurious and wild spirit lurking under the integuments and seeking to escape, as causing or inducing some species of cutaneous affection.

Cel'sia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Scrophulariaceæ.*

C. coromandelia'na, Vahl. Kukshima. Hab. India. A common weed. Inspissated juice used in dysentery.

Cel'sius. A Swedish physicist, who invented the centigrade thermometer.

C.'s thermom'eter. A thermometer, graduated so that a hundred degrees separate the freezing and boiling points of water. Same as *Centigrade thermometer.*

Cel'sus. A Roman physician of the first century of the Christian era.

C., meth'od of. The mode of performing lithotomy known as the *Apparatus minor.*

Cel'teæ. A Tribe of the Nat. Order *Ulmaceæ*, having a one-celled ovary and amphitropal ovules.

Celtid'eæ. A synonym of *Ulmaceæ.*

Cel'tis. (G. *Zürgel.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Ulmaceæ.*

C. austra'lis, Willd. (L. *australis*, southern.) Fruit sweetish, rather astringent; seeds yield an oil; a decoction of the branches is used in dysentery and gleet.

C. occidenta'lis. (L. *occidentalis*, western.) Hab. United States. Nettle tree, sugar berry. The drupes are used in dysentery.

C. orienta'lis. (L. *orientalis*, eastern.) Hab. Asia. The root, bark, and leaves are aromatic, and are used in epilepsy.

Celts. (G. *Kelten.*) A dolicocephalic orthognathic race. Speech Gaelic and Cymric. The Gaels are represented by the natives of Scotland, Isle of Man, and Ireland; the Kymri by the natives of Brittany and Wales.

Cem'bra. The *Pinus cembra.*

C. nuts. The seeds of the *Pinus cembra.* They are esculent, and yield an oil.

Cement'. (L. *cæmentum*, from *cædo*, to cut or divide; because made of minute pieces of broken stone, sand, clay, or the like, mixed with lime.) Originally applied to rubbish, sherds, unhewn stones; mortar.

Term for any substance used for the purpose of uniting or cementing together pieces of what may have been broken, as lute, glue, solder.

Also, a term for a composition by which metals are covered, and then subjected to heat without fusion, and are thereby changed in their qualities, or purified, a process which is termed cementation.

Also (G. *Zahnkitt*), a layer of true bone covering the fang of a tooth. It contains lacunæ and canaliculi of large size, and, when thick, vascular canals like the Haversian canals. Some of the canaliculi anastomose with the tubules of the underlying dentine. Sometimes it extends for a little distance on the corona of the tooth, and occasionally appears to fill up the clefts between the tubercles of the molar teeth.

Also, a term applied to certain soft compounds used for stopping of carious teeth.

C. gland. A structure placed at the base of the pedicle of Cirrepedes, which secretes the substance which attaches the animal to its base.

C., involu'cral. (L. *involucrum*, a wrapper.) A term applied to cement which covers the whole tooth, as in ruminant and pachydermatous animals.

C. or'gan. A soft laminated structure enveloping the enamel organ of the embryo of herbivora.

C., rad'ical. (L. *radix*, a root. F. *cement radiculaire.*) A term applied to cement when found on the fang of a tooth, as in man, quadrumina, carnivora, and rodents.

C., rad'ico-cor'onary. (L. *radix; corona*, a crown.) Same as *C., involucral.*

Cementa'rium. Old term for a crucible, or aludel.

Cementa'tion. (L. *cæmentatio*, from *cæmentum*, cement.) The process of cementing, or state of being cemented. Term for a process by which metals are purified or changed in their qualities by heat without fusion, by means of a composition called a cement, with which they are covered. Thus, iron is converted into steel by cementation with charcoal.

Cement'um. The *Cement* of a tooth.

Ce'mos. (Κήμος, a muzzle.) A name of the bandage called *Capistrum.*

Also, the *Alchemilla vulgaris.*

Cenæsthe'sis. (Κοινός, common; *αἴσθησις*, sensibility. F. *cénesthésie; G. Gemeingefühl.*) Name by Reid for the vague sentiment of existence which is the result of the general impressions produced by bodily conditions unconnected with the special senses.

Cenangi'a. Same as *Ceneangeia.*

Cenanth'y. (Κενός, empty; ἄνθος, a flower.) The condition of a flower when destitute of stamens and pistils.

Cenchrecphlogio'is. (Κέγχρος, millet; *ecphlogioïs.* G. *Hirsenkorn-varioloïde.*) Miliary smallpox modified by vaccination.

Cench'rias. (Κεγχρίας, from κέγχρος, a millet seed, from its likeness. G. *Hirsenflechte.*) Term, used by Galen, *Meth. Med.* xiv, 17, for a species of herpes.

Cenchro'des. (Κέγχρος; εἶδος, likeness. G. *hirsenähnlich.*) Shaped like a millet seed.

Cench'roid. (Κέγχρος, millet; εἶδος, likeness. F. *cenchroïde; G. hirsenähnlich.*) Resembling the millet.

Cench'ros. (Κέγχρος, a kind of millet. G. *Hirsenkörner.*) Millet.

Cenchrosyphilion'thus. (Κέγχρός, millet; *syphilionthus.*) Miliary syphilionthus.

Cenchrosyphilopsy'drax. (Κέγχρος, millet; *syphilopsydrax.*) Miliary syphilopsydrax.

Ceneangei'a. (Κενεαγγείη, from κενός, empty; ἀγγεῖον, a vessel. G. *Gefässleere.*) A term used by Galen, *Comment. in Hippocr. de Rat. Vict. in Acut.* ii, 47, for emptiness of the vessels of the body.

Cenel'læ. An old term for haws, the fruit of *Cratægus oxycantha.*

Cenembate'sis. (Κενός, empty; ἐμβαίνω, to step into.) The same as *Paracentesis.*

Also, the probing of a cavity or passage.

Cen'eon. (Κενεών, from κενεός, empty.) Old term, used by Hippocrates, *Coac. Prænot.* 452, and elsewhere, for that hollow part of the body between the ribs and the ilium, called the side; also, for the depression around the umbilicus in infants, according to Moschion, *de Morb. Mul.* c. 41.

Ceneo'nes. Plural of *Ceneon.*

Cenifica'tum. Old term for a calx.

Cenig'dam. Name, used by Paracelsus, *Paragraph.* iii, 4, § 1, of an instrument anciently employed in opening the head in epilepsy.

Cen'igotam. Same as *Cenigdam.*

Ceniote'mium. Name by Paracelsus for a purgative remedy formerly used in venereal disease, and supposed to contain mercury specially prepared for the purpose.

Cen'iplam. The same as *Cenigdam.*

Cen'ipolam. Same as *Cenigdam.*

Cenobion'neous. (*Cenobium.*) Pertaining to a cenobium.

Ceno'bium. (Κοινόβιον, a society, particularly of monks. F. *cenobion.*) A name given to a fruit consisting of several pericarps without valves, sutures, styles, or stigmata, united at the base, as in Labiatæ and Boraginaceæ. Each pericarp is an eremus.

Cenogen'esis. (Κενός, empty, fruitless; γένεσις, an origin. G. *Fälschungsgeschichte.*) A tendency in the process of ontogeny to adaptation to present conditions, resulting in the suppression or hurrying over of steps in the recapitulation and development of special larval or embryonic organs.

Ceno'ma. (Κένωμα.) Evacuation.

Cenomy'cë. (Κενός, empty; μύκης, a mushroom. G. *Becherflechte.*) A Genus of *Lichenes.*

C. pyxida'ta. The *Cladonia pyxidata.*

C. rangiferi'na. The *Cladonia rangiferina.*

C. vermicula'ris. The *Thamnolia vermicularis.*

Cenoramph'ous. (Κενός, empty; ῥάμφος, a beak. G. *leerschnabelig.*) Applied to birds which have the beak empty and very slight, notwithstanding its size.

Cenosiophthi'sis. (Κένωσις, emptiness; *phthisis.*) Wasting from inanition.

Ceno'sis. (Κένωσις, from κενόω, to empty.) An ancient term for an evacuation, especially one which diminished at once all the fluids of the body, as bleeding.

Also, a term for inanition.

Cenospu'dia. (Κενοσπουδία, zealous pursuit of frivolities.) A term for what is known as brown study.

Ceno'tic. (Κενωτικός, for emptying, purgative.) Of, or belonging to, cenosis; drastic.

Ceno'tica. (Same etymon.) An Order of the Class *Genetica* in Mason Good's classification, being diseases affecting the fluids, consisting of morbid discharges, or excess, deficiency, or irregularity, of such as are natural.

Also, a term for drastic purgatives.

Centaur'ea, Linn. (Κενταύριον, the herb centaury. F. *centaurée; G. Flockenblume.*) A Genus of the Family *Cynaraceæ*, Nat. Order *Compositæ.*

C. ama'ra, Linn. (L. *amarus*, bitter.) A bitter tonic.

C. be'hen, Linn. Systematic name of the *Behen abiad* of the Arabians, the *B. album* or white behen; also called *Jacea orientalis patula*, and *Raphonticoides lutea.* It grows on Mount

Libanus, and its root is bitter, and is considered a nervine tonic.

C. benedic'ta. The *Cnicus benedictus.*

C. calcitra'pa, Linn. (*Calcitrapa* is a Latinised form of Caltrop, an iron with four points, so made that one is always uppermost, and formerly used to throw down before and so impede and damage cavalry; it is derived from L. *calx*, the heel, and Mod. L. *trappa*, a snare, and has reference to the spring flower-heads of the plant. F. *centaurée etoilée*, *pignerole;* G. *Sterndistel.*) The common star-thistle, or star knapweed. The juice, extract, or infusion, is said to cure intermittent fever; the bark of the root and the seeds are recommended in nephritic complaints and in dyspepsia.

C. centaur'ium, Linn. (F. *grande centaurée.*) The greater centaury. The root was formerly used as a tonic and vulnerary.

C. cerinthæfo'lia, Sibth. (L. *cerinthus*, the plant so called; *folium*, a leaf.) The *C. behen.*

C. cy'anus, Linn. (Κύανος, dark blue. F. *blavelle, bluet;* I. *ciano, fioraliso;* G. *blaue Kornblume.*) The systematic name of the bluebottle, or corn-flower plant; also called hurtsickle. The flowers were formerly used as antiphlogistic, antispasmodic, cordial, aperient, diuretic.

C. jace'a, Linn. (F. *jacée des prés.*) Root bitter and slightly astringent. Used as a detersive gargle.

C. monta'na, Linn. (L. *montanus*, belonging to a mountain.) Great bluebottle, mountain knapweed. Infusion of flowers used to weak eyes.

C. sic'ula. (L. *siculus*, Sicilian.) The *C. solstitialis.*

C. solstitia'lis, Linn. (L. *solstitialis*, belonging to midsummer.) St. Barnaby's thistle. Formerly used as an antiicteric, anticachectic, and lithontriptic; it is only slightly tonic.

C. stæ'bē, Linn. (Στοιβή, a shrubby plant used to stuff cushions.) Flowers cooling, astringent.

C. stella'ta. (L. *stellatus*, starry.) The *C. calcitrapa.*

C. sulfu'rea. (L. *sulfureus*, like sulphur.) Leaves used as a local application to wounds to promote healing.

Centaur'eum. The *Erythræa centaurium.*

Centaur'ii cacu'mina. (L. *cacumen*, the extremity of a thing.) The tops of the *Erythræa centaurium*, or officinal centaury. Directed for use by the L. and E. Ph.

Cent'aurin. The bitter principle of the juice of *Erythræa centaurium.* It is slightly purgative.

Centau'ris. (Κενταυρίς.) The *Erythræa centaurium*, or lesser centaury.

Centaur'ium. (Κενταύριον, from *κένταυρος*, a centaur; because Chiron, the centaur, is fabled to have cured, by its use, his foot which he had wounded by accident with a poisoned arrow. F. *centaurée petite;* G. *Tausendgüldenkraut.*) The pharmacopœial name (E.) of the common centaury, *Erythræa centaurium.* A bitter stomachic, with, perhaps, some action on the bowels.

C. mag'num. (L. *magnus*, great.) The *Centaurea centaurium.*

C. ma'jus. (L. *major*, greater.) Same as *C. magnum.*

C. mi'nus. (L. *minor*, less.) The *Erythræa centaurium.*

C. mi'nus vulga're. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) The *Erythræa centaurium.*

C. officina'le. (L. *officina*, a workshop.) The *Centaurea centaurium.*

C. par'vum. (L. *parvus*, small.) Same as *C. minus.*

Cent'aury. See *Centaurea, Centaurium*, and *Erythræa centaurium.*

C., Amer'ican. The *Sabbatea*, or *Chironia angularis.*

C., Europæ'an. The *Erythræa centaurium.*

C., great'er. The *Centaurea centaurium;* also, the *Chlora perfoliata.*

C., les'ser. The *Erythræa centaurium.*

C., yel'low. The *Chlora perfoliata.*

Center'ia. (Κεντέρια.) A name for the *Hypericum androsæmum*, or St. Peter's wort.

Cent'ering. (L. *centrum*, the middle point of a circle.) Term applied to such placing of a system of lenses that they have a common axis.

Cente'sis. (Κέντησις, a pricking. G. *Stecken, Durchstecken.*) Puncture.

Cent'iare. (L. *centum*, a hundred; F. *are;* from L. *area*, a space.) A French metrical measure, being a square meter, or the hundredth part of an are, 0·01; equal to 10·7642993 English square feet.

Centif'idous. (L. *centum; findo*, to cleave. G. *hundertheilig.*) Hundred-cleft, many-cleft.

Centifo'lious. (L. *centum; folium*, a leaf. G. *hundertblätterig.*) Hundred-leaved, many-leaved.

Cent'igrade. (L. *centum*, a hundred; *gradus*, a step, degree, or grade.) Having a hundred steps or degrees.

C. thermom'eter. (Θέρμη, heat; *μέτρον*, measure.) A thermometer, divided into a hundred parts or degrees between the freezing and the boiling points of water, the former being 0°; also, called Celsius's thermometer.

The formula for the reduction of the degrees of centigrade to those of Fahrenheit is $\frac{9}{5}$ C. °+32 = F. °; that for the reduction of centigrade to Reaumur is $\frac{4}{5}$ R. ° = C. °.

Cent'igramme. (L. *centum; gramma*, a gramme.) Old term for the twenty-fourth part of an ounce.

A French weight, the hundredth of a gramme, or 0·01, equal to 0·154323 of a grain avoirdupois, or one sixth of a grain troy.

Cent'ilitre. (L. *centum;* F. *litre.*) A French metrical measure, the one hundredth part of a litre; it is equal to ten cubic centimetres or the measure of ten grammes of water; equal to 0·6102 of an English cubic inch.

Cent'imetre. (L. *centum;* F. *mètre.*) A French measure, the one hundredth part, or 0·01, of a metre; equal to 0·39371 or two fifths of an English inch.

Centimor'bia. (L. *centum; morbus*, a disease.) A name for the *Lysimachia nummularia*, or money wort, from its efficacy in curing many diseases.

Centiner'via. (L. *centum; nervus*, a nerve.) A name for the *Plantago major*, or broad-leaved plantain.

Centino'dia. (L. *centum; nodus*, a knot.) A name for the *Polygonum aviculare*, or knot grass, from its numerous knots or joints.

Centipe'dal. (L. *centum; pes*, a foot.

G. *hundertfüssig.*) Having a hundred or many feet. Hundred-footed.

Cent'ipede. (L. *centum ; pes,* a foot.) The different Species of *Scolopendra* and other Genera of the Order *Chilopoda.* The bite of many of the kinds is very painful; it is accomplished by means of curved perforated fangs connected with the mandibles; the existence of a poison-gland is doubtful.

Cent'o virgina'lis. (L. *cento,* a garment of several pieces; *virginalis,* belonging to a maiden.) The hymen.

Centoc'ulous. (L. *centum ; oculus,* an eye. G. *hundertäugig.*) Having a hundred or many eyes.

Cent'rad. A term applied by Dr. Barclay the same as *Central* used adverbially.

Centradiaph'anes. (Κέντρον, a centre ; α, neg. ; διαφανής, transparent.) Central opacity of the crystalline lens.

Cent'ral. (L. *centrum,* the centre. F. *central ;* I. *centrale ;* S. *central ;* G. *mittelpunktständig.*) Of, or belonging to, the centre.

Applied by Dr. Barclay, of Edinburgh, in his Nomenclature, when treating of the aspect common to the body and organs generally, as meaning towards the centre.

C. ar'tery of ret'ina. See *Arteria centralis retinæ.*

C. as'pect. The face of an organ, or structure, which is towards the centre of the body, or of a limb.

C. canal'. See *Canal, central, of spinal cord.*

C. cap'sule. (L. *capsula,* a small case.) The chitinous envelope of the endosarc of the Radiolaria; it is pierced by five pores.

C. cell. See *Cell, central.*

C. em'bryo. (Ἔμβρυον. F. *embryon central.*) In Botany, an embryo which is placed in the centre of the perisperm.

C. flow'er. The flower terminating the axis in certain cymes.

C. galvanisa'tion. See *Galvanisation, central.*

C. lig'ament. The *Filum terminale* of the spinal cord.

C. neuri'tis. See *Neuritis, central.*

C. perinæ'al rup'ture. See *Perinæal laceration, central.*

C. per'isperm. (Περί, around; σπέρμα, a seed. F. *périsperme central.*) A perisperm which is enveloped by the embryo.

C. placent'a. (F. *placenta central.*) In Botany, applied to a placenta situated in the centre of the ovary and directly continuous with the axis, to which the floral leaves are attached. It is termed a free central placenta when it has no connection with the carpellary leaves which form the walls of the ovary.

C. skel'eton. Same as *Endoskeleton.*

Also (G. *Achsenskelet*), restricted by some to the spinal column and the cranium.

C. spot. Same as *Fovea centralis.*

C. tend'on of di'aphragm. See *Diaphragm.*

Centra'lè. See *Os centrale.*

Central'ity. (L. *centrum.* F. *centralité.*) A term applied to describe the inherent action of the nervous centres as distinct from those of the peripheric nerves; it is used in contradistinction to conductivity.

Centranth'us. (Κέντρον, a sharp point; ἄνθος, a flower. G. *Spornblume.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Valerianaceæ.*

C. latifo'lius, Dufr. (L. *latus,* broad; *folium,* a leaf.) The *C. ruber.*

C. marit'imus, Gray. (L. *maritimus,* belonging to the sea-shore.) The *C. ruber.*

C. ru'ber, De Cand. (L. *ruber,* red.) Spur valerian, red valerian. Young shoots eaten as salad.

Centra'tio. (L. *centrum,* a centre.) Old term, used by Paracelsus, *l.* iv, *Chirurg. de Ulcer. c.* 3, for the change of a saline principle into a corrosive and ulcerating quality, whence *Centrum salis* is called the principle of ulcers.

Cent're. (Κέντρον, the centre around which a circle is formed. F. *centre ;* I. *centro ;* G. *Mittelpunkt.*) The middle point of a body.

C., accel'erating, of heart. The same as *C., cardio-accelerating.*

C., acous'tic. (Ἀκούω, to hear.) Same as *C., auditory.*

C., a'no-spi'nal. (L. *anus,* the fundament; *spina,* the spine. F. *centre ano-spinal ;* G. *Centrum für Kothentleerung.*) A direct centre in the lower part of the spinal cord, which, when stimulated, produces contraction of the sphincter ani.

The afferent nerves run in the hæmorrhoidal plexus and the inferior mesenteric plexus. The centre is situated opposite the fifth lumbar vertebra in the dog, and between the sixth and seventh in the rabbit; the efferent nerves are contained in the pudendal plexus, and are distributed to the sphincters. The action of the centre is subordinate to the brain. After section of the cord it acts rhythmically.

C., arm-move'ment. (F. *centre du membre supérieur.*) A cortical centre in the fissure of Rolandi, divisible into two or into three distinct centres, according to some.

C., arrest' of heart. Same as *C., cardio-inhibitory.*

C., artic'ulate lan'guage. See *C., speech.*

C., aud'itory. (L. *audio,* to hear. F. *centre auditif.*) See *Auditory centre.*

C., blad'der, u'rinary. Same as *C., vesico-spinal.*

C., card'io-accel'erating. (Καρδία, the heart; L. *accelero,* to hasten. F. *centre accélérateur du cœur, centre cardiaque ;* G. *das centrum der beschleunigenden Herznerven.*) A direct centre believed to exist in the medulla oblongata, which, when excited, stimulates the activity of the heart. The accelerating fibres descend in the spinal cord, and, issuing by the rami communicantes of the lower cervical and upper dorsal nerves, enter the sympathetic and reach its first dorsal ganglion, from which they pass to the cardiac plexus. Some fibres also appear to run in the vagus.

C., card'io-inhib'itory. (Καρδία, the heart; L. *inhibeo,* to restrain. F. *centre d'arrêt du cœur;* G. *centrum der Hemmungsnerven.*) A direct centre believed to be situated in the medulla oblongata. When stimulated, it inhibits the action of the heart. It may be excited directly or reflectively; directly by the sudden production of anæmia of the medulla oblongata, or of venous hyperæmia, or by the mere increase of carbonic acid gas in the blood, by increased arterial blood pressure in the vessels of the head; reflectively by stimulation of all sensory nerves, by stimulation of the vagus itself, by a blow on the stomach. It is easily exhausted.

C., cil'io-spi'nal. (L. *cilium,* an eyelid ;

spina, the spine. F. *centre cilio-spinal;* G. *Centrum für Pupillenerweiterung.*) A direct centre situated in the cat in the spinal cord, opposite the lower cervical and upper dorsal vertebræ; here, according to F. Franck, the nerve-fibres which cause contraction of the pupil take their origin, and, emerging by the four lower cervical and two upper dorsal nerves, enter the cervical sympathetic cord, or pass directly to the first thoracic ganglion. Then, ascending by the anterior branch of the loop of Vieussens, they reach the inferior cervical ganglion, and, becoming isolated, run up to the ganglion Gasseri, and accompany the ophthalmic branch of the fifth to the iris. A distinct set of dilator fibres for the iris have been shown by Vulpian to have a cerebral origin, and to enter the Gasserian ganglion. Salkowski places the cilio-spinal centre in the medulla oblongata. It governs the smooth muscles of the eyeball. Stimulation of it by electricity is followed by dilatation of the pupils. The centre is also excited by the absence of light during wakefulness. The centre for the constriction of the pupil is situated at the root of the third and sixth nerve.

C., convul'sion. The same as *C., convulsion, general.*

C., convul'sion, gen'eral. (F. *centre convulsif;* G. *centrum der Krampfbewegung.*) A centre situated in the medulla oblongata, stimulation of which produces general convulsions. It is excited by rapidly increasing venosity of the blood, and by sudden anæmia of the medulla, however produced.

C., co-or'dinating. (L. *co-ordinatio*, an arranging with. F. *centre de co-ordination des réflexes.*) Any centre which, by communicating branches with other ganglia or centres, governs, controls, and modifies the action of the latter. The term has been specially applied to a centre situated about 7 mm. below the calamus scriptorius in the rabbit.

C., cort'ical. (L. *cortex*, bark.) That part of the periphery of the central nervous system which, by means of its connection with the direct centre of a nerve, is supposed by some to be the cerebral instrument for the manifestation of its functions.

C., cough'ing. (G. *Centrum des Hustens.*) A direct centre believed to be situated in the medulla oblongata, a little above the inspiratory centre. The afferent fibres are the sensory fibres of the vagus distributed to the larynx and trachea; the efferent nerves are the nerves of expiration and the constrictors of the glottis.

C., deglutit'ion. (L. *deglutio*, to swallow down. F. *centre des mouvements de déglutition;* G. *Centrum des Schlingens, C. für den Schlingact.*) A direct centre situated in the medulla oblongata; the afferent fibres are branches of the second and third division of the fifth and of the glossopharyngeal and vagus nerves, distributed to the mouth, gums, and pharynx; the motor fibres are contained in the nerves forming the pharyngeal plexus.

C., diabe'tic. (*Diabetes.* F. *centre diabétique, c. glycogénique.*) A centre situated in the medulla oblongata, and nearly corresponding in area with the chief vaso-motor centre.

C., direct'. (L. *directus*, straight.) The grey nervous tissue in immediate connection with, or constituting, the direct origin of a nerve.

C., ejacula'tion. (L. *ejaculo*, to shoot out. G. *das centrum für Ejaculation.*) A direct centre is situated in the cord opposite the fourth lumbar vertebra in the rabbit; the afferent fibres are the sensory nerves of the penis. The motor fibres of the vesiculæ seminales and ducts issue with the fourth and fifth lumbar vertebræ, and enter the sympathetic. The motor fibres of the accelerator urinæ lie in the third and fourth sacral nerves, and join the perinæal nerves.

C., epigas'tric. (Ἐπιγάστριος, the region of the stomach.) The solar plexus.

Also, the central tendon of the diaphragm.

C., erect' pos'ture. (F. *centre de la station.*) A centre situated, in part, at least, in the pons Varolii, but partly also in the cerebellum, the function of which is to co-ordinate the muscles engaged in maintaining the erect posture in man.

C., erec'tion. (L. *erigo*, to raise up. G. *das Centrum fur die Erection.*) A direct centre situated in the lumbar region of the cord; the afferent fibres are the sensory nerves of the penis; the efferent are the vaso-inhibitory fibres distributed to the pudic artery, which pass out between the first and third sacral nerve, called by Eckhard the nervi erigentes; and the motor nerves issuing with the third and fourth sacral nerves for the erector penis and transversus perinæi muscles. These fibres can be voluntarily excited to action.

C., expi'ratory. See *C., respiration.*

C., eye'lid move'ment. (F. *centre des paupières.*) A centre supposed to exist in the pons Varolii.

C., eye-move'ments. (F. *centre des mouvements des yeux.*) The grey matter at the roots of the motor nerves of the eye in the pons Varolii is the direct centre.

The cortical centre is by Ferrier placed with the head-movement centre, by others at the hinder part of the parietal lobe.

C., fa'cial move'ments. (L. *facies*, the face. F. *centre moteur de la face.*) This centre is believed to be situated in the pons Varolii.

C., fa'cial move'ments, low'er. A centre lying above the speech centre, at the lower part of the convolutions bounding the fissure of Rolando.

C., genitospi'nal. (L. *genitus*, a begetting; *spina*, the spine. F. *centre génitospinal;* I. *centro genitospinale.*) This centre is situated in the lumbar region of the cord. It is now subdivided into the erection centre, the ejaculatory centre, and the parturition centre.

C., glycogen'ic. (Γλυκύς, sweet; *γεννάω*, to produce.) Same as *C., diabetic.*

C., gus'tatory. (L. *gusto*, to taste. F. *centre gustatif.*) A cortical centre said by Ferrier to be situated along with the olfactory centre at the summit of the temporosphenoidal lobe.

C., head-and-neck move'ment. A cortical centre supposed to be on the first or second frontal convolution in front of the arm-movement centre.

C., inhib'iting, of heart. The same as *C., cardio-inhibitory.*

C., inhib'itory, of re'flex move'ments. (L. *inhibeo*, to restrain.) A centre which is supposed to exist in the optic lobes, which restrains the reflex actions of the spinal cord.

C., inspi'ratory. See *C., respiration.*

C., leg-move'ment. (F. *centre de membre inférieure.*) A cortical centre situated behind the arm-movement centre; according to Charcot, it occupies the paracentral lobule, the upper third of the ascending frontal convolution, and the upper two thirds of the ascending parietal convolution.

C., limb-move'ment. The grey centres at and below the pons Varolii.

C., locomo'tion. (L. *locus*, a place; *motus*, motion. F. *centre de la locomotion.*) A centre situated either in the pons Varolii or cerebellum, and co-ordinating the muscles used in locomotion.

C., mastica'tion. (L. *mastico*, to chew. F. *centre de la mâchoire inférieure;* G. *Centrum für Kaubewegungen.*) A centre believed to be situated in the medulla oblongata; the afferent and efferent nerves are the same as those connected with the suction centre. See *C., sucking.*

C., mimet'ic. (Μίμησις, imitation. F. *centre de la mimique et de l'expression faciale.*) A centre co-ordinating the muscles employed in facial expression. It is believed to be situated in the pons Varolii.

C. of ac'tion. The chief organ, or part, by which a process or procedure, whether of health or disease, is accomplished, or in which it originates.

C. of flux'ion. (L. *fluxus*, a flow.) An old term for an irritated part or organ of the body, inasmuch as to it the fluids are attracted.

C. of grav'ity. (L. *gravitas*, weight. F. *centre de gravité;* G. *Schwerpunkt.*) That point in a body about which it will balance; or, in other words, through which the resultant of the lines of attraction between the earth and its several molecules passes.

C. of grav'ity of bod'y. According to Weber, the centre of gravity of the male human body is at the level of the sacral promontory; according to Meyer, in the canal of the second sacral vertebra; according to Harless, at a distance of 414 parts from the vertex, if the measure of the whole body be taken at 1000. In females it is a little lower, in children a little higher.

C. of ossifica'tion. (L. *os*, a bone; *facio*, to make. F. *centre d'ossification;* G. *Ossificationspunkt.*) The point in each immature bone where deposit of bone salts first takes place.

C. of rota'tion of eye. (L. *roto*, to turn round. F. *centre de rotation de l'œil.*) The centre of rotation of the eye is a little behind the middle of the optic axis; in myopic eyes it is behind, and in hypermetropic eyes in front of, the normal centre.

C., olfact'ory. (L. *olfacio*, to smell at. F. *centre olfactif;* G. *Riechscenter.*) According to Ferrier, this centre is situated in conjunction with the gustatory centre at the summit of the temporo-sphenoidal lobe; according to Munk, it is situated in the hippocampus major.

C., op'tic. See *Optic centre*, and *C., visual.*

C., orbicula'ris palpebra'rum. (L. *orbicularis*, circular; *palpebra*, an eyelid. G. *Centrum der Lidschlusses.*) A centre situated in the medulla oblongata. The afferent fibres are those of the fifth nerve, distributed to the cornea, conjunctiva, and lids. The efferent are contained in the facial, and supply the orbicularis palpebrarum muscle.

C., o'val. See *Centrum ovale.*

C., parturit'ion. (L. *parturio*, to bring forth. G. *das Centrum für den Gebäract.*) This centre is situated in the spinal cord, opposite the first and second lumbar vertebra. The afferent fibres proceed from the uterus and uterine plexus, and the efferent fibres are contained in the same plexus.

C., phona'tion. (Φωνή, voice. F. *Centre de la phonation.*) The centre for the movements for articulate speech is to be found in the medulla oblongata, and some have located it specially in the olivary bodies. See *C., speech.*

C., pho'nic. (Φωνή, the voice. F. *centre phonique.*) The place whence sound is derived, whether it be in a person speaking, or a body emitting or producing sound.

C., phonocamp'tic. (Φωνή; κάμπτω, to bend.) The focus of reflected sounds; in other words, the spot where reflected sounds can be heard.

C., phren'ic. (Φρήν, the diaphragm.) The tendinous centre of the diaphragm.

C., pu'pil-dila'ting. This centre is probably higher than the cilio spinal centre, and in the medulla oblongata.

C., recoil'. (F. *reculer*, to draw back. F. *centre de recul.*) A centre supposed by Lussana and Lemoigne to be situated in the cerebellum.

C., respira'tion. (L. *respiro*, to breathe again. G. *Athmungscentrum.*) A centre situated in the medulla oblongata on each side of the middle line, close to the posterior extremity of the floor of the fourth ventricle, and near the point of emergence of the vagus. Each centre consists of two parts, an inspiration and an expiration centre. The compound centre is automatic, continuing to act when all afferent nerves have been divided, and being then excited partly by the absence of oxygen and partly by the presence of carbonic acid gas in the blood. It may be excited to activity, and also inhibited, by reflex action.

C., sal'ivary. (L. *saliva*, spittle. F. *centre salivaire.*) A centre in the floor of the fourth ventricle at the level of the origin of the facial nerve.

C., secre'tory. (L. *secerno*, to separate. F. *centre sécrétoire.*) Any nerve centre, the efferent fibres of which are distributed to a gland, and excite it to activity.

C., snee'zing. (G. *Centrum des Niesens.*) A centre believed to be situated in the medulla oblongata. The afferent fibres are the branches of the first and second divisions of the fifth, and perhaps those of the olfactory. The efferent fibres are those of the olfactory nerve.

C., speech. (F. *centre du langage articulé;* G. *Sprachcentrum.*) A cortical centre situated in the region of the posterior extremity of the third left frontal convolution, where it abuts on the fissure of Sylvius, and overlaps the island of Reil. In some men it is localised in the right hemisphere of the brain. Its destruction produces aphasia.

C., spleen. A centre situated in the dog between the first and fourth cervical vertebra.

C., suck'ing. (L. *sugo*, to suck. F. *centre de la succion;* G. *Saugcentrum.*) A centre believed to be situated in the medulla oblongata. The afferent fibres are the sensory fibres supplying the lips and oral cavity derived from the fifth and glossopharyngeal nerves; the efferent fibres are contained in the facial, hypoglossus, and third division of the fifth, and the branches of the cervical plexus supplying the depressor of the lower jaw.

C., sweat. (F. *centre sudoripare.* G. *Schweisscentrum.*) A centre situated in the medulla oblongata on each side of the middle line. It may be excited by eserin, nicotin, and picrotoxin.

C., temp'erature-reg'ulating. (F. *centre thermique.*) A centre situated in the medulla oblongata, probably identical with the vasomotor centre. Some locate the centre in the cerebrum, corresponding to the leg-and-arm-movement centres. It is excited by stimulation of sensory nerves.

C., ten'dinous, of di'aphragm. See *Diaphragm, central tendon of.*

C., up'right car'riage. (F. *centre de la station.*) The same as *C., erect posture.*

C., va'so-dila'tor. (L. *vas*, a vessel; *dilatator*, an extender.) A nerve centre, the efferent branches of which have the power of causing the walls of the vessels they supply to yield to the blood pressure, and become larger.

C., va'so-mo'tor. (L. *vas*, a vessel; *motus*, motion. F. *centre vaso-moteur;* G. *Gefässnervencentrum.*) A centre, the efferent fibres of which have the power of causing the vessels to contract. Many such centres are distributed through the whole length of the spinal axis, but the chief one is situated in the medulla oblongata. According to Owsjannikow, it is bilateral. Its lower limit on each side is a horizontal line, 4 or 5 mm. above the point of the calamus scriptorius, and the upper limit about 4 mm. higher up, that is, 1 or 2 mm. below the corpora quadrigemina. Dittmar confines it to a small prismatic space in the forward prolongation of the lateral columns, after they have given off their fibres to the decussating pyramids. Stimulation, whether direct or reflex, of this centre increases blood pressure.

C., vesi'co-spi'nal. (L. *vesica*, a bladder; *spina*, the spine. F. *centre de la vessie; c. vesico-spinal;* G. *das centrum der Harnentleerung.*) The centre for the sphincter vesicæ is situated, in the dog, opposite the fifth, and in the rabbit, opposite the seventh, lumbar vertebra. The centre for the muscular tissue of the bladder generally, the detrusor urinæ, is placed a little higher in the cord. It is controlled by the brain.

C., vis'ion. (L. *visus*, sight. F. *centre visuel.*) According to Ferrier, the cortical centre for vision is in the gyrus angularis in the monkey, and in the parietal end of the second frontal convolution in the dog and cat; according to Luciani and Tamburini, it extends along the whole of the second frontal lobe in the latter animals, and in the monkey it includes, as well as the gyrus angularis, the neighbouring part of the occipital lobe. Munk places it a little further back than Ferrier. The few facts observed in man point to the anterior part of the occipital lobe.

C., vis'ual. (L. *video*, to see.) A centre described by Ferrier as situated in the angular gyrus. Destruction of this centre on one side causes complete, but temporary, blindness of the opposite eye. Destruction of it on both sides causes complete and persistent blindness of both eyes.

C., vom'iting. (F. *centre du vomissement;* G. *Centrum des Erbrechens.*) A centre situated in the medulla oblongata.

C., wink'ing. (F. *centre du clignement.*) A centre believed to be situated in the pons Varolii.

Cent'res. See *Centre.*

C., cort'ical mo'tor. (L. *cortex*, the rind; *motus*, a motion.) Centres which, according to Ferrier, are situated in the convolutions which bound the fissure of Rolando in monkeys, and the stimulation of which gives rise to definite and constant movements of the hands, arms, legs, facial muscles, mouth, and tongue.

C., emo'tional. Little is known of the existence of such centres. Ferrier has suggested that in the occipital lobe is the centre of visceral sensations, and that in it is placed the centre for pleasurable or painful emotions.

C., gland'ular. The presence of centres of stimulation and inhibition of gland action is uncertain, although some isolated observations have been made.

C., inhib'iting. (L. *inhibeo*, to restrain.) A term applied to such parts of the nervous system as control, moderate, or arrest the movements or actions of other parts or organs.

C., intracard'iac. (L. *intra*, within; *καρδία*, the heart.) Term applied to the ganglionic cells, connected together by nerve fibres, which are lodged in the muscular substance of the heart. In the frog, one, named Remak's ganglion, is situated in the wall of the sinus venosus, and another, named Bidder's ganglion, is situated in the auriculo-ventricular furrow.

C., mo'tor. (L. *motus*, motion.) The mass of grey nervous tissue at the roots of motor nerves.

C., mo'tor, cort'ical. The centres in the surface of the cerebral hemispheres for the movements of the different parts of the body.

C., nerv'ous. A term for the brain, spinal cord, and sympathetic ganglia.

C., ner'vous, of heart. A term applied to the cardiac ganglia and to the cardio-accelerating and cardio-inhibiting centres.

C. of arrest'. Same as *C., inhibiting.*

C. of modera'tion. Same as *C., inhibiting.*

C., op'tic. (Ὀπτικός, for sight.) The *Corpora quadrigemina.*

C., psy'chical. (Ψυκικός, belonging to the soul. F. *centres psychiques.*) The intellectual activity has its centre, according to some, in the anterior part of the frontal lobes; according to others, there is no distinct centre, but the whole cerebral superficies is involved in the operations of the mind.

C., psychomo'tor. (Ψυχή, spirit; L. *moveo*, to move. F. *centres psychomoteurs.*) Term applied to certain regions of the cortex of the brain, which are supposed to be the centres from which the mandates of the will for the performance of definite movements emanate. The co-ordination of the muscles required to perform the movements in question is effected by lower centres. The more important psychomotor centres are the centre of the muscles of the neck, and those for the extensors and adductors of the fore limb, for the flexors and rotators of the fore limb, for the muscles of the hind limb, the muscles of the face, the muscles of the tail, of retraction and extension of the fore limb, the elevation of the shoulder, and for the movements of the eyes, eyelids, and pupils.

C., sensibil'ity, gen'eral. Ferrier locates in the region of the hippocampus major the centres of tactile and general sensibility. Munk believes that these centres extend over the whole cerebral convolutions, with the exception of the occipital and temporo-sphenoidal lobes; the surface he calls the *Sensitive sphere.*

C., vas'cular. (L. *vas*, a vessel. F. *centres vasculaires.*) The *Vaso-motor* and *Vaso-dilator centres.*

Cent'ric. (L. *centrum*, a centre.) Of, or belonging to, a centre. Used in medicine chiefly in relation to nervous diseases, in order to express the origin of the disease in the central nervous system, as contradistinguished from the periphery.

Centrif'ugal. (L. *centrum*, the centre; *fugio*, to fly. F. *centrifuge;* I. *centrifugo;* G. *centrifugal.*) Flying, or receding, or tending to go away, from the centre.

C. cur'rent. A term applied to that arrangement of a battery, in galvanising an animal body, in which the positive pole is nearer to the centre, and the negative nearer the periphery, of the nervous system.

C. force. (F. *force centrifuge;* G. *Centrifugalkraft.*) That by which a body moving in a circular, or curvilinear, orbit strives to fall off from its motion in a tangent to the orbit.

C. inflores'cence. A synonym of *Inflorescence, definite.*

C. nerve fi'bres. A synonym of motor nerve-fibres and vaso-motor fibres.

C. pres'sure. A term which has been used in relation to such conditions of disease as hydrothorax to indicate pressure which produces external bulging.

Centrip'etal. (L. *centrum; peto*, to seek. F. *centripète;* I. *centripeto;* G. *centripetal.*) Tending to, or seeking, the centre.

C. cur'rent. A term applied to that arrangement of a battery, during galvanisation of an animal body, when the negative pole is nearer to the centre and the positive pole nearer to the periphery of the nervous system.

C. force. (F. *force centripète;* G. *Centripetalkraft.*) That by which a body moving round another tends to seek, or is impelled to, the centre.

C. inflores'cence. The same as *Inflorescence, indefinite.*

C. nerve fi'bres. A synonym of afferent, excitor, or sensory fibres.

C. pres'sure. A term which has been used to express the pressure from disease, as that of aneurism on internal organs, towards the axis of the body.

Centrispo'reæ. (Κέντρον, the centre from which a circle is described; σπορά, a seed. F. *centrisporé.*) Applied by Agardh to a Class of phanerocotyledonous, complete, hypogynous, polypetalous plants, which have their seeds fixed to the centre of their fruit, as the Caryophylleæ, Lineæ, Oxalideæ, and Hypericineæ.

Cent'rium. (Κέντριον, from κεντέω, to prick.) Old name for a certain plaster for stitch in the side; mentioned by Galen, *de C. M. per Gen.* i, 10.

Centrocatarac'ta. (L. *centrum*, a centre: *cataract.* G. *Centralstaar.*) Central cataract.

Centrodont'ous. (Κέντρον, a sharp point; ὀδούς, a tooth.) Having sharp and subulated teeth.

Centrolepid'eæ. A synonym of *Desvauxiaceæ.*

Centrolo'bium. (L. *centrum; lobus*, a lobe.) A Genus of the Tribe *Dalbergiæ*, Nat. Order *Leguminosæ.*

C. robust'um. (L. *robustus*, hard.) A species to which, according to Martius, the name araroba is given.

C. tomento'sum. (L. *tomentum*, a stuffing.) Also called araroba.

Centromyr'sinë. (Κεντρομυρσίνη.) The butcher's broom, *Ruscus aculeatus.*

Centrophygadopsori'asis. (Κέντρον, the centre from which a circle is described; φυγάς, a fugitive; ψωρίασις, a being mangy.) Psoriasis which spreads in all directions from a central point.

Centrosper'mæ. (L. *centrum*, a centre; *sperma*, seed.) An Order of *Helobiæ*, including *Lemnaceæ* and *Naiadæ.*

Also, a Group of *Dicotyledons*, including *Caryophyllineæ*, *Umbelliforæ*, and *Saxifragineæ.*

Also, a Group of *Eleutheropetalæ*, having a superior ovary, with a single central ovule, or a central placenta, and seed containing endosperm. It includes *Polygoninæ* and *Caryophyllinæ.*

Centrostal'tic. (Κέντρον, the centre; σταλτικός, contracting.) Term applied by Dr. M. Hall, in his 'Diastaltic Nervous System,' to the action of the vis nervosa in the spinal centre.

Centrosteosclero'sis. (L. *centrum; osteosclerosis.*) Central osteosclerosis, or a filling of the cavity of cylindrical bones with osseous substance.

Centrosto'matous. (Κέντρον, a centre; στόμα, a mouth. F. *centrostome;* G. *centralmundig.*) Having the mouth perfectly central.

Centrosyphilol'epis. (L. *centrum; syphilolepis.*) Central, ulcerating syphilolepis.

Cent'rum. (Κέντρον, the stationary point of a pair of compasses, from κεντέω, to prick or pierce. F. *centre;* G. *Mittelpunkt.*) The centre or fixed point round which a circle may be drawn; the middle point of a part.

Applied by Professor Owen to the body of a vertebra and its homologues.

The centre, residence, or foundation, of matter.

C. commu'ne. (L. *communis*, common.) A term for the solar plexus.

C. gravita'tis. See *Centre of gravity.*

C. ner'veum. (L. *nervus*, a tendon.) An old term for the tendinous portion in the middle of the diaphragm.

C. op'ticum. See *Optic centre.*

C. ova'le. (L. *ovalis*, egg-shaped. F. *centre ovale.*) The large white mass of medullary substance displayed on removing both cerebral hemispheres, at the level of the corpus callosum.

C. ova'le ma'jus. (L. *major*, greater.) The *C. ovale.*

C. ova'le mi'nus. (L. *ovalis; minor*, less.) The *C. ovale of Vicq d'Azyr.*

C. ova'le of Vicq D'A'zyr. The white central mass of medullary substance displayed on section of one of the cerebral hemispheres.

C. ova'le of Vieus'sens. Same as *C. ovale.*

C. o'vi. (L. *ovum*, an egg.) The yolk of the egg.

C. phre'nicum. (Φρήν, the midriff.) The same as *C. tendinosum diaphragmatis.*

C. semicircula're gem'inum. (L. *semicirculus*, a half circle; *geminus*, twin-born.) Name given by Vieussens to the small band of medullary substance in the brain, otherwise termed *Tænia semicircularis.*

C. semiova'le of Vieus'sens. (L. *semi*, half; *ovalis*, egg-shaped.) Same as *C. ovale of Vicq d'Azyr*.

C. tendino'sum diaphrag'matis. (Τένων, a tendon; *διάφραγμα*, a partition-wall.) The central tendon of the diaphragm. It is trilobate in form, the middle lobe being largest, the left the smallest. Near the posterior border of the right lobe is a quadrangular opening for the passage of the inferior vena cava.

C. vita'le. (L. *vitalis*, belonging to life.) Same as *Vital point*.

Cent'ry. The *Chironia angularis*.

Cent'um. (L. *centum*, a hundred.) A hundred.

C. cap'ita. (L. *caput*, a head.) The *Eryngium campestre*.

Centumno'dia. (L. *centum; nodus*, a knot.) The *Polygonum aviculare*, from its many nodes.

Centun'culus. (L. dim. of *cento*, a coarse coverlet made of shreds and lists. G. *Kleinling*.) A name for the Genus *Filago*, from its ragged appearance. Also, for *Gnaphalium*.

Cent'ury. (L. *centum*, a hundred. F. *siècle*, *centurie;* I. *secolo*, *centuria;* S. *siglo*, *centuria;* G. *Jahrhundert*.) A period of a hundred years.

C. plant. The *Agave americana*, so called because of its supposed period of flowering, once in a hundred years.

Cenu'rus. See *Cœnurus*.

Ce'pa. (Etymology doubtful; perhaps from κῆπος, a garden. F. *oignon ;* G. *Zwiebel*.) The onion. See *Allium cepa*.

C. ascalon'ica. (L. *ascalonius*, of Ascalon.) The shallot, *Allium ascalonicum*.

C. mari'na. (L. *marinus*, belonging to the sea.) The squill, *Scilla maritima*.

C. por'ci. (L. *porcus*, a pig.) The squill. (Ruland.)

C. sec'tilis. (L. *sectilis*, cleft. G. *Schnittzwiebel*.) The shallot, *Allium ascalonicum*, so called from its compound bulblets.

C. victoria'lis. A synonym of *Allium victoriale*.

C. vulga'ris. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) The onion, *Allium cepa*.

Cepa'ceous. (L. *cepa*, an onion. F. *cépacé ;* G. *zwiebelähnlich*.) Having the odour of the onion or of garlic, or the form of the onion.

Cepæ'a. (Κηπαία.) Name of a species of the Linn. Genus *Ledum*. Also, of the *Veronica beccabunga*.

Cepatel'li. The *Boletus edulis*.

Ce'peous. (L. *cepa*, an onion. G. *Zwiebelahnlich*.) Having the characters of an onion.

Cephaë'lin. (*Cephaëlis*.) A synonym of *Emetin*.

Cephaë'lis, Swartz. (Κεφαλή, the head; εἰλέω, to pack close.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cinchonaceæ*.

C. emet'ica, Pers. The *Psychotria emetica*, Mutis.

C. ipecacuan'ha, A. Richard. (Port. *i*, small; *pe*, on the roadside; *caa*, plant; *goene*, emetic. F. *ipecachuanha ;* I. and S. *ipecacuana ;* G. *Brechwurzel*.) Hab. Brazil. The root is *Ipecacuanha*.

C. musco'sa, Swartz. (L. *muscosus*, mossy.) An emetic species.

C. punic'eæ, Willd. (L. *puniceus*, purple-red.) An emetic species.

C. reniform'is. The *Geophila reniformis*.

C. ruellifo'lia. (L. *ruellia*, the plant of that name; *folium*, a leaf.) A poisonous species, used to kill rats and mice.

Cephalacæ'nous. (Κεφαλή, the head; ἄκαινα, a spine.) Having spines on the head.

Cephalacanth'us. (Κεφαλή, the head; ἄκανθα, a spine.) A larval form of a nematode worm.

C. monacanth'us. (Μόνος, single; ἄκανθα.) Found in the gastric cavity of the *Tenebrio molitor*.

C. triacanth'us. (Τρεῖς, three; ἄκανθα, a spine.) Found in the intestine of *Geotrupes stercorarius*.

Cephalæ'a. (Κεφαλαία. F. *céphalée ;* G. *eingewurzelter Kopfschmertz*.) An inveterate kind of headache.

In Mason Good's classification, a Genus of the Class *Neurotica*, consisting of aching pain in the head, intolerance of light and sound, and difficulty of bending the mind to mental operations.

C. arthrit'ica. ('Αρθριτικός, gouty.) Gout in the head.

C. gra'vans. (L. *gravans*, part. of *gravo*, to weigh down.) Stupid headache; pain obtuse, with a sense of heaviness extending over the whole head, sometimes intermittent.

C. hemicra'nia. ('Ημι, an inseparable prefix meaning half; κρανίον, the skull.) Megrim. Pain vehement, confined to the forehead, or one side of the head, often periodical.

C. inten'sa. (L. *intensus*, violent.) Chronic headache. Pain vehement, with a sense of tension over the whole head, periodic, often chronic.

C. ju'venum. (L. *juvenis*, a youth.) The headache that occurs about puberty.

C. nauseo'sa. (L. *nauseosus*, producing nausea.) Sick headache.

C. pulsat'ilis. (L. *pulso*, to beat.) Throbbing headache. Pain pulsatory, chiefly at the temples, often with sleeplessness, and a sense of drumming in the ears.

C. spasmod'ica. (Σπασμός, a convulsion, a spasm.) A synonym of megrim, or sick headache, when characterised by spasmodic pain, as described by Dr. Fothergill.

Cephalæ'matocele. See *Cephalhæmatocele*.

Cephalæmato'ma. See *Cephalhæmatoma*.

Cephalæ'mia. (Κεφαλή, the head; αἷμα, blood. F. *céphalémie ;* G. *Blutüberfüllung des Kopfes*.) Hyperæmia, or fulness of blood in the head.

Ceph'alagogue. (Κεφαλή, the head; ἄγω, to lead. F. *céphalagogue ;* G. *Geburtszange*, *Kopfführer*.) Name for the forceps for extracting the head of the child in difficult labour.

Cephalag'ra. (Κεφαλή, the head; ἄγρα, a seizure.) Term for pain of the head, as from gout or chronic rheumatism.

Cephalagraph'ia. (Κεφαλή; γράφω, to write.) A description of the head.

Cephalal'gia. (Κεφαλή, the head; ἄλγος, pain. F. *cephalalgie ;* I. *cefalalgia ;* G. *Kopfschmerz*.) Term for headache. Pain in the head.

C. catarrha'lis. Ordinary nasal catarrh.

C. contagio'sa. (L. *contagio*, contagion.) Epidemic influenza.

C. her'ba. (L. *herba*, springing grass.)

The *Verbena officinalis*, from its use in headache.

C. inflammato'ria. (L. *inflammatio*, inflammation.) Inflammation of the brain or its membranes.

C. nervo'sa. (L. *nervosus*, nervous.) Nervous headache, from whatever cause, be it anæmic, congestive, toxic, hysteric, or other.

C. period'ica. (Περιοδικός, that which returns at stated times.) Intermittent headache.

C. pulsat'ilis. (L. *pulso*, to beat.) Throbbing headache.

C. rheumat'ica. Rheumatism of the scalp or cranial periosteum.

C. spasmod'ica. Same as *Cephalæa spasmodica*.

Cephalalog'ia. (Κεφαλή; λόγος, an account.) An account of the structures of the head.

Cephalanth'ium. (Κεφαλή, the head; ἄνθος, a flower. F. *céphalanthe;* G. *Blumenköpfchen.*) Name by L. C. Richard for the compound flower of Linnæus, the calanthidium of Mirbel, the head or capitulum of modern botanists.

Cephalanth'ous. (Same etymon. F. *céphalanthe;* G. *kopfblümig.*) Having flowers united in heads, like the inflorescence of *Compositæ*.

Cephalanth'us. (Κεφαλή; ἄνθος, a flower. G. *Kopfblume.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cinchonaceæ*.

C. africa'nus, Reicht. The *Nauclea inermis*.

C. occidenta'lis, Linn. (L. *occidentalis*, western. F. *bois de marais.*) Button wood, crane willow. Hab. Canada, United States. The bark is slightly astringent and somewhat bitter; it contains tannin, a substance like saponin, an uncrystallisable bitter principle, and some resin. It has been used in syphilis, paralysis, and bronchial cough.

Cephalapag'otome. (Κεφαλή; ἀπάγω, to carry off as a prisoner; τομή, from τέμνω, to cut.) Same as *Cephalopagotome*.

Cephalar'tic. (Κεφαλή, the head; καθαίρω, to purge; or κεφαλή; ἀρτίζω, to bring into order. F. *cephalartique;* G. *kopfreinigend.*) Having power to purge or clear the head.

Cephalatom'ia. See *Cephalotomia*.

Cephalemy'ia. (Κεφαλή; μυῖα, a fly.) A Genus of insects which infest animals; now transferred to *Gastrophilus* and *Œstrus*.

C. o'vis. See *Œstrus ovis*.

Cephalhæ'matocele. (Κεφαλή; αἷμα, blood; κήλη, a tumour.) A blood tumour underneath the pericranium, and communicating, by means of an opening through the cranial bones, with one or other of the sinuses of the dura mater.

Cephalhæmato'ma. (Κεφαλή; αἱματόω, to make into blood. F. *céphalématome;* G. *Kopfgeschwulst der Neugebornen, Kopfblutgeschwulst.*) A circumscribed elastic tumour, occurring on the fœtal head in the later stage of labour on that surface where there is least resistance; it consists of extravasated blood and serum in the connective tissue between the pericranium and skin, or, less frequently, under the pericranium. Some authors restrict the term cephalhæmatoma to the subpericranial form, and give the name *Caput succedaneum* to the supra-pericranial form.

C. spu'rium. (L. *spurius*, false.) Same as *C., subaponeurotic*.

C., subaponeurot'ic. (L. *sub*, under; *aponeurosis.*) Sanguineous effusion in the new-born between the pericranium and the cranial aponeurosis.

C., subpericra'nial. (L. *sub; pericranium.*) Sanguineous effusion in the new-born between the pericranium and the bone.

C., suprameninge'al. (L. *supra*, above; μῆνιγξ, a membrane.) Sanguineous effusion in the new-born child between the dura mater and the cranial bones.

C. ve'rum. (L. *verus*, true. G. *eigentliche Kopfblutgeschwulst.*) Same as *C., subpericranial*.

Cephal'ic. (Κεφαλικός, belonging to the head. F. *cephalique;* I. *cefalico;* G. *zum Kopfgehörig.*) Of, or belonging to, the head.

C. ar'tery. (F. *artère céphalique.*) Chaussier's term for the common carotid artery.

C. drops. See *Guttæ cephalicæ*.

C. es'sence. The *Eau de Bonferme*.

C. gang'lia. (Γάγγλιον, a nerve knot.) The anterior ganglia of the nervous cord in Arthropoda and Mollusca.

C. hood. (F. *capuchon cephalique.*) A portion of that circular fold of the epiblast which develops into the amnion. At an early period of embryonic development this fold is most prominent at the anterior and posterior extremities of the embryo; the former part is named the cephalic, the latter the caudal, hood, whilst the folds at the sides are called the lateral hood, or capuchin.

C. in'dex. (L. *index*, anything that points out. F. *indice cephalique.*) A number which indicates the relation of the greatest transverse diameter of the skull to the greatest antero-posterior diameter, the latter being taken as one hundred.

According to Littré and Robin, the cephalic index is the number indicating the relation between the facial angle of one skull and that of another.

C. nerves. Same as *Cranial nerves*.

C. paracente'sis. See *Paracentesis of the head*.

C. rem'edies. See *Cephalica*.

C. snuff. Name for an errhine powder, the active ingredient in which is asarabacca, mixed with an eighth part of dried lavender flowers.

Also, a powder composed of equal parts of dried tobacco leaves, marjoram leaves, and lavender leaves.

C. tinc'ture. The *Eau de Bonferme*.

C. vein. (F. *veine céphalique*, so named because the head was supposed to be directly relieved by its being opened. G. *äussere Hautvene des Armes.*) Name given to the anterior or outermost vein of the upper arm, formed by the union of the radial cutaneous and the median cephalic veins at the bend of the elbow. It ascends along the outer border of the biceps muscle, between the pectoralis major and the deltoid, and ends in the axillary vein, between the coracoid process and the clavicle.

Chaussier has given this name, veine cephalique, to the internal jugular vein.

C. vein, me'dian. (L. *medius*, in the middle. F. *veine médiane céphalique.*) The outer and smaller division of the median vein which joins with the radial vein to form the cephalic vein; it is directed outwards from its origin in the groove between the biceps and supinator longus muscles, and lies upon branches of the internal cutaneous nerve.

C. ver'sion. See *Version, cephalic.*

Cephal'ica. (Κεφαλικός. F. *céphaliques;* G. *kopfstärkende Mittel, Hauptmittel.*) Remedies which are used against nervous headaches and similar affections; in general they are antispasmodics. Some restrict the term to remedies which act through the sense of smell.

C. pol'licis. (L. *pollex*, the thumb.) The radial-cutaneous vein.

C. ve'na. See *Cephalic vein.*

Cephal'ici. (Κεφαλή, the head.) Diseases of the brain.

Cephalid'ia. (Κεφαλίδιον, a little head.) Applied to a series of animals, without vertebræ, which have a small head, or of which the part so called bears improperly that denomination.

Cephalid'ium. (Same etymon.) A small head; applied to those of bones.

Cephali'ne. (Κεφαλίνη.) An old name for that part of the tongue nearest the fauces, the head or root of the tongue, where the sense of taste is most perfect. (Gorræus.)

Cephali'tis. (Κεφαλή. G. *Gehirnentzündung.*) A term used for inflammation of the brain and its membranes, or all inflammatory conditions of the central nervous system.

Cephal'ium. (Κεφαλή. G. *Kopfchen.*) The head of a small bone.

Cephalobranchia'ta. (Κεφαλή; βράγχια, the gills.) An Order of the Class *Annelida.* Worm-like marine animals, generally possessing an external protecting tube; branchiæ nearly always present, filamentous, attached to, or near the head.

Cephalocathart'ic. (Κεφαλή; καθαρτικός, purgative. F. *céphalocathartique*; G. *kopfpurgirend, hauptreinigend.*) Purging the head; applied to medicines supposed to possess this quality.

Ceph'alocele. (Κεφαλή; κήλη, a tumour.) Same as *Cephalhæmatocele.*

Also, a synonym of hernia of the brain, or *Encephalocele.*

Cephalocente'sis. (Κεφαλή; κέντησις, a pricking. F. *céphalocentèse;* G. *das Anstechen des Kopfs.*) Puncture of the head, especially for hydrocephalus.

Cephalocholo'sis. (Κεφαλή; χόλος, bile. F. *céphalocholose;* G. *ein Gallenleiden des Hirns.*) An old term, said to mean bilious disorder of the brain.

Cephalochord'a. (Κεφαλή; χορδή, a chord.) A term by Lankester for the Division *Acrania* of Häckel; so named because the notochord extends to the anterior extremity of the head.

Cephalocotyl'eum. (Κεφαλή, the head; κοτύλη, a cup.) A sexually mature parasitic cestoid worm, species of which are found in the stomach, intestine, or abdominal cavity of *Colymbus septentrionalis, Cypselus affinis, Delphinus delphis, Muræna conger, Mygales moschata,* and *Pleuronectes soleæ*, of various species of Rays and Sharks, and in the Torpedo and Trigla.

Ceph'alocysts. (Κεφαλή; κύστις, a bladder.) An old name for *Cestoda.* (Littré and Robin.)

Cephalo'dea. (Κεφαλή; εἶδος, likeness.) An Order of *Spermatozoa*, according to Czermak, consisting of round, orbicular, or oval spheres, without any trace of a tail; such are the spermatozoa of fishes, and many Annelids.

Cephalodes'mium. (Κεφαλή; δεσμός, a band. F. *céphalodesmium;* G. *Kopfbinde.*) Name of a bandage for the head.

Cephalo'dia. (Κεφαλή, head; εἶδος, form. F. *cephalodie;* G. *Knopfchen.*) Special organs found constantly in many gonidic lichens, either in the form of small scattered protuberances on the thallus, or of small masses concealed in the interior of the thallus. Their form differs with each species, and, speaking generally, their anatomical structure resembles that of a gonimic thallus, with the aspect of small parasitic sterile lichens, like Pannaria in miniature. They are divided into *Cephalodia epigyna, C. hypogyna,* and *C. rudogena*, according to their position. Their function is unknown.

Ceph'alodine. (Κεφαλή, head.) Forming a head.

Cephaloduc'tor. (Κεφαλή; L. *ductor*, a drawer.) Same as *Cephalagogue.*

Cephalodym'ia. (Κεφαλή; δύω, to enter.) The condition of double monstrosity, in which the heads are united.

Cephalodyn'ia. (Κεφαλή; ὀδύνη, pain.) Same as *Cephalalgia.*

Cephalœde'ma. (Κεφαλή; οἴδημα, a swelling. F. *céphalœdème;* G. *die œdematose Kopfgeschwulst.*) Œdema of the head.

Cephalogen'esis. (Κεφαλή; γένεσις, generation. F. *céphalogénésie;* G. *Kopfbildung.*) The formation of the head.

Ceph'alograph. (Κεφαλή; γράφω, to write.) An instrument by which the contour of the head may be reproduced on paper.

Cephalog'raphy. (Κεφαλή; γράφω, to write.) A description of the head.

Cephalohæmato'ma. The same as *Cephalhæmatoma.*

Cephalohæ'mia. The same as *Cephalæmia.*

Cephalohæmom'eter. (Κεφαλή; ἅιμα, blood; μέτρον, a measure.) An instrument for determining variations in the amount of intracranial pressure, devised by Dr. Hammond. It consists of a brass or iron nickel-plated tube, which is inserted into a round hole, made by a trephine, in the skull of an animal. Into the upper end of this tube is screwed another brass or iron tube, the lower opening of which is closed by thin sheet india rubber, and the upper opening by a brass cap, into which is fastened a glass tube. This inner arrangement contains coloured water, and to the glass tube a scale is affixed. The second tube is screwed into the first till the thin india rubber presses upon the dura mater, and the level of the coloured water stands at 0°, which is in the middle of the scale. When the quantity of blood in the brain increases, the liquid rises, when it diminishes, it falls.

Cephalohumera'lis. (Κεφαλή; L. *humerus*, the arm.) The analogue in the horse of the cleido-mastoid part of the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle of man, which, in the absence of a clavicle, is inserted into the humerus.

Ceph'aloid. (Κεφαλή; εἶδος, likeness. F. *céphaloïde;* G. *kopfähnlich, kopfartig.*) Resembling the head.

Also, a synonym of *Encephaloid.*

Also, in Botany, having the appearance of a *Capitulum.*

Cephalol'ogy. (Κεφαλή; λόγος, a discourse. F. *céphalologie;* G. *die Lehre vom Kopfe.*) A treatise on the head.

Cephalolox'ia. (Κεφαλή; λοξός, slanting.) Wry neck.

Cephalo'ma. (Κεφαλή.) A synonym of *Encephaloid.*

Cephalom'elus. (Κεφαλή; μέλος, a limb.) A monster having one or more limbs attached to the head.

Cephalome'nia. (Κεφαλή; μήν, a month.) Aberration of the catamenia to the head.

Cephalomeningi'tis. (Κεφαλή; μῆνιγξ, a membrane.) Inflammation of the membranes of the brain.

Cephalom'eter. (Κεφαλή, the head; μέτρον, a measure. F. *céphalomètre;* G. *Kopfmesser.*) An instrument formerly used for ascertaining the size of the fœtal head during parturition.

Also, an instrument used in the measurement of the different angles of the skull. It consists of a circle of copper, which can be fixed horizontally round the head, and a semicircular arm, which moves on it.

Cephalomyi'tis. (Κεφαλή; μύς, a muscle. F. *céphalomyite;* G. *Entzündung der Kopfmuskeln.*) Inflammation of the muscles of the head.

Cephalomyodyn'ia. (Κεφαλή; μύς; ὀδύνη, pain. F. *céphalomyodynie;* G. *Kopfmuskelschmerz.*) Pain in the muscles of the head.

Cephalo'nia. (Κεφαλή.) Increase of size of the head with hypertrophy of the brain.

Cephalon'osos. (Κεφαλή, the head; νόσος, a disease. F. *cephalonose;* G. *Kopfkrankheit.*) A name for cephalic fever, or fever in which the brain is particularly involved. Applied by some to the *Febris hungarica,* according to Joh. Conrad Rhumel, in *Prophylace luis epidemicæ.*

Ceph'alo-orb'ital. (Κεφαλή; L. *orbita,* an orbit.) Relating to the cavity of the skull and the orbits.

C. in'dex. (L. *index,* a discoverer.) The relation of the cubic capacity of both orbits as compared with that of the skull, about 27 to 100; the extremes, according to Mantegazza, being 22·7 and 36·5.

Cephalopa'ges. (Κεφαλή; πήγνυμι, to make fast.) A double monstrosity, united only by some part of the head.

Cephalopag'otome. (Κεφαλή, the head; πάγη, a thing that holds fast; τέμνω, to cut.) An instrument intended to subserve the double purpose of dividing the head and exerting traction upon it in difficult labour.

Cephalopharynge'al. (Κεφαλή; φάρυγξ, the pharynx.) Relating to the head and pharynx.

C. aponeuro'sis. The *Pharyngeal aponeurosis.*

Ceph'alo-pharyn'geus. (Κεφαλή; φάρυγξ, the pharynx.) A name for the *Constrictor pharyngis superior* muscle.

Also, an occasional muscle which arises from the vaginal process of the temporal bone, or the angle of the petrous bone, or the spine of the sphenoid, and loses itself in the inferior constrictor of the pharynx; it is separated from the stylopharyngeus by the glossopharyngeal nerve, and by some is described as a part of this muscle.

Cephaloph'ora. (Κεφαλή; φέρω, to bear.) Applied to a Class of the *Mollusca,* having the head distinct from the rest of the body.

Cephaloph'orum. (Same etymon. F. *céphalophore;* G. *Kopftrager.*) Name by Nees von Esenbeck for the base or pedicle of ventricose and filiform mushrooms.

Cephalophrag'ma. (Κεφαλή; φράγμα, a fence.) A name by Kirby for the partition which, in insects, divides interiorly the head into two chambers, the anterior and posterior.

Cephalophy'ma. (Κεφαλή; φῦμα, a tumour. F. *céphalophyme;* G. *Kopfgeschwulst.*) Swelling, or tumour, of the head, especially a *Cephalhæmatoma.*

Cephalop'oda. (Κεφαλή, the head; πούς, a foot. F. *céphalopodes;* G. *Kopffüssler.*) A class of the Subkingdom *Mollusca.* Free oceanic diœcious molluscs with a distinct head, large eyes, two long beak-like jaws, a corona of long arms round the mouth, a foot which forms a funnel, and a sacciform body.

Cephalopon'ia. (Κεφαλή, the head; πόνος, pain. F. *céphaloponie;* G. *Kopfleiden.*) A term for a heavy pain in the head. The same as *Cephalalgia,* according to Forestus.

Cephalopsyc'ter. (Κεφαλή; ψυκτήρ, a wine-cooler. F. *céphalopsyctère;* G. *Kopfkalter.*) A refrigerator of the head.

Cephalop'terous. (Κεφαλή; πτέρον, a wing. F. *céphaloptère;* G. *kopfgeflugelt.*) Having a winged or feathered head.

Cephalopyo'sis. (Κεφαλή; πύωσις, suppuration. F. *céphalopyose;* G. *Kopfeiterung.*) Abscess in the head.

Cephalorhachid'ian. (Κεφαλή; ῥάχις, the spine.) Belonging to the head and the spine.

C. en'velopes. Same as *C. membranes.*

C. flu'id. The cerebro-spinal fluid.

C. mem'branes. The dura mater, arachnoid, and pia mater.

Cephalorrheu'ma. (Κεφαλή; ῥεῦμα. F. *céphalorrhume;* G. *Kopfrheumatismus.*) Rheumatic affection of the head.

Cephalorrhi'zous. (Κεφαλή; ῥίζα, a root.) Having knotted head-shaped roots.

Cephalosei'sis. (Κεφαλή; σεῖσις, a shaking. F. *céphaloseisis;* G. *Erschätterung des Kopfes.*) Shaking of the head.

Cephalosomatodym'ia. (Κεφαλή; σῶμα, a body; δύω, to enter.) A double monstrosity, in which the heads and trunks are united to each other.

Cephaloso'matous. (Κεφαλή; σῶμα, a body. F. *céphalosome;* G. *kopfkörperig.*) Having the body large anteriorly, and the head voluminous.

Cephalospi'nal. (Κεφαλή; L. *spina,* the spine.) Belonging to the head and the spine.

C. flu'id. Same as *Cerebrospinal fluid.*

C. in'dex. (L. *index,* a discoverer.) The numerical proportion between the area of the occipital foramen and the capacity of the cranium.

Ceph'alostat. (Κεφαλή; στατός, standing.) A head-rest; an instrument for fixing the head during an operation.

Cephalos'tegite. (Κεφαλή; στέγω, to cover closely.) A term applied to the anterior division of the large calcified dorsal shield of Podophthalmia.

Ceph'alostyle. (Κεφαλή; στῦλος, a pencil.) The bony sheath of the notochord of the embryo of vertebrates.

Ceph'alot. (Κεφαλή, the head.) Name given to a distinct fat supposed to exist in the brain, and to contain phosphorus and sulphur.

It is believed to be a mixture of cerebrates of sodium and potassium, with olein and oleophosphoric acid.

Cephalo'teæ. A Nat. Order allied to the *Ranunculaceæ*, constructed for the purpose of including the single genus Cephalotus.

Cephalo'tes. (Κεφαλωτός, having a head.) Having a large head.

Cephalothe'ca. (Κεφαλή; θήκη, a box or chest. F. *céphalothèque;* G. *Kopfkasten.*) Name by Kirby for the anterior extremity of the chrysalis which covers and protects the head.

Cephalothla'sia. (Κεφαλή; θλάω, to crush.) A synonym of *Cephalotripsy.*

Ceph'alothlast. (Same etymon.) A synonym of the *Cephalotribe.*

Ceph'alothlibe. (Κεφαλή, the head; θλίβω, to compress. F. *céphalothlibe;* G. *Kopfzermalmer.*) A crusher of the head. Same as *Cephalotribe.*

Cephalothoracosteru'menos. (Κεφαλή; θώραξ, the chest; στερέω, to deprive.) A monstrosity having neither head nor thorax.

Cephalotho'rax. (Κεφαλή; θώραξ, the chest. F. *céphalothorax.*) The anterior division of the body, in certain Arachnida and Crustacea, which consists of the coalesced head and thorax.

Ceph'alotome. (Κεφαλή, the head; τομή, section, from τέμνω, to cut.) An instrument for cutting or breaking down the head of the fœtus in the operation of embryotomy. See *Cephalotribe.*

Cephalotom'ia. (Κεφαλή; τομή, a cutting, from τέμνω, to cut. F. *céphalotomie.*) The dissection of the head.

Also (G. *Kopfzerlegung*), the excerebration of the fœtus to reduce its size in difficult labour.

C., intern'al. A synonym of *Sphenotripsy.*

Cephalotrac'tor. (Κεφαλή; L. *traho*, to draw.) A term for midwifery forceps.

Ceph'alotribe. (Κεφαλή, the head; τρίβω, to break down.) An instrument, originally invented by Baudelocque, consisting of a forceps, with solid blades and a powerful screw, by which they are brought together forcibly so as to crush anything that is between them. It is used for the purpose of breaking down the fœtal skull in the operation of cephalotripsy. The head having been perforated, the blades are applied to the base of the skull, and pressure made by turning the screw; by this means the bones are broken up, and delivery may be effected by using the instrument as an extractor. A second crushing in an opposite direction may be necessary. Its advantages are said to be that it crushes the base of the skull, and that crushing it within the integument the sharp fragments of the broken bones remain covered, and do not in the delivery lacerate the vaginal walls.

Cephalotri'dymus. (Κεφαλή; τρίδυμος, threefold.) A monster with three heads.

Cephalotrip'sy. (Κεφαλή; τρίβω.) The operation of breaking down the fœtal head, by means of the *Cephalotribe,* when the pelvis is so distorted as to prevent delivery. Dr. Barnes is of opinion that this operation is quite practicable with a pelvis measuring an inch and a half in conjugate diameter.

Cephalot'rotous. (Κεφαλή, the head; τιτρώσκω, to wound.) Wounded in the head. A term anciently used.

Cephalotrype'sis. (Κεφαλή; τρύπησις, a boring.) The operation of trephining the skull.

Cephalotryp'ter. (Κεφαλή; τρυπάω, to bore.) An instrument for perforating the skull.

Cephalozo'a. (Κεφαλή; ζῶον, an animal. F. *céphalozöon;* G. *Kopfthier.*) Applied to animals having a distinctly apparent head.

Cephalul'cus. (Κεφαλή, the head; ἕλκω, to draw. F. *céphalulcus;* G. *Kopfzieher.*) An instrument for extracting the head of the fœtus in labour, such as the whalebone fillet.

Cephaluroï'dea. (Κεφαλή; οὐρά, the tail; εἶδος, likeness. F. *céphaluroïde.*) The third Order of *Spermatozoa*, according to Czermak, being those which have a spherical or head-shaped extremity, with a fine tail-like appendage; they are found in all mammals, and most insects.

Cepic'ium. (Dim. of L. *cepa*, an onion.) A small bulb.

Cepi'ni. Old name for vinegar. (Quincy.)

Cepoph'agus, Megn. (L. *cepa*, an onion; Gr. φαγεῖν, to eat.) A Genus of the Order *Acaridea.*

C. echino'pus, Ch. Robin. ('Εχῖνυς, a hedgehog; πούς, a foot. F. *cæpophage épineux.*) An acarus found on liliaceous bulbs, on potatoes, on dry flowers, and other dead vegetable matter.

Ce'pula. Old term for large myrobalans. (Quincy.)

Cepul'la. (Dim. of L. *cepa*, an onion.) The garlic, *Allium sativum.*

Ce'ra. (Κηρός, wax. L. *cera;* F. *cire;* I. *cera;* G. *Wachs.*) Wax, a solid, somewhat unctuous, tenacious substance, obtained from the honeycomb of the bee, *Apis mellifica.* It is secreted by glands on the sides of the ventral rings of the insect. See *Wax.*

Also, same as *Cere.*

C. al'ba. (L. *albus*, white. F. *cire blanche;* G. *weisses Wachs.*) White wax. The pharmacopœial name of yellow beeswax, bleached by exposure to moisture, air, and light.

C. arbor'ea. (L. *arboreus*, pertaining to a tree. G. *Baumwachs.*) A synonym of *Ceratum resinæ.*

Also, a synonym of vegetable wax.

C. carbol'ica. One part of carbolic acid melted with ten of yellow wax. Used for the impregnation of silk ligatures, or of lint and other materials, for the dressing of wounds.

C. chinen'sis. (*China.*) See *Wax, Chinese.*

C. citri'na. (L. *citrus*, the citron tree.) Same as *C. flava.*

C. fla'va. (L. *flavus*, yellow. F. *cire jaune;* G. *gelbes Wachs.*) The prepared honeycomb of the hive bee, *Apis mellifica.* It is obtained by draining off the honey from the comb, which is then expressed, melted in water, allowed to subside, and then run into moulds. It is a yellowish solid, with a slight lustre, a peculiar aromatic odour, and a granular fracture. Its sp. gr. is about ·965; it fuses at 62° C. to 63° C. (143·6° F. to 145·4° F.) It is insoluble in water and cold alcohol, soluble in oil of turpentine. It contains cerin, cerolein, myricin, aromatic and colouring matters. It is used externally as a protective, and internally in diarrhœa. It enters into the composition of many plasters and ointments.

C. japon'ica. See *Wax, Japanese.*

C. myri'cæ. Myrtle wax from the *Myrica cerifera.*

C. pal'mæ. (L. *palma*, a palm.) Same as *Carnauba*.

C. vegetab'ilis. See *Wax, vegetable*.

C. vir'idis. (L. *viridis*, green.) The *Ceratum æruginis*, or *Emplastrum æruginis*.

Cera'ceous. (L. *cera*. F. *ceracé;* G. *wachsartig*.) Of the consistence or appearance of wax.

Cera'dia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

C. furca'ta. (L. *furcatus*, forked.) One of the species said to supply African bdellium.

Ceræ'æ. (Κεραίαι, from *κέρας*, a horn.) Old term for the cornua or horns of the uterus, according to Gorræus and Lindenus.

Ce'raïn. (L. *cera*, wax.) Name given to a body, the oxide of a radicle, which acts the part of base in beeswax.

Ceramia'ceæ. Rose tangles. An Order of Lindley's Alliance *Algales*, being cellular or tubular unsymmetrical bodies, multiplied by tetraspores.

Cerami'cē. (Κεραμεύω, to form or make of earth.) Old term for potter's clay or argil.

Ceramid'ium. (Κεραμίδιον, dim. of *κεραμίς*, a roof-tile; or of *κεράμιον*, a jar.) A term applied to the pear-shaped capsule of some Algæ, which has a terminal opening and a tuft of spores springing from the base.

Cerami'tis. Same as *Ceramicē*.

Ceram'ium. Name of a Greek measure of nine gallons.

Also (Gr. *κεράμιον*, a jar), a Genus of the Family *Ceramiaceæ*, Order *Florideæ*, Class *Carposporeæ*, so called from its pear-shaped capsules.

C. helminthochor'tus. (Ἕλμινς, a worm; *χόρτος*, grass, fodder.) The *Alsidium helminthochorton*.

C. ru'brum, Ag. (L. *ruber*, red.) A species often found mixed with Carrageen moss, *Chondrus crispus*.

Ceramu'ria. (Κέραμος, potter's earth; *οὖρον*, urine.) A term given to the condition in which there is a deposit of phosphates in the urine.

Cerani'tes. (Κεραννύω, to mix.) Old name for a pastil or troche, made of iris, birthwort, orpiment, alum, galls, &c., said to have been of extensive uses. Galen, *de C. M. per Gen*. v, 12.

Cer'anoïd. (Κέρας; *εἶδος*, likeness.) Having branches arranged like horns.

Ceran'themus. (Κηρός, wax; *ἄνθεμον*, a flower.) A synonym of *Propolis*.

Cer'as. (Κέρας, a horn; from its shape.) A name for the wild parsnip.

Also, a term for a horn.

Also, a term for the cornea.

Cer'asa. (L. pl. of *cerasum*, a cherry.) Cherries, the fruit of *Prunus cerasus* and other species.

C. an'glica. The fruit of *Prunus cerasus*.

C. ni'gra. (L. *niger*, black.) Black cherries, the fruit of *Prunus avium*.

Cerasia'tum. (L. *cerasium*, from *cerasum*, a cherry.) Old name for a purging medicine of which cherries formed an ingredient, according to Libavius, *Synt. Arc. Ch*. viii, 12.

Cer'asin. (*Prunus cerasus*, the common cherry tree; because found in the gum which exudes from it.) A term applied to certain gummy substances which are soluble in boiling water, and swell, but do not readily dissolve in cold water, of which gum tragacanth is an example; also named *Adraganthin* and *Prunin*.

Cera'sios. (Κεράσιον, a cherry.) Old name for an ointment. There was a greater and a lesser cerasios, according to Mesuen, *in Oper. fol*. 159.

Cera'sium. (Κεράσιον.) A cherry.

Also, cherry-tree gum.

Ceras'ma. (Κέρασμα, a mixture.) A mixture of hot and cold water. (Dunglison.)

Cerasphο'rium. (Κέρας, a horn; *φέρω*, to bear.) Applied by Illiger to a short apophysis of the frontal bone in certain mammals, which bears a solid horn at the extremity.

Ceras'tes. (Κεράστης, horned.) A Genus of the Family *Viperidæ*, Suborder *Solenoglypha*, Order *Ophidia*. Poisonous snakes.

C. ægypti'acus, Duméril. The horned viper of Egypt. It is of nocturnal habits, and its bite is very dangerous.

C. loph'ophrys, Cuv. (Λόφος, a crest; *ὀφρύς*, the eyebrow.) A poisonous species inhabiting South Africa.

C. per'sicus, Duméril. The Persian horned viper. Poisonous.

Ceras'tium. (Κέρας, horn. G. *Hornkraut*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Caryophyllaceæ*.

C. aquat'icum, Linn. The *Stellaria aquatica*.

C. arven'se, Linn. (L. *arvum*, a field.) An antiscorbutic.

C. trivia'le, Link. (L. *trivialis*, belonging to the cross roads, common.) An antiscorbutic.

C. visco'sum, Linn. (L. *viscosus*, sticky.) The *C. triviale*.

Cer'asum. (Κεράσιον. F. *cérise;* G. *Kirsche*.) A cherry.

Also, a cherry tree.

Cer'asus. (L. *cerasus*, so called because brought to Rome by Lucullus, from Cerasus, a city in Pontus, where it greatly abounded. F. *cérisier;* G. *Kirschbaum*.) The cherry tree. See *Prunus cerasus*.

C. ac'ida, Gärt. (L. *acidus*, sour. F. *griottier*.) The *Prunus cerasus*.

C. as'pera. The *Prunus aspera*.

C. a'vium. The *Prunus avium*.

C. capol'lin, De Cand. Hab. Mexico. Bark used as a febrifuge.

C. caprici'da. (L. *caper*, a goat; *cædo*, to kill.) The *C. undulata*.

C. capronia'na, De Cand. (F. *griottier*.) The officinal name, Fr. Codex, of the morello cherry.

C. dul'cis, Gärt. (L. *dulcis*, sweet. F. *merisier*.) The *Prunus avium*.

C. durac'ina, De Cand. (L. *duracinus*, firm. F. *bigarreautier*.) The common cherry, *Prunus cerasus*, var.

C. horten'sis. (L. *hortensis*, belonging to a garden.) The cultivated varieties of *Prunus cerasus*.

C. jamaicen'sis. The *Malpighia glabra*.

C. julia'na. (F. *guignier*.) A cultivated variety of *Prunus cerasus*.

C. laurocer'asus, Loiselle. The *Prunus laurocerasus*.

C. pa'dus. The *Prunus padus*.

C. racemo'sus sylves'tris. (L. *racemosus*, full of clusters; *sylvestris*, belonging to a wood.) The *Prunus padus*.

C. ru'bra. (L. *ruber*, red.) The *Prunus cerasus*.

C. sero'tina, Ehrh. (L. *serotinus*, late, ripe.) The *Prunus virginiana*.

C. undula'ta, Ser. (L. *undulatus*, wavy.) Hab. India. Leaves and fruit said to be poisonous.

C. virginia'na, Mich. The *Prunus virginiana.*

C. vulga'ris. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) The *Prunus cerasus.*

Ce'rate. See *Ceratum.*

C., Bel'leville's. The *Unguentum hydrargyri oxidi rubri.*

C., blis'tering. The *Unguentum*, and also the *Emplastrum, cantharidis.*

C., Gou'lard's. The *Unguentum plumbi subacetatis compositum.*

C., Hu'feland's. Simple cerate 15 parts, oxide of zinc and lycopodium powder, of each 1 part. Used in ulceration of the eyelids.

C. of lard. The *Ceratum*, U.S. Ph.

C. of lead. The *Unguentum plumbi subacetatis compositum.*

C., Tur'ner's. The *Ceratum zinci carbonatis.*

Ceratec'tomy. (Κέρας, a horn; ἐκτομή, a cutting out. F. *cératectomie;* G. *Hornhautschnitt.*) Term for a section of the cornea.

Ce'rated. (L. *cera.*) Covered, or infiltrated, with wax.

Ceratheca. (Κέρας, a horn; θήκη, a chest or box. F. *cérathèque;* G. *Hornkasten.*) Name for that part of the chrysalis which lodges the antennæ.

Cera'tia. (Κερατία.) A name given to the *Ceratonia siliqua*, and several other plants.

Cerati'asis. See *Kcratiasis.*

Ceratichthyo'sis. (Κέρας, a horn; *ichthyosis.* F. *cératichthyose;* G. *Fischschuppenausschlag der Hornhaut.*) Ichthyosis of the cornea.

Cer'atin. See *Keratin.*

Cera'tion. (Κηρός, wax.) Alchemical term for the act of covering anything with wax, or of softening a hard substance or juice not capable of being liquefied; also, the fixation of mercury.

Cerati'tis. (Κέρας, horn.) Inflammation of the cornea. Same as *Corneitis.*

C., dot'ted. A synonym of *Aquocapsulitis.*

C. puncta'ta. (L. *punctatus*, part. of *pungo*, to prick, or dot.) A synonym of *Aquocapsulitis.*

C. sup'purans. (L. *suppuro*, to suppurate) Same as *Corneitis, suppurative.*

Cera'tium. The same as *Ceratia.*

Also, an ancient weight of four grains.

Also, a term for a siliquiform multiovular capsule, having two placentæ, which are alternate with the lobes of the stigma, such as that of Corydalis.

Cer'ato-. (Κέρας, a horn.) This word, used as a prefix in compound names, as of muscles, denotes connection with, or relation to, a cornu, as of the hyoid bone, or to the cornea.

Ceratobranch'ia. (Κέρας, a horn; βράγχια, the gills.) A Subsection of nudibranchiate Gastropods, having cylindrical, fusiform, or club-shaped branchiæ.

Ceratobranch'ial. (Same etymon.) One of the main portions of ossified or permanent branchial cartilage in fishes and Amphibia. Where there are only two segments, as in Urodeles, the lowest is the ceratobranchial, the upper being the epibranchial; but, in fishes, there are four segments, the uppermost being the pharyngobranchial, and the lowermost the hypobranchial, which last thus intervenes between the ceratobranchial and the median single element, or basibranchial. This part is fibrous in man, the little cornu minor being the hypohyal.

Cer'atocele. (Κέρας, a horn; κήλη, a tumour. F. *cératocèle;* G. *Hornhautbruch.*) A hernia of the cornea of the eye, consisting in the protrusion of the posterior elastic lamina, and often of some of the deeper layers of the cornea, by the pressure of the aqueous humour, at some point where the outer corneal layers are destroyed by ulceration.

Ceratocri'coïd mus'cle. See *Kcratocricoid muscle.*

Cer'atode. (Κέρας.) The horny substance of sponges.

Ceratodei'tis. See *Keratodcitis.*

Cerato'deocele. (Κερατοειδής, like horn, and so the cornea; κήλη, a tumour.) Same as *Ceratoccle.*

Ceratodeonyx'is. Same as *Keratonyxis.*

Ceratoderm'ia. (Κέρας; δέρμα, the skin.) De Blainville's term for *Echinodermata.*

Cerato'des. (Κερατοειδής, horn-like. F. *cérateux;* G. *hornartig.*) Having, or pertaining to, horn.

C. membra'na. The cornea.

Ceratogen'esis. (Κέρας, horn; γένεσις, generation. F. *cératogénésie;* G. *Hornbildung.*) The formation of horn, or of a *Keratoma.*

Ceratoglo'bus. See *Keratoglobus.*

Ceratoglos'sus. (Κέρας, a horn; γλῶσσα, the tongue. I. *cerato-glosso.*) A name given to that part of the hyoglossus muscle which arises from the cornu of the hyoid bone.

Ceratohy'al. (Κέρας, a horn; *hyoides*, hyoid.) The part of the hyoid arch in mammals below the styloid process. The lesser cornu or corniculum of the hyoid bone in man is, properly speaking, only the hypohyal segment. In man it is merely a short conical process arising from the upper surface of the hyoid at its junction with the thyrohyal, to which it is attached by a synovial sac and sometimes by bone; it gives attachment to the stylohyoid ligaments.

Occasionally, as in some apes, the ceratohyal is absent; in other animals, as the dog, it is very long, and divided into three segments, the ceratohyal proper at the base, the epihyal and the stylohyal at the apex.

It is the distal portion of the hyoid arch on each side, which is primarily divided into two, the upper segment being the epihyal. Each of these may again subdivide. In Teleostei, in which the hyoid is at its greatest development, the ceratohyal is the infero-internal bar, which carries the branchiostegals; it is ossified by two centres. It is attached above to the synchondrosis between the hyomandibular and symplectic bones, by a separate interhyal bone; below it and the basal piece (glossohyal) is a short cartilage, the hypohyal, ossified also by two centres.

Ceratohyoïde'us. (Κέρας, horn; *hyoides*, hyoid. I. *cerato-ioideo.*) A small fasciculus of muscular fibres, extending from the styloid bone to the upper border of the thyroid cornu found in Solipedes and in fishes. It connects the hyoidean and the branchial arches; sometimes there is an external and an internal muscle.

Ceratoï'des. (Κέρας, a horn; εἶδος, likeness.) Resembling a horn; horn-like. A term for the cornea.

Ceratoleuco'ma. Same as *Leucoma.*

Cerato'ma. See *Keratoma.*

Ceratomala'cia. (Κέρας; μαλακία, softness. F. *cératomalacie ;* G. *Erweichung der Hornhaut.*) Softening of the cornea, the result of inflammation, or of innutrition.

Ceratomalag'ma. (Κηρός, wax; μάλαγμα, a poultice. G. *Wachssalbe.*) Old term (Gr. κηρατομάλαγμα), according to Galen, *de C. M. per Gen.* vii, 11, for a cerate.

Ceratomandib'ular. (Κέρας, a horn; L. *mandibula*, the lower jaw.) A muscle occurring in some mammals, arising from the cornu of the hyoid bone and passing to the lower jaw.

Ceratomeningi'tis. (Κέρας; μῆνιγξ, a membrane.) Same as *Ceratitis.*

Ceratome'ninx. (Κέρας; μῆνιγξ, a membrane. F. *cératoméninge ;* G. *Hornhaut.*) The cornea.

Ceratometaphytei'a. (Κέρας; μεταφυτεύω, to transplant. F. *transplantation de cornée ;* G. *Überpflanzung der Hornhaut.*) Transplantation of the cornea.

Cerato'nia. (Κερατωνία, the locust-tree; from κέρας, a horn, which its pod somewhat resembles.) A Genus of the Suborder *Cæsalpineæ*, Nat. Order *Leguminosæ.*

C. sil'iqua. (L. *siliqua*, a pod. F. *caroubier.;* I. *carubo ;* G. *Johannisbrodbaum.*) The carob tree, or St. John's bread, a native of Europe and Asia. The sweet pods are used as food and as a demulcent to improve the voice. The seeds are called *Algaroba beans.*

Cerato'niæ fruc'tus. (L. *ceratonia ; fructus*, fruit. G. *Johannisbrod.*) The fruit of *Ceratonia siliqua.* See *Algaroba bean.*

Ceraton'osus. (Κέρας, a horn; νόσος, a disease. F. *mal de cornée ;* G. *Hornhautkrankheit.*) Disease of the cornea.

Ceratonyx'is. See *Keratonyxis.*

Ceratopharyng'eus. (Κέρας; φάρυγξ, the pharynx. I. *cerato-pharyngien ;* G. *Zungenbeinhornschlundmuskel.*) The part of the middle constrictor of the pharynx which arises from the cornu of the hyoid bone.

Ceratophthal'ma. (Κέρας; ὀφθαλμός, the eye.) A synonym of *Phyllopoda.*

Ceratophylla'ceæ. (Κέρας; φύλλον, a leaf.) A Natural Order of monochlamydeous Exogens, or of the Alliance *Urticales*, or a Family of the Order *Urticinæ*, having an inferior radicle, exalbuminous embryo, and many-leaved, large plumule.

Ceratophyl'lous. (Κέρας; φύλλον, a leaf. F. *cératophylle ;* G. *hornblättrig.*) Having simple, linear, subulated leaves; horn-leaved.

Cer'atophyte. (Κέρας; φυτόν, a plant. F. *cératophyte ;* G. *Hornpflanze.*) A term for a polyp, the internal axis of which has the appearance of wood or horn.

Ceratoplas'ty. (Κέρας; πλάσσω, to form. F. *cératoplastique ;* G. *die künstliche Hornhautbildung.*) The artificial restoration of the cornea.

Ceratopter'ides. (Κέρας; πτερίς, fern. F. *cératoptérides.*) Name for the Equisetaceæ, from the general form of the plants of which it is constituted.

Ceratorrhex'is. (Κέρας; ῥῆξις, a bursting. F. *cératorrhexis ;* G. *Zerreissen der Hornhaut.*) Rupture of the cornea.

Cer'atose. (Κέρας.) Horny, horn-like.

Cerato'sis. (Κερατόω, to harden into horn. F. *cératose ;* G. *Hornbildung.*) The formation of horn.

Ceratostaphyli'nus. (Κέρας, a horn; σταφυλή, the uvula when swollen at its tip like a grape.) A part of the *Thyreostaphilinus* muscle of Winslow, being some occasional fibres running between the cornu of the hyoid bone and the uvula.

Cer'atostome. (Κέρας; στόμα, a mouth.) A perithecium with an elongated and firm-walled neck.

Ceratostro'ma. (Κέρας; στρῶμα, anything spread out. F. *cératostrome ;* G. *Ceratostrom.*) An occurrence of horny scales on the skin.

Ceratostro'sis. (Κέρας; στρῶσις, a spreading. F. *cératostrose.*) The progress of ceratostroma.

Ceratosyphilol'epis. (Κέρας; *syphilolepis.*) Horny syphilolepis, or syphilitic scaly eruptions of the hand.

Cer'atotome. (Κέρας, a horn; τέμνω, to cut. F. *cératotome ;* I. *cheratotome ;* G. *Keratotom, Staarmesser.*) A knife for dividing the cornea. See *Cataract knife.*

Ceratotom'ia. (Κέρας; τομή, a section. F. *cératotomie ;* G. *Hornhautschnitt.*) Term for a section of the cornea.

Cer'atous. (Κέρας.) Horn-like, horny.

Cera'tum. (L. *cera*, wax. F. *cérat ;* G. *Wachssalbe, Wachspflaster.*) A kind of stiff compound ointment, in which wax predominates as an ingredient. That which is officinal in the U.S. Ph. is composed of eight ounces of lard and four ounces of white wax, melted together and stirred till cold.

C. ad fontic'ulos. (L. *fonticulus*, a little spring.) Issue plaster. Yellow wax 6 oz., suet 2 oz., lard, turpentine, of each 1·5 oz., red lead 4 oz. Melt and mix. Used to keep issues open.

C. ad'ipis. (L. *adeps*, fat.) The *Ceratum*, U.S. Ph.

C. æru'ginis, G. Ph. (L. *ærugo*, verdigris. G. *grünes Wachs, Grünspancerat.*) Yellow wax 12 parts, resin 6, turpentine 4; melted together, and mixed with one part of finely powdered verdigris.

C. al'bum. (L. *albus*, white.) The *Unguentum cetacei.*

Also, a synonym of cold cream, *Ceratum Galeni.*

C. ammoniaca'le of Ro'choux. Cerate 32 grammes, carbonate of ammonia 4. Mix.

C. amyla'ceum. (L. *amylaceus*, starchy.) Starch 19 parts, cold cream 30. Mix.

C. belladon'næ, Fr. Codex. (F. *cérat belladonné ;* I. *cerato di belladonna.*) Extract of belladonna 10 parts, simple cerate 90. Mix.

C. calami'næ. Calamine, yellow wax, of each 3 oz., lard a pound. Melt and mix. An old preparation, for which the *Ceratum zinci carbonatis*, U.S. Ph., is now substituted.

C. camphora'tum, Belg. Ph. Cerate 9 parts, camphor 1.

C. canthar'idis, U.S. Ph. (F. *emplâtre vesicatoire ;* G. *Blasenpflaster.*) Cantharides, in fine powder, 12 troy oz., yellow wax, resin, of each 7 oz., lard 10 oz. Used as a blistering agent.

A synonym of *Emplastrum cantharidis*, B Ph.

C. carbol'icum. One part of carbolic acid and 5 of simple cerate.

C. ceta'cei, U.S. Ph. (F. *cérat de blanc de baleine ;* I. *cerato di bianco di balena ;* G. *Wal-*

rathcerat.) Spermaceti 1 troy ounce, white wax 3 oz., olive oil 5 oz. Melt and stir till cool. An emollient application to blisters and sores.

In G. Ph., white wax, spermaceti, of each 2 parts, expressed oil of almonds 3 parts.

C. ceta'cei ru'brum, G. Ph. (L. *ruber*, red. G. *rothe Lippenpomade.*) Almond oil 90 parts, in which alkanet root 4 parts has been digested, white wax 60, spermaceti 10, are melted together, and 1 part each of oil of bergamot and of lemon is added.

C. ce'ti. (L. *cetus*, a whale.) The *C. cetacei.*

C. cicu'tæ. (L. *cicuta*, the hemlock.) The *C. conii.*

C. cit'rinum. (L. *citrus*, the lemon.) The *C. resinæ pini*, G. Ph., so called from its colour.

C. commu'ne, Belg. Ph. White wax 25 parts, olive oil 75.

C. coni'i. (Κώνειον, the hemlock.) Unguentum conii a pound, spermaceti 2 oz., white wax 3 oz. An application to cancerous sores.

C. cum aceta'te plum'bi, Belg. Ph. Same as *C. plumbi subacetatis.*

C. cum a'qua, Belg. Ph. (L. *cum; aqua*, water.) Ceratum 5 parts, almoud oil 2, rose water 3.

C. cum laud'ano, Belg. Ph. Cerate 9 parts, laudanum 1.

C. cum o'pio, Belg. Ph. Cerate 97 parts, water 2, extract of opium 1.

C. cum subaceta'te plum'bico. The *C. plumbi subacetatis*, U.S. Ph.

C. de althæ'a. (L. *althæa*, the marshmallow.) The *Unguentum flavum*, G. Ph.

C. de cerus'sa. The *Unguentum plumbi carbonatis.*

C. de min'io ru'brum. The *Emplastrum minii rubrum*, G. Ph.

C. epuloti'cum. (Ἐπουλωτικός, promoting cicatrisation.) The *C. calaminæ.*

C. extrac'ti canthar'idis, U.S. Ph. Five ounces of powdered cantharides are percolated with stronger alcohol 2½ pints, or until the liquid passes nearly colourless; the fluid is filtered, evaporated, by means of a water bath, to the consistence of a soft extract, mixed with resin 3 oz., yellow wax 6 oz., lard 7 oz., previously melted together, then filtered, and stirred till cool. A blistering agent.

C. fla'vum, Fr. Codex. (F. *cérat jaune.*) Yellow wax 100 parts, oil of sweet almonds 350, water 250.

C. Gale'ni. (I. *cerato bianco, cerato di Galeno.*) Cold cream. The *Unguentum aquæ rosæ*, U.S. Ph., and the *C. cum aqua*, Belg. Ph.

In Fr. Codex (F. *cérat de Galien*), almond oil 400 parts, white wax 100, distilled rose water 300.

C. hydrarg'yri compos'itum. Compound mercury cerate. Unguentum hydrargyri, ceratum saponis compositum, of each 6 oz., camphor 1—5 oz. Mix. Used as a discutient application to indolent tumours.

C. hydrargyro'sum, Fr. Codex. (F. *cérat mercuriel.*) Pomatum hydrargyrosum 100 parts, ceratum Galeni 100.

C. labia'le al'bum. (L. *labialis*, belonging to the lips; *albus*, white.) The *C. cetacei.*

C. labia'le ru'brum. (L. *labialis*, belonging to the lips; *ruber*, red.) White wax 9 parts, oil 16 parts, alkanet root to colour. Melt and mix. An emollient application.

C. lap'idis calami'næ. (L. *lapis*, a stone.) The *C. calaminæ.*

C. laudanisa'tum, Fr. Codex. (F. *cérat laudanisé.*) Laudanum of Sydenham 10 parts, ceratum Galeni 90.

C. litharg'yri aceta'ti compos'itum. The *C. plumbi subacetatis.*

C. lyt'tæ. (Λύττα, a worm under a dog's tongue, said to cause rabies, and an old name of cantharides.) The *C. cantharidis.*

C. mercuria'le. The *Unguentum hydrargyri.*

C. myris'ticæ, G. Ph. (G. *Muskatbalsam.*) Nutmeg cerate. Yellow wax 1 part, olive oil 2, expressed oil of nutmeg 6. Melt and pour into paper capsules.

C. neutra'le. (L. *neutralis*, neutral.) Kirkland's neutral cerate. Lead plaster 8 oz., olive oil 4 oz., prepared chalk 4 oz., distilled vinegar 4 oz., Goulard's extract of lead ½ oz. Melt the plaster and oil, add the chalk, and then the lead mixed with the vinegar. An astringent application to burns and freely granulating sores.

C. ni'grum. (L. *niger*, black. I. *cerato nero.*) White wax 12 grammes, olive oil 36, carbon from burnt sugar 6, sulphur 3, carbon bisulphide 3. In great repute for tinea.

C. pica'tum. (L. *picatus*, pitchy.) Same as *Pisselæum.*

C. pi'cis. (L. *pix*, pitch.) The *C. resinæ pini.*

C. plum'bi compos'itum. The *C. plumbi subacetatis*, U.S. Ph., and the *Unguentum plumbi subacetatis compositum*, B. Ph.

C. plum'bi subaceta'tis, U.S. Ph. Solution of subacetate of lead 2—5 oz., white wax 4 oz., olive oil 8 oz., camphor 30 grains. An astringent application to sores.

C. plum'bi superaceta'tis. Acetate of lead 2 drachms, white wax 2 oz., olive oil half a pound. Melt and mix. Cooling and astringent.

C. pro tac'tu. (L. *pro*, for; *tactus*, a touching. F. *cérat pour le toucher.*) Spermaceti, yellow wax, of each 1 part, are dissolved in 16 parts of olive oil, and then 1 part of caustic soda added. Formerly used to anoint the finger previous to making a vaginal examination in some lying-in hospitals. Other similar formulæ without the alkali have been used. Latterly a carbolised cerate has been recommended.

C. refrig'erans Gale'ni. (L. *refrigero*, to make cool.) The *Unguentum aquæ rosæ*, U.S. Ph.

C. resi'næ, U.S. Ph. (G. *Harzcerat.*) Resin cerate. Resin 10 oz., yellow wax 4 oz., lard 16 oz. Melt, strain, and stir till cold. Used as an application to burns and indolent sores. Also called Basilicon ointment.

Also, a synonym of *Unguentum resinæ*, B. Ph.

C. resi'næ burgund'icæ. The *C. resinæ pini.*

C. resi'næ compos'itum, U.S. Ph. Compound resin cerate, Deschler's salve. Resin, suet, yellow wax, of each 12 oz., turpentine 6 oz., flax-seed oil 7 oz. Melt, strain, and stir till cool. A stimulating application to indolent or unhealthy sores.

C. resi'næ pi'ni, G. Ph. (L. *resina*, resin; *pinus*, the pine tree. G. *gelbes Cerat.*) Yellow wax 4 parts, Burgundy pitch 2, suet and turpentine, of each 1 part. Melt together.

C. rosa'tum, Fr. Codex. (L. *rosa*, a rose. F. *cérat à la rose, pommade pour les lèvres.*)

Almond oil 200 parts, white wax 100, carmine and volatile oil of roses of each 1 part.

C. sabi'næ, U.S. Ph. (G. *Sadebaumsalbe.*) Fluid extract of savin 3 oz., ceratum resinæ 12 oz. Mix at a moderate heat. Used to keep up the discharge from issues and blisters.

Also, a synonym of *Unguentum sabinæ*, B. Ph.

C. sapo'nis, U.S. Ph. (F. *cérat de savon;* G. *Seifencerat.*) Soap plaster 2 oz., yellow wax 2—5 oz., olive oil 4 oz. Melt, mix, and stir till cool. Spread on linen, or other tissue, it is used to give support and pressure to sprained or swollen joints, and as an application in tumours and glandular swellings.

C. saturn'i. (L. *Saturnus*, Saturn, an old name for lead.) The *C. plumbi subacetatis.*

C. sim'plex. (L. *simplex*, simple. F. *cérat simple.*) Same as *Ceratum.*

Also (Fr. Codex, *cérat simple*, *cérat sans eau*), oil of sweet almonds 300 parts, white wax 100.

C. sim'plex amygdali'num. (L. *amygdala*, almond.) The *C. simplex*, Belg. Ph.

C. spermace'ti. The *C. cetacei.*

C. subaceta'ti plum'bi medica'tum. (L. *medicatus*, healing.) The *C. plumbi subacetatis.*

C. sulphura'tum, Fr. Codex. (F. *cérat souffré.*) Sublimed sulphur 20 parts, almond oil 10, cerate of Galen 100.

C. tetraphar'macum. (Τέτρα, in compounded words for *τέσσαρα*, four; *φάρμακον*, a drug.) A synonym of *Pisselæum.*

C. vir'ide. (L. *viridis*, green.) Subacetate of copper 1 drachm, simple ointment 15 drachms. Melt, mix, and stir till cold. A detergent and escharotic.

Also, the *C. æruginis*, G. Ph.

C. zin'ci carbona'tis, U.S. Ph. Precipitated carbonate of zinc 2 oz., ointment 10 oz. Mix. An astringent application to excoriations and burns.

Cerauniar'gyrus. (Κεραυνός, thunder; ἄργυρος, silver. F. *cérauniargyre;* G. *Knallsilber.*) Fulminating silver.

Cerauniochry'sos. (Κεραυνός, thunder; χρυσός, gold.) An old term for fulminating gold; also called *Chrysoceraunius.* See *Aurum fulminans.*

Ceraun'ion. (Κεραύνιον, from *κεραυνός*, a thunderbolt.) A stone supposed to be formed during a thunderstorm. It was believed to be a soporific, and to disperse swellings of the breast, knee, and other parts, when rubbed on them.

Also, a kind of truffle supposed to be generated by a thunderstorm.

Ceraunydrarg'yrum. (Κεραυνός, a thunderbolt; ὑδράργυρος, quicklime. F. *céraunydrargyre;* G. *Knallquecksilber.*) Fulminating mercury.

Cer'bera. (Κέρβερος, the dog which guards the gate of the nether world. G. *Schellenbaum.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Apocynaceæ.*

C. ahou'ai, Linn. A species with poisonous seeds. The milky sap is emetic and narcotic.

C. man'ghas, Linn. Bark and milky sap purgative; seeds emetic, poisonous.

C. odol'lam, Gärtn. Leaves and milky juice emetic and purgative.

C. peruvia'na. The *C. thevetia.*

C. tan'ghin. The *Tanghinia venenifera.*

C. thevet'ia, Linn. Milk sap poisonous, bark bitter, cathartic, febrifuge. Also called *Thevetia neriifolia.*

C. thevetioï'des, H. B. K. The *Thevetia yccotli*, De Cand.

C. venenif'era. The *Tanghinia venenifera.*

Cer'berus. (Κέρβερος, the fifty-headed, or later three-headed, watch-dog who guards the gate of the infernal regions.) An old name for compound powder of scammony; so called because it contained three ingredients, each of which possesses very active powers; it was composed of equal parts of scammony, tartrate of potash, and antimonium diaphoreticum. Used as a cathartic in cutaneous diseases. Dose ½—1 dr. Also called *Pulvis cornachini.*

Also, a triple mercurial preparation of salt, mercury, and vitriol, according to Libavius, *Synt. Arc. Chym.* vii, 10.

C. mitiga'tus. (L. *mitigo*, to render mild.) Calomel.

C. tri'ceps. (L. *triceps*, three-headed.) The same as *Pulvis cornachini.*

Cer'cæ. Same as *Cerei.*

Cerca'ria. (Κέρκος, the tail.) A term applied to a larval form of certain Entozoa of the Suborder *Digenæa*, Order *Trematoda.* Cercariæ appear as small, oval, internal buds, within a sporocyst or a redia, also larval forms, from which they in time escape; they possess a movable, sometimes a forked tail, two suckers, the foremost developing into a pharynx and intestinal canal, and after a time a water-vascular system. All the forms, and upwards of forty are known, are stages in the life history of particular parasitic worms, and develop into one or other of the species of Distoma. The egg of a Distoma develops into an embryo, which migrates into some fresh or salt water mollusc, as Limnæa, Unio, Anodonta, or Ostrea, and penetrating the liver or other viscus forms a redia and sporocysts or tubelike structures, from the inner granular and vesicular lining of which the Cercariæ develop as buds asexually. The Cercariæ escape by the expulsion-tube of the redia, enter the water and swim about for several days, then, penetrating the body of small fresh-water animals, especially molluscs, they discard their tail, encyst themselves, become surrounded by a membranous bag, derived from the tissue of the organ in which they are embedded, and pass into a pupa state, which may last for two years, during which period they gradually develop into young Distomata. They and their intermediate host being now eaten by some (usually) vertebrate animal, the cyst is digested, and the Distomas are set free in a sexually ripe condition. Pagenstecher fed ducks with the encysted Cercariæ of *Paludina vivipara*, and in fifteen days obtained sexually-mature specimens of *Distoma echinatum* from their intestines. Other Cercariæ encyst themselves, not in animals, but in water plants. It is believed that one of the most dreaded of these pests, the *Distoma hepaticum* of the sheep, which occasionally occurs in man, is derived from the Cercaria found in *Planorbis marginatus*, which occurs in marshy ground usually avoided by sheep. The following is an alphabetical list of the Cercariæ at present known, with the animals in which they have been found.

The term was at one time very loosely applied, and included species of Infusoria, Rotifera, Vermes, and Spermatozoa; it is now applied also to the larval forms of some Ascidians.

C. ag'ilis. (L. *agilis*, nimble.) In *Limnæa stagnalis.*

C. arma'ta. (L. *armatus*, armed.) The larval form of *Distoma endolobum*, found in *Limnæa stagnalis*.

C. brachyu'ra. (Βραχύς, short; ὀυρά, the tail.) In *Planorbis nitidus*.

C. brun'nea. (Mod. L. *brunneus*, brown.) In *Limnæa stagnalis*.

C. buc'cini mutab'ilis. In *Buccinum mutabilis*.

C. chlorot'ica. (Χλῶρις, greenness.) In *Vivipara vera*.

C. corona'ta. (L. *corona*, a crown.) In *Limnæa stagnalis*.

C. cotylu'ra. (Κοτύλη, a cup; ὀυρά, a tail.) In *Trochus cinereus*.

C. cymbu'liæ. (L. *cymbula*, a small boat.) In *Cymbulia Peronii*.

C. cystoph'ora. (Κύστις; φέρω, to carry.) In *Planorbis marginatus*.

C. diplocotyl'ea. (Διπλοῦς, double; κοτύλη, a small cup.) The larva of *Amphistoma subclavatum*.

C. dis'tomi retu'si. (L. *retundo*, to blunt.) In *Limnæa stagnalis*.

C. echina'ta. ('Εχῖνος, a hedgehog.) In *Vivipara vera* and *Limnæa ovata*.

C. echinatoï'des. ('Εχῖνος, a hedgehog; εἶδος, form.) In *Vivipara fasciata*.

C. fal'lax. (L. *fallax*, deceitful.) In *Vivipara vera* and *Limnæa stagnalis*.

C. fascicula'ris. (L. *fasciculus*, a small bundle.) In *Nassa reticulata*.

C. fissicau'da. (L. *findo*, to split; *cauda*, a tail.) In *Valvata piscenalis*.

C. gib'ba. (L. *gibbus*, hunched, crooked.) In *Limnæa peregra*.

C. grac'ilis. (L. *gracilis*, slender.) In *Planorbis corneus*.

C. hel'icis vivip'ara. (L. *viviparus*, that brings forth its young alive.) In *Vivipara vera*.

C. hymenocer'ca. ('Υμήν, a thin skin; κερκίς, a rod.) In *Calyptræa sinensis*.

C. la'ta. (L. *latus*, broad.) In *Venus decussata*.

C. linea'ris. (L. *linearis*, belonging to lines.) In *Littorina litorea*.

C. macrocer'ca. (Μακρός, great; κερκίς, a rod.) In *Pisidium sp.* and *Cyclas cornea*.

C. mag'na. (L. *magnus*, great.) In *Vivipara vera*.

C. megacot'yla. (Μέγας, great; κοτύλη, a cup.) In *Anodonta cygnea*.

C. micracanth'a. (Μικρός, small; ἄκανθος, a spine.) In *Limnæa palustris*.

C. microcot'yla. (Μικρός, small; κοτύλη, a cup.) In *Vivipara fasciata*.

C. micru'ra. (Μικρός, small; ὀυρά, a tail.) In *Bythinia tentaculata*.

C. neglec'ta. (L. *neglectus*, part. *negligo*, to disregard.) In *Bythinia tentaculata*.

C. nodulo'sa. (L. *nodulus*, a little knot.) In *Bythinia tentaculata*.

C. odontocot'yla. ('Οδούς, a tooth; κοτύλη, a cup.) In *Limnæa stagnalis*.

C. orna'ta. (L. *ornatus*, adorned.) The larval form of *Distoma clavigerum*, found in *Limnæa stagnalis*.

C. pachycer'ca. (Παχύς, thick; κερκίς, a rod.) In *Trochus cinereus*.

C. planor'bis carina'ta. (L. *carinatus*, keeled.) In *Planorbis carinatus*.

C. prox'ima. (L. *proximus*, nearest.) In *Littorina litorea*.

C. rena'lis. (L. *ren*, the kidney.) In *Helix aspera*.

C. sagitta'ta. (L. *sagitta*, an arrow.) In *Nassa reticulata*.

C. spinif'era. (L. *spinifer*, thorny.) In *Planorbis corneus*.

C. stylo'sa. (L. *stylus*, a pointed writing instrument.) In *Planorbis vortex*.

C. su'bulo. (L. *subulo*, a flute player.) In *Vivipara vera*.

C. thaumanti'adis. (L. *Thaumas*, the father of Iris.) In *Eucope sp.*

C. trigonocer'ca. (Τρίγονος, three-cornered; κερκός, a tail.) In *Limax cinereus*.

C. tri'loba. (Τρίλοβος, three-lobed.) In *Limnæa stagnalis*.

C. tubercula'ta. (L. *tuberculum*, a small swelling.) In *Bythinia tentaculata*.

C. vesiculif'era. (L. *vesicula*, a blister; *fero*, to bear.) In *Vivipara vera*.

C. vesiculo'sa. (L. *vesiculosus*, full of blisters.) In *Vivipara vera*.

C. vir'gula. (L. *virgula*, a rod.) In *Bythinia tentaculata*.

Cercariæ'um. (Κέρκος, the tail.) Larval forms of Trematode worms. About 23 varieties are known, chiefly inhabiting Gasteropods, as Paludina and Planorbis.

Cercar'iform. (*Cercaria*; L. *forma*, shape.) Having the shape of a cercaria; tadpole-like. Applied to the larval forms of Tunicata.

Cerchnas'mus. Same as *Cerchnus*.

Cerch'nus. (Κέρχνος, hoarseness, from κέρχνω, to render hoarse.) Hoarseness of voice.

Cer'ci. (Κερκός, a tail.) Hair-like projections from the posterior segment of the abdomen of some orthopterous insects, as the cockroach.

Cercid'ium. (Κερκίδιον, dim. of κερκίς, a rod.) The rod-like mycelium of certain fungi.

Cer'cis. (Κερκίς, an upright rod.) An old name for the radius, a bone of the forearm, from its form.

Also, an old name for a pestle.

Also, a Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ*.

C. siliquas'trum, Linn. The Judas tree. Hab. South Europe. Flowers antiscorbutic.

Cercodia'ceæ. Jussieu's term for *Haloragaceæ*.

Cercomo'nas. (Κερκός, a tail; μονάς, a unit. F. *monade à queue*; G. *Schwanzmonade*.) A Genus of flagellate Protozoa, characterised by an oval body with a filiform tail and a long flagelliform cilium; by means of the caudal prolongation they can become fixed temporarily.

C. hom'inis, Davaine. (L. *homo*, a man.) A species found in ordinary and in cholera evacuations. It is pear-shaped, bright, colourless, and very contractile. There are two varieties, a larger and a smaller. The body of the one is from ·018 to ·021 mm.; of the other, ·008 to ·01 mm. in length.

C. intestina'lis, Lambl. (L. *intestina*, the gut.) A species found in the alvine evacuations; probably the same as *C. hominis*.

C. sal'tans, Ehr. (L. *salto*, to leap.) A species found in certain ulcers; it is rounded in front, bristle-shaped behind, and 1-1000″ to 1-2000″ in length.

C. urina'rius. (L. *urina*, urine.) A doubtful species found in the urine of cholera patients; it is 1-1800″ in length, 1-3000″ in breadth. Also called *Bodo urinarius*.

Cerco'sis. (Κερκός, a tail.) Old name for polypus of the womb.

Also, for enlargement of the clitoris, according to Sennertus, *l.* iv, *M. B. part* 1, *s.* i, *c.* 2.

Also, a name of the clitoris.

C. clitor'idis. (Κλειτορίς, the clitoris.) Masturbation in the female.

C. exter'na. (L. *externus*, outward.) Masturbation in the female.

Cer'dac. (Arab.) An old name for mercury. (Ruland.)

Cerde'la. Spain; near Fitero. Cold sulphur waters, used in atonic dyspepsia and skin diseases.

Cere. (L. *cera*, wax; so called from its waxy appearance.) A term for a membrane in birds which covers the base of the beak, and in which the nostrils are pierced; it is probably used as a tactile organ.

Ce'rea. (L. *cera*, wax. F. *cerumen;* G. *Ohrenschmalz.*) Old name for cerumen, or wax of the ear.

Ce'real. (L. *Ceres*, the goddess of corn and tillage. F. *céréal.*) Pertaining to, or of the nature of, corn. Applied to all kinds of corn of which bread or other similarly nutritious substance is made. Arranged in order, according to the quantities of proteids they contain, they stand—wheat, barley, rye, oats, maize, buckwheat, and rice—wheat containing 13·5 parts per cent., and rice 5· per cent.

C. dust. The dust arising from the moving about of heaps of corn and other cereals. It contains many siliceous particles, and is productive of bronchial and other chest affections in those exposed to it.

Cerea'lia. (Same etymon. F. *les céréales;* G. *Körnerfrüchte.*) A term which includes the graminaceous plants which are used as food; and also, by many, leguminous plants having a similar use.

Cerea'lin. (Same etymon.) An albuminoid principle of cereals, soluble in water, which acquires the qualities of a ferment by a slight modification, due perhaps to contact with the air, and determines the transformation of starch into dextrine, sugar, and lactic acid. It is largely contained in the external cells of the perisperm.

Cerebel'la uri'na. (L. *cerebellum; urina*, urine.) Old term, used by Paracelsus, for urine of a colour like the brain, and from which it was pretended to judge of the disorders of that organ.

Cerebel'lar. (L. *cerebellum.*) Relating to the cerebellum.

C. ar'tery, ante'rior infe'rior. (F. *artère cerébélleuse inférieure et antérieure;* G. *vordere untere Kleinhirnarterie.*) A branch arising about the middle of the basilar artery, one on each side, and passing backwards to the anterior part of the inferior surface of the cerebellum; it anastomoses with the inferior cerebellar artery.

C. ar'tery, poste'rior infe'rior. (F. *artère cérébelleuse inférieure et postérieure;* G. *hintere untere Kleinhirnarterie.*) A branch of the vertebral artery, or sometimes of the basilar, rising near the pons Varolii. It passes between the hypoglossal and vagus nerves, backwards and outwards over the restiform body to the under surface of the cerebellum, and between the inferior vermiform process and the hemisphere it divides into two branches, one of which continues its course between the two hemispheres of the cerebellum, and the other runs outwards to the outer border of the under surface of the cerebellum, when it joins the branches of the superior cerebellar artery. It supplies the cerebellar hemisphere and the vermiform process, and gives branches to the choroid plexus of the fourth ventricle.

C. ar'tery, supe'rior. (F. *artère cérébelleuse supérieure;* G. *obere Kleinhirnarterie.*) A branch of the basilar, near its bifurcation, which runs backwards and outwards behind the third nerve, round the crus cerebri, to the upper surface of the cerebellum, where it anastomoses with the branches of the inferior cerebellar arteries. It supplies the superior part of the cerebellar hemisphere, the vermiform process, the valve of Vieussens, and in part the velum interpositum.

C. lobes. See *Cerebellum, lobes of.*

C. pro'cess. The superior peduncles of the cerebellum or processus e cerebello ad testes.

C. veins. (G. *Blutadern des kleinen Gehirns.*) A series of veins occupying the surface of the cerebellum; the upper ones terminate in the straight sinus, and the veins of the lower in the lateral and occipital sinuses, and the outer in the superior petrosal sinus.

Cerebel'li cap'sula. (L. *capsula*, dim. of *capsa*, a bag.) The layer of white medullary substance surrounding the nucleus dentatum in the cerebellum.

C. nu'clei cap'sula. (L. *nucleus*, a kernel; *capsula*, dim. of *capsa*, a bag.) The same as *C. capsula.*

Cerebelli'tis. (L. *cerebellum.* F. *cérébellite.*) Inflammation of the cerebellum.

Cerebel'lous. Same etymon and meaning as *Cerebellar.*

C. ap'oplexy. Apoplexy of the cerebellum.

C., gan'glion of. (Γάγγλιον, an enlargement of a nerve.) The nucleus or corpus dentatum of the cerebellum.

Cerebel'lum. (L. *cerebellum*, dim. of *cerebrum*, brain. F. *cervelet;* I. *cervelletto;* S. *cerebelo;* Port. *cerebello;* G. *Kleinhirn, kleine Gehirn.*) The hind brain; the part of the encephalon which lies behind the cerebrum and above the pons Varolii.

The cerebellum occupies the inferior fossæ of the occipital bone, and is covered by the tentorium. It is composed of two lateral parts or hemispheres, between which is the vermiform process. Each hemisphere is connected with the root of the brain by three processes, one ascending to the testes, one transverse to the pons, and one descending to the medulla oblongata. The surface of the hemisphere is deeply furrowed, dividing it into lobes and laminæ, which, on section, present a tree-like appearance—the arbor vitæ, owing to the alternate arrangement of the grey matter, which is superficial, and the white medullary substance, which is internal. The cerebellum is supplied by branches from the vertebral and basilar arteries, named the inferior and the anterior and posterior superior cerebellar. In man it is ellipsoidal in form, and flattened from above downwards; the transverse measurement is 115 mm., the sagittal in the middle line 41 mm., on either side of the median line 68 mm.; the thickness of hemispheres 54 mm. Its volume is 162 c.c.; its average weight is 169 grammes; sp. gr. 1·0415; the sp. gr. of grey matter 1·0308, of white 1·0321. It is developed from the secondary hind brain or mesencephalon.

The grey substance of the cerebellum is divisible into three parts—the cortex cerebelli, the nucleus dentatus, and the nucleus tegmenti.

The cortex cerebelli presents a superficial layer, composed of neuroglia, in which lie triangular or quadrangular cells, with fine processes; a middle layer, composed of a single series of large cells of Purkinje, which resemble motor cells, and give off radiating processes to the surface and an axis-cylinder process inwards, and a deep layer, containing numerous small granules. The nucleus dentatus lies in the medullary substance of the hemispheres. The nucleus tegmenti of Stilling is situated in the medullary substance of the vermiform process.

Physiologically, the cerebellum may be regarded as the centre of equilibration, and of the co-ordination of movements.

In fishes, Amphibia, and reptiles, the median lobe or vermiform process is alone present, forming a smooth band or mass. In birds there are, in addition, two small lateral appendages. In the lower mammals similar lateral masses exist, apparently corresponding to the flocculi of the higher mammals. The cerebellum, and especially the hemispheres, increases in size through the Rodents, Ruminants, Carnivores, and Quadrumana to man, in whom it attains its highest development.

C., cru'ra of. (L. *crus*, the leg.) Same as *C., peduncles of.*

C., fis'sures of. See *Fissures of cerebellum.*

C., fo'lia of. (L. *folium*, a leaf.) Same as *C., laminæ of.*

C. hæm'orrhage. Bleeding into the substance, or on the surface, of the cerebellum from rupture of a blood-vessel. The signs are obscure and uncertain; vomiting is said to be the most constant symptom.

C., hem'ispheres of. ('Ημι, insep. prefix meaning half; σφαῖρα, a sphere. F. *hémisphères de cervelet;* G. *Hemisphären des Kleinhirns.*) The two chief portions of the cerebellum, one on each side; they are separated behind by a deep notch, and joined below and in the middle by the inferior and superior vermiform processes. The upper surface is more or less flattened, the lower is convex and separated by the vallecula. The hemispheres are divided into several lobes.

C., lamel'læ of. (L. *lamella*, a small plate.) Same as *C., laminæ of.*

C., lam'inæ of. (L. *lamina*, a thin plate. F. *lamelles de cervelet;* G. *Markblättchen.*) The narrow, almost parallel, folds of the cerebellum, separated by sulci or furrows, and analogous to the convolutions of the cerebrum. There are ten or twelve primary laminæ, which, as they proceed outwards, give off secondary laminæ, and these again tertiary laminæ. They consist of white nervous tissue, covered with a layer of grey nerve matter. The latter consists of an outer layer, having a fine neuroglia containing delicate fibres from the cells of Purkinje, larger connective-tissue fibres connected with the pia mater, small granule-like bodies, and larger corpuscles enclosed in protoplasm, and giving out processes; a middle layer, consisting of the cells of Purkinje, and an inner or granular layer, consisting of small bodies, 1-4000" to 1-2500" in diameter, round or angular in shape, enclosed in branched protoplasm, and lying in a gelatinous matrix, which contains a plexus of fine nerve fibres.

C., lobes of. (G. *Lappen.*) The following are the named lobes of the cerebellum:

Lobus inferior posterior, or semilunar lobe (G. *unterer halbmondförmiger Lappen*).

Lobus inferior anterior, or cuneiformis, or digastric, or biventral (G. *vorderer unterer*, or *keilförmiger Lappen*).

Lobus inferior medius gracilis, or slender lobe (G. *schlanker*, or *mittlerer Unterlappen*).

Lobus inferior interior, amygdala or tonsil (F. *l'amygdale, lobule tonsillaire du bulbe rachidien;* G. *Mandel* or *der innere Unterlappen.*)

Lobus subpeduncularis, or flocculus (F. *lobule du pneumogastrique;* G. *die Flocke*).

Vermis (F. *lobe moyen de Cervelet;* G. *der Wurm*), divided into vermis superior (F. *éminence vermiforme;* G. *der obere Wurm*) and the vermis inferior (F. *vermiculaire inférieur;* G. *Unterwurm*). The vermis superior presents the lobulus centralis (F. *lobule médian;* G. *medianes Centralläppchen*); the monticulus (G. *der Berg*), consisting of the cacumen or culmen (G. *Gipfel*), and the declive (G. *Abdachung*); the folium cacuminis (G. *Gipfelblatt*); the lingula (G. *Züngelchen*).

The vermis inferior presents the pyramid (G. *Pyramide*); the uvuli cerebelli (G. *das Zapfchen*); and the nodulus (G. *das Knötchen*). See also under these several names.

C. pe'duncles of. (L. *pedunculus*, for *pediculus*, a small foot. F. *pédoncules cérébelleux, cuisses de la moëlle alongées;* G. *Kleinhirnstiele, Kleinhirnschenkel.*) The peduncles or crura of the cerebellum consist of three pairs of strands; the upper pair, *crura ad cerebrum*, connect it with the brain; the lower, *crura ad medullam*, pass to the spinal cord; and the middle pair, *crura ad pontem*, unite the two hemispheres by the cerebellum itself.

Cer'ebral. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain. F. *cérébral;* I. *cerebrale;* S. *cerebral;* G. *cerebral.*) Relating to the brain proper, or to the encephalon.

C. ab'scess. (L. *abscessus*, from *abscedo*, to separate. F. *abcès cérébral;* G. *Hirnabscess.*) A collection of pus in the substance of the brain. It may be the result of simple cerebritis, of extension of the inflammation of internal otitis to the membranes, and then to the substance of the brain, of pyæmia, or of injury. Cerebral abscess is sometimes encysted, often the walls are composed of the infiltrated and softening down brain tissue; the contained pus is thick, glairy, and often offensive; it frequently undergoes retrogressive changes, which destroy the pus cells and leave only fatty matter and brain *débris* in the fluid. It may open into the arachnoid cavity, into one of the ventricles, or externally through the ear or the nose; most commonly it ends in death.

C. albu'min. A synonym of Blainville's *Neurin.*

C. anæ'mia. ('Aν, neg.; αἷμα, blood. F. *anémie cérébrale;* G. *Hirnanämie.*) The condition in which there is a deficient amount of blood in the brain, evidenced in more or less impairment of sensibility, of muscular power, and of consciousness. The condition may vary in amount and in extension; it may affect the whole brain, either slowly, as from general causes, or suddenly, as from rapid loss of blood; and it may disturb a part only, as when an artery is blocked.

C. apoph'ysis. ('Απόφυσις, an offshoot.) The pineal gland.

C. ap'oplexy. The disease ordinarily called *Apoplexy.*

C. ar'tery, ante'rior. (F. *artére cérébrale antérieure ;* G. *Balkenschlagader.*) A branch of the internal carotid at the inner end of the fissure of Sylvius; it passes forwards to reach the longitudinal fissure, when, by means of the anterior communicating artery, it joins its fellow, and, lying close to it, turns round the anterior border of the corpus callosum, and running backwards on its upper surface, anastomoses at its hinder edge with the posterior cerebral arteries. It supplies the olfactory lobes, the optic nerves, the under surface of the anterior cerebral lobes, the third ventricle, the anterior perforated space, the corpus callosum, and the inner surface of the cerebral hemispheres. Sometimes the two arteries unite into one trunk to again divide.

C. ar'tery, mid'dle. (F. *artére cérébrale moyenne ;* G. *mittlere Gehirnschlagader.*) One of the two terminal branches of the internal carotid; it runs obliquely outwards along the fissure of Sylvius to the island of Reil, where it divides into four branches, one supplying the orbital part of the anterior cerebral lobe and the inferior frontal convolution; the second supplies the posterior part of the middle frontal and the ascending frontal convolution; the third runs along the fissure of Rolando to the ascending frontal and the ascending parietal convolution and the anterior part of the superior parietal lobule; the fourth, lying in the posterior ramus of the Sylvian fissure, supplies the inferior parietal lobule and the superior temporo-sphenoidal convolution. Small branches given off early enter the locus perforatus anticus, and pass to the corpus striatum.

C. ar'tery, poste'rior. (F. *artére cérébrale postérieure ;* G. *hintere Gehirnarterie.*) The terminal branch, with its fellow, of the basilar artery opposite the anterior border of the pons Varolii; it curves round the crus cerebri to the under surface of the posterior lobe of the cerebrum, and divides into many branches, which supply the crura cerebri, the tubercula quadrigemina, the hinder portion of the optic thalamus, and the posterior and inferior parts of the occipital lobe of the cerebrum; branches enter the posterior perforated space, and one, the posterior choroid, supplies the choroid plexus.

Occasionally the posterior cerebral artery is a branch of the internal carotid.

C. at'rophy. See *Brain, atrophy of.*

C. circula'tion. See *Brain, circulation in.*

C. com'missures. See *Commissures, cerebral.*

C. conges'tion. Same as *C. hyperæmia.*

C. convolu'tions. See *Convolutions, cerebral.*

C. croup. A synonym of *Laryngismus stridulus.*

C. drop'sy. Same as *Hydrocephalus.*

C. em'bolism. See *Brain, embolism of.*

C. exhaust'ion. A term applied to the aggregate of symptoms caused by over-work and over-worry of brain.

C. fat. (F. *graisse cérébrale.*) A synonym of *Cerebrin.*

C. fe'ver. An old term for cases in which fever is associated with much mental disturbance. Latterly it is occasionally employed to designate cases of inflammation of the membranes or substance of the brain to whatever cause the inflammation may be due; in this sense it has been applied, among other affections, to tubercular meningitis, acute hydrocephalus, encephalitis, and abscess of the brain.

C. hæm'orrhage. (Αἱμορραγία. F. *hæmorrhagie cérébrale ;* G. *Hirnapoplexie, Hirnschlagfluss.*) Bleeding on to the surface, or into the substance, or into a cavity of the cerebrum, usually the result of rupture of a blood-vessel, and constituting, when idiopathic, the condition formerly known as sanguineous apoplexy. It is most commonly the result of chronic degenerative changes of the arteries, but it may be dependent on an altered condition of the blood, as in scurvy and certain forms of acute specific fevers, and it may be caused by the giving way of an aneurysm of one of the larger vessels, or by direct violence or by inflammation of the membranes of the brain. The vascular changes which lead to rupture are fatty degeneration, atheroma, the structural alterations accompanying Bright's disease, and miliary aneurysm. It is essentially an affection of advanced life. Cerebral hæmorrhage may destroy life immediately, or after a longer or shorter period, or recovery may take place. The symptoms vary with the amount of the hæmorrhage and its locality. See also *Apoplexy.*

C. hem'ispheres. (Ἡμισφαίριον, a hemisphere. F. *hémisphères cérébraux ;* G. *Hirnhalbkugel, Hemisphären des Gehirns.*) The two halves of the cerebrum separated throughout their chief extent by the great longitudinal fissure, and united by the corpus callosum in the middle third of their lower surface. The outer and upper surface is convex, the inner surface is flattened and touches its fellow, and the under surface is somewhat irregular; all are marked by deep, winding furrows, and the resulting convolutions.

The average length of the hemispheres from before backwards is 162—172 mm., the width of the two together 123—142 mm.; height 102—108 mm.; volume in man 1185 c.c., in woman 1072 c.c.; weight in man 1228 grammes, in woman 1111; sp. gr. of the whole 1·0361, of the grey substance aver. 1·0313, of the white 1·0363.

C. her'nia. See *Hernia cerebri.*

C. hyperæ'mia. (Ὑπέρ, in excess; αἷμα, blood. F. *hyperémie cérébrale;* G. *Blutüberfullung des Gehirns.*) The condition of excess of the amount of the blood in the vessels of the brain, evidencing itself in symptoms indicative of more or less irritation of, and more or less pressure on, the encephalic structures. The condition is described as being acute or chronic, sthenic or asthenic.

C. hyper'trophy. See *Brain, hypertrophy of.*

C. irrita'tion. (L. *irrito,* to provoke.) A term applied to irregular expressions of cerebral function, such as headache, undue sensitiveness to external impressions, restlessness, twitching or convulsions, peevishness or delirium, produced by inflammatory or other diseases of the brain, and occurring also in some disturbed conditions of the body generally.

C. localisa'tion. (L. *localis,* belonging to a place.) The doctrine of the restriction of certain limited parts of the cerebral hemispheres to the regulation or exercise of special and not interchangeable functions.

C. mac'ula. (L. *macula,* a spot. F. *tache cérébrale.*) A term applied by Trousseau to the bright red colouration which appears when the skin is gently rubbed or pressed with a hard body, as the nail, and which persists for ten or twelve minutes. According to him, although occasionally present in other febrile affections, it is specially distinctive of inflammatory affections of the membranes and substance of the brain.

C. mem'branes. (F. *membranes cérébrales;* G. *Gehirnhäute.*) The thin membranous coverings of the brain; the *Dura mater*, the *Pia mater*, and the *Arachnoid.*

C. meningi'tis. See *Meningitis, cerebral.*

C. nerves. Same as *Cranial nerves.*

C. œde'ma. See *Brain, œdema of.*

C. pachymeningi'tis. See *Pachymeningitis, cerebral.*

C. paral'ysis. See *Paralysis, cerebral.*

C. paraple'gia. (Παραπληγία, Ionic for παραπληξία, a stroke on one side.) A term proposed for *Ataxy, locomotor.*

C. pneumo'nia. Inflammation of the lungs, in which convulsion, stupor, delirium, or other brain symptom, masks the chest disease; in this form the apex is the part most commonly affected.

C. protu'berance. (L. *protubero*, to swell out.) The *Pons Varolii.*

C. pulp. The white matter of the brain.

C. respira'tion. A term applied to the quick, uneven, short, or sighing breathing, which often accompanies brain-mischief, especially in children. See also *Cheyne-Stokes' respiration.*

C. rheu'matism. A term for meningitis occurring during the progress of acute rheumatism. See *Meningitis, rheumatic.*

C. sclero'sis. See *Brain, sclerosis of*, and *Sclerosis.*

C. si'nuses. See *Sinuses of brain.*

C. soft'ening. See *Brain, softening of.*

C. spot. Same as *C. macula.*

C. surpri'se. (F. *surprise cérébrale.*) A term used by Trousseau to express the instantaneous, but temporary, stupor which is caused by grave and sudden lesion of the brain.

C. sys'tem. Term which includes the cerebrum, the nerves of special sense, as the olfactory, the optic, and auditory, and those nerves which convey volition, together with the intraspinal or intravertebral chord of cerebral nerves, according to Dr. M. Hall. This system is insensible and inexcitor—that is, there is no pain or muscular movements induced on irritating or lacerating the brain, or the nerves of special sense, with a probe. It connects the body with the external world mentally.

C. thermom'etry. See *Thermometry, cerebral.*

C. tri'gone. (Τρεῖς, three; γωνία, an angle. F. *trigone cérébral.*) Chaussier's name for the fornix.

C. tu'bercle. See *Brain, tubercle of.*

C. ve'sicles. (L. *vesicula*, a small bladder.) The encephalic vesicles.

Cerebral'gia. (L. *cerebrum;* ἄλγος, pain.) Neuralgic pain in the head of cerebral origin.

Cer'ebrate. (L. *cerebrum.*) A term applied by Fremy to compounds of cerebric acid which is an impure cerebrine, with soda or lime.

Cerebra'tion. (L. *cerebrum.*) A term applied by Lewes to the assemblage of the cerebral actions consecutive on a perception.

C., uncon'scious. The unconscious operation of cerebral or mental action, such as may occur during sleep, or whilst the attention is distracted or occupied in some other direction.

Cereb'ria. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain. F. *cérébrie;* G. *Geistesstörung.*) Term by Scip. Pinel for mental derangement or disordered brain.

C. acu'ta. (L. *acutus*, severe. F. *cérébrie aigue.*) Mania.

C. chron'ica. (Χρονικός, relating to time. F. *cérébrie chronique.*) Imbecility.

C. partia'lis. (F. *partial*, from L. *pars*, a part. F. *cérébrie partielle.*) Monomania.

C. sympath'ica. (Συμπάθεια, community of feeling.) Hypochondria, hysteria.

Cereb'ric. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) Belonging to the cerebrum or brain.

C. ac'id. A term applied formerly to what was called impure *Cerebrin.* It was supposed by Fremy to be capable of forming salts with bases. It is a mixture of a phosphorised matter, Thudichum's myelin, and of the cerebrin bodies, phrenosin, kerasin, and cerebrinic acid.

Cereb'riform. (L. *cerebrum; forma*, likeness. F. *cérébriforme.*) Like to the form, or the substance, of the brain.

C. can'cer. See *Cancer, cerebriform.*

Cerebrif'ugal. (L. *cerebrum; fugio*, to flee away.) Applied to nerve fibres which run from the brain to the spinal cord, and serve for the transfer of cerebral impulses outwards.

Cer'ebrin. (L. *cerebrum.* F. *cérébrine;* G. *Hirnfett.*) $C_{17}H_{33}NO_3$, Müller. A light, white hygroscopic powder, obtained by the action of baryta and heat on brain tissue, pus-corpuscles, and other complex matters. It is tasteless and odourless, soluble in boiling alcohol and ether, insoluble, but swelling up, in water. Heated with dilute mineral acids it was said to yield a levo-rotatory sugar-like body, incapable of fermentation, but this is doubtful. Its exact nature is not settled, and even its existence as a definite principle has been doubted. By some, it is classed as a complex non-phosphorised fat, and by others, as a glucoside; it is very near in composition to sphingosin, which is a strong alkaloid. Müller's cerebrin has been said to be a mixture of cerebrin, lecithin, and cholesterin, but erroneously; Geoghegan's formula $C_{57}H_{110}N_2O_{25}$ is an error. The name has been applied to a lamellar stearin obtained from the brain, which is only cholesterin; to lecithin and to the cerebric acid of Fremy, and to an uncertain substance by Gobley.

Cerebrin'ic ac'id. (Same etymon.) $C_{59}H_{113}NO_9$, probably; a little known body.

Cer'ebrins. (Same etymon.) A term applied by Thudichum to a series of nitrogenous bodies, free from phosphorus, which he finds in the brain. They include *Phrenosin, Kerasin*, and *Cerebrinic acid.*

Cerebrip'etal. (L. *cerebrum; peto*, to seek.) Applied to nerve fibres which run from the spinal cord to the cerebrum, and serve for the transmission of sensations from the outer parts to the brain.

Cerebri'tis. (L. *cerebrum.* F. *cérébrite;* G. *Gehirnentzündung.*) A term for inflammation of the substance of the brain. Although occasionally occurring alone, it is most usually the sequel or accompaniment of meningitis, and may be caused by direct injury to the head, by pyæmia, by the irritation of a foreign body, or it may, very rarely, arise idiopathically. It may affect the greater part of the organ, but more usually it is limited in extent, and may be confined to either the grey or the white nervous tissue, and in this form may result in abscess or in red softening.

C., lo'cal. (L. *localis*, belonging to a place.) A synonym of red softening of the brain, and also of abscess of the brain.

Cer'ebro. (L. *cerebrum.*) This word used as a prefix in compound terms denotes association or connection with the cerebrum or brain.

Cerebrocard'iac. (L. *cerebrum; καρδία*, the heart.) Relating to the brain and heart.

C. neurop'athy. See *Neuropathy, cerebrocardiac.*

Cerebromala'cia. (L. *cerebrum; μαλακία*, softness.) A term for softening of the brain.

Cerebroö'lein. (L. *cerebrum; oleum*, oil.) A yellow, oily liquid, found in connection with lecithin in the brain; probably olein.

Cerebrop'athy. (L. *cerebrum; πάθος*, disease.) The series of hypochondriacal and other symptoms of like nature accompanying overwork of the brain.

Cerebropsycho'ses. (L. *cerebrum; ψύχη*, spirit.) Those forms of mental disturbance which result from disease of the psychic centres, such as mania and dementia paralytica.

Cerebrorachid'ian. (L. *cerebrum; ῥαχίς*, the spine.) Same as *Cerebrospinal.*

Cerebrosclero'sis. Same as *Brain, sclerosis of.*

Cerebros'copy. (L. *cerebrum; σκοπέω*, to examine.) A term applied to designate the use of the ophthalmoscope in cerebral affections, for the purpose of determining the state of the retina and its circulation, in order that the condition of the brain may be deduced therefrom.

Cer'ebrose. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) $C_6H_{12}O_6$. A sugar obtained by Thudichum, by chemolysis of the nitrogenised, non-phosphorised educts of the brain, phrenosin, kerasin, and cerebrinic acid. It is characterised by its crystallisation, its optical power (its specific or limited rotation being to the right +70° 40′), and its reducing power over cupro-potassic tartrate.

Cerebro'sic ac'id. (L. *cerebrum.*) $C_6H_{10}(H_2)O_6$. An acid obtained by Thudichum from phrenosin, by means of the chemolytic process; it has the composition of a carbohydrate, is probably isomeric with cerebrose, and its barium salt leads to the inference that it is dibasic.

Cerebro'sis. (L. *cerebrum.*) A term applied variously to inflammation and to irritation of the brain.

Cerebrospi'nal. (L. *cerebrum; spina*, the spine.) Relating to both brain and spinal cord.

Also, the same as *Cerebrospinant.*

C. ax'is. (L. *axis*, an axle-tree.) The entire nerve centres; cerebrum, cerebellum, medulla oblongata, and spinal cord.

C. fe'ver. (F. *céphalalgie épidémique, méningite cerebrorhachidienne, méningite purulente épidémique;* I. *febbre soporosa-convulsiva, tifo apoplettico-tetanico;* G. *Genickkrampf, Genickstarre;* Swed. *Nacksjucka.*) Spotted fever. A disease occurring epidemically, and generally in children, often fatal; most common in winter and spring; more frequent in males than in females; perhaps contagious, but the nature of the infecting agent is unknown. The characteristic morbid changes found after death occur in connection with the cerebral and spinal membranes; the pia mater is engorged, there is exudation, often purulent, into the subarachnoid space, and the dura mater is congested, and it may be dotted with hæmorrhagic spots; these conditions are often general, but frequently they are confined to the base of the brain. The brain itself is either hyperæmic or pale and œdematous, the ventricles containing much serum, generally purulent, and the neighbouring cerebral substance softened. The spinal cord is generally engorged and softened, and the central canal has been found dilated with purulent fluid. Hyperæmia of the lungs, bronchial catarrh, lobar and lobular pneumonia are seen, with inflammatory conditions and ecchymosis of various parts, as of the pericardium, endocardium, mucous membrane of stomach and intestines or bladder, and the synovial membrane of joints. Prodromata generally present, and consisting of general discomfort and chilliness, more or less marked, and lasting for hours or days, but often the access is sudden. Temperature not very high, 39° to 39·5° C. (102·2° F. to 103·1° F.), with exacerbations that are not periodic; pulse and respiration rising with the temperature. Often between the third and sixth day a bilateral attack of herpes facialis or symmetrical eruption of roseola, erythema, or sudamina; conjunctiva congested; the urine often albuminous or saccharine; bowels confined; loss of appetite; severe headache, increased by pressure; fainting and vomiting. The excitability of the whole nervous system is greatly increased in the first stage, shown by photophobia, acute perception of sound, and singular cramp of the muscles of the back of the neck, producing orthotonos or opisthotonos; death follows, attended with convulsions or coma. If life is preserved deafness or deaf-mutism often follows in children. In acute cases death occurs in a few hours; in severe cases after two or three weeks. The fatality in 15,632 cases 37 per cent.; it varies much in different epidemics, as much as from 20 to 80 per cent. Some have believed it to be a form of typhus.

C. flu'id. (F. *liquide cérébrospinal;* G. *Subarachnoidalflüssigkeit.*) A limpid serous fluid occupying the subarachnoid space; it has a saltish taste, has an alkaline reaction, and contains only 1·5 per cent. of solid matter. Its amount has been estimated at from two drachms to two ounces, but the quantity is very variable, and it is quickly reproduced.

It becomes opalescent on boiling, and a flocculent precipitate falls on the addition of acetic acid; a substance resembling sugar, and giving the same reactions, is said to be present; the salts are largely potassium salts.

C. meningi'tis. Meningitis affecting the membranes of both brain and spinal cord. See *C. fever.*

C. sys'tem. The cerebrum, cerebellum, medulla oblongata, and spinal cord.

Ce'rebro-spina'lia. (L. *cerebrum; spina*, the spine.) Medicinal agents which influence the brain and spinal cord.

Cerebrospi'nant. (Same etymon.) A term applied to a remedy which exerts an influence over one or more of the functions of the central nervous system.

Cer'ebrot. A synonym of impure *Cerebrin.*

Cer'ebrum. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain;

akin to Gr. κάρα, the head; and Sans. *ciras*. F. *cerveau*; I. *cerebro*, *cervello*; S. *cerebro*, *celcbro*; G. *Gehirn*.) The brain proper. In man, the largest and highest of the four parts into which the encephalic mass is usually divided; it occupies the whole of the cavity of the cranium, with the exception of the middle and hinder basal portions, in which lie the other three divisions, the pons Varolii, the cerebellum, and the medulla oblongata. It varies in weight in the human species, the average being in the human male 43 oz. 15¾ drs., and in the female 38 oz. 12 drs., according to Reid; according to Weishach's observations, the average male brain weighs 1154·97 grammes, and bears a relation to the whole encephalon of 87·86 per cent.; and the female brain weighs 1038·90 grammes, and its percentage is 88·03. It is of ovoid shape, the small end foremost, flattened on its under surface, and divided into two symmetrical halves or hemispheres by the great longitudinal fissure, except in the middle third of the lower surface, where they are united by the corpus callosum; smaller fissures divide it into five lobes, the frontal, parietal, temporo-sphenoidal, occipital, and central; and still shallower clefts or furrows, the sulci, separate from each other the convolutions or gyri. It is closely invested by the pia mater, which transmits the blood-vessels, and is covered by the arachnoid epithelium. In the interior of each hemisphere is a branched flattened cavity, the lateral ventricle, with its three cornua, communicating towards the anterior part of the body of the ventricle, by the foramen of Monro, with the third ventricle which lies centrally between the optic thalami, and which at its posterior extremity is connected by means of the aquæductus Sylvii with the fourth ventricle, a spear-shaped cavity lying between the medulla oblongata in front and the cerebellum behind. The cerebrum is composed of grey and white nervous tissue, the latter forming the main bulk of its interior, and arranged in groups of fibres, the former covering the exterior and collected into nodules of greater or less size in the substance of the white matter at the base. For further detail, see *Brain*; *B., development of*, and the several parts of the cerebrum under their special names.

C. abdomina'le. (L. *abdominalis*, belonging to the abdomen.) The solar plexus.

C., devel'opment of. See *Brain, development of.*

C. elonga'tum. (L. *elongo*, to lengthen.) A term for the *Medulla oblongata.*

C., fi'bres of. See *Fibres, cerebral.*

C., fis'sures of. See *Fissures of cerebrum.*

C., lobes of. (Λοβός, a lobe. F. *lobes du cerveau*; G. *Hirnlappen*.) The subdivisions of each hemisphere of the brain. They have been variously named; according to some they are three, anterior, middle, and posterior, or frontal, temporo-sphenoidal, and occipital; according to others, they are four, anterior, upper, lower, and the island of Rcil; according to others they are five, frontal, parietal, occipital, temporo-sphenoidal, and central. For further detail, see the several sections of *Lobe.*

C. par'vum. (L. *parvus*, small.) The cerebellum.

C., pe'duncles of. (L. *pedunculus*, a little foot.) The *Crura cerebri.*

C. poste'rius. (L. *posterior*, hinder.) The cerebellum.

C., ven'tricles of. See *Ventricles of cerebrum.*

Ce'recloth. (L. *cero*, to cover with wax; Sax. *clath*, a garment.) A linen or other cloth infiltrated with wax.

C., antisep'tic. (Ἀντί, against; σηπτικός, putrefying.) Calico or other material soaked in paraffin, wax, and carbolic acid, or other disinfectant. Used in the dressing of wounds.

Cerec'tomy. Same as *Ceratectomy.*

Cerefo'lium. (Corrupted from *Chærophyllum.*) The *Anthriscus cerefolium.*

C. hispan'icum. (L. *Hispania*, Spain.) A name for the *Myrrhis odorata*, or sweet cicely.

C. sylves'tre. The *Anthriscus sylvestris.*

Ce'reiform. (L. *cercus*, a wax taper; *forma*, shape.) Tapering, slender.

Cerelæ'um. (Κηρός, wax; ἔλαιον, oil.) Old name (Gr. κηρέλαιον), used by Galen, *de C. M. per Gen.* 7, 2, for a cerate or liniment made of wax and oil; also called *Oleum ceræ* and *Butyrum ceræ.*

Cerenceph'alot. (Κηρός, wax; ἐγκέφαλος, the brain.) A synonym of *Cephalot.*

Cere'oli. (L. *cera*, wax; *oleum*, oil. G. *Wachskerzchen.*) Bougies made by rolling strips of linen, soaked in wax and oil, into a pipe shape.

C. antisep'tici. (Ἀντί, against; σηπτικός, putrefying.) Same as *C. carbolici.*

C. atropina'ti. Cereoli simplices, to each of which is added ·01 to ·02 gramme of atropin. Used for introduction into a mucous canal, such as the urethra, in painful affections.

C. carbol'ici. Four parts of ceratum carbolicum and one part of paraffin melted together and made into bougies, with a strip of linen, for insertion into the orifices of abscesses and into fistulous canals where there is a fœtid discharge.

C. cum ac'ido tan'nico, Belg. Ph. Prepared with tannin, as *C. cum opio.*

C. cum o'pio, Belg. Ph. (L. *cera*, wax; *oleum*, oil.) Extract of opium 20 centigrammes dissolved in 125 centigrammes of syrup, and gum acacia 300 centigrammes added. To be made into four suppositories.

C. plum'bi. (L. *plumbum*, lead. G. *Bleikerzen.*) Yellow wax 48 parts, spermaceti 1·5, and solution of basic acetate of lead 1 part; melted together, and made into a bougie with cotton wool.

C. sim'plices. (L. *simplex*, simple.) Strips of linen soaked in a melted mixture of six parts of yellow wax and one of olive oil, and made into the form of a bougie. Used for exploration and dilatation.

Cere'olus. (L. dim. of *ccreus*, a wax bougie.) A small wax bougie.

Ce'reous. (L. *cera.*) Wax-like, made of wax.

Cereris'ia. Same as *Cerevisia.*

Cer'etrin. A term believed to be intended for *cetrarin.*

Ce'reus. (L. *cera*, wax; because made of wax. F. *bougie*; G. *Wachsstock.*) A wax bougie.

C. medica'tus. (L. *medicatus*, medicinal. F. *bougie medicamenteuse.*) A medicated wax bougie.

Ce'reus. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cactaceæ.*

C., night-bloom'ing. The *Cactus grandiflora.*

Cerevis'ia. A Gallic word; or, according to some, as if *Cereris vis in aqua*, the strength of corn in water.) Term for any liquor brewed from corn; ale, beer.

C. ab'ietis. (L. *abies*, a fir tree.) Spruce beer.

C. ama'ra, Belg. Ph. (L. *amarus*, bitter.) Four parts each of wormwood and gentian root, and 10 parts of pine buds; macerate for three days in 1000 parts of beer and filter.

C. antiscorbu'tica, Fr. Codex. ('Αντί, against; *scorbutus*, scurvy. F. *bière antiscorbutique, sapinette.*) See *Beer, antiscorbutic.*

C. antiscorbu'tica Sydenham'i, Belg. Ph. Watercress, fresh, 560 parts, mentha crispa and salvia officinalis, of each 41, orange peel 83, nutmegs 7, alcohol 500, water sufficient. Distil 1000 parts.

C. ferra'ta. (L. *ferrum*, iron.) Liq. ferri et sodæ pyrophosph. 5 parts, strong ale 500. Dose, a glass two or three times daily.

C. martia'ta. (L. *Mars*, a name of iron.) Same as *C. ferrata.*

C. medica'ta. (L. *medicatus*, healing. G. *Kräuterbier.*) Beer containing herbs for medicinal purposes.

C. ni'gra. (L. *niger*, black.) A synonym of *Beer, Swiss vulnerary.*

Also, *Beer, spruce.*

C. stomach'ica. Stomachic beer. Gentian root, sliced, 15 parts, fresh lemon peel 10, cinnamon 1, strong ale 1000; macerate for four days, and filter.

Cerevis'iæ fermen'tum, B. Ph. (F. *levure;* I. *fermento;* S. *levadura de ceveza;* G. *Barme*, *Bierhefen.*) The ferment of beer. Yeast or barm, the well-known substance which forms on the surface of beer during the process of fermentation. It is a viscid, semifluid, frothy liquid, containing the cells of *Saccharomyces cerevisiæ.* It has been used as a nutrient, as an antiseptic in typhus fever, and to convert starch directly into alcohol in diabetes. Locally it is used in phagedænic and sloughing sores.

Ce'ria. (L. *cereus*, soft.) Old name for a kind of flat worm bred in the intestines, perhaps a tænia.

Ce'ric. (L. *cera*, wax.) Relating to wax.

Also, a term for those cerium salts which correspond to cerium dioxide.

C. ac'id. (F. *acide cérique.*) A doubtful product of the action of nitric acid on cerin.

Ce'rides. Name by Ampère for a Family of simple bodies, including cerium and magnesium.

Cerif'erous. (L. *cera; fero*, to bear.) Bearing, or producing, wax.

Cerig'erous. (L. *cera; gero*, to bear. F. *cérigère;* G. *wachshauttragend.*) Applied to the beak of a bird when furnished with a cere.

Ce'rii bromi'dum. Bromide of cerium. A sweet, chocolate-coloured astringent substance, obtained by dissolving cerous carbonate in hydrobromic acid; it is soluble in alcohol. Has been used as *C. oxalas.*

C. carbo'nas. Same as *Cerous carbonate.*

C. ni'tras. Same as *Cerous nitrate.*

C. ox'alas, B. Ph. (F. *oxalate de cérium;* G. *Ceriumoxalat.*) $CeC_2O_4 . 3H_2O$. Oxalate of cerium, obtained by adding solution of oxalate of ammonia to a soluble salt of cerium; it is a white granular powder, insoluble in water. A gastric nerve sedative used in reflex vomiting, especially that of pregnancy. Dose, 1—5 grains or more.

Ce'rin. (L. *cera*, wax.) The portion of beeswax which is soluble in boiling alcohol; it is not a definite compound, but impure *Cerotic acid.*

Ceri'nous. (L. *cera.*) Of the colour of yellow wax.

Cerinth'ë. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Boraginaceæ.*

C. as'pera, Roth. (L. *asper*, rough.) Formerly used as an astringent and vulnerary, especially in eye affections.

C. ma'jor, Linn. (L. *major*, greater.) The *C. aspera.*

Ce'rion. (Κηριόν, honeycomb.) A synonym of *Tinea favosa.*

Also, a synonym of *Caryopsis.*

Ceris'cus malabar'icus, Gärtn. The *Randia dumetorum.*

Ce'rite. The natural siliceous protoxide of cerium, from which this metal is obtained.

Ce'rium. (From the planet Ceres.) Symbol Ce. Atomic weight 141·2. A metal having the colour and lustre of iron, tarnishing in moist air. It forms two oxides, a sesquioxide, Ce_2O_3, and a dioxide, CeO_2.

C. bro'mide. See *Cerii bromidum.*

C. ni'tricum. Same as *Cerous nitrate.*

C. ox'alate. See *Cerii oxalas.*

C. oxal'icum. Same as *Cerii oxalas.*

Cernula'tio. (L. *cernulo*, to throw head foremost.) A violent cough produced by acrid or foreign bodies in the larynx.

Cer'nuous. (L. *cernuo*, to bow downward. G. *gebückt.*) Nodding; hanging its head; bent.

Ceroco'ma. (Κέρας, horn; κόμη, the hair.) A Genus of heteromerous coleopterous insects possessing vesicant properties analogous to those of cantharides.

Ceroë'në. (Low L. *ceroneum*, from κηρός, wax. F. *emplâtre céroène.*) The *Emplastrum ceroneum*, Fr. Codex.

Ceroi'des. (Κηρός, wax; εἶδος, likeness. F. *céroïde;* G. *wachsähnlich.*) Resembling wax.

Cero'lein. A fatty substance existing in small quantity in beeswax; it is a doubtful substance.

Cero'leum. (L. *cera*, wax; *oleum*, oil.) The same as *Cerate.*

Cero'ma. (Κήρωμα, from κηρός, wax.) Name formerly used for cerate or ointment, according to Hippocrates, *de Rat. Vict. in Acut.* iv, 78.

Also, applied to organs which are the subject of amyloid degeneration, in consequence of their waxy appearance.

Ce'romel. (L. *cera*, wax; *mel*, honey. G. *Honigwachs.*) A mixture of one part of yellow wax and two or four parts of honey. Used as an application to wounds and ulcers in hot climates, where ointments soon turn rancid.

Cero'neum. Same as *Ceroma.*

Cero'nia. (Κερωνία.) The St. John's bread, or carob tree, *Ceratonia siliqua.*

Cerope'gia, Linn. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Asclepiadaceæ*, the tuberous roots of some species of which are esculent.

C. edu'lis. (L. *edulis*, eatable.) An esculent species.

Ceropis'sus. (Κηρός, wax; πίσσα, pitch. F. *céropisse.*) Old term for a cerate, or plaster formed of wax and pitch. Used as a depilatory.

Ceroplas'ty. (Κηρός, wax; πλάσσω, to form.) The making of anatomical models in wax.

Cero'sia. Same as *Cerosin.*

Ce'rosin. (F. *cérosie.*) A waxy substance obtained by scraping the epidermis of the sugarcane.

Cerosi'na. Same as *Cerosin.*

Cero'sis. (Κηρός, wax.) Term for a diseased condition of tunics, membranes, or epithelium, consisting in wax-like scales.

Cerostro'ma. The disease, or condition, *Cerostrosis.*

Cerostro'sis. (Κέρας, horn; στρῶσις, a spreading.) A deposit of horny material on the epidermis.

Cerot'ic ac'id. (Κηρός, wax.) $C_{27}H_{54}O_2$. Obtained from beeswax by heating in alcohol, and also in the dry distillation of Chinese wax. It is in small granular crystals, melting at 78° C. (172·4° F.)

C. al'cohol. Same as *Ceryl alcohol.*

Cerotomalag'ma. See *Ceratomalagma.*

Cero'tum. (Κηρωτόν.) A cerate.

Ce'rotyl. Same as *Ceryl.*

Ce'rous car'bonate. $Ce_2(CO_3)_3$. Obtained by precipitating cerous sulphate with carbonate of ammonia. It crystallises with nine equivalents of water in silky needles. Proposed to be used as *Cerii oxalas.*

C. bro'mide. $2CeBr_3+3H_2O$. See *Cerii bromidum.*

C. ni'trate. $Ce(NO_3)_3+6H_2O$. A crystalline substance, soluble in water and alcohol, used as *Cerii oxalas.*

Cerox'ylin. The wax of the *Ceroxylon andicola.* It has been used in the manufacture of bougies.

Cerox'ylon. (Κηρός, wax; ξύλον, wood.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Palmaceæ.* The species supply vegetable wax.

C. andic'ola, Hamb. A species of which the trunk and the axils of the leaves supply wax.

Ceru'lein. See *Cærulein.*

Ceru'men. (L. *cera*, wax. F. *cérumen;* I. *cerume;* G. *Ohrenschmalz.*) The wax-like secretion of the ear which is given out by the follicles, ranged along the inner surface of the meatus auditorius externus; ear wax. It consists of fat molecules and colouring particles, with epithelial scales and hairs.

It is composed, according to Schmidt, of palmitin, with traces of cholesterin, butyric, valerianic, and caproic acids, albuminoid matters, and salts of calcium, sodium, and potassium.

Ceru'minous. (Same etymon. F. *cérumineux;* G. *ohrensmalzartig.*) Of, or belonging to, the cerumen or wax of the ear.

C. glands. (F. *glandes cérumineuses;* G. *Ohrenschmalzdrüsen.*) The numerous small oval glands situated between the cutaneous lining and the cartilage of the meatus auditorius externus, or external auditory canal. They have the same structure as sweat glands.

C. hu'mour. Same as *Cerumen.*

C. plug. (Old Dut. *plugge;* from Celtic *ploc*, or *pluc.*) A concretion in the meatus auditorius externus formed of dried cerumen.

Ce'rus. (Κηρός, wax.) Wax.

Ceru'se. Same as *Cerussa.*

Cerus'sa. (Said to be from κνρός, the genitive of κήρ, a plague, death, or poison; from its poisonous qualities.) Term for the subcarbonate of lead; white lead.

C. aceta'ta. A name for the *Plumbi acetas*, or acetate of lead.

C. al'ba hispan'ica. (L. *albus*, white; *hispanicus*, Spanish.) Plumbi carbonas.

C. al'ba no'rica. (L. *norica*, Norican.) Carbonate of lead.

C. antimo'nii. Old term for a preparation of regulus of antimony and nitre, thrown successively into a crucible heated to a white heat, the result of which is an oxide of antimony, used as a diaphoretic.

C. ni'gra. (L. *niger*, black.) A synonym of *Graphite.*

C. psimmyth'ion. (Ψιμμύθιον, white lead.) Carbonate of lead.

C. serpenta'riæ. Starch from the *Arum maculatum*, which was formerly called *Serpentaria minor.*

C. us'ta. Name for cerussa burnt till it becomes red like the sandarach of the Greeks, or realgar.

C. zin'ci. Oxide of zinc.

Cer'usse. Same as *Cerussa.*

Cerus'sea uri'na. (L. *cerussa; urina*, urine.) A Paracelsian term for urine of the colour of, or having a deposit like, cerussa.

Cer'va. The *Ricinus communis.*

Cerva'ria al'ba. (L. *cervarius*, pertaining to deer; *albus*, white.) The *Laserpitium latifolium.*

Cer'vi bole'tus. (L. *cervus*, a stag; *boletus*, a kind of mushroom.) The *Elaphomyces granulatus.*

C. el'aphi cor'nu. Same as *Cornu cervi;* the burnt horn of the *Cervus elaphus.*

Cervi'cal. (L. *cervix*, the neck. F. *cervical;* G. *zum Nacken gehörig.*) Of, or belonging to, the neck.

C. adeni'tis. (Ἀδήν, a gland.) Inflammation of the cervical lymphatic glands.

C. ar'tery, ascend'ing. (F. *artère cervicale ascendente;* G. *aufsteigende Nackenschlagader.*) A branch of the inferior thyroid artery at the point where it turns inward behind the common carotid. It runs up the neck between the scalenus anticus and the rectus anticus major muscles, to which it sends branches which communicate with branches of the vertebral artery; its spinal branches enter the intervertebral foramina, and are distributed to the bodies of the vertebræ, the spinal cord, and its membranes. It is occasionally derived from the subclavian, or the transverse cervical, or the suprascapular arteries.

C. ar'tery, deep. (F. *artère cervicale profonde;* G. *tiefe Nackenschlagader.*) Generally arises from the superior intercostal, sometimes from the subclavian or the posterior scapular. It passes backwards between the transverse process of the last cervical vertebra and the first rib, and ascends the neck in the interspace of the transverse and spinous processes between the complexus and semispinalis colli muscles; it gives off muscular twigs, and anastomoses with the princeps cervicis artery.

C. ar'tery of occip'ital. Same as *Princeps cervicis.*

C. ar'tery, poste'rior. The *C. artery, deep.*

C. ar'tery, profound'. (L. *profundus*, deep.) Same as *C. artery, deep.*

C. ar'tery, superfic'ial. (F. *artère cer-*

vicale superficielle; G. *oberflächliche Nackenschlagader.*) A branch of the transverse cervical artery, or the sole trunk, when the posterior scapular arises from the subclavian. It arises near the anterior border of the trapezius and, ascending, gives branches to that muscle, to the levator anguli scapulæ and the sterno-mastoid, and to the cervical glands, and anastomoses with the superficial branch of the princeps cervicis artery.

Also, a synonym of *C. artery, ascending.*

C. ar'tery, supe'rior. The *C. artery, ascending.*

C. ar'tery, trans'verse. (F. *artère cervicale transverse.*) The third branch of the thyroid axis; it passes outwards across the upper part of the subclavian triangle to the anterior margin of the trapezius, where it divides into the superficial cervical and the posterior scapular arteries. When the latter arises from the subclavian direct this artery is called the superficial cervical. Sometimes it arises from the subclavian, and occasionally gives off the ascending cervical.

C. curve. (G. *Nackenkrümmung.*) Cervical incurvation of the embryonic brain at the transition of the medulla oblongata into the spinal cord.

C. em'inence. (L. *eminens*, standing out. G. *Nackenhöcker.*) The projection of the vertebra prominens in the neck.

C. endometri'tis. See *Endometritis, cervical.*

C. enlarge'ment. (F. *renflement cervical;* G. *Halsauschwellung.*) An enlargement of the spinal cord extending from the third cervical to the first dorsal vertebra, and flattened in the antero-posterior direction; it commences in the fœtus with the development of the limbs, and, growing with their growth, is doubtless connected with the amount of the nerve supply to the anterior limbs or arms.

C. fas'cia, deep. (L. *fascia*, a band.) A strong fibrous investment of the muscles of the neck attached posteriorly to the ligamentum nuchæ and the spines of the cervical vertebræ, from whence it extends to the sterno-mastoid, which it invests by splitting and reuniting, and so to the middle line, where it is attached to the hyoid bone above, and by two layers to the sternum and the interclavicular ligament below, and in the middle it blends with that of the opposite side. Its superficial part is continuous with the masseteric and the parotid fascia; and its deeper part invests the muscles, joins the sheath of the vessels, and forms the prevertebral fascia.

C. fas'cia, superfic'ial. (L. *fascia.*) The thin aponeurotic layer found with difficulty underneath the skin of the neck and above the platysma myoides and the external jugular vein. The superficial part of the deep cervical fascia is also thus called when the term deep cervical fascia is confined to the part called prevertebral.

C. fis'tula. (L. *fistula*, a pipe. G. *Nackenfistel, Halsfistel.*) Same as *Branchial fistula.*

C. gan'glia. (Γάγγλιον, a tumour under the skin.) A term applied to the lymphatic glands of the neck, especially when somewhat enlarged.

See also *C. ganglion.*

C. gan'glion, infe'rior. (Γάγγλιον, a swelling of a nerve. F. *ganglion cervical inférieur;* G. *unterer Halsknoten.*) The lowest cervical ganglion; it is irregular in shape, and is often partially united to the first thoracic ganglion. Its superior branches join those of the middle cervical ganglion. Its inferior branches are the lower cardiac nerve, and branches, some forming loops, the *Ansæ Vieussensii*, on the subclavian artery, to join the first thoracic ganglion. Its external branches communicate with the seventh and eighth spinal nerves, and, after forming a plexus on the vertebral artery, with the fourth, fifth, and sixth.

C. gan'glion, low'er. The *C. ganglion, inferior.*

C. gan'glion, mid'dle. (F. *ganglion cervical moyen;* G. *mittlerer Halsknoten.*) The smallest of the three cervical ganglia; it is placed on or near the inferior thyroid artery, opposite the fifth cervical vertebra. Its superior branches communicate with those of the superior cervical ganglion. Its inferior branches communicate with the inferior cervical ganglion. Its external branches, when present, join the fifth and sixth spinal nerves. Its internal branches consist of the middle cardiac nerve and thyroid branches which join the recurrent laryngeal, external laryngeal, and middle cardiac nerves.

C. gan'glion of the u'terus. A close-meshed plexus of nerve fibres situated at the posterior and lateral part of the cervix uteri. It is from 13 mm. to 19 mm. in length, and is a continuation of the *Plexus uterinus posterior.*

C. gan'glion, supe'rior. (F. *ganglion cervical supérieur;* G. *oberer Halsknoten.*) The largest of the three cervical ganglia of the sympathetic, situated opposite the second, third, or fourth cervical vertebræ; it is reddish-grey, broad, fusiform, sometimes constricted in places. Its continuation upwards, or ascending branch, follows the course of the carotid artery, and in the carotid canal divides into two branches, the outer of which gives filaments to the artery and to the inner branch, and then forms the carotid plexus; the inner also supplies the artery, and then forms the cavernous plexus. The descending branch joins the middle cervical ganglion. The external branches communicate with the first four spinal nerves, with the second ganglion of the pneumogastric, with the ninth nerve, with the petrosal ganglion of the glosso-pharyngeal, and with the ganglion of the root of the pneumogastric. The internal branches are pharyngeal which join the pharyngeal plexus, laryngeal joining the superior laryngeal nerve, and the superior cardiac nerve. The anterior branches form a plexus, with small ganglia round the external carotid artery and its branches, and communicate with the digastric branch of the facial, and with the submaxillary, optic, and the external petrosal ganglia.

C. gan'glion, up'per. The *C. ganglion, superior.*

C. gland. (G. *Halsdrüse.*) The tonsil.

C. la'bour. (G. *Cervicalgeburt.*) That period of a natural labour, from its commencement to the complete dilatation and disappearance of the cervix uteri.

C. lig'ament, ante'rior. (L. *anterior*, in front.) A synonym of the accessory or superficial anterior occipito-atlantal ligament.

C. lig'ament, poste'rior. (L. *posterior*, hinder. G. *hinterer Nackenband.*) The *Ligamentum nuchæ.*

C. lymphat'ic glands, deep. (G. *tiefere Halsdrüsen.*) A chain of large glands lying along the carotid sheath, and extending from the base of the skull to the thorax.

C. lymphat'ic glands, superfic'ial. (G. *oberflächliche Halsdrüsen.*) A series of glands lying under the horizontal ramus of the lower jaw, and extending along the course of the external jugular vein underneath the platysma myoides; they are most numerous above the clavicle, where the external jugular joins the subclavian vein.

C. nerve, superfic'ial. (F. *nerf cervical transverse;* G. *oberflächlicher Halsnerv.*) A branch of the cervical plexus proceeding from the arch of the second and third cervical nerves; it turns round the posterior border of the sterno-mastoid at its middle, perforates the cervical fascia, and divides beneath the platysma myoides into ascending and descending branches.

C. nerve, trans'verse. Same as *C. nerve, superficial.*

C. nerves. (F. *nerfs cervicaux;* G. *Nackennerven.*) The first eight pairs of spinal nerves. The common trunk, formed by the union of the two roots, is separated into two divisions, anterior and posterior. The first cervical is the *suboccipital* nerve; the posterior division of the remaining nerves divides into *external* branches, which supply the splenius, cervicalis ascendens, transversalis colli, trachelo-mastoid and complexus muscles; and *internal* branches, that of the second is the great occipital nerve; those of the third, fourth, and fifth nerves run beneath the complexus, forming the posterior cervical plexus, to the vertebral spines, and then running outwards supply the integument over the trapezius; those of the sixth, seventh and eighth supply muscles only.

The anterior divisions of the four upper cervical nerves form the cervical plexus, those of the four lower cervical nerves form, together with that of the first dorsal, the brachial plexus.

C. plex'us. (L. *plexus,* a plaiting. F. *plexus cervical;* G. *Nackengeflecht, Halsgeflecht.*) A nervous network formed by the interlacement of the anterior divisions of the first four cervical nerves. It lies opposite the first four cervical vertebræ on the scalenus medius and the levator anguli scapulæ muscles, and underneath the sternomastoid. The branches are superficial and deep. The former are the superficialis colli, the auricularis magnus, the occipitalis minor, and the supraclavicular; these supply the integument. The deep branches are communicating twigs with the pneumogastric, hypoglossal, and sympathetic nerves, a branch to the rectus anterior and rectus lateralis muscles, one to the sterno-mastoid, one to the trapezius, the phrenic nerve, a branch to the angularis scapulæ, and one to the rhomboidei muscles; the two latter sometimes proceed from the brachial plexus.

C. plex'us, poste'rior. The intercommunication of the internal branches of the posterior divisions of the third, fourth, and cervical nerves beneath the complexus muscle.

C. tri'angles. See *Triangles of neck.*

C. vein, deep. (G. *tiefe Nackenblutader.*) The branches of this vein accompany those of the artery of the same name, and open into the vertebral vein.

C. veins, ascend'ing. The branches accompany those of the corresponding artery, and form a trunk which opens into the vertebral vein.

C. ver'tebræ. (L. *vertebra,* a spine bone. F. *vertèbres cervicales;* G. *Halswirbel, Nackenwirbel.*) The first seven vertebræ of the spine, the two upper of which are exceptional, the atlas and axis. The body is small, widest from side to side, the upper surfaces concave in the same direction, the lower concave from before to behind. The laminæ are long and flat, the upper notches the deeper. The neural canal is triangular and large. The spinous process is short and bifid, but that of the seventh is long. The transverse processes are short and bifid, they spring by two roots, the anterior corresponding to a rib or its articulating capitular process, the posterior to a transverse process; they unite at their extremities and form the vertebral canal. The articular processes are large and flat. The last cervical vertebra is the *Vertebra prominens.*

C. zone. (L. *zona,* a girdle.) A term applied by Barnes to the part of the inner surface of the pregnant uterus which lies beneath an imaginary latitudinal circle drawn round the uterus at about a fourth of its height; it is the zone of dangerous placental attachment.

Cervica'lis ascen'dens. (L. *cervix,* the neck; *ascendo,* to mount up. F. *faisceaux de renforcement de la partie supérieure du sacro-lombaire;* G. *aufsteigender Nackenmuskel.*) One of the outer columns of the erector spinæ muscle, being a continuation upwards of the musculus accessorius. It arises by slips from the angles of four or five upper ribs, and is inserted into the posterior tubercles of the transverse processes of the fourth, fifth, and sixth cervical vertebræ.

C. descen'dens. (L. *descendo,* to go down.) A synonym of *C. ascendens,* on the supposition that the upper attachment of the muscle is its origin.

Also, a synonym of the *Descendens noni* nerve.

Cervica'ria. (L. *cervix,* the neck.) The *Campanula trachelium,* great throat-wort; because believed to be efficacious in diseases of the throat and neck.

Cervici'tis. (L. *cervix.*) Inflammation of the cervix uteri.

Cervicoacromia'lis. (L. *cervix; acromion.*) The anterior part of the trapezius muscle, including its attachment to the acromion.

Cervi'co-bra'chial. (L. *cervix; brachium,* the arm.) Belonging to the neck and arm.

C.-bra'chial enlarge'ment. Same as *Cervical enlargement.*

C.-bra'chial neural'gia. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; ἄλγος, pain.) Neuralgia of the brachial plexus and of the posterior branches of the lower part of the cervical plexus, manifesting itself in severe pains in the scapular and axillary regions, which shoot down the arms, hands, and back of the neck; there is often acute cutaneous hyperæsthesia also; the nerves most affected are branches usually of the ulnar, radial, or musculocutaneous nerves. It may be caused by cold, pressure, or a tumour, or wound.

C tri'angle. See *Triangle, cervico-brachial.*

Cervicodyn'ia. (L. *cervix;* ὀδύνη, pain.) Pain in the neck; stiff neck; muscular rheumatism of the neck.

Cervico-branch'ial. (L. *cervix; branchiæ,* the gills.) Belonging to the branchiæ and the neck.

C. fis'tula. (G. *Halskiemenfistel.*) Same as *Branchial fistula.*

Cervi'co-fa'cial. (L. *cervix; facies,* the face.) Belonging to the neck and face.

C. nerve. The lower of the two branches of the facial nerve, into which it divides, behind the ramus of the lower jaw; it subdivides into buccal, supramaxillary and inframaxillary branches.

Cervi'co-mastoi'deus. (L. *cervix;* μαστός, the breast; εἶδος, likeness.) The splenius capitis, from its attachment to the cervical vertebræ and the mastoid process of the temporal bone.

Cervi'co-occip'ital. (L. *cervix; occiput*, the back of the head.) Relating to the neck and the hinder part of the head.

C.-occip'ital neural'gia. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; ἄλγος, pain.) Neuralgia of the posterior branches of the upper cervical nerves, consisting in pain below the occiput, behind the ear, and sometimes below the lower jaw. It may be paroxysmal or constant, and accompanied by hyperæsthesia, or anæsthesia, and cramps.

Cervi'co-orific'ial placen'ta. (L. *cervix; orificium*, an opening.) A term applied by Barnes to designate a placenta which occupies entirely the cervical zone of the uterus and covers the internal os.

Cervi'co-scap'ular. (L. *cervix; scapula*, the blade-bone.) Relating to the neck and the shoulder-bone.

C.-scap'ular ar'tery. The transverse cervical artery.

Cer'vicose. (L. *cervix.* G. *hartnäckig.*) Having a hard, strong neck.

Cervic'ula. (Dim. of L. *cervix.*) A short neck; also, a term for goitre.

Cervic'ulæ spir'itus. (L. *cervus*, a stag.) Ruland's term for a spirit obtained from the bone of a stag's heart. (Parr.)

Cervic'ulate. (Dim. of L. *cervix.*) Having a little, or a short, neck.

Also, having a goitre.

Cer'vidæ. (L. *cervus*, a stag.) A Family of artiodactylous ruminants having deciduous solid horns. Example, the stag, *Cervus elaphus.*

Cervi'na spi'na. (L. *cervinus*, belonging to a deer; *spina*, a thorn.) The buckthorn, *Rhamnus catharticus.*

Cervis'ia. Same as *Cerevisia.*

Cervispi'na. (L. *cervus*, a stag; *spina*, a thorn.) Buckthorn, *Rhamnus catharticus.*

C. cathart'ica. The *Rhamnus catharticus.*

Cer'vix. (L. *cervix*, from *cer*, the head; Sans. *ceras; veho*, to carry. F. *col, cou;* G. *Hals.*) That portion of the body which is between the head and the shoulders; the neck, but more particularly the back part of the neck.

Also, applied generally to those parts of organs that are narrowed, and so somewhat like a neck.

C. cor'nu posterio'ris. (L. *cornu*, a horn; *posterior*, hinder.) The narrow basal portion of the posterior horn of the grey matter of the spinal cord.

C. cor'poris restiform'is. The upper contracted portion of the *Restiform body.*

C. den'tis. (L. *dens*, a tooth.) The part of the tooth where the enamel and the crusta petrosa meet on the dentine; it corresponds to the free margin of the gum.

C. fem'oris. (L. *femur*, the thigh.) The neck of the thigh-bone.

C. glan'dis. (L. *glans*, an acorn. G. *Ruthenhals.*) The neck or collum of the glans penis. The constriction immediately behind the glans at the line of reflection of the prepuce.

C. obsti'pa. (L. *obstipus*, bent.) Wry-neck.

C. rig'ida. (L. *rigidus*, stiff.) Wry-neck, stiff neck.

C. u'teri. (L. *uterus*, the womb. F. *col uterin;* G. *Gebärmutterhals.*) The neck of the womb; the lower and narrower end of the uterus. It is a little less than an inch in length, and projects into the vagina; its upper end opens into the body of the uterus by the *os internum*, its lower into the vagina by the *os externum;* the canal connecting the two is flattened from front to back, and is somewhat dilated in the middle; along the middle of the anterior and posterior walls of the cell runs a ridge, from which side ridges, with an upward inclination, arise, forming the *arbor vitæ uterina.* The vagina is inserted into its upper circumference.

C. u'teri, con'ical. A condition of imperfect development of the neck of the womb, in which it assumes a conical shape; sometimes it is long and sometimes curved; the canal is generally very small. It is said to be a cause of sterility and menstrual troubles.

C. u'teri, gran'ular degenera'tion of. A common condition, consisting in a red, granular condition of the outer surface of the neck of the womb and the os, which is bathed in a purulent secretion, and has a velvety, uneven feel. It is the condition called also abrasion, erosion, and granular ulcer.

C. u'teri, hyper'trophy of. (Ὑπέρ, above; τροφή, nourishment.) A condition in which the neck of the womb takes on increased growth; it sometimes attains a very large size; occasionally one lip only is affected.

C. vesi'cæ. (L. *vesica*, the bladder. G. *Blasenhals.*) The slightly constricted part of the bladder which leads to the internal orifice of the urethra.

Cer'vus. (Κέρας, a horn; from its large antlers. F. *cerf;* G. *Hirsch.*) The hart or stag. A genus of artiodactylous ruminants. The flesh of all the following species is used as food.

C. al'ces. (F. *l'élan;* G. *Elendthier.*) The elk, or moose deer. The hoof was considered anti-epileptic.

C. ax'is. The spotted Indian deer.

C. canaden'sis. The Wapiti deer.

C. capre'olus. (F. *chevreuil;* G. *Rehbock.*) The European roebuck.

C. da'ma. (L. *dama*, a fallow deer.) The fallow deer.

C. el'aphus. (Ἔλαφος, a deer. F. *cerf commun;* G. *Edelhirsch.*) The stag, the horns of which were burnt to form *Cornu cervi;* and when fresh the shavings make a nutritive jelly. The penis dried and powdered was used as an aphrodisiac.

C. munt'jac. The Indian roebuck.

C. taran'dus. (L. *tarandus*, the reindeer. F. *renne;* G. *Rennthier.*) The reindeer.

C. virginia'nus. The Virginian deer.

Ce'ryl. (L. *cera*, wax.) A hypothetical radical.

C. al'cohol. $C_{27}H_{56}O$. An alcohol obtained from Chinese wax. It is a waxy substance, melting at 79° C. (174·2° F.)

C. ce'rotate. Chinese wax.

Cesalpi'no. Italy; near Arezzo, in the Chiano Valley. A chalybeate water, springing from the clay slate, at a temp. of 17° C. (62·6° F.) It contains sodium carbonate 7·7 grains, calcium carbonate 4·2, magnesium carbonate 7, and iron carbonate ·53, in 16 ounces, with free carbonic acid.

Ces'pitose. Same as *Cæspitose.*

Cessa'tio men'sium. (L. *cessatio,*

from *cesso*, to cease from; *menses*, the menses.) A stoppage of the menstrual flow.

Cess'pool. (Etymon suggested by Skeat, is from provincial Eng. *suss*, or *soss*, hogwash, a dirty mess; and this connected with Gael. *sugh*, and W. *sug*, moisture; whence Prov. Eng. *soggy*, wet; *soch*, the drainage of a farmyard; Webster gives it as from Sax. *sessian*, to settle; *pool*, from Sax. *pól*, a hole, a pit.) A receptacle for sewage matter, including human fæces.

C., air of. Generally there is a diminution of oxygen in the air of a cesspool, and it contains hydrogen sulphide, ammonium sulphide, carburetted hydrogen, and the very important, fœtid, undetermined organic matter.

Cesto'da. (Κεστός, a studded girdle; εἶδος, likeness.) An Order of the Class *Platyelmintha*, Subkingdom *Vermes*. Internal bandlike, segmented, hermaphrodite parasites, having no digestive or vascular system, and nourished by osmosis. The first segment is called the *scolex*, each of the remaining segments a *proglottis*; the proglottides all develop a reproductive system, and the whole are connected by a water-vascular system, and sometimes by a nervous system; the series of connected proglottides is a *strobila*. When the fecundated ova are received into the stomach of an animal, the testa falls off and the embryo is liberated; it is called a *proscolex*; from thence it finds its way into the tissues of a host or into the circulation, is arrested in some convenient spot, develops into an embryo scolex, is received into the alimentary canal of some other animal, and there develops its proglottides. Example: Tænia.

Cestoï'dea. Same as *Cestoda*.

Cesto'na. Spain; Province of Guipuzcoa, on the bank of the river Urola. Two springs of water, of a temperature of 35° C. to 38° C. (95° F. to 100·4° F.), and containing, in 12 ounces, sodium chloride 36 grains, sodium sulphate 9·6, and a little calcium chloride. Used in gout, vesical catarrh, scrofula and lymphatic affections. The water is slightly purgative.

Cestra'ceæ. A synonym of *Solanaceæ*.

Ces'triform. (L. *cestrum*, a graving tool; *forma*, shape.) Slender, straight, and pointed, as a bristle.

Cestri'tes vi'num. (Κέστρον, the herb betony.) Old term for a wine in which betony has been steeped. (Quincy.)

Ces'trum. (Κέστρον.) The wood betony, *Betonica officinalis*.

Also, a Genus of the Nat. Order *Solanaceæ*. Low shrubs, bearing poisonous berries.

C. auricula'tum, L'Herit. (L. *auricula*, the outer ear.) Hab. Peru. Has been used as a febrifuge, and externally to relieve the pains of hæmorrhoids.

C. laurifo'lium, L'Herit. Hab. Tropical America. Berries poisonous.

C. macrophyl'lum, Vent. (Μακρός, large; φύλλον, a leaf.) Hab. Antilles. A poisonous species.

C. nocturn'um, Linn. (L. *nocturnus*, belonging to the night.) Hab. Tropical America. The berries contain a poisonous juice; the extract of them has been used in chorea.

C. par'qui, L'Herit. A decoction of the plant is used in tinea.

C. venena'tum, Lam. (L. *venenatus*, poisonous.) The *C. laurifolium*.

C. venena'tum, Thunb. The *Acocanthera venenata*, G. Don.

Ceta'cea. (L. *cetus*, a whale; from Gr. κῆτος, a sea-monster. G. *Wallthiere*.) An Order of the Class *Mammalia*. Fish-like animals, usually of large size, with no visible hind limbs, fin-like, nailless fore limbs, a horizontally flattened tail, and often a triangular dorsal fin; the sacrum is absent; the nostrils are on the top of the head, and there are no external ears; the stomach consists of four or more compartments; the gall-bladder is absent; there are large arterial plexuses in the spinal canal, over the heads of the ribs, and on the sides of dorsal vertebræ; the placenta line is diffuse. Example: the whale.

Ceta'ceous. (L. *cetus*, a whale. F. *cétacé*; G. *wallfischartig*.) Of, or belonging to, the whale, or to spermaceti.

Ceta'ceum, B. Ph. (L. *cetus*, a whale; because it is obtained from a species of the whale kind. F. *spermaceti*; G. *Wallrath*.) A concrete, crystalline, pearly-white, glistening, semitransparent matter, with little taste or odour, obtained from the cavity of the cranium of several species of whale, but chiefly the spermaceti whale, or *Physeter macrocephalus*. It consists of nearly pure cetin, or cetyl palmitate, with a small quantity of sperm oil, has a specific gravity of ·943, and fuses at about 45° C. (113° F.) It is used as a demulcent with yolk of egg in intestinal and urinary irritation, and in powder with sugar in sore throat.

C. cum sac'charo. (L. *cum*, with.) The *C. saccharatum*.

C. præpara'tum. (L. *præparatus*, prepared.) The *C. saccharatum*.

C. sacchara'tum, G. Ph. (Σάκχαρον, sugar. F. *blanc de baleine sacchaté*; G. *Wallrathzucker*.) Spermaceti one part, finely powdered sugar three parts.

Ce'tene. An oily liquid obtained from spermaceti, boiling at 275° C. (527° F.)

Ce'terach. (Arabic name *Chetherac*.) The spleenwort, *Asplenium ceterach*.

C. officina'lis. (L. *officina*, a shop.) The spleenwort, *Asplenium ceterach*.

Ce'tic. (L. *cetus*, a whale. F. *cétique*.) Of, or belonging to, the whale, or to spermaceti.

C. ac'id. A name given to what was supposed to be a peculiar acid resulting from the saponification of cetin, but has been found to be only a mixture of margaric acid and cetin.

Ce'tin. (L. *cetus*, a whale.) A name given to spermaceti.

Also, $C_{32}H_{64}O_2$, according to Chevreul, the principle constituent of spermaceti, now called *Cetyl palmitate*.

Cetodont'a. (Κῆτος, a sea monster, a whale; ὀδούς, a tooth.) A term applied to those genera of Cetacea which have no fins and possess permanent teeth; such are the cachalot and the grampus.

Ce'tol. A synonym of *Ethal*.

Ceto'nia. A Genus of pentamerous lamellicorn Coleoptera living on vegetables.

C. aura'ta. (L. *auratus*, gold-coloured. F. *cétoine dorée*.) In Russia it is a popular remedy for rabies; and it has been proposed for the treatment of epilepsy.

END OF VOL I.